Montreal Weekly Witness

and Canadian Homestead.

Vol. 69, No. 1. MONTREAL. The People's Paper JANUARY 6, 1914.

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

The Witness.

For announcements of subscription and advertising rates, see page six.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1914.

The year 1914, on which we have entered, is going to be the best the world ever knew. Not that it will not be excelled by every year after it. To be sure, in spite of many contrary experiences, that the years are bringing blessing to the world, one has only to look back over a century and note what wondrous things have come into being, all making for human well-being, most of them for the increase of human intercourse and therefore for the brotherhood of man. A century ago the world was unknown to us, and all countries were closed to any live Christianity. Now Christianity is everywhere known, and is everywhere a potential ferment, bidding people be free. The steamship, the railway, the telegraph, the telephone, the autocar, the postal union, even the newspaper, yes, and the eighty-ton gun have been its harbingers. It was a warship that let the outer air and light into closed Japan, and Japan has always blessed that warship. But the great service which all these things have rendered to the world has been to make men known to each other, and so to soften the antipathies and prejudices which ignorance nurses, and to give opportunity for that which is best and strongest to assert itself.

There arose a false prophet in the last century, who said: "For east is east and west is west and never the twain shall meet." There could not be a more unholy or more anti-human utterance, or one more repugnant to the very spirit of Christianity, in which all men shall understand each other. There was a race of men once before, that gave the world a better religion than it otherwise knew, but refused it brotherhood. To them it was said: Many shall come from the east and the west and take their places in the kingdom of the Father of all and you will thrust yourselves out. That judgment was fulfilled; and we may see the tragedy re-enacted, if we fail to accept the very first principles of the prayer which the church throughout its generations has prayed, without knowing its meaning. If never the twain shall meet, it will be because those who, like John the Baptist, preach the coming kingdom, do not recognize it and will not enter it. But none can hinder the onward progress towards "that far off divine event to which the whole creation moves"—not nearly so far off now as when Tennyson was the prophet of it. The greatest fact of our day is the discovery of Christianity by itself, and its setting out in earnest on its first mission, that of releasing the captive, opening the eyes of the blind, setting at liberty those that are oppressed and in a general way bringing in the acceptable year of the Lord.

The New Year opens with the benign news of a good understanding reached between Germany and Great Britain. The old agreement as to the partition of the earth, and especially of Africa, which fell to pieces owing to the sympathy of the Germans with Paul Kruger and to the expression of that sympathy by the German Emperor in his Christmas telegram, has been revived, and is soon to be announced. German sympathy with the Dutch in South Africa was just what the British would have felt had the Germans been making war with some lesser people—what the British really did feel with the Namaquas when the Germans were shooting them down, and would have felt much more had the Namaquas been race relatives of their own. Such sympathies are liable to be much strengthened by national self-interest. Germany's national master passion at the time was jealousy of Great Britain's ubiquitous and ever-increasing place in the sun, while, owing to her own recent divided condition, she was almost without outlying dependencies. As for the Kaiser, his interest in creating a colonial realm for himself was very much greater than that of the Germans as a people. Germany is a country made up of a number of kingdoms and principalities hitched together under a single war-lord, who, according to the constitution is absolute in matters of war, but not in civil matters. He therefore exalts war. The imperial relationship gains a common interest and cement in the possession of colonies, which belong to the empire and not to any of the states comprising it. He therefore does his best to keep the mind of the nation on it. overseas interests. Their attention had long been turned to Africa, the only unappropriated part of the world. Cecil Rhodes's Cape to Cairo aspirations had been gall and wormwood to them.

One disagreeable feature to Germany of this international situation had been a sort of reversionary interest which Britain had acquired in Portuguese Africa, or at least in that part of it which intervened between her own possessions and the sea and between the then Transvaal republic and the sea. In the partition of Africa into "spheres of influence which took place in 1875, great patches were assigned to Germany, not that she had any sort of claim upon them, but that she had not any overseas possessions, and was determined to have some. In two of these patches, German East Africa and Namaqualand, Britain had established interests, while Germany had none. These interests, at Zanzibar in the one case and at Walfisch Bay in the other, Britain reserved, these being the seaports which had commercially dominated a comparatively valueless interior. Britain paid Heligoland in the German ocean for the retention of Zanzibar, whose sultan had asked for British suzerainty. Both of these German allotments abutted on Portuguese colonies, and Germany naturally preferred that, if ever the latter should come into the market, they should fall to her and not to Great Britain, whose territory they also touched. Those colonies, though they had belonged to Portugal from a time when Portuguese naval enterprise was in advance of that of Britain, and when the Germans were not at sea at all, were looked upon as being very precariously held by a decadent kingdom, so that, though they had been omitted in the general partition of derelict Africa in 1875, it was impossible to avoid questions as to their possible fate.

In all these partitions Great Britain has been the great surrendering party, a thing for which there are two reasons. One is that she has already far more than her share of the white man's burden, while Germany, France and Italy are very covetous of more. The other is that, owing to her widespread dominions, Great Britain is the most vulnerable power on earth, and is necessarily rather in search of safety for what she has than of further liability. She is, in other words, utterly pledged to everything that makes for peace. The new partition involves, it is said, a payment to Portugal of a hundred million dollars, which the present republican government sadly needs, and will, we fear, soon dispose of. It does not transfer the nominal sovereignty, but conveys a certain amount of real control, especially of commerce and of responsibility for the country's administration, protection and well being. The division proposed gives the whole of Angola, or Portuguese West Africa, or, as the English used to call it, Lower Guinea, to Germany. It is to be hoped that the American and Canadian mission to the blacks of Bihé will suffer no detriment by the substitution of King Stork for King Log. The northern half of Portuguese East Africa, known as Mozambique, also goes to Germany—undoubtedly the worse half. The boundary is not announced. Much depends on where it is to run, as the valuable part of that coast consists in the lower waters of the Zambesi and its tributary, the Shiré, which empties Lake Nyassa. But present conditions suggest that Britain, which now possesses the Shiré country, will hold up to the mouth of the Zambesi, while Germany will probably include the port of Quilimane.

There is said to have been also an agreement as to Asiatic Turkey. In Disraeli's time Asia Minor was declared under British protection, a matter in which, at the time of the Armenian massacres, Great Britain, under the veto of Germany, lamentably defaulted. Asia Minor is permeated by American missions and, morally speaking, that country should have been the guardian of Christian interests there, but it would have nothing to do with old world questions. Germany, in return for her protection of the great assassin, got railway concessions in Asia Minor. The Anatolian railway is the first Asiatic link of a direct line between London and India; so is of great interest to Britain. Farther on the same line runs down the valley of the Euphrates—most ancient of rivers. That region is more British than anything else. Sir William Willcocks has for many years been its physical redeemer by the building of great dams and irrigation works on an even greater scale than existed when religious Israel wept by the "rivers" of Babylon and when commercial Israel made money there. But, in the acquisition of concessions, imperialism and national romance being allied against pure commercialism, this railway, and this, the territory of Hamurabi and of Nebuchadnezzar, has been secured to German influence. Germany at one time tried to seize for her railway a deep sea port at Koweit on the Persian Gulf, the ancient Bussora of Sinbad the Sailor being unavailable for modern purposes, the river having played tricks upon it by choosing other passages through the land of Eden. She was barred from this by Britain, which claims the whole Persian Gulf. This was another ground of soreness.

We are pleased to be told that all these quarrels have now been settled. We have always thought that Germany ought to have scope for her worthy ambitions in the Euphrates valley. She needs room to expand in, and it is to the interest of other nations that she should have some great and good work to keep her busy. The jingoes of both countries and of Canada, of course, horrified at the idea of a peaceful settlement. They are shouting that all this has no connection with the navy question. The German jingoes are the worst. The "Kreuz Zeitung," their crack bully, howls: "We shall not alter a jot or tittle of our naval programme, even if the whole of Africa is offered as a bribe." We must not attach too much importance to such cockadoodledoo. Both nations feel unspeakably relieved to understand that friendly relations are fully established and causes of soreness wiped out. Such a friendly agreement is worth a score of dreadnoughts at twelve million dollars each.

The United States press has got a real new sensation, having done all that a busybody press could do to mar the President's plans of privacy. From a quiet seaport, near which he has a cottage, on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, in the State of Mississippi, the President put to sea in a launch for a revenue cutter, which in turn took him to a cruiser, on board of which Mr. Wilson's representative in Mexico, Mr. John Lind, was understood to be. Nobody was to know except that the President had gone for a cruise in the cutter. But immediately every body did know. The tell-tale wireless told where the "Chester" was, and news from Vera Cruz told how Mr. Lind was aboard of her. People reasoned that the President would certainly not have stolen out thus secretly to see Mr. Lind who could easily have landed and visited him. They therefore assume that a meeting must have been arranged with President Huerta or some other great Mexican. It is a fine mystery, with probably very little in it. Whatever was done, let us hope that the impasse caused by the President's difficult attitude towards Mexico is finding some solution.

Meantime President Huerta's troops have met with a serious reverse on the Rio Grande. For this news we are not dependent on Mexican stories from either side, the defeated army having swarmed across the river into Texas, very many of them in a wounded condition. There they have been disarmed by United States troops. The rebel army was much the stronger in numbers. Neither force had any provision for the wounded, and the American Red Cross people are not permitted to enter Mexico. If these victorious rebels who call themselves Constitutionalists, gave any promise of being one whit better than Huerta as rulers, President Wilson might have looked for a solution in that direction, but we presume that by now he is convinced that the blood taint will be found everywhere and that to exclude cutthroats from the presidential chair is to leave the problem of Mexican settlement without solution. That is, unless he is prepared, as in the case of Cuba, to step in and govern the country for a time for its own good, which would certainly cost him a war with almost all Mexico, and distressing relations with other Spanish states, and which is, we imagine, the very last thing he wants to do.

It was joyfully announced by the Czar to his mother that the Czarewich had recovered his health. Soon after, the news came that he was ill again. Then this was denied, explaining that he had fallen from a tree he was climbing, but with no serious results. Most hopeful accounts of his improved appearance are given by those who have seen him. Whenever the lad has a recurrence of his malady we hear of some misadventure, the supposed cause. But the fact is that he is the victim of a rare disease which results in the effusion of blood in one part or another, with a sharp pain as if one had been stuck with a knife. His natural recovery from each such attack gives hope that it will not recur; but expectation is more the other way. Our own Prince Leopold was a sufferer from some such disease, but in less acute form. As for the poor boy, who from time to time suffers in his body the pangs which his parents suffer in their souls, no one can wish, for his own sake, wish him long life. Still less for his country's. Pampered and spoiled, as he cannot help being, he can hardly turn out the right kind of stuff, either to give his country liberty, or to win them to submission to a corrupt and galling burocratic despotism. The Czar gets from his Romanoff relatives the most despotic and mischievous advice. Yet none of them seems to be very covetous of his risky and unstable throne. A number of them have married out of the purple. The most promising of all the Romanoffs was the present czar — well married and well meaning. We fear we can look for no better. This lad may yet fall from a higher tree.

The absence of Mr. Hanna owing to the reported death of Sir James Whitney in New York—a report which was happily false—the Canadian Club of Montreal had fortunately a free day to consider the desperate condition of the city, as brought home to all citizens by the recent water stoppage—a stoppage which, in a masterly and patriotic address, Mr. Huntly Drummond, the president of the Board of Trade, declared was not singular but the very thing that was to be expected, and the natural fruit of the civic maladministration which the good citizens of Montreal had acquiesced in for so very many years. It is we that are to blame said Mr. Drummond, and would have been to blame had the city been swept by fire, as was to have been expected. It is we who will be to blame if we are unwilling to give a tithe of our business energy to seeing that this thing goes on no longer. Dr. Shepherd spoke on the evil of the city's condition from a health point of view. Having visited Constantinople some years ago, he had been asked if he had not found it a filthy place. He had answered that he was from Montreal. Mr. Andrew MacMaster speaking for the Electoral Reform Association summoned the employers to afford the association a thousand workers for the coming civic elections. The system was not bad, and would work if it was not left to those who were now working it. They went about addressing the people everywhere, while we seemed to forget that it was the people who ruled. Mr. Gordon, president of the Manufacturers' Association, said he was convinced that unless the citizens looked to their interests all that had been gained in the past few years would be upset, and things would be worse than ever.

Our penitentiary commission is still at its labor of investigating the way the penitentiaries have been managed. It is not to be wondered that from such a mass of the dregs of society they have found those who are anxious to say bad things about those who have had the duty of keeping them in confinement, or that some guards have in their jealousy told tales of the superiors whose places they covet. In such a large institution there is almost sure to develop some form of wrongdoing in a series of years. It is well that these things should be exposed and rooted out as much as possible. There was a hope, however, that the commission had a higher mission than this, that it would take under consideration the very basis of reformatory work. In this connection, it is a notable fact that in Jack London's latest book he tells of the period of his life when he was a drunkard and says that the one and only thing necessary to separate a drunkard from the habit of drink is to separate him from the company of those who drink. The same applies to all crime. How to get our prisoners started to earn their living in a moral environment should be the main study of the commission. This principle has been well worked out in connection with Ontario's prison farm at Guelph. Can it be applied at Kingston? We want the jails cleaned, not only of politics, cruelty, scandal and antique methods as depicted in the cartoon, but cleaned of their recurrent prisoners as well.

One would not have been surprised had it been an Englishman who had described France and Britain as two sides of an open triangle cordially waiting for Germany to make a third. For Great Britain has nothing in the world to dislike Germany for unless it is still to harbor a hate that arose because the Kaiser sent an injudicious cablegram to the illfated Kruger. It was quite surprising as coming from a Frenchman, and especially such a Chauvinist as is Mr. Anatole France, whose books display an intense racial feeling, especially where he touches on Fashoda and the flooding of the temples of the Nile, that is none too friendly to Britain. It is still more surprising when the time of its utterance is taken into account, for it is uttered just when France is rankling under the reopening of the wound inflicted by the severance of Alsace-Lorraine by the Zabern incident, and at a time when Germany becomes conscious that she is suffering from an acute attack of indigestion on account of the non-assimilation of the French provinces. It is because the speech comes from such an improbable and unexpected source that it is worth hailing as a sign of hopefulness. The prediction that an Anglo-German treaty is about to be concluded that will effectually make Germany a third partner with France and Great Britain in the care of the Dark Continent portends that the triangle will soon be closed at another corner, and that it will only remain for France and Germany to clasp hands for a triple alliance to be formed that will be the most powerful and the most progressive that the world has seen.

Toronto has decided by a vote of two to one that the municipal franchise shall be given to married women. This is going much further than Mr. Rowell's proposition to give married women the right to vote on money by-laws in municipal elections on the ground that such by-laws affect their property rights. It is a long step toward the general enfranchisement of women, and the vote of the men by which it was secured reflects the popularity of the woman franchise movement, which has every appearance of steadily gaining ground throughout the country. If the women, as many of them claim, can really show a higher standard of ideals and morality in their voting than do the men they will have an excellent opportunity to show it in Toronto, for municipal politics have much more to do with such questions than have either provincial or national politics. The women of Toronto will now have an equal say with the men in the suppression of vice, in Sunday labor, in housing regulations, the opening of parks, the cleaning of the city and the limiting of the sale of liquor within its limits. That their vote will make a difference in these matters it remains for them to prove. It is not unlikely that so significant a showing in a conservative city will set both parties agog to take advantage of the rising tide.

Turkey has purchased a new battleship and has much perturbed the peace of the Greeks. It is a first class powerful ship of the latest model built in Britain for Brazil. It will be remembered that during the Balkan war a single ship of the Turkish navy, one that was no larger or more modern than one of the ships, derided by partisan slanderers as Canada's "tinpot" navy, did great service for the Turks and kept the whole Greek fleet in anxiety for months. The new dreadnought, "Rio de Janeiro," as capably manned, and as energetically handled as was the "Hammedia," might put the Greek tenure of the Turkish islands in question.

Our readers, interested as they are in the great movements and problems of our national life, will appreciate the first paragraphs on page two of this issue.

LOTS OF WORK FOR THE NEW HOUSEKEEPER. —The N. Y. "Sun."

THE TRIANGLE.

"To me the Anglo-French rapprochement seems the more precious because it has forced the two sides of a triangle; the third side braces itself automatically in the mind's eye, and that third side is reserved for Germany to ensure the peace of the world."—M. Anatole France, in an interview in the "Daily News."

"At Zabern: The Pursuit of the Enemy." A satire on the disgraceful conduct of the garrison at Zabern, in Alsace, from the German paper "Vorwarts."

THE LOCAL AND NATIONAL PRESS.

It is surely important that each section of the country should have its own press devoted to the study and achievements of its own sectional interests and ideals. But a sectionalism or provincialism may, like individualism, be so selfish, so narrow-minded as not to recognize the larger ideals in the larger life of the whole nation. A house divided against itself cannot stand. In unity alone there is strength and achievement of our national hopes. Unless each section of the country is conscious that its own welfare is in proportion to the general prosperity of all the others the whole nation will suffer from the selfishness or localism, localism and selfishness breeds selfishness.

So though the local press is of the utmost importance every intelligent Canadian should see to it that he gets the best national newspaper he knows, convincing himself that without a national horizon neither he nor his country or province can either fulfill or enjoy the honor of true Canadian citizenship.

The WITNESS, while enjoying the great advantage of being published at the very heart of the largest city in the Dominion, with its national ramifications and interests, recognizes no provincialism, no sectionalism. It is truly national. It has visions for the wonderful future of Canada, as a house fitly framed together, and it works for and sees those hopes being realized day by day and year by year.

The more a country has of national journalism of the character of the WITNESS the better for the country. For such a paper is a medium by which the various sections of a country get to know and understand each other and each others needs and how these are related to the welfare of the whole. It is through such papers that a people realize their nationhood and often it is from such papers that they get their visions for the future and learn how best to achieve their national aspirations.

* * *

If, as we suppose, the readers of the Montreal WEEKLY WITNESS take it partly for the inspiration of a larger vision, a broader outlook, they can commend it for that, among other things, to their friends and neighbors and so do them a good turn. They will besides be increasing the influence of the WITNESS by thus adding to its circulation. It is one friend here and one there who co-operates in this way, and their co-operation counts for more than they probably think in the maintenance and development of such journalism. Our own subscribers are authorized to offer the WITNESS to new subscribers for a first year's trial at sixty-five cents.

A convenient coupon will be found on another page.

LIBERTY FOR PRISONERS

A Unique Farm Colony Experiment in Canada.

(W. N. Shansfield, in London "Chronicle.")

By the courtesy of Colonel Macdonald, chairman of the Commissioners, I had the opportunity one day this fall of visiting the Guelph prison farm in Ontario. The scheme differs from our own Borstal system in scope and method. It has merits which Mr. McKenna's proposal for fines on the instalment plan instead of committals to prison does not possess. It offers open-air health treatment, it stimulates self-discipline, and in a number of instances provides help for wives and children.

Imagine four hundred men withdrawn from the stone walls and iron bars of a central prison and placed in open country upon a farm. Appreciate that the buildings are of the slenderest character—that only half an inch of planking, so to speak, separates the men from liberty. Let it be understood that the few warders scattered about are as unofficial as possible—that even the term 'warder' is dropped. Bear in mind also that these guests of the Ontario Government include nearly every sort of offender, and you get some idea of the almost Utopian conditions under which a daring experiment is being made in prison reform.

The farm consists of 800 acres, two miles from the small town of Guelph, and 50 from Toronto. The men arrive by rail in their ordinary clothes, the train staying to set down or take up passengers only when required to do so—'desired' would hardly be the right word in this connection. I watched a party alighting at a point on the Canadian Pacific Line where a few boards marked the stopping place. These had been stamped into the earth by the side of an open road, and the men had to take a considerable jump to reach the ground. I then went to Guelph to arrange for my permit and bought a ticket for the farm. 'Return?' queried the booking-clerk automatically. I replied in the affirmative with a smile—I was not going to remain.

After going over a bridge of heavy masonry, which being home-made is one of the triumphs of the prison, I came to the settlement. The first suggestion to the mind of the uninformed observer is that he is looking at the beginning of a garden city. Large dormitories, manufactories, dining-halls and so forth, are being erected to meet the needs of this ever-changing colony.

All the men under detention are from Kingston Prison. To be passed to the farm their sentences must have been for not less than three months and under two years of hard labor. About five per cent. of the committals to Kingston cannot, owing to their ugly record, be transferred, otherwise it is only a question of finding room for them.

The place will never be more fascinating than it is to-day. Half a score of industries are going on with a small permanent staff to fit in with the necessarily uncertain unskilled labor that crime affords. The farming community is the largest; the prisoners wear blue smock and the guard grey suits, but clothing seems to depend mainly on the character of the work. The cocks are dressed in white.

One of the cheerfullest, happiest out stones lightheartedly and the guards appear to have no misgivings. So with the sons of Vulcan in the smithies, the carpenters with the sharp-edged tools, the bricklayers carrying hods—there appears to be mutual confidence, and all goes well.

Everyone is proud of the farm, the dairy barn is reckoned the finest on the Canadian continent. There are 80 milking cows and 110 head of cattle. So with the gardening. The fruit and vegetables are carefully raised and picked, and if there be any fault with them the prisoners themselves want to know the reason why. It is their affair and they are concerned about it. A similar interest is taken in the crops. The scene might be idyllic but for the little sentry-boxes. These are observation chambers used by the guards from time to time to see that work is being done.

At 6 o'clock I saw this strange medley assemble for the evening meal. A few had been engaged in laying the tables, the rest came in procession. It was a dignified affair, the chief warder leading, with two of the senior prisoners at his side. The rest followed in threes. All was orderly and yet easy. It reminded me of the Speaker going going with the faithful Commons across the Lobbies at Westminster in response to a message from the House of Lords. There was no hurrying; in fact, there was a little delay while the hot dishes were being brought in, and one of the men sat down to the piano and played some merry tunes—by ear. The menu was plain, but reasonably varied. I learned that even the craving for tobacco is not ignored. The men are not given any to smoke, but they are allowed a little for chewing.

Afterwards I had supper with some of the staff in a private room. Prisoners had prepared the food, and one of their number waited at table. He was a fine type of man, handsome and alert, and he did not expect a tip—a new experience for me in Canada.

Now for a few facts and figures. The number of escapes from the farm is less than one per cent. of the men received. One old town bird who feared ennui asked to be sent back to Kingston lest he should bolt and be punished, but that case is unique. The security for detention, moreover, is better than might appear at first sight. A large percentage of the men are nearing the time when they will get their liberty by right. It is against their interest to take any risks. Secondly, amongst all criminals there is a considerable number who are of excellent character and thoroughly to be relied upon for order, except when they are under some temptation that does not obtain in prison. How often is it said of a man by his wife, 'He is a good husband when not in drink.' Thirdly, the fact that part of the earnings go to relieve women and children stimulate prisoners. The fourth reason for the success of the scheme is that good conduct often secures release on parole at the end of a limited time. The Commissioners sit monthly to consider cases in which it may appear there are grounds for giving such a discount. During the course of two and a half years 5,656 cases have been gone into and the Minister of Justice was asked to give remissions in 333 cases. In 272 he acted upon the recommendation and the prisoners were discharged upon parole. In only four cases have recommittals been made.

Very soon the settlement will have a more solid appearance—there is to be a set of administration buildings which will be linked together by underground tunnels. The intention still is that most of the inmates shall sleep in large dormitories, but separate cells for sleeping accommodation will be provided for a few of the old offenders.

The men dig crowds in the quarry. The men dig

A mill for the manufacture of woollens is being erected, as is also a furniture factory, and there are several other schemes on foot.

My last impression of the place was unique. Most of the men had gone to play baseball—the evening recreation allowed them—but one followed my friend and myself in the gathering gloom down to the lonely railway siding, where the C. P. R. train was to pick me up and take me to Toronto. I pointed him out. 'Oh,' was the answer, 'a prisoner always acts as guard at the railway entrance after work-time and until sunset to stop strangers from trespassing.' It was a case of poacher turned constable—and proud of the duty.

SIR JAMES WHITNEY IS SERIOUSLY ILL

New York, Jan. 5.—Sir James Whitney, Premier of Ontario, lies critically ill in the Hotel Manhattan, but, according to a bulletin issued this afternoon, he is resting quietly, and there is no immediate cause for alarm. He is suffering from nervous breakdown and heart trouble.

Sir James has been ill in the hotel for a fortnight, and is in charge of Dr. Herman Briggs, the nerve specialist. Lady Whitney, Dr. R. A. Pyne, Minister of Education, and Mr. Horace Wallis, the Premier's private secretary, are in attendance. All admit the gravity of the Prime Minister's illness.

"He is poorly," was Dr. Pyne's comment, "but we have every hope that he will rally." Dr. Briggs said: "His condition is serious, but I apprehend no immediate danger of a fatal termination."

The Hon. Dr. Pyne in speaking to a press representative, stated that it was very difficult to state anything positively when the heart was affected. Although very weak in a critical condition patients some times rally, and live for years. The Premier has been at times delirious and unable to recognize those about him through lack of blood circulation. The extremities have become cold and the symptoms generally very unfavorable. In a few minutes he would revive and be quite bright again.

Sir James left Toronto early in December for a tour in the south, in an effort to restore his health. He had suffered a nervous breakdown, and Dr. Pyne considered that a short trip would be sufficient to put him back in condition.

On the way back from the South, Sir James became seriously ill in this city, and took apartments at the Manhattan, on December 14. Since that time he has been constantly in charge of a nurse, while the two physicians have been in attendance. All telephone communication has been cut off from his apartment, and Lady Whitney has been with him most of the time.

After a few days he rallied, then fell back once more, but even then Dr. Pyne thought a prolonged rest and quiet would restore him. On Friday last, however, his heart action began to cause some alarm. He rallied, but has had several attacks of the same nature. While these would not alarm the physicians in a young man, the fact that Sir James is over seventy has caused them to watch him closely.

Toronto, Jan. 4. — When Acting Premier J. J. Foy to-day received word from New York that the illness of Sir James Whitney had taken a serious turn he immediately notified the Roman Catholic Archbishop and Anglican Bishop, asking that special prayers be said for the premier's recovery. Word was also sent to prominent clergymen of other denominations, so that in practically in all the churches of the city notice was given of the premier's danger and special prayers were said.

Toronto, Jan. 5.—The critical condition of Sir James Whitney, Premier of Ontario ,was responsible for widespread circulation yesterday of the most alarming rumors. By noon a rumor of the distinguished patient's death had been sent broadcast. It was given out at the evening service in one of the local churches. The story was apparently accepted as true in Ottawa, Hamilton, London, and other Canadian cities, and was even cabled to England. Later in the evening it was learned that these rumors were without any foundation, that while the Premier was very low, "there was no immediate danger," to quote the words of Dr. Herman Biggs, the specialist in attendance.

LOCAL OPTION FIGHT NOW ON

Toronto, Jan. 5. — Local option campaigns on in Ontario to-day number 42 centres, and 16 centres will vote for repeal.

The big fights are in Sault Ste. Marie and Brockville, where the optionists declare they will win out. Napanee is also booked to go dry, as is Brampton, where all sorts of legal technicalities have been introduced by both the wets and drys. The struggle in Meaford is a life and death one, and Wiarton and Paris, which at first seemed to be in the local option column, are now claimed by the wets. Barrie and Cobourg are the other big towns voting, and the result is very doubtful. Eight by-laws will be voted on by the electors to-day, which, if successful, will make considerable inroads into the remainder of the 100,000 horse-power placed at the disposal of the Hydro Commission by the Ontario Power Company. The urban and rural districts voting to take power from the commission to-day are: St. Catharines, Walkerville, Fergus, Elora, New Toronto, Strathroy, Sandwich, and Chatham.

DOLLAR BILLS SENT TO VOTERS

Toronto, Jan. 5. — A piece of election strategy which is believed to be without precedent became known yesterday when local officials of the Dominion Alliance received information that letters enclosing dollar bills have been sent to numerous voters at Arnprior and Bracebridge, where polling on the local option by-law is to take place to-day. The effect of this money going into the possession of the voters is that any person who has a list of those to whom money was sent can challenge their right to take the oath at the polls.

Alderman Frank Spence, of the Dominion Alliance, learned by telephone that a number of electors at Arnprior have received a letter enclosing a dollar bill in the following words:

"Toronto, Ont., Jan. 1, 1914.

"Dear Friend, — I am informed that you are helping along the good cause in your city, and I trust you will get all your friends to help. We must help the poor, mis-guided victims of this evil, and our reward will be great. It is often necessary to fight the devil with fire, and you will know best where to help. Wishing you all the graces of the New Year in the good cause.

"Signed),

"REV. J. A. MUNTON."

Inquiries immediately commenced by Mr. Spence failed to produce any evidence that there was such a person in Toronto as the Rev. J. A. Munton. Very shortly afterwards Mr. Spence received another telephonic message, this time from Bracebridge, informing him that ten women voters at that place had received letters enclosing dollars postmarked at Orillia, and reading thus:

"Dec. 30, 1913.

"Dear Madame, — I understand you have done much work in local options, and hereby enclose you one dollar for any expenses you may have incurred in the matter.

"Yours very truly,

"J. H. MACKINTOSH."

There is no J. H. MacKintosh at Orillia or in Toronto, so far as Mr. Spence has been able to discover.

The Dominion Alliance officials are advising all their supporters in local option contests to turn any letters and moneys that they have received in this manner over to the authorities, and to go to the polls armed with written evidence that they have done so. This action, they claim, will defeat any argument in the event of their being challenged.

"HANDS OFF" POLICY TO BE CONTINUED

Mexico City, Jan. 5—The announcement that President Wilson's policy would remain unchanged after John Lind's trip to Pass Christian is a source of disappointment to most foreigners and many Mexicans, who believed that the interview between the President and his persoal representative might result in some definite step to put an early end to the distressing conditions, which, so far as business is concerned, are growing acute.

To official Mexico, while outwardly Mr. Lind's visit to the President was of little significance, the apparent determination of the United States still to keep its hands off is known to be highly gratifying.

In spite of the critical financial outlook the administration appears confident.

EAST AFRICAN CONTROVERSY IS EXTENDING

London, Jan. 5.—Writing to the Times on the Kikuyu mission controversy, the Bishop of Oxford remarks that three sections of the Church of England are pursuing their own principles to a point where they become intolerable to the main body, and adds the opinion that the cohesion of the Church has never been more seriously threatened. His Lordship goes on to define the three schools, and says:

"The critical school is maintaining that it is legitimate for a clergyman to hold his official position while repudiating in his published writings the miracles in which he must affirm his belief each time he says the creed. The extreme school among those who specially value the name of Catholic seems to be adopting a position from which the familiar views of evangelical churchmen must be pronounced strictly heretical. The evangelical portion of the Church, in its zeal for union among Protestants, is giving its approval to 'open communion' at Kikuyu, in part supporting the proposals of the conference at the close of which this communion was celebrated.

"And yet I feel quite sure that to the great mass of high churchmen such an open communion seems to involve principles so fundamentally subversive of the Catholic order and doctrine as to be strictly intolerable in the sense that they could not continue in a fellowship which required of them to tolerate the recurrence of such incidents."

A strong reply to the Bishop of Oxford is given by Canon Risdall, of Hereford, who accuses his Lordship by pronouncing the early chapters of the Bible a myth, while he now talks about the cohesion of the Church being threatened.

Other correspondents of the Times on the subject include the Rev. Dr. Fleming, of St. Columban's Church of Scotland, who claims that that church has parallel legal, territorial and ecclesiastical status with the Church of England. Dr. Fleming objects to the Kikuyu mission being described as Nonconformist.

Meanwhile, despite the plea of the Archbishop of Canterbury that it be refrained from while the matter is sub-judice, the controversy promises to continue, and is fast assuming an extent and bitterness which, in the opinion of many, may seriously endanger the unity of the Church of England. Columns of letters are appearing in the newspapers daily, and much editorial space is being devoted to the discussion, which is without doubt one of the burning questions agitating the public mind in England just now.

The entire dispute arose out of the meeting at Kikuyu, in British East Africa, of sixty missionaries of different denominations to consider how Christianity could present a united front to the advance of Mohammedanism. At the close of the meeting, which passed off harmoniously, a united communion service was held, at which the Bishops of Uganda and Mombassa presided.

Then followed the open accusation of these two bishops by the Bishop of Zanzibar, who charged them with heresy for having admitted Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians and others to the communion administered according to Anglican rites. The Bishop of Zanzibar sought to impeach the Bishops of Uganda and Mombassa, and appealed to the Archbishop of Canterbury for a formal condemnation of their action.

LETTERS FROM READERS

It should be explained to correspondents that long letters are not welcomed by readers, and that, as our space is limited and very costly, many a letter has to be laid aside on account of its length. Other things being equal, the shorter letter has greatly the preference.

THE COST OF LIVING.

(To the Edtor of the "Weekly Witness.")

Sir,—We see and hear a good deal now about the cost of living, but for vegetarians living is not high; and I think you will allow that they, as a class, are strong and healthy. It was so in the northeast of Scotland, where my father and mother lived with their family over sixty years ago. They belonged to the farming class; and the grain sacks that men had to lift and carry were heavier than the same have been in Canada. Yet the food of the toiler was mostly porridge and skimmed milk, barley broth, kail broze, sowens, brochan and oatmeal bread. Tea, sugar, meats, butter, eggs and even fish were seldom or never enjoyed. For a long time we were little better in Canada except that we had wheat bread and tea. In the wild woods the pioneers had a struggle. Fifty cents a day with board was the usual wage for hired help; but one could hardly earn half of that in his own clearance. Tea was very dear, yet people would have it. Other luxuries and meats were seldom used. Groceries, clothing, stoves, furniture, hardware, tinware and manufactured articles in general were dearer on the whole than they are now. The "Witness" speaks of the abundance of gold causing a rise in prices; but where is the general rise? The wonder to me is that many things are as cheap as they are. Nice ready-made suits can be got for from $4.50 to $8.00. It seems to me that wages are higher now in proportion to the general cost of living than they ever were before. Of course, if laborers and tradesmen get from $1.50 to $5 a day rents and taxes must rise, because of the greater cost of all buildings and public works, while all employers of labor must raise or borrow more money to pay for it. A woman told me lately that her husband, being a working man, ate a lot of meat, and she had just bought a piece at 19 cents a pound.

A VEGETARIAN'S EXPERIENCE.

Now, as a vegetarian, I can live well for two days on 19 cents' worth of food, and work hard yet, at the age of 67. Let pulpit and press advocate vegetarianism for a while, and give us a few lessons from Scripture. When the ancient Israelites had plenty of manna they were well and did not know it. When they called for flesh and got it they went astray. Be not among wine-bibbers, among riotous eaters of flesh. Prov. 23:20. These are spots in your feasts of charity—feeding themselves without fear. Jude 12. Do violence to no man, neither accuse any falsely, and be content with your wages. The powers that be are ordained of God, &c., Rom. 13:1-3. Who is he that will harm you if ye be followers of that which is good But and if ye suffer for righteousness sake, happy are ye. 1 Peter 3-13 Much meat eating does not favor purity of morals, and it may create an appetite for strong drink. And King Alcohol is the chief devourer of the children's bread. It looks as if there were more riotous consumers of meat and strong drink now than ever before. Some may not be able to work hard without meat; for habit becomes a second nature; but a little meat or fish once a day should be enough for young people, and none might be better for many. Old Adam is still too strong for young McMelancthon. Yet if we could get proportional representation, and if the principle that winks at bribery and low scheming and gives the spoils to the victors could be in great measure eradicated from politics; and if the three churches, by uniting, could have more power to curb or prohibit the liquor traffic, it would surely be a great improvement. Right principles would favor freer trade, and so reduce prices. And a reasonable system of parcel post by which foods and provisions could be sent here and there without the help of the middleman should have the same effect.

ABUSES OF EATING AND DRINKING.

Though druggists may be cutting prices, an enormous amount must now be paid out for patent medicines. Surely too much eating and drinking and abuse of drugs, including alcohol and opium, is the great sin of humanity. Prosperity increases temptation; but adversity should awaken mutual sympathy and kindness. I think the first object of working men's unions should be to search out and provide for the sick, the destitute and the unemployed among themselves. A strike may possibly be justified, but not riot and violence. The Christian is called to endure hardness and suffer wrong without retaliating. Paul says: Being reviled, we entreat; being persecuted we suffer it. Christ said to Pontius Pilate, Thou hast no power at all against me except it be given thee from above. Which means that if any man hurts you or me, the stroke is from above in the first place; the man is only the instrument. I must not retaliate, then, but ask myself why this has come, and what is the lesson it is intended to teach. In this light every man is his own worst enemy. No one can do me any real and lasting injury but rather benefit if I rightly consider it.

THE CURE WILL COME.

What, then Is God going to prosper and establish the natural outcome of all present-day strikes, riots and blind conditions Oh, no. No permanent good can come of such things. We are not to overturn the powers that be except by the lawful and peaceful means that God provides. To give as little as you may for as much as you can get, and fare sumptuously every day is contrary to Scripture. It is far better for the common man to let the great goats of the earth do that than to turn the tables on them and do that himself; for the violent will do that in their turn if they get the upper hand. Do strikers forget to pray for kings, and for all that are in authority, that we may lead quiet and peaceable lives in all godliness and honesty, 1 Tim. 2:2. In the last days perilous times shall come: For men shall be lovers of their own selves, covetous, proud, blasphemous, unthankful, unholy, truce breakers false accusers, incontinent, fierce, &c. 2 Tim. 3:2. But—"Father's at the helm."

JAMES C. WHYTE,

51 Belmont street, Toronto.

WITHOUT MONEY OR PRICE.

(To the Editor of the "Weekly Witness").

Sir,—While your correspondent, who signs himself "Drunkard," is securing for himself, as you wisely suggested, some responsible sponsor, I would call his attention to the fact that there is a great Liberator who undertakes to help and cure just such cases as "Drunkard," and that without money or price. From his own pen we learn from your correspondent that he is a captive to the drink habit and has been for twelve years. Now this Great Emancipator and Liberator referred to above has made a public proclamation to all such burdened men as your correspondent. He says, "Come unto me all ye that are weary and heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Matt. 11:25. It was prophesied over 600 years before this great deliverer appeared on the earth that when he would come he would "proclaim liberty to the captives and the opening of the prison to them that are bound." Isaiah 61-1. Ever since the glorious advent of this peerless friend of sinners who came to seek and to save that which was lost, has he proved Himself the ONLY ONE who can give permanent help and salvation to men who find themselves in the grip of the "awful monster," Satan. Jesus Christ, the second Adam, who was no less than the "Lord from Heaven"—1 Cor. 15, 45, 47, has said "Him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out"—Jno. 6, 37.

If your correspondent will come to THIS ONE as a lost helpless sinner and receive him as his own Saviour, he will get deliverance and will join in the song of "Thanks be unto God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

JOHN CARLISLE.

Peterboro.

TWO DIFFERENT VIEWS.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—Having read the "Witness" (borrowed) for some time past, I had concluded to subscribe for it, but on reading to-day's issue, Nov. 25th, page 3, column 2, an editorial note, replying to the Rev. J. Hamilton, of Toronto, I am done with the "Witness," just as I have previously done with our hope. Any man, or paper, ignoring scripture and common sense and palpable fact, as you do in that note, belongs to the dark ages, and has his eyes smoked, and cannot discern between truth and error. Your stalwart men raised on a lie, your Shorter Catechism oracle which contradicts the whole of Bible teaching, and which it is a burning shame, to put in a child's hand, much more its head, dragging down, as it does, the character of our glorious Creator, to the bestial level of intoxicated men. Devil possessed, stalwart men, indeed, held up, as evidence of truth. Stalwart men have burnt alive their superiors in virtue; stalwart men can do anything to uphold bigotry, fanaticism, and whatever happens to lodge in their swollen heads. Such stalwarts may build up a country, but they cannot please God; that is, not the God of truth and love. Undoubtedly they can please him who is god of this world and father of lies.

You are unwilling to believe that a Methodist minister will preach contrary to his belief. Why, man alive, there is no Methodist now; they are obsolete. Why, a live Methodist, if seen now, would be an object for curiosity and ridicule, and spite, just as Jesus Christ was, and by pulpit and pen would be deemed worthy of the same end. Your stalwart men would most manfully shout "Away with him!" It is to the honor of old-time Methodists that, if ignorant, they were honest and sincere, if they did sell whiskey, and believe the devil's lie, "Ye shall not surely die." And the Calvinistic lie of eternal agony in their hell, they being largely unread, in scripture, and living nearer the dark ages, had some little excuse, and so I think that at those times of ignorance, God winked, but surely He commands such as you now to repent, and reform your faith.

What are called Methodist ministers to-day are a very different race of beings. They have gold specs on eyes; old ones had tears; these have gold studs, old ones could scarcely have shirts; these clamor for salary, old ones for souls. I once knew one walk twenty miles and back on a Sunday, preach three times at three different places, and all without salary. A college man can preach anything now in a Methodist church, so called. I have heard a Methodist minister in Toronto, preach that Christ made no atonement, that we needed none, that there is no future heaven. That, sir, is the class of stalwarts you believe in. I know Jonathan Edwards, and the great Calvin, and Spurgeon, preached hell, hot, blazing, and they ought to have been ashamed, and they will in that day.

Dear me, and you cannot believe that a college spoilt man, who has a good situation dependent on his stalwart adherence to scholastic authority, will preach what he does not believe; evidently, you believe much that is far more difficult. Please give us some Bible proof that Mr. Hamilton is wrong ,and please pardon any undue plainness or severity.

T. CROXTON.

Bendale, Ont.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—In the "Weekly Witness," of November 25th, there was a letter from one signing his name as the "Rev. Joseph Hamilton," Toronto, I may say I am sorry that Toronto has such a minister, for it is one of the most religious church going cities in the Dominion of Canada. A minister who does not believe in the doctrine of eternal punishment, or everlasting torment, or hell, as the Bible calls it, should have the "Rev." taken from his name at once, as he does not believe the Bible as Jesus himself spoke when he was here on earth. He begins with challenging the Presbyterian Church teaching their children the Shorter Catechism, which certainly teaches the pains of hell forever. Horrible doctrine, as he calls it. And he does not teach his children that, they will be very apt to find it out too late.

There is a dreadful hell,
And everlasting pains,
Where sinners must with devils dwell,
In darkness, fire and chains.

HELL, Matt. 18, 9, Mark 9, 43, 45.
Deut. 32, 22 shall burn to lowest h.
2 Sam. 22, 6, sorrowe of h compassed me
Job 11, 8, it is deeper than h, what canst thou know
26, 6, h is naked before him and
Ps. 9, 17, wicked be turned into h.
16, 10, not leave my soul in h. Acts 2, 27.
55, 15, let them go down quick into h.
86, 13, delivered my soul from lowest h.
116, 3, pains of h got hold on me.
139, 8, make my bed in h thou art
Prov. 5, 5, her steps take hold of h.
7, 27, her house is the way of h.
9, 18, her guests are in depths of h.
15, 11, h and destruction are before Lord.
24, that he may depart from h.
23, 14, shalt deliver his soul from h.
Isa. 5, 14, h hath enlarged herself.
14, 9, h from beneath is moved to
15, thou shalt be brought down to h.
28, 15, with h, are we at agreement. 18.
57, 9, debase thyself even to h. Ezek.
31, 16, 17 and 32, 21, 27.
Amos 9, 2, though they dig into h.
Jonah 2, 2, out of belly of h, cried I.
Hab. 2, 5, enlarged his desire as h.
Matt. 5, 22, be in danger of h. fire
29, body be cast into h. 30, and 18, 9.
Mark 9, 43, 45, 47.
10, 28, destroy both soul and body in h.
11, 23, brought down to h. Luke 10, 15.
16, 18, the gates of h. shall not prevail against it.
23, 15, twofold more the child of h.
33, how can ye escape damnation of h.
Luke 12, 5, power to cast into h.
16, 23, in h. he lifted up his eyes.
Acts 2, 31, his soul not left in h. 27.
James 3, 6, tongue set on fire of h.
2 Pet. 2, 4, cast them down to h.
Rev. 1, 18, having keys of h and
6, 8, death and h. followed with
20, 13, death and h. delivered up dead
20, death and h. were cast into lake.

LIZZIE McDONALD,

Box 212, Langdon, P.O., North Dakota.

Note.—The word "hell" in the Old Testament passages above is a translation of sheol, a word signifying the grave, or the spirit world to which all the dead were understood to go. In the New Testament passages it mostly represents the Greek word Hades, which had a similar meaning. In some passages it is a translation of Gehenna, the Greek form of the name of the valley of Hinnom, near Jerusalem, where offal and outcast corpses were burned, but applying spiritually to a condition of punishment. In one passage, in II. Peter, describing the casting of angels into pits of darkness, the Greek word is Tartarus, which according to the Greeks was a place underneath Hades. These distinctions are made in the revised version of the Bible.

THE HIGHER LIFE.

(To the Editor of the "Weekly Witness.")

Sir,—In your issue of Nov. 11th there appeared a sermon by Dr. Lyman Abbott entitled, "The Higher Life," from the text Rom. 7:15. May I be permitted to say that after a careful reading of the sermon, it seems to me that its teaching is not so much that we may attain to a higher life as it is that everyone falls below his ideal life. He gives us to understand that we may struggle to do better, but that our struggling is mostly in vain. He says that we plan better than we build. And he says that the reason we have this experience is because "the flesh was against the spirit." Dr. Abbott also adds as his belief, that this flesh which wars against the spirit is the remains of the nature of the lower animal order from which we all originally sprang.

That many of us do fall below our ideals may be granted, but that is no proof that we need fall below them. Is not this rather the true light in which to view the matter: that our ideals advance as we attain to them, and so are ever beyond us As we reach up to something nobler in character, so our mind gets an enlarged conception of something nobler still. If it were not so, we should cease to advance.

That the flesh wars against the spirit is certainly true. But there is a great difference in the meaning of the word "flesh" as used in Scripture to denote the "carnal mind," or sinful nature, and the word flesh applied to our material bodies, and Dr. Abbott has made no distinction between the two. The body may, by its weakness, retard the progress of the spirit, because it is matter and not spirit: but it is certainly the "carnal mind" which is the "flesh" that "wars against" the soul, and opposes, as a mighty force, its progress toward God. Paul says in Rom. 8:6: "To be carnally minded is death, but to be spiritually minded is life and peace. Because the carnal mind is enmity against God; for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be So, then, they that are in the flesh cannot please God." This is plainly the flesh "that wars against the soul," not the body at all, not animal nature, as Dr. Abbott would have us believe—but the sinful or carnal mind." But Paul continues: "But ye are not in the flesh, but in the spirit, if so be that the spirit of God dwell in you." His teaching is plain that if we are overcome by the carnal mind we are not God's children at all. "Thou shalt call His name Jesus, for He shall save His people from their sins." Not IN their sins, but FROM them.)

When Paul wrote the 7th of Romans he was not describing a Christian's experience at all, but the unhappy state of one convinced by the law of his sin, but finding himself unable to escape sin's powerful bondage. Hence his convicted conscience cries: "For that which I do I allow not; for what I would that do I not; but what I hate, that do I." How different from Paul, the victorious Christian, who says: "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me."

As to our having sprung from a lower animal order, whatever science may have to say about it, there is far more evidence in the world around us of "The Descent of Man," than there is of "The Ascent of Man." And why, in any case, should the science of the hour be taken as a better authority than the Bible, which has existed for centuries, and has proven its own statements regarding mans' fallen nature to be true statements, and proven them so, over and over.

E. M. GRAHAM,

Ethelbert, Man., Dec. 1913.

TWO BOYS DROWNED.

North Hatley, Que., Jan. 5. — John Horse and Rex Morse, brothers, were drowned on the river here while skating on Saturday afternoon. They ventured out into the middle of the river where the ice was thin and broke through. Accidental drowning was the verdict of the coroner's jury. The boys were aged 12 and 8 years, respectively.

WHALER "BELVEDER" IN WINTER QUARTERS

Tacoma, Washington, Jan. 5. — A Nome despatch says a courier who reached there on Friday, departed from Herschel Island late in November, a month after Captain Louis Lane and Ebener Draper left their steamer in the Arctic. The courier brought to Nome a letter from Haze Dobbs, a moving picture operator, on the whale "Belvedere," which some have feared was lost with Stefansson's steamer, the "Karluk."

The "Belveder" is surrounded by immense icebergs in winter quarters, fifteen miles off shore, and seventy miles from Herschel Island.

Dobbs writes that the crew has constructed a large building on shore, and is well provided for refuge, should the "Belvedor" be crushed in an ice pack. They had seen nothing of the "Karluk."

The "Belveder's" safety revives the hope that the "Karluk" is unharmed.

ACTRESS ENDS HER LIFE.

New York, Jan. 5.—Lillian Sinnott, a young actress, who had played in a number of Broadway successes, was found dead in her apartment to-day with her throat and wrists cut. Friends said she was despondent over the death of her fiances, to be buried to-day.

LOCAL OPTION VICTORIES; 15 NEW "DRY" DISTRICTS; LIQUOR REPEAL CASES MET WITH DEFEAT IN FOURTEEN CONTESTS

Toronto, Jan. 6.—Returns received at the Dominion Alliance headquarters here last night show that the temperance forces have won fifteen new districts, wiping out seventeen licenses. In nineteen places the required three-fifths' majority was not secured; in five there were straight majorities against local option. In all fourteen repeal contests, local option was sustained.

Local option was carried in the following places:—Brampton, Meaford, Grand Valley, Kemptville, Lanark, Albemarle Township, Bastard and Burgess Township, Lancaster Township, Marmora and Lake Townships, Puslinch Township, Ross Township, Tay Township, Walsingham South Township and Matilda.

It was defeated by three-fifths in the following:—Arnprior, Aylmer, Barrie, Brockville, Napanee, Tilsonburg, Wiarton, Paris, Marmora, Burlington Delhi Woodbridge Floss Township, Mara Township, Scarboro Township, Sault Ste. Marie, Cobourg, Richmond and Alnwick Township.

It was defeated by straight majority in the following:—

Morrisburg, Springfield, Bexley Township, Georgina Township and Kimley Township.

The repeal contests were in:—

Alexandria, Bracebridge, Bobcaygeon, Tweed, Lancaster, Maxville, Newburg, Oxford, Hawkesbury West, Roxborough, Tilbury West, Charlottenburg, Kenyon Township and Lochhiel Township.

Not heard from:—Bayhan Township and Flambors West.

McVEITY DEFEATS ELLIS.

Ottawa, Jan. 6.—Mr. Taylor McVeity, former city solicitor, was elected mayor of the capital yesterday by a majority of 270 over Mr. J. A. Ellis, M. L. A. for West Ottawa, in one of the most bitterly fought election campaigns in the history of the city.

LICENSE REDUCTIONS.

Ottawa, Jan. 6.—License reductionists won a notable victory in the Capital yesterday when the ratepayers voted favorably on two plebiscites, one to reduce the tavern licenses by nineteen and one to reduce the shop licenses by ten. The tavern reduction plebiscite carried by a majority of over 700, while the shop plebiscite won out by a majority of 44. The reduction will come into effect on May 1st next, and will leave only fifty licenses, both tavern and shop, in Ottawa.

MAYORS ELECTED.

Toronto, Jan. 5.—The following mayors were elected to-day for Ontario cities and towns:

Belleville, J. F. Willis; Brantford, J. H. Spence; Cornwall, D. J. Gillies; Renfrew, W. A. Moore; Carleton Place, David Smythe; Mattawa, G. L. Lamothe; Arnprior, John Brennan; Smith's Falls, J. J. Marsh; Wiarton, J. J. Tyson; Galt, A. E. Buchanan; Thorold, Joseph Baltle; Welland, John H. Goodwin; Aurora, W. J. Ballwin; Whitby, James E. Willis; Brampton, T. Mara; Petrolea, Robert Stirrett; Listowel, William Clemie; St. Mary's, W. R. Butcher; Walkerville, Harry Howe; Goderich, C. A. Reid; Bowmanville, Dr. S. C. Hillier; Orangeville, J. L. Island; Brockville, Allan Donaldson; Clinton, F. T. Jackson; Sarnia, J. B. Dagan; Harriston, Anson Spotton; Alliston, J. H. Mitchell; Oakville, W. E. Featherstone; Napanee, J. Alexander; Gravenhurst, Albert Hill; Uxbridge, T. C. Nicholls; St. Catharines, J. K. Petrie, Stratford, K. Stevenson; Gananoque, W. J. Gibson; Parry Sound, J. A. Johnstone; Kincardine, William Mitchell; Aylmer, F. L. Wagner; Picton, M. Adams; Midland, P. J. Craig; Woodstock, W. D. Hobson; Huntsville, H. E. Rice; Simcoe, G. Williamson; Orillia, W. C. Goffat; Wingham, Dr. A. J. Irwin; North Bay, George W. Lee; Owen Sound, John McC. Quaker; Waterloo, J. R. Kaufman; Kingston, Abraham Shaw; Niagara Falls, O. E. Dores; Guelph, Sam Carter; Hanover, C. H. Witteken; Cobourg, George Gummon; Chatham, John McCorrie; Paris, J. M. Patterson; Dunnville, W. B. Penny; Collingwood, D. C. Barr; Sandwich, E. H. Donnelly; Oshawa, B. S. Edmonson; St. Thomas, M. B. Johnson; Deseronto, F. W. Rathbun; Peterborough, W. K. Buller; Lindsay, Geo. Beall; Barrie, E. H. Cowan; Strathroy, H. Owen; Berlin, W. D. Euler.

BROCKVILLE REMAINS WET.

Brockville, Jan. 6.—Yesterday Brockville passed through the hottest municipal election seen in years, due almost entirely to the local option fight, which completely overshadowed every other issue. The measure carried on a straight majority by 251, which was 104 short of the required three-fifths.

The temperance element for a month past waged a hard campaign, all the influence of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance being given to the boosting of the cause by some of the leading speakers of the association.

The total vote was 2,301, the largest ever polled here in a municipal election. For Mayor, Allan Donaldson defeated Dr. Clark by a majority of 38. Louis Grue, socialist, the third candidate in the field, was not a factor in the running. Messrs. H. A. Stewart and C. E. Johnston, were elected Water and Light Commissioners, and the ward results for councillors were: West, F. L. Tooker, J. A. Derbyshire. Centre: J. W. Ridgeway, G. A Wright. North: W. C. Gross, J. Kelly. The two other wards returned representatives by acclamation, J. R. Breshan and W. H. Mowat, in the south, and G. E. Davis and H. B. White in the east.

Cornwall, Jan. 6.—In them unicipal elections here yesterday, D. J. Gillis was elected mayor by acclamation.

PORT ARTHUR.

Port Arthur, Jan. 5.— The municipal election here to-day resulted in a return of eight of last year's council, which is all that were up for re-election. The new ones are Wm. Marrigan, contractor, and Frederick Urry, Labor candidate.

KINGSTON.

Kingston, Jan. 5.— Alderman Shaw, inspector of customs, was to-day elected mayor over Ald. J. W. Litton by a majority of 477. Ratepayers voted for the first time to elect commissioners to manage the public utilities, and chose Mayor T. J. Rigney, Dr. A. E. Ross, Dr. A. H. Toye, and J. H. Birkett.

ST. CATHARINES.

St Catharines, Jan. 5.— In a heavy vote to-day James T. Petrie was elected mayor over Thomas Nihan by a majority of 1,103.

NIAGARA FALLS.

Niagara Falls, Jan. 5. — Oliver E. Dores was to-day elected Mayor over Robert P. Slater, with a majority of 144 votes.

GUELPH.

Guelph, Jan. 5. — Mayor Sam Carter was re-elected to-day by a majority of 776 over Ald. J. E. Carter, who attempted to oust him from the chair after he had served a one-year term.

FORT WILLIAM.

Fort William, Jan. 5. — The results of the elections were: Mayor, S. C. Young; aldermen, A. H. Dennis, W. McCall, J. R. Pattison, G. Eoll, Dr. M. B. Dean, W. K. O'Donnell, Dr. R. J. Manion, G. A. Coalett, W. J. Hamilton, Harry Murphy, S. Cashmore, I. Hunter.

Fort Frances, Jan. 5. — After a spirited contest in the municipal elections held here to-day, Mr. Louis Christie was elected Mayor of Fort Frances by a majority of seventy-one over ex-Mayor H. H. Williams.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Jan. 5. — The aldermanic vote resulted in all the members for 1913 being returned with one exception, Ald. Sargeant being replaced by F. D. Enman.

Galt, Jan. 5. — Mayor A. E. Buchanan and Reeve A. M. Edwards were elected by acclamation.

Petrolea, Jan. 5. — R. Stirrett was elected Mayor over his nearest competitor, William Dunlop, by a majority of seven votes.

SIR JAMES HAD RESTFUL NIGHT

New York, Jan. 6.—Sir James Whitney spent a restful night at the Manhattan Hotel, where he has lain ill for the past three weeks. He slept a good portion of the time, and while he had lapses, on the whole he had one of the best days he has spent since the heart trouble showed its effects.

ONTARIO FARMER CURED OF CANCER BY RADIUM.

Toronto, Jan. 3.—A wealthy farmer from Caledonia, Haldimand county, James Edwards lies in the Toronto General Hospital, practically cured of a malignant cancer by means of radium.

When admitted Mr. Edwards had a cancer three inches in diameter on the side of the face. This has been reduced to one and a half inches since Oct. 25. Dr. W. H. B. Aikens had charge of the case and the piece of radium used is valued at $20,000.

Rubber tubes containing the radium were embedded in the impaired tissues where they remained as long as possible, and it is understood that the first signs of a possible cure were demonstrated by the rapid amelioration of pain.

APPOINTMENT OF POLICE COMMISSIONER IN N. Y.

New York, Dec. 30.—Mayor-elect Mitchel, who will assume office Thursday, has practically decided upon his list of appointments to important city offices, with the exception of police commissioner. This important and difficult office is giving him much worry. The place has been offered to W. Cameron Forbes, of Massachusetts, former governor-general of the Philippines, but Mr. Mitchel has received word that Mr. Forbes is not likely to accept.

Robert Adamson, secretary to the late Mayor Gaynor, will be Mr. Hitchell's fire commissioner. William H. Edwards, of Princeton football fame, will probably be retained as street cleaning commissioner, and Miss Katherine Bement Davis is to be commissioner of correction. She will be the first woman to hold an important city department.

John A. Kingsbury, who is stated for commissioner of charities in the Mitchel cabinet, has had practical experience with the workings of various charities. For some years he studied sociological problems by wandering about the country as a "tramp." For a time Mr. Kingsbury was employed as a jockey in the west. Now he is secretary and general agent for the New York Association for Improving the Conditions of the Poor. He was one of the earliest recruits in the Progressive party.

OTTAWA HAS WATER PROBLEM

Ottawa, Jan. 3.—Montreal is not the only city that is having difficulty with its water supply. In the capital, as the municipal elections draw near, one of the hardest fought contests that has ever split Ottawa into two divisions goes on over this same important question. There is this difference, however, that whereas Montreal's trouble is lack of water, the difficulty here is whence the water is to be obtained. With Mayor Ellis out for re-election, pledged to obtain a pure supply from the Gatineau Lakes, and Mr. Taylor McVeity opposing him with a proposal to continue to obtain the supply from the Ottawa River, purifying it by means of chemicals, the fight grows more bitter each day.

The water question has been an issue in this city for several years. It has caused the downfall of more than one city official, and to tell the entire story of the troubles the city has had, in detail would take a good-sized volume. Ottawa has long been troubled with typhoid, and there has been more or one epidemic of a serious nature. Some five years ago one of the newspapers started a campaign for pure water. Two years ago a plebiscite was taken on a project to obtain water from McGregor Lake. This was defeated. The next year another vote was taken. This time the project was for the treatment of the water now being used, by chemicals. This also was defeated. Since then reports have been made by two British experts, Sir Alexander R. Binnie and Dr. A. C. Houston on all the projects. They recommended most emphatically the scheme of Mayor Ellis to obtain water from Thirty-One Mile Lake in the Gatineau district in the Province of Quebec. The Quebec Legislature, despite some objection made by Hull has given consent to the obtaining of the water from here, and will sell the entire water-shed for a reasonable figure. The water would have to be piped about 50 miles, twenty-five million gallons a day, and a service reservoir at Chelsea would accommodate a reserve. The pipes would be carried across the river on a suspension bridge if the plans should be carried out. The total cost is placed at $8,000,000.

The Dominion Government at present pays to the city $15,000 annually for water, and Premier Borden has expressed his willingness to increase this to $100,000 if the scheme is carried. This means almost $2,000,000, it is estimated.

There is sufficient water in the lake to supply a city of 750,000 people.

Mr. Taylor McVeity, who was discharged from the position of city solicitor, opposes the scheme, because he believes it will cost too much, because he thinks the water rate will be doubled, and because he believes the present supply to be pure and maintains that any typhoid that has occurred has been the result of sewage getting into the water. "The Ottawa River is too great to ever be polluted," he stated at a recent meeting."

And so the fight goes on, and on it depends a great deal. Those who are in favor of the Gatineau Lakes scheme will not be discouraged if they are beaten. The fight will undoubtedly be taken up again. And Ottawa's water question may not be settled for another year.

HOCKEN MAYOR BY GOOD MAJORITY IN TORONTO FIGHT

Toronto, Jan. 2.—H. C. Hocken was re-elected mayor of Toronto by a majority of about 5,000 over Frederick G. McBrien, his nearest competitor, and a safe majority over all three competitors together. McBrien's vote was larger than expected, and was due largely to the introduction of the proposed street railway purchase into the contest.

James Simpson headed the poll for the Board of Control. The other three elected were J. O. McCarthy, T. L. Church and John O'Neill, three members of last year's board. Thomas Foster was the controller who was forced to make way for Simpson.

Next to the vote for mayor and Board of Control, the greatest interest was taken in the question submitted to the electors as to whether the municipal franchise should be extended to married women.

The electors, by a vote of 2 to 1, favored the extension of the franchise. A by-law to provide for the purchase of that part of the York Radial Railroad within the city limits was carried, but by-laws to provide for grants to new hospitals and $600,000 for new buildings at the Exhibition ground were defeated. The electors also expressed themselves in favor of the city going into the dead meat business—that is, to sell meat to retail dealers.

Ward 1—William D. Robbins, W. W. Hiltz, A. E. Walton.
Ward 2—Henry Rowland, S. M. Wickett, C. A. Rick.
Ward 3—Alfred Maguire, F. S. Spence, Samuel McBride.
Ward 4—John Wanless, R. H. Cameron, L. M. Singer.
Ward 5—J. W. Meredith, R. H. Graham, John Dunn.
Ward 6—D. Spence, C. H. Maybee, W. Harland Smith.
Ward 7—Samuel Ryding, F. I. G. Whetter.

The following were elected to the Board of Education:

Ward 1—Dr. Gilmour Steele, two years; J. W. Jackson, one year.
Ward 2—Dr. John Noble.
Ward 3—William Houston.
Ward 4—Miles Stokes.
Ward 5—W. O. McCaggart.
Ward 6—W. W. Hodgson.
Ward 7—James Ellis.

London, Ont., Jan. 2.—Charles M. R. Graham is again Mayor of this city after defeating by a majority of 704 Ald. J. G. Richler. Mayor Graham now enters upon his third term. The campaign was fought on the principle of public ownership.

London's first Board of Control, consisting of four members, was selected from a field of nine candidates. The aldermanic campaign was less interesting, twelve being selected from fourteen candidates.

The members of the Board of Control, returned at the polls in the order given, are: J. P. Moore, W. G. Coles, H. Ashplant and G. E. Rose.

School trustees are as follows: E. R. Dennis. A. M. Hunt, A. E. Silverwood, Thomas Rowe, W. J. Teasdall, W. G. Young, and L. H. Martin.

The aldermen are: Messrs. White, Mitchell, Stein, Haney, Tancock, Donnelly, Merryfield, Gwalchmai, Wilson, Leah, Winder and McDonald, elected in the foregoing order.

A by-law to give the City Council power to authorize Sunday street cars was endorsed rongly by the ratepayers. The vote was: For, 4,894; against, 2,207. Majority, 2,687.

A by-law to grant permission to a natural gas company to pipe their product through the city mains was snowed under by a majority of 1,742.

The only industrial by-law was that to grant a loan of $25,000 to the Grobb Manufacturing Company. The majority in favor of the measure was 1,520, but the vote lacked five of the necessary two-thirds.

The city waterworks goes back under the control of the water commissioners as the result of a by-law which passed by a majority of 2,240.

Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 2.—Three of last years' controllers were re-elected yesterday, the only one left being Controller Bird. Owing to the fact that there was no mayoralty contest, Mayor Allan having been returned by acclamation, the vote was unusually small.

The controllers elected were W. H. Cooper, T. H. Jutten, C. W. Gardner, and T. M. Morris.

Alderman Ellis led in the contest for the Hydro Commissionership. T. J. Stewart, M.P., was the other commissioner elected.

The aldermen elected are:—

Ward one—Chester S. Walters and J. W. Tyrell.
Ward two—Ald. Wright and McQuestion (acclamation.)
Ward three—Ald. Roy and Garson (acclamation.)
Ward four—Ald. Davey and H. A. T. Coo.
Ward five—Ald. Littlewood and Birrell.
Ward seven—Ald. Newlands and Robson.
Ward eight—J. H. Plunkett and Ald. Gleadow.

Five by-laws were submitted, four of which carried. One is to raise $335,000 for extension to the Hydro-Electric system, a second to raise $125,000 for hospital repairs, a third to raise $100,000 for the Hamilton Health Association for a sanatarium, a fourth to raise $60,000 for the Library Board, this being defeated, and the last to raise $200,000 for a new hospital on the mountain site, this being carried.

LABOR MEN JUBILANT.

Toronto, Jan. 3.—Labor in Toronto lost no opportunity last night in impressing its victory, the election of Mr. James Simpson to the Board of Control, upon the citizens of the city. Early in the evening when it was seen that the Labor man's election was assured the Labor Temple atmosphere started to warm up. At nine o'clock, when there was no doubt about the election, the hundreds of toilers gathered there let loose their enthusiasm, and the scene will be a memorable one in labor circles in Toronto. The labor leaders led their victorious parade through the downtown streets with torchlights, drums, and in fact everything that could be put to noise-making.

The election of Mr. Simpson strikes a new note with the labor men of Toronto, according to a statement expressed last night at the Labor Temple.

"Watch us next year," is the statement made by every labor man. "The encouragement of the election of Mr. Simpson will stimulate us to further effort in the labor man's interests in Toronto," said one ardent labor man, "and his election shows that the labor vote, if united, is no small thing in the city."

Never in the history of organized labor in Toronto has there been such a joyful feeling as there was last night. The victory of "Jimmy," they claim, marks a further awakening of labor ranks.

WOMAN WITH BUSTLE HOOTED ON STREETS.

Pittsburg, Jan. 3.—Hooted from its position of popularity among the modishly dressed women of an earlier decade and thrown on the discard, the bustle, has come back or at least one of them. Adorning one of the latest creations of the Parisian modiste's art it arrived here yesteday and was placed on display by a beautiful young miss who passed down Fifth avenue, the cynosure of thousands of eyes and to the accompaniment of an ever increasing babble of voices, hoots and hisses. When Miss Collingwood turned into Fifth avenue from Smithfield street there was a gasp from the crowd on the busy thoroughfare and then a simultaneous "Its a bustle." By the time the fair young dame had travelled a block Pitsburgh's fashionable thoroughfare was congested with a wildly curious mob of men and women, eager to get, as one of the latter species said, "Just one glimpse." Two big corner policemen finally took Miss Collingwood and urged her into one of the avenues big banking houses. Laer she was driving away in a big motor car, bustle and all.

ARE SUFFERING AWFUL HARDSHIPS

Paris, Dec. 30.—Thirty thousand persons are in danger of starving or freezing to death in Albania, according to reports from William W. Howard, of New York, who has just finished a 400-mile journey through the remote mountain districts, which he traversed by horse and afoot. As a result of the Servian occupation, he says, more than one hundred villages and towns have been destroyed. Twelve thousand houses have been burned and 4,000 men, women and children killed. One hundred thousand persons are homeless, of whom, Howard estimates, one-third are likely to die of cold and hunger. Many are living in corn stalk leans-to against the ruins of their homes.

There are 9,000 refugees in Tirana and 5,000 in Scutari.

Wanderers were frequently met in the mountains. Some of them were clad only in gunnysacks; others walked in the snow, their feet tied up in rags.

WANT STATE-RUN HOTEL.

Million Dollar Plan in Albany is Mooted.

New York, Jan. 3.—A million dollar hotel at Albany, to be built and operated by the State for the benefit of legislators and State employees, was proposed in a plant that Assemblyman Cyrus W. Phillips of Rochester, was asked to introduce in a bill at the coming session.

"The proposal seemed hardly feasible," said Mr. Phillips at the Knickerbocker Hotel last night. "The State Constitution prohibits appropriation of State moneys for private purposes, and I think a hotel would come under this head. The promoters feel there is a lack of accommodations in Albany and believe the suggested hotel should be operated by the State at cost."

Mr. Phillips explained that the promoters suggested that the hotel be made a sort of "People's Rendezvous"—a place where citizens might gather, at a cost not excessive to them, to look over legislation and take a hand in the running of the government.

HUSBAND FOR SALE; WIFE ASKS $1,000

Boston, Jan. 3.—Mrs. Agnes E Jones Bedell, of Quiney, wants to sell her husband to Miss Mary E. Chandler, whose alleged relations with Frederick A. Chubb, "revolution buster," have been made the basis of a warrant for Chubb's arrest by his wife. Mrs. Bedell sets the price at $1,000, and guarantees her husband to be kind, sound and easygoing.

Miss Chandler received a letter from Mrs. Bedell yesterday, which read in part:—

"I see where you need a husband to take care of your property and be a father to your baby. I am willing to sell my husband for $1,000 cash. He is a workingman and tired of supporting a family on small pay, and we don't agree at all on anything in religion or friends. He will be content to sit with you and tend the baby. I'd rather have my cat."

KISS AS KISS CAN A FAD IN YONKERS

New York, Jan. 3.—City Judge Joseph H. Beall, of Yonkers, who on Christmas Day imposed fines of $3 apiece on a man and a woman who were arrested there while kissing each other in the street, yesterday, showed the newspaper men an anonymous letter which he received a day or two after the incident. It was postmarked New York, and read:—

"Judge Beall, meanest man in the United States. Fine a couple $6 for a kiss' You ought to have fined the policeman $600 for arresting the couple. Where were you born—Patagonia or Japan? Or maybe you grew on a tree in Mexico. You are a brute, and may you never have a friendly kiss from maiden, wife or sweetheart."

As a postcript the writer added:

"Hope your wife refused you a kiss on Christmas Day."

The magistrate is indoubt whether the letter was sent by some one who really felt critical or whether it came from an acquaintance, who was poking fun at him. At any rate, he considered the letter a joke, and laughed heartily over it.

However, there is no question but what Judge Beall's attitude toward embracing couples is softened.

There was arraigned before him Charles J. Meyer, twenty-five years old, a book agent, of Ridgewood, N. J., who was charged with trying to kiss pretty Miss Gertrude Sipp, twenty years old, of Yonkers avenue on Tuesday. Miss Sipp was alone in the house when the agent called, and, as he said later, he could not resist the temptation to try to steal a kiss. Miss Sipp dodged, however, and Meyer was disappointed. She had Meyer arrested.

In court the girl and her parents relented and asked to be allowed to withdraw the complaint. Meyer admitted trying to kiss the girl and apologized.

Judge Beall smiled as he permitted the withdrawal of the complaint and discharged Meyer.

Girl's Strange Disappearance.

Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 3.—Irene Pitts, the 12-year-old daughter of Mrs. Edward Pitts, of Oakville, mysteriously disappeared to-night at the terminal station here.

PAID TRIBUTE TO GENERAL WOLFE

London, Jan. 3.—Field Marshal Sir John French was the principal guest at the annual Wolfe's birthday dinner at Westerham. He said he had always been an ardent advocate of the principle that youths and boys who were destined to become officers in the army, should commence a special military training at the earliest possible age.

He wondered how much Wolfe's very early training, and his comparative youth at a time when the responsibility of a high command fell upon him, had to do with his daring conceptions and brilliant exploits at Louisburg and Quebec.

Col. Ward presided at the banquet.

THE 187TH ANNIVERSARY.

Yesterday's celebration was in honor of the 187th anniversary of Wolfe's birth, and was arranged by the Westerham Society, founded to preserve the historical traditions as well as the old-world character of Wolfe's birthplace. Incidentally it may be remarked that the George and Dragon is illuminated by candle light alone, as on the night when in this quaint old vicarage Wolfe first saw the light.

The majority of those present had some personal or circumstantial link with their hero, including George Wolfe and Wolfe Aylward, direct descendants of the hero of Quebec; the Earl of Stanhope, related to that William Pitt who selected Wolfe for the command of the expedition; Edward Moncton, of the family of General Moncton; Col. Ward descended from Wolfe's friend of the same name; and Lieut.-Col. D. Campbell, descended from General Campbell of the Highland Brigade at Quebec.

WOMAN LOST BOTH FEET THROUGH BRUTAL ACT

Ottawa, Jan. 3.—A ghastly tale of a husband's ill-treatment of his wife appears in the usually staid columns of this week's "Canada Gazette." It is detailed in the form of an order-in-council exempting from the customary homestead duties Mrs. Anna A. Haven, now Mrs. Orfenson, a Saskatchewan settler.

The order giving the harrowing details of domestic trouble in the Orfenson family says the homestead was located in April, 1911, and the wife remained there until the following November, making meanwhile certain statutory impartments. Some months ago Mrs. Orfenson was deserted by her husband and left penniless with one child. Last winter, with both feet badly frozen, she was admitted to the Moose Jaw hospital, suffering from exposure.

The inspector of homesteads in this connection reports that the woman was put out of her home at night and lay in the open. After being taken to the hospital it was necessary to amputate both her limbs, and by popular subscription enough money was raised to buy her artificial ones.

In view of the circumstances the Government has passed an order allowing the unfortunate woman, who is unable to live upon her homestead, to retain possession of it without fulfilling the customary duties attaching to it.

BRAZIL HAS ORDERED ANOTHER DREADNOUGHT

Rio Janeiro, Jan. 3—The Brazilian Government has arranged with Armstrong Whitworth and Company, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, to build another Dreadnought to replace the Rio de Janiro which has been sold to Turkey.

Drowning at Halifax.

Halifax, Jan. 3.—The body of John K. Hubley, proprietor of a dye works, was found floating in the harbor today here. He was seventy years of age, and left his home to take a ferry-boat for Dartmouth.

Threaten to Destroy Regina.

Regina, Jan. 3.—The immediate and total destruction of this city is threatened in a letter signed "The Chief of the Unemployed Gang," if some help is not immediately vouchsafed them.

Have Extra Vertebra

London, Jan. 3.—Charles Dawson, finder of the Pitdown skull, has discovered from remains brought from the Arctic regions that a certain tribe of Eskimos had an extra vertebrae, giving them more backbone than the rest of humanity.

To Examine Chauffeurs.

Toronto, Dec. 30.—Eighteen chauffeur examiners have been appointed by the Ontario Government, to take upon the first of the New Year the task of seeing that every man driving an automobie or motor vehicle for "hire, pay or gain, is properly fixed for the work." There are still a dozen more to be appointed.

The Solemnity of the Oath.

Toronto, Dec. 20.—At the banquet of the Ontario Bar Association last night His Grace Archbishop McNeill called attention to the increase of perjury, and asked the association to take some steps at its earliest opportunity torward securing greater solemnity in the administration of the oath.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE WILL GO ABROAD

Has Been Ordered to Take a Rest By Specialist.

London, Jan. 3. — Lord Northcliffe, the newspaper publisher, has been suffering severely from weak eyes for some time, and, as has been cabled before, has been forced, on the advice of a specialist, to give up much of his newspaper responsibilities and go abroad. Several operations have been performed, and Lord Northcliffe suffered intensely, and his health generally is bad. According to gossip in Fleet street, Lord Northcliffe has got rid of his immense newspaper holdings, including the "Daily Mirror" and the "Daily Mail," while other publications controlled by him have been acquired by his brother, Sir Harold Harmsworth, who was made a baron in the New Year's honors this week. The latter, who superintends the financial part of the Harmsworth publications, is reputed to be much more wealthy than his brother. It is believed that Lord Northcliffe will retain control only of the "Times."

FEDERAL ARMY DEFEATED IN THREE-HOUR FIGHT

Presidio, Texas, Dec. 30.— The federal army of 4,000 men at Ojinaga, opposite here, was put to flight last night by 4,300 Constitutionalists sent by General Villa from Chihuahua. In the darkness many of the federals crossed the river to the American side, but all except the wounded were forced back by the United States troops.

The final rout was preceded by a three hours' battle, begun after dark, in which the rebels, marching through deep canyons south of Ojinaga, completely wiped out the federal outposts. The news of the defeat at Tamula pass and Tamula, giving the rebels an unobstructed pass to within firing distance of Ojinaga itself, caused a frenzied retreat among the federals.

About 400 of them plunged into the river to seek safety on the American side. They were forced back by Major McNamee, commander of the American forces.

MUTINY IN FORTS.

A mutiny developed in the Ojinaga forts. General Salazar and General Orozco, believing their men about to desert, stood with drawn revolvers threatening to shoot those who did not obey.

The badly wounded were the only ones allowed to remain on this side and these were cared for by Dr. Burnside of the United States army. The number killed on both sides was small, but many were reported injured.

In their charge, after killing the outposts, the rebels were said to have left the field strewn with disabled federals who had fallen from exhaustion in their efforts to gain the fort. The rebels, believing that darkness afforded them an opportunity for getting within firing distance of the village, waited until dusk before their onslaught. They then began to swarm toward the federals with cries of, "Mexico libre." The continued fire of the rebels was a terrifying omen to to the federals, who scattered at once. The firing had ceased by ten o'clock.

The night's activities were by no means decisive. Whether the federal generals will be able to recompose the frightened troops or whether the latter will scatter in effective bands remained unsettled early to-day.

PASSENGER TRAIN ATTACKED.

San Luis Potosi, Mex., Dec. 30.—A passenger train on the Aguascallentes branch railway was attacked by rebels at Ipina, fifty miles to the northwest, yesterday. Thirty of the military escort were killed and eighteen are missing. A few of the passengers succeeded in getting back to San Luis Potosi, but the others have either been killed or are in hiding in the hills. Only two of the escort are known to have escaped. The rebels numbered 150. It is reported that another military train has been dynamited at Las Tablas, but no details have been received.

ACTION IS APPROVED.

Washington, Dec. 30. — War Department officials approve the action of Major McNamee, commanding the border patrol at Presidio, Texas, in forcing back into Mexico federal soldiers who sought safety on the American side after they had been routed from Ojinaga by the Constitutionalist forces last night. That phase of the situation is not regarded as serious, although the constant escape of Mexican soldiers across the Rio Grande into Texas causes no little annoyance to the border patrol.

As the river may be forded at almost any point, fleeing soldiers frequently drop their arms and wade across. There are many Mexicans in Texas, and the identity of the refugees is lost, but the American forces are under instructions to prevent their entry except where the dictates of humanity prompt to care for the wounded or permit the entry of refugees who may be fleeing the summary treatment which the opposing Mexican forces visit upon each other.

Pass Christian, Jan. 3.—President Wilson and John Lind, his personal representative in Mexico, last night sat in the cabin of the scout cruiser, deeply absorbed in a discussion of the Mexican situation.

It was their first meeting since last July, when the President conferred with Mr. Lind at the White House preparatory to the latter's departure for Mexico City with instructions that created a diplomatic episode in American history.

For two days a mysterious reticence has been apparent at the presidential cottage concerning the present conference. When despatches from Vera Cruz announced that Mr. Lind would come to Pass Christian, there was a noticeable manifestation of displeasure among the members of the President's party that his destination should have been made public. President Wilson had hoped to slip quietly away aboard the revenue cutter Winona "or a yachting trip" and meet Mr. Lind at sea.

The same effort at secrecy with respect to the Chester's whereabouts was frustrated by wireless news of her location near Ship Island last night.

For nearly 24 hours Mr. Lind was off shore on the cruiser Chester before meeting the President. Instead of permitting the envoy to come ashore, President Wilson took a trip in a twenty-foot launch, mounted a companionway to the revenue cutter Winona, and was trans-shipped again in mid-Gulf to the Chester.

The conference lasted until after 8 o'clock, when the President returned to Gulfport, where automobiles were ready to take him to Pass Christian. Just as much secrecy as characterized the President's first meeting with Mr. Lind was evident on this occasion.

New Orleans, Jan. 3.—Apparently coming from several sources at the same time a strong rumor became current here early last night that President Wilson was in conference in the Gulf of Mexico, the Mississippi Sound or the Mississippi River with President Huerta of Mexico. Various facts were cited to give the report weight. One of the chief of these was the great secrecy, coupled with anxiety, on the part of the American executive as to the whereabouts of the conference. Another is the delay, which, it is pointed out, hardly would have obtained had the cruiser Chester been bringing no one but Mr. Lind to confer with Mr. Wilson. Another point cited is the unusual fact that the President of the United States should have left in a small boat, in decidedly rough water, to meet his envoy instead of having the envoy come to him.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS SHOW INCREASE

Statement For 1913 Shows July as the Best Month.

The Montreal Customs House collected $26,037,287.28 in 1913, about one million and a half dollars more than in 1912, although that year exceeded all previous years by five millions. Yet in the last five months of 1913 the receipts were less than in 1912, and the increase has to be credited to the first seven months, July especially being the best month yet.

The comparative statement for the two years, month by month, is as follows:—

	1913.	1912.
Jan.	$2,097,181.22	$1,572,323.71
Feb.	2,036,478.99	1,302,022.40
Mar.	2,245,650.49	1,880,867.34
April	2,113,036.72	1,796,099.48
Moy	2,396,076.60	2,144,266.14
June	2,334,877.46	1,949,041.92
July	2,529,211.19	2,251,658.52
August	2,269,669.37	2,318,872.30
Sept.	2,133,701.42	2,218,170.21
Oct.	2,147,810.93	2,349,003.99
Nov.	1,909,077.35	2,276,887.09
Dec.	1,824,455.54	1,972,030.07
Total	$26,037,287.28	$24,531,242.17

Lima, Peru, Dec. 30.—Another serious earthquake has occurred in the province of Aymareas, Department of Apurimac, in Southern Peru. Two persons have been killed, and many houses destroyed. The railroads have been so damaged as to make transit impossible.

GERMANY SWEPT BY VIOLENT STORM

Berlin, Dec. 30.— The whole of Germany was to-day in the grip of violent storms, accompanied in many places by heavy falls of snow. Berlin itself is thickly covered with snow, which is comparatively rare here.

Great damage has been done by wind and rain along the coast, where the waters of the Baltic and the North Sea have inundated the low lying cities, interrupted shore railways, cut wire communications and hampered traffic generally. Several cities were to-day without drinking water, electricity or gas.

Four fishermen were drowned today at Swinemuende, where the seashore was severely damaged, and some of the harbor works destroyed.

PROMINENT BANKER DEAD.

New York, Jan. 3.—William Langmaid Bull, ex-president of the New York Stock Exchange, and prominent among the older generation of bankers of this city, died last night at his home here.

Mr. Bull was born in this city on August 28, 1844, became a member of the Stock Exchange in 1869, and served as its president in 1888-90. He retired from active business in 1908. He was a director in many industrial and railway companies. His wife survives him.

PARCELS POST SYSTEM BY END OF JANUARY

Ottawa, Dec. 31.—Canada's parcel post system, as already announced, will, in all probability, go into effect about the end of January. It was thought probable that a definite announcement as to the date would be made on the eve of the New Year, but owing to the absence from the Capital of the Hon. L. P. Pelletier, who has yet to pass on some of the details of the plan, an announcement cannot yet be made.

The negotiations between the department and the railways have not yet been concluded, but it is stated that they are getting closer together and that it will only be a matter of a few days now before a basis of agreement will be arrived at. It will be remembered that the railways which at the present time, get about two million dollars for the carriage of mails, have asked in view of the larger amount of mail now carried, and the inauguration of parcels post, that this amount be increased to six millions. This figure the department considers to be too large, and a whittling down process has been going on.

DECIDING THE RATES.

It will not be possible for the department to decide on the rates to be charged to the public, but a definite agreement has been arrived at with the railways. This means that the matter of rates will in all probability be about the last thing decided upon.

The working out of the details of the proposed service means a great deal of work for the department. One of the worst problems is to figure on approximate amount of matter which will be carried by parcels post in order that arrangements for delivery may be made. On this account it is not anticipated that the parcel's post machinery will run smoothly from the outset. There will no doubt have to be many re-adjustments made before everything is in perfect working order. In this respect it is pointed out that the United States parcels post system is not yet in perfect working order. This is partly due to the fact that in the United States parcels weighing as much as 50 pounds are carried. In Canada the limit will be eleven pounds, the same as in England and Germany.

NO AGREEMENT AGAINST THE U.S.

London, Dec. 31. — A most emphatic denial was made yesterday by the Foreign Office, of the existence of any Anglo-German agreement against the United States in regard to South America, stating that whatever discussions had taken place between the two nations were absolutely not directed against America or any other country.

The following is the statement of the Foreign Office: "There is absolutely no foundation for the story of an Anglo-German agreement. Great Britain's relations with Germany are excellent, but nothing we have discussed with Germany has any point against America or any other country."

One of the most striking developments of international politics in 1913 has, without doubt, been the closer relationship of Great Britain and Germany, and the earnest efforts of the statesmen of both countries to settle amicably the outstanding questions which from time to time have threatened friction. Although the rivalry in naval armaments continues, there is now a constant informal interchange of views as to other matters of mutual interest which it was the custom hitherto to treat independently and in competition.

The Panama-Pacific Exhibition was a case in point and although the decision not to participate is strongly condemned by the public opinion of both countries, the two governments, having reached an agreement, loyally adhered thereto.

In various parts of the world the two nations, acting together, do away with economic competition between themselves. Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg in a recent speech in the Reichstag spoke warmly of the satisfactory improvement in our relations with England," which had enabled the two countries in an open exchange of views to approach a solution of the Bagdad railway problem.

BETTER TRAINING OF MISSIONARIES

Kansas City, Jan. 3.—"Ignorance on the part of a missionary will not long hold the intellectual respect of the Oriental student," declared Prof. Chas. R. Henderson, of the University of Chicago, in urging better training of missionaries in social study and actual social service before the Student Volunteer convention for foreign missions here yesterday. The object of the movement is to induce trained college men and women to volunteer for service in foreign fields.

Professor Henderson declared missionaries to-day were called upon to do much more than preach.

"Many kinds of social service are demanded by various situations," he said, "not only caring for the sick and teaching boys team work in play, but also translators of scientific literature are needed to act as guides of municipal, provincial and national law makers, who already are aware of the fact that they must learn from western science.

"The young men who are to command attention and hold influence in the mission fields to-day must have a long and thorough discipline in science and experience. This training should begin in the secondary schools, extend through college and be specialized in graduate studies."

DENIES THE REPORT.

London, Jan. 2.—The "Morning Post" quotes Sir John Brunner, chairman of the firm of Brunner, Mond and Company, alkali manufacturers, which is one of the firms alleged to be in the $175,000,000 combination to establish soap factories in China, as denying the report from Shanghai. Sir John Brunner said the matter was discussed some time ago, but it never materialized. He said the proposal had not been considered recently.

Swept by the Flames

The Fire Underwriters have not yet completed their estimate of the damage done by the St. Louis Square fire. Owing to much furniture and other effects having been removed in time they are experiencing some delay in determining what was destroyed and what was not. The picture shows how the flames, unchecked by water force, raged through this fine residential block, reducing it to a ruin, as described on Page 10.

A PREHISTORIC OIL PIT FOUND

Although the oil boom in California is only a score of years old, yet indications have been discovered that oil was worked in very early times, even as far back as the days of the Spanish colonists. In fact, there is one oil pit or swamp dating back to prehistoric times. Near this pit, a few miles from Los Angeles, a large tooth was found, about five years ago and sent to the university at Berkeley. It was identified as that of the sabertooth tiger, an animal supposedly unknown to the country.

For many years the pit has been abandoned, and when scientific men became interested they found around the pit bones that had been dug out by ignorant workmen, who had no idea of their interest or value.

This pit, as left by the laborers of twenty years ago, is 300 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 60 feet deep, and is now full of black waetr to which ten feet or so from the top. The scientists have taken possession of it, and are excavating fossils of prehistoric animals, birds, etc., that have apparently been collecting there for hundreds of generations. Many complete skeletons are being taken out of animals that were not known to have existed on the American continent.

The theory of the scientists is that the marshy nature of this land has been much the same throughout the ages, and that liquid asphaltum formerly covered the area as it does today. Little pools of water lured animals and birds into the stricky fluid to drink and hold them prisoners, for every struggle to free themselves sank them more hopelessly into the bog.—"Wide-World Magazine."

MOUNTED POLICE FOR THE FAR NORTH

Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 30.—An expedition of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police will leave Dawson next Friday for Fort Macpherson and Herschel Island, the Arctic ocean, northwest of the mouth of the Mackenzie river. Part of the expedition will return at once after seeking from Eskimos, whalers and traders all possible information regarding Explorer Stefansson's expedition. By previous arrangement a police expedition from Herschel Island will meet the Dawson party at Fort Macpherson, which is 300 miles this side of Herschel. If the Herschel Island party brings any definite news of the Stefansson party the Dawson expedition will hasten back from Fort Macpherson. The party has orders to obtain all possible news regarding Stefansson's whereabouts and hurry it to some point where it will be telegraphed to Ottawa.

Sergeant Dempster, a veteran of many other expeditions across the Rocky Mountains to Herschel Island, will command the Dawson party. It was Dempster who found the bodies of the Fitzgerald expedition three years ago. Corporal Hacking and four Indians will complete the party. Dempster will go from Fort Macpherson with the Indians to Rampart House on the Porcupine river to establish a custom house and police post, remaining there until spring. Hacking will head the return party.

EXECUTIONS IN ONE PROVINCE TOTAL 24,000

Pekin, Jan. 3.—It was officially estimated yesterday that 24 000 executions were carried out in the province of Szechuen alone in 1913. Most of those ordered to be killed were robbers, but in the total were included a large number of political offenders who had been concerned in various movements during the transition period from an empire to a republic. It is hinted by officials that the actual figures regarding the executions would if they could be known, probably exceed the estimate.

The customs collections at the ports during 1913 amounted to a total of approximately $29,892,800. Most of the ports showed an increase over the preceding year, and the figures for Shanghai, Hankow and Canton actually constitute a record. The revenues are said to be sufficient to meet all the charges on them, including the Boxer indemnity.

BERNARD SHAW SUGGESTS PLAN TO PREVENT WAR

London, Jan. 2. — George Bernard Shaw greets the opening of the New Year with a panacea for war. In the course of a long article in the "Daily News" Mr. Shaw says:

There must be no sowing of dragon's teeth like the Franco-Prussian war. Great Britain can put a stop to such a crime single handed easily enough if she can keep her knees from knocking together in her present military fashion.

"How?" one might ask. Here is Mr. Shaw's answer:

"By politely announcing that war between France and Germany would be so inconvenient to England that the latter country is prepared to pledge herself to defend either country if attacked by the other.

"If we are asked," continues the playwright, "how are we to decide which nation is really the aggressor, we can reply that we shall take our choice, or when the problem is unsolvable we shall toss up, but that we will take a hand in the war, anyhow.

"If we are asked what will we do if France and Germany punish our presumption by uniting to make war on us, we can reply that we have no security against their doing so now at any moment and that we are, and always have been, well aware that as an unpopular, ill-mannered nation, our existence depends on our being prepared to fight the entire foreign race if need be.

"One must be ready with answers to the questions foolish people ask, and if the answer is according to their folly, so much the better."

MONTREAL HAS WATER AGAIN

After being practically without water from Christmas Day, Montreal again recovered its normal supply on the second day of the new year.

The break in the conduit was repaired for the second time, and on this occasion withstood the pressure.

In the meanwhile householders had received scanty supplies of water from a hastily-organized waggon service, and the fire brigade had to combat several serious outbreaks with chemical extinguishers and snow. Seven houses were destroyed in one fire, the damage amounting to $130,000.

MAY BRING ABOUT RETIREMENT OF CHANCELLOR

Berlin, Dec. 30.—Indications that Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's retirement may eventually be brought about as a result of the political crisis arising out of the trouble between the civil and military authorities at Zabern, Alsace, were given at the conventions of the Centre and Liberal parties held yesterday evening.

The Clerical leaders, Matthias Erzberger and Adolf Groeber, in the course of speeches delivered at the party convention at Ulm, declared that the Zabern incident was probably the beginning of a great political struggle in Germany in which compromise was scarcely possible. The newspaper at Mannheim, which voices the views of the Liberal leader, Ernst Bassermann, states to-day that a grave crisis is impending in Germany. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, it says, is isolated and his fall from power would not be lamented by the Liberals.

The Conservative newspapers also for some time have been campaigning against the Imperial Chancellor as bitterly as have the Radicals and the Social Democrats.

Investigation shows that the two shots said to have been fired on Saturday by an unidentified civilian at a sentry stationed in front of the barracks, recently occupied by the 99th Infantry Regiment, were discharged from a toy pistol with which a boy was playing. The military party had been utilizing this supposedly grave incident as a justification for the action of the troops.

PROHIBITION IS ONLY WAY OUT OF DIFFICULTY

The Gothenburg and Bergen systems of controlling the liquor traffic which have been recommended by the License Commissioners to the government are being subjected to much criticism both in the countries in which they are in force and also in England.

In referring to the former Dr. John Clifford, the famous English preacher, says:

"I found when I was in Stockholm that hopes are very high that before many years are passed, Sweden will be cleansed of the drink trade; and that not only Sweden, but Denmark and Norway will enjoy the same advantage. The Gothenburg system was no doubt conceived in the spirit of reform, and at the outset, so far as I could learn, it was an improvement upon what went before it; but the dissatisfaction with its present working is deep and widespread, and the conviction grows that it must be displaced by Prohibition.

The greed of gain has corrupted it, law-breakers are favored, local authorities are thwarted, morality suffers, and the welfare of the State is imperilled. In the Scandinavian Congress held a little while before my visit, the Prime Minister confessed that Prohibition was the only method left of suppressing alcoholism; and therefore "the whole power of the state must be added to the power of the army of volunteers to bring about what we desire, the great and final liberation of the people. So-called "Disinterested Management" is an illusion, and it stands condemned both by science and by experiment."

In regard to Norway, where the Bergen system is in force, the Good Templars make the following emphatic pronouncement:

"This Grand Lodge of Norway, I. O. Good Templars (on being invited to pronounce on the matter) declares that it considers the present Samlag system for the sale of intoxicants here in Norway, unfavorable, and without any influence worth mentioning in the decrease of the use of intoxicants."

Mr. Louis Monsor, secretary of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars in Norway, also writes:—"The Samlags, (saloons), so far from contributing to the limitation of the drink traffic, on the contrary seem to do everything possible to dispose of the greatest possible quantity of their liquors."

TRAPPED IN BLAZING HOUSE

New York, Jan. 3.—With the supply of water limited and little or no pressure, fire yesterday destroyed the $60,000 home of John C. Jacobson, a New York architect and contractor, on the mountain side of Hutton Park, West Orange, N.J.

Had it not been for Detective-Sergeant Benard Heslin, Mr. Jacobson would likely have been burned to death. Jacobson ran to the second floor and telephoned for the fire department. A snap lock fastened the door from the outside, and he was made a prisoner. His wife became alarmed when he failed to come out, and four men had to hold her to prevent her from going back into the blazing structure. Heslin heard Jacobsons' cries, broke down the door and led the man to safety through smoke-choked halls.

The flames coud be seen for miles around, as the house is located on a steep hillside. Wealthy men and women, playing golf on the Essex County Country Club links, a few hundred yards away, helped the Jacobson servants remove the furniture from the first floor.

All the furnshings on the second and third floors were lost. These included family jewels, valued at several thousand dollarsfi several rare old violins and guitars,antique china and rare antique furniture, some of which was hundreds of years old. All the clothing of the family was lost.

When the firemen arrived the whole third story was in flames. The hose had to be run a hundred yards up a steep hill, and only one line could be used. This was of little or no use. Nothing was left of the structure but the stone section of the first floor.

RETURNED BY ACCLAMATION

Fredericton, N.B., Dec. 31—The Hon. H. F. MacLeod, formerly provincial secretary, was the only candidate nominated to-day for the vacant seat in the House of Commons caused by the elevation of O. S. Crockett to the bench.

The proceedings at the court house were informal, and attracted only a few spectators. Mr. MacLeod's papers were filed by his agent, P. A. Guthrie, with Sheriff Howe. The court remained open until two and Mr. MacLeod was then declared elected.

ENTIRE BUSINESS SECTION WIPED OUT

Calgary, Alta., Jan. 2.—Every business establishment in the town of Oldsbury was destroyed by fire which was discovered at 3.30 yesterday morning, and raging fiercely for three hours, completely wiped out the business section. Not a single business house remains. No residences were burned and much of the contents of the stores was saved. No one was injured.

The fire had its origin in the Bijou Theatre, a moving picture show. It had gained considerable headway when discovered and, despite the efforts of the volunteer fire department, with fairly good equipment, fanned by a strong wind, spread rapidly among the buildings of the business section, most of which were frame structures.

Calgary was telegraphed and several of the motor machines were despatched. Leaving here about four o'clock, they made the run of forty miles in a little less than an hour, but arrived too late to be of material assistance.

The loss is estimated at $250,000, and it is thought that the insurance or the property destroyed will approximate about 75 percent of the total loss.

SAT ON SCOTT'S KNEE.

Mrs. Mary Frances Anstruther, aged ninety-four, is dead at Bexhill Dec. 8. She was a daughter of the Right Hon. Jas. Alexander Stewart MacKenzie, and when a child often sat on Sir Walter Scott's knee.

PREPARING FOR THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT

Ottawa, Dec. 30. — House-cleaning on Parliament Hill is being proceeded with for the opening of the session on January 15.

All is bustle and preparation. The green carpet in the Commons chamber and the red carpet in the Senate are being divested of the dust from the feet of last session's legislators, and new labels are being placed in the seats. Already the Senate chamber is being made ready for the opening and for the reception which will follow, for this year promises to see a larger assembly than ever graced the Senate on any former occasion.

Already members are making reservations for the coming session, and house seeking has been the order for some time past. There is a greater demand than ever this year for suites in the Chateau Laurier. There will be several more Cabinet Ministers there this season, including Hon. J. D. Hazen and his family, while Hon. F. D. Monk, late minister of public works, has also made reservations.

Reservations have also been made by visitors from all over Canada, who will be present at the opening. There will be many debutantes this season from every city in the Dominion. The House of Commons building will be spick and span when the members return to legislate.

RUTHENIANS ON TREASON TRIAL

Budapest, Dec. 30.—The trial of 94 Ruthenians on the charge of high treason and inciting rebellion against the Austro-Hungarian Government was begun yesterday at Marmaros-Sziget. It is expected the trial will last six weeks. The chief prisoner is the Russian monk, Father Alexius, of Mount Athos, whose real name is said to be Alexander Kabalyuk.

Great political interest attaches to the case, as it is alleged that the seditious movement was largely promoted and financed from Russia. Priests of Russian monasteries and Count Vadlimir Robrinsky, president of the Russian Constitutional Conservative party, and a member of the Duma, are alleged to be concerned in the movement, which under the guise of a propaganda to convert the peasantry to the Orthodox Greek Church caused the circulation of hundreds of thousands of foreign printed pamphlets denouncing the Emperor and the Hapsburg dynasty, with the intention of drawing the Ruthenians from their allegiance to Hungary and uniting them with Russia.

The examination of one of the accused, named Vorowosuk, occupied most of the day. He pleaded guilty, but said he had been misled.

RUSSIA NOT CONCERNED.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 30.—A semi-official statement issued here in the Slav interest seeks to disassociate Russians from implication in the charges on which Ruthenians are now being tried at Marmaros-Sziget. Count Brobinsky declares that he is not acquainted with any of the accused except Father Alexius, with whom he says he has spoken on religious, but never on political matters, as Alexius was ignorant of politics.

The statement was made here that the Hungarian court refused the request of Father Alexius to call Count Bobrinsky as a witness.

REGULATIONS AGAINST POTATOES

Washington, Jan. 2.—Regulations of the most exacting character regarding the importation of foreign potatoes into the United States to guard against potato diseases were laid down by Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture, yesterday, in the form of an official decision. Forms requiring importers to notify the department of all shipments from countries not at present under the absolute quarantine ban and the enforcement of a rigid inspection upon entry by the department's agents are contained in the order.

The regulations also provide for lifting, under certain conditions, the quarantine now enforced against most of the potato growing sections of the world. Upon the presentation of satisfactory evidence to the Secretary of Agriculture that a country is free from injurious potato diseases and insect pests, potatoes will be admitted from that country in accordance with the regulations governing the importations from countries not now quarantined against.

The countries now barred from importing potatoes are: Newfoundland, the Island of St. Pierre and Miquelon, Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, the nations of Continental Europe, and the Dominion of Canada. Department officials are confident that some of these countries may, in the near future, be permitted to import potatoes, if they adhere strictly to the department's rules.

The Department warned American potato growers against the use of secondhand British or European sacks, unless they have been thoroughly sterilized. "It appears," the order said, "that there is a considerable trade in secondhand sacks between dealers located chiefly at the Atlantic ports of entry and potato growers of the eastern States. In some instances entire shipments from the great potato districts of Maine to New York city have been made in foreign secondhand sacks. The germs of the diseases are undoubtedly carried in the sacks in which potatoes have been imported from Europe."

MR. LOUIS DELORME DEAD.

On New Year's Day occurred the death of Mr. Louis Delorme, formerly a leading live stock exporter of this city, and for many years a partner of the Hon. Robert Bickerdike, M.P. Mr. Delorme, who was in his 68th year, is survived by a widow and ten children.

ROOSEVELT IN JUNGLE.

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 3.—Despatches received here from Fazenda Saint Jean say that Col. Roosevelt has arrived at that place, which is in the State of Matto Grosso. He was received by the Governor of the State. Col. Roosevelt intends to do some more hunting in that district and will his party are in good health.

WILL ESTABLISH SHIPYARDS ON PACIFIC COAST

Victoria, B.C., Jan. 2. — Mr. A. F. Yarrow, head of the great shipbuilding firm bearing his name, and operating on the banks of the Clyde, Scotland, has bought out the British Columbia Marine Company, and intends to establish a branch of his world-famous yards at Esquimalt.

He said that the fact that the location of the Government dry dock at Lang's Cove had been largely instrumental in deciding him to establish at Esquimalt, although he believed that the point was the best on the coast for the purpose of shipbuilding combined with repair work.

Destroyers and torpedo-boats are the specialties of the Yarrow concern in the Old Country, and Mr. Yarrow says that should the Government of Canada be desirous of building a navy at any time, and receive an offer from him to construct vessels of the type menthioned at a reasonable cost, he does not believe they will have to resort to Europe to have them built.

He pointed out that it was impossible, however, to build up anything of this sort on short notice, but indicated how it might be developed in a very short period of years. In this connection he deprecated the present duty on shipbuilding materials, and stated that it must be abandoned before the industry could hope to forge ahead. The duty, he said, accomplished nothing. It neither brought in revenue nor protected the industry. He suggested that a bounty should be given the industry for thirty years on a sliding scale, gradually decreasing every five years. This bounty, he said, should be based upon the value of the vessel and not upon the tonnage.

With proper conditions he saw no reason why shipbuilding should not flourish on the Pacific coast. At the end of thirty years or so, he believed, the industry would be able to care for self.

OFFERS INSULT TO LEGION OF HONOR

London, Jan. 2. — The Cairo correspondent of the Daily News" describes an incident which occurred on Vedrines arrival at Cairo. When Roux, who was a passenger with Daucourt in the latter's recent flight from Europe to Syria, advanced to greet Vedrines, the latter struck him in the face.

It seems that when Daucourt's machine had broken down, Roux gave instructions that all petrol at the various stations en route should be kept at the disposal of Bonnier in accordance with the original arrangements. Vedrines interpreted this as an act of animosity toward him. Roux sent Vedrines his seconds, but Vedrines refused to receive them.

Owing to this unsatisfactory settlement of the incident, says the correspondent, the French Minister declined to be present at to-day's meeting, and the Khedive himself expressed his surprise that a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor should thus behave. Vedrines however, replied: "I do not care a hang about the Legion of Honor."

A banquet arranged to His Honor was therefore cancelled. Bonnier got a much greater reception.

BOUVIER AT CAIRO.

Cairo, Jan. 2. — General Bonnier, the French airman, who started from Paris on a flight on November 10, arrived here at 5.20 p.m. yesterday and landed in the presence of an enormous crowd which gathered to see him. He is the second man to make a circuit journey of about 8,500 miles from France and has a splendid welcome.

The aviator left Jerusalem at 7.30 yesterday morning, where large crowds watched him leave. Owing to the great number of spectators his departure was delayed an hour.

Bonnier says his flight above the Taurus Range was easy. He flew above the mountains, reaching a height of about 12,000 feet, and would have arrived at Cairo earlier but for a propeller breaking at Adana, where he had to wait a week until his wife, who was following him by railway, brought another propeller. He has not arranged his future movements, but says he may go to Khartoum.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S LEVEE

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught Received on New Year's Day.

Attired in the uniform of a Field Marshall in the British Army, the Duke of Connaught held a New Year's levee in his offices in the east block of the Parliament buildings. About eight hundred men from every station in life called and were received by His Royal Highness in his private suite, who shook hands with each. The Governor-General was attended by his staff, consisting of Col. Farquhar, military secretary; Mr. Arthur Sladen, private secretary; Captain H. C. Buller, A.D.C.; Captain the Hon. George Boscawen, A.D.C.; Captain A. Graham, A.D.C., and Sir Edward Worthington, M.D., A.D.C. Among thos. who were present at the reception were: The Right Hon. R. L. Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. W. T. White, Hon. T. W. Crothers, Hon. Robert Rogers, Hon. Martin Burrell, His Excellency Mgr. Stagni, papal delegate, Archbishop Hamilton, Archbishop Gauthier, Vicar-General Routhier.

FIVE HUNDRED MEN ON COAL BARGE STRIKE

New York, Jan. 2. — Five hundred or more men employed on coal barges in New York harbor struck to-day for higher wages. The barge owners said that there were too many idle men along the water front to leave any danger of a general tie-up of coal deliveries, and that the strikers' places would be filled without difficulty. The owners retaliated by notifying their crews that any who were discontented could go ashore immediately.

SPANISH PARLIAMENT HAS BEEN DISSOLVED

Madrid, Jan. 2. — King Alfonso, upon the advice of the Dato Cabinet, yesterday dissolved the Spanish Parliament and proclaimed a general election. Deputies will be voted for on March 8 and on March 15 the new senators will be elected.

KITCHENER SCORES ANOTHER VICTORY

New York, Dec. 30. — A cable to the "Tribune" from London says:—Viscount Kitchener's strong hand recently achieved another notable success by securing a satisfactory settlement of the vexed question of the religious endowments of Egypt. It has only just become known that this settlement was not obtained without serious friction with the Khedive, and the presence of a strong British fleet in the Mediterranean, too, may have been a strong influence in inducing the Khedive to withdraw his opposition.

On November 6 the Khedive returned from a journey to Cairo, and on the following day Lord Kitchener opened negotiations with him, inviting his consent to a thorough reform of the Vaukufs. The Vaukufs are the estates left for the maintenance of the Moslem faith in Egypt, and the Egyptian ministry considered they ought to be placed under a responsible minister. Lord Kitchener supported this proposal, but the Khedive showed hostility to it, and a ministerial crisis appeared imminent.

Finally a compromise was arranged, the Khedive agreeing to refer the question to the Sultan, who in theory has control of all Moslem endowments, and to abide by his decision.

Before allowing the question to be referred to the Sultan, however, Lord Kitchener had taken special precautions to ensure a favorable reply from His Majesty. They arrived within 24 hours, the Khedive instantly concurred, and the affair was ended.

NEW SCALE OF PAY FOR ACTIVE MILITIA OFFICERS

Ottawa, Jan. 2. — A "Militia Gazette" to-day announces a new scale of pay for officers of the active militia when on active service as follows:

Colonel or lieutenant-colonel, $5 per diem; major, $4 per diem; captain, $3 per diem; lieutenant (qualified or provisional), $2 per diem; paymaster, quartermaster, $3 per diem; adjutant, in addition to pay of rank, fifty cents per diem; brigade, regimental or staff sergeant-major, $1.85 per diem; brigade, regimental or staff sergeant-major, if W.O., $2 per diem; brigade, regimental or staff sergeant, Q.M. sergeant, $1.60 per diem; orderly room sergeant, $1.50; pay sergeant, $1.50; squad, battery, troop or company sergeant-major, $1.60; squad, battery, troop or company Q.M. sergeant, $1.50; farrier sergeants, $1.50; sergeants, $1.35; corporals, $1.10; bombardiers or second corporals, $1.05; privates, gunners, sappers, drivers, Batmen, etc., $1.

When on temporary duty for more than seven days, outside camp, the following rates to cover all expenses are allowed:

	East of Port Arthur.	West of Port Arthur.
Colonel or lieutenant-colonel	$3.00	$3.50
Major	2.50	3.00
Captain or lieutenant	2.25	2.75
Warrant officer . .	1.75	2.50
N.C.O.'s not below rank of sergeant.	1.50	2.25
Rank and file . . .	1.00	1.75

VALUABLE ESTATE LEFT BY LATE U.S. AMBASSADOR

New York, Jan. 2.—The estate left by Whitelaw Reid, American ambassador to Great Britain, and editor and part owner of the New York "Tribune," was valued at $1,398,884, in a report filed at White Plains to-day by the tax appraiser. With the exception of $53,500, the estate consists of personal property. The inheritance of Mrs. Reid, the widow, and principal beneficiary, is appraised at $1,289,685.

CERTIFICATES OF OVERSEAS TEACHERS

(Canadian Associated Press).

London, Dec. 30.—Great disappointment is expressed by those interested in the interchange of teachers between the Motherland and the dominions, at the board of education's notification that it cannot acknowledge overseas teachers as certificated. Several local education authorities are in consequence offering colonial applicants the pay of uncertificated teachers, the result being that these applicants are compelled, on financial grounds, to give up the idea of a long stay in England. Other local authorities are ignoring the opinion of the board, knowing that the applicants posses qualifications of certificated teachers in their own country. The proposal is also being made to grant overseas teachers certificates for twelve months only.

FATHER OF DAVID RUSSELL DEAD AT ST. JOHN, N.B.

St. John, N.B., Jan. 2.—John Russell, one of the oldest residents of this city, died here to-day after a protracted illness, in his 81st year.

Mr. Russell was for many years a business man of St. John, having retired about 15 years ago. He is survived by David Russell, of Montreal, the well known financier; William, of Vancouver; James V. and John, jr., of this city. He also leaves two daughters.

INVENTOR OF CASH REGISTER IS DEAD

Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 30.—John Ritty, 65, who is credited with inventing the cash register, died at the home of his sister, Mrs. Thos. Cooper, here yesterday. He got his idea of a cash register from watching the distance recording device in the boiler room of an ocean liner. Although the cash register has made millions for those who developed the idea, Ritty died only in fair circumstances.

BARBER HAS RARE DISEASE.

Philadelphia, Dec. 30. — A case of acromegaly, the rarest disease in the world, to-day as reported before the Jefferson Hospital Clinical Society by Dr. Francis T. Stewart, the president.

The malady causes the bones of the patient's head, feet, and hands to grow slowly to abnormal size.

The physician said that an operation on the glands which control the bones' growth may be attempted in an effort to cure the patient.

TWENTY-FIVE BELOW ZERO.

Glens Falls, N.Y., Jan. 2.—The thermometer registered 25 degrees below zero here to-day. It was the lowest temperature in this vicinity in several years.

NEW TREATMENT FOR PUNY BABES

Philadelphia, Jan. 2.— Nothing need be the matter with baby any more. So it was announced by Dr. J. R. Murlin, of Cornell University, at the convention of the Federation of American Societies for Experimentation in Biology.

Does the new baby show signs of weakness? Is the little darling off his feed? No cause for worry, for Dr. Murlin has an incubator-like apparatus in which to put the dear child, and while inside this scientific case baby can be observed and there can be told by a delicate system of chemical calculations just what is the matter with it.

The air he inhales (or she, if that's what your baby is), and the air exhaled is measured, and from this it can be told right there and then what made the baby holler all night or made the child peeve or try to pluck it's mamma's eyes out.

Once they get the baby's measurements of inhalation and exhalation, the trouble with that baby has been fixed as certainly as a criminal who has gone through the Bertillion measurements.

All the wise doctor has then to do is to sit down and put into baby's diet what's lacking in what he's been getting, and behold, a puny infant becomes a robust child.

MORE HANDBOOK MEN ARE SENT TO JAIL

Toronto, Dec. 31.—Magistrate Denison this morning sent to more handbook men to jail. Horton and Gallagher had been arrested in an office on Church street about two weeks ago. They ran their business over the telephone, and the police took a long time before they had sufficient evidence to make a case. This morning Gallagher got forty days on pleading guilty, and the sentence was made lighter because he had been troubled with tuberculosis, while Horton, who pleaded not guilty, got eighty days.

BIG DECREASE IN CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

Ottawa, Dec. 31.— A decrease approximating one million dollars in customs receipts for the month of December, as compared with December, 1912, is recorded in figures given out today. For the first nine months of the fiscal year the increase is about 1 1-2 millions, as compared with last year. If the decrease of one million for the month keeps up there will be a falling away of customs receipts for the fiscal year of about two million dollars, as compared with the previous year.

FEARED STEAMER WAS WRECKED BY EXPLOSION

Tampico, Mex., Dec. 31.—Fears are entertained here that the Norwegian steamer "Atlantis," which left this port yesterday for Galveston with fourteen passengers on board, may have been destroyed by an explosion at sea.

The "Atlantis" sailed at one o'clock in the afternoon. Two hours after the Atlantis had passed the bar the steamer "Norman Castle," in-bound, reported that her officers had seen two bursts of smoke on the horizon and heard two loud explosions from the direction of the course taken by the "Atlantis."

Efforts were made from here to obtain communication with the "Atlantis" by wireless telegraph, but there was no response. The battleships stationed here also vainly tried to communicate with her.

FIFTEEN FACTORIES CLOSE IN QUEBEC

Quebec, Dec. 31.—Fifteen out of nineteen factories engaged in the boot and shoe industry of Quebec closed their doors last evening on account of labor difficulties. The factories who have shut down for an indefinite period are all affiliated with the Manufacturers' Association, the four shops continuing business are not in the association. The shut down has thrown over 4,000 operators out of employment who are likely to walk the streets in idleness all winter unless they agree to the open shop system and conform to the new rules that govern the factories.

The machinists who caused the trouble are still abdurate in their demands for recognition of the union, which demands the association has refused.

MURDERER HANGED.

Windsor, Vt., Jan. 2. — Arthur Bosworth was hanged at the State prison this afternoon for the murder of Mae Labelle at Essx Junction in Jun, 1911. The drop fell at 1.26.

ANTWERP TO CANADA.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 2.—It is reported that the Cunard line intend opening an Antwerp to Canada line in the spring. When the "Corsican" reached Mersey from Canada last night a steerage passenger, a foreigner, suddenly threw his money on the deck and leaped overboard and was drowned.

FIGHT TO THE DEATH WITH HANDS CLASPED

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 30.—To end a feud, Solomon Jackson and Tate Souders, both of Pineville, agreed that the best way to settle their differences was to meet in a duel with hands clasped, a revolver in the free hand, and "shoot it out." This agreement was arrived at after they were convinced that the cause of their enmity, a lawsuit, would not be settled for several months.

The men previous to the bringing of the action at law had been staunch friends and when they decided to settle the matter with revolvers they arranged that the duel should be conducted without seconds or attendants, each depending on the other to keep his word and start firing at the same time.

When those who had been instructed to come at the sound of shots reached the open field where the men were they saw them lying together on the ground. They hurried to the spot and found the men with their hands still clasped, both dead.

TIDE PIED PIPER; RATS ROUT MANY

Rodent Army From Flushing Meadows Attacks People.

New York, Dec. 30.—Thousands of rats and mice, driven from their burrows and nests along the Flushing meadows by the highest tide that has risen in Flushing Bay in forty years, swarmed over the surrounding territory and gave people residing in the vicinity a fierce battle. One storekeeper was driven temporarily from his place by the rats and two members of the Fire Department got in the midst of a swarm of vicious animals and had to fight them with clubs.

The high tide, caused by the wind, completely covered the meadows, and rose to a height of nearly three feet on Strong's Causeway.

The trolley service of the New York and Queens County line, across the meadows, and the service of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit line on the causeway were suspended for five hours.

So great were the number of rats that invaded the store of Enrico Sturis, on the North Hempstead Turnpike, that he ran out of his place. Neighbors came to his assistance.

Captain Patrick H. O'Keefe and Fireman Edward Coffee started to walk across the causeway when they were suddenly surrounded by the rats. The firemen were armed with clubs, which they had taken along to sound the path, and they began a battle with the animals. The two fought for fifteen minutes before making their escape.

Besides stalling the trolley cars temporarily, the high tide shifted a large pile of lumber in the yards of Van R. Sweezy and set a considerable quantity adrift.

SUFFRAGETTES CONTINUE ON JOURNEY TO CAPITAL

Nyack, N.Y., Jan. 2.—The little band of suffragettes, led by General Rosalie Jones, who left New York on New Year's Day to march to Albany, set out from Nyack at nine o'clock this morning. Their route led through Haverstraw and Stony Point to-day, and they hoped to spend the night at Tompkins Cove, eighteen miles south.

The first day's journey over the wind-swept Hudson River brought the hikers to Nyack last night with little enthusiasm for anything but rest and no meetings or demonstrations were attempted.

At Albany the marchers will meet other suffrage workers and present to the Legislature a petition asking that women be allowed to watch at the polls when the proposed suffrage amendment to the State constitution is voted on in 1915.

GIRLS REFUSED TO DANCE BAREFOOTED

Berlin, Jan. 2.—The ballet girls at the National Theatre of Mannheim, revolted several days ago because the management demanded that they sign contracts to dance barefooted and barelegged if this was desired. The girls protested, and their union brought suit against the theatre, alleging that the management was seeking to impose terms derogatory to the dignity of the profession.

The management retorted by dismissing the ballet girls and the union has retaliated by placing the theatre on the black list.

BALD MAN SENSITIVE.

Midway, Pa., Jan. 2.—Alleging that his wife sent him as a Christmas present a comb and brush, Jeremiah Schlestenberg, a merchant, sued for divorce to-day on the ground of cruel and barbarous treatment.

Schlestenberg's head is entirely bald, yet his wife, with an "odd sort of humor," according to the aggrieved man's way of thinking, sent him the comb and brush by parcel post, failing to insert the name of the donor. When Schlestenberg learned who had sent the hirsute accoutrements he demanded an explanation, and receiving little satisfaction filed the suit.

SEARCHING FOR MISSING MOUNTED POLICE OFFICERS

Peace River Crossing, Alta., Dec. 30. —"I'll find them, and don't forget it," were the parting words of Sergeant Anderson as he pulled out of the crossing, on the first lap of his long and hazardous trip in search of his lost comrades, Sergeant Harper and Constable Stephenson, who, with a guide and pack ponies, left in October for the Porcupine River, and have not been heard from since.

Present indications point to another tragedy in the annals of Mounted Police history.

Two trappers arrived in Grande Prairie recently, reported having seen the police patrol in the vicinity of Moose Mountain, on the Porcupine, still in search of Asa Hunting, who is alleged to have abducted a fifteen-year-old Grande Prairie girl.

The party was then in good health. Several days later the trappers found two of the guns known to have been with the patrol. As a result of their report, Sergeant Anderson has been selected to head a search party.

The Porcupine country is little travelled, and is very rough, more especially in the Rockies, and with no trail to go by the search party will meet with difficulties that will tax the men to their utmost.

It was three years ago this winter that Inspector Fitzgerald and his comrades perished on their trip to Dawson, down near Fort McPherson, on the Mackenzie River.

A POPULAR OFFICER.

Medicine Hat, Alta., Dec. 30.—Sergeant Harper, Mounted Police, reported to have perished in the north, was for over a year stationed in Medicine Hat as assistant to Inspector Shoebotham. He was a very popular officer. Prior to coming here he was stationed at Lethbridge and MacLeod, and for a couple of years was doing duty along the border. He has been a member of the force for fourteen years.

That he is the officer mentioned in the despatch is evidenced by the fact that a letter from him was received some days ago from Saskatoon Lake addressed to Sergeant Caulkins, his successor here, who is now stationed at Maple Creek. He is the only sergeant by the name of Harper on the force.

CANADIAN FIRST TO GIVE ALARM

London, Jan. 2. — That a Canadian lady was the first to notice the absence of the famous picture, "Mona Lisa," after it had been stolen from the Paris Louvre, is a story published here in the Canadian "Mail."

Miss Annie Hooey, of Cobourg, Ontaria, writes relating a visit to the Louvre in company with a New York lady at that time and when they looked for "La Joconde," as the picture is also called, in the Salon Carre, they noticed it was missing and informed the guardian, who refused to believe them. The guardian went with them to the saloon, and then on the spur of the moment explained he had forgotten the picture had been taken out to be cleaned.

Next morning the papers announced the theft of the famous painting, which has now been restored.

This is a New List of Organ Bargains offered by Ye Olde Firme of Heintzman & Co., London For January, 1914

A NEW YEAR OPPORTUNITY.

ORGAN BARGAINS

HEINTZMAN & CO., LIMITED

Toronto, Canada.

THESE TWELVE SPECIALS EXTRAORDINARY.

KARN organ, walnut case, high top, 5 octaves, music pocket, 6 stops, including forte, humana, swell; good value for $40

THOMAS organ, 5 octave, walnut case, high top music pocket, 11 stops, 4 sets reeds, treble and bass couplers, vox humana, forte, grand organ and knee swell. Special value at $45

DOMINION organ high top, walnut case, lamp stands, music pocket, 10 stops, 4 sets reeds, treble and bass coupler, forte, grand organ and knee swell; mouse proof pedals; in perfect condition. Special at $46

BELL organ, high top, music rack, cylinder fall board, lamp stands, 4 sets reeds, 11 stops, treble and bass couplers, forte, humana, grand organ and knee swell; mouse proof pedals, etc. Very special at $47

KARN organ, 5 octaves, walnut case, high top, music pocket, and music desk, cylinder fallboard, 9 stops, treble and bass couplers, vox humana, forte, grand organ and knee swell, mouse proof pedals, lamp stands. This organ is almost new, and a bargain at $48

KARN organ, high top, with mirror, cylinder fallboard, music pocket, lamp stands, 5 octaves, 10 stops, 4 sets reeds, treble and bass couplers; forte, grand organ and knee swell. Splendid value at $48

DOMINION organ, 6 octaves, high top, with music pocket, lamp stands, sliding fallboard, 11 stops, 4 sets reeds, treble and bass couplers, forte and humana, grand organ and knee swell. Special value at $65

BELL organ, in rosewood case, 6 octaves, rail top, lamp stands, grand organ and knee swell, 11 stops, 4 sets reeds, treble and bass couplers, vox humana, forte, mouse proof pedals, in A1 condition; good value at $75

UXBRIDGE organ, 6 octaves, walnut case, full length swing desk, 4 sets reeds, 11 stops, treble and bass couplers, forte, grand organ and knee swell, mouse proof pedals, in A1 condition $75

DOHERTY organ, 6 octaves, rail top, handsome bevel plate mirror, 11 stops, 4 sets reeds, treble and bass couplers, forte, humana, grand organ and knee swell; mouse proof pedals; very handsome designs, and special value at $76

THOMAS 6 octave piano cased organ in handsome walnut case, 11 stops, including vox humana, treble and bass couplers, grand organ and knee swell, has mouse proof pedals and lamp stands, burl walnut panels, sliding fallboard, and mirror in top. This organ is almost new, and a bargain at $105

DOHERTY walnut piano cased organ with folding fallboard, full length music desk, extension tables, handsome carved trusses, rail top with mirror, lamp stands, 4 sets reeds, 12 stops, including treble and bass couplers, vox humana, forte, grand organ and knee swell, mouse proof pedals; this instrument has been thoroughly overhauled and is practically new. Special at $79

OUR EASY PAYMENT PLAN

ORGANS under $50.00, $5.00 cash, and $3.00 per month; over $50.00, $8.00 cash and $4 per month.

HEINTZMAN & CO., Limited

193-195-197 Yonge St., Toronto

CUT OUT COUPON.

Heintzman & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Please mail me complete list of your bargains in Pianos, Player-Pianos and Organs. Saw your ad. in Montreal 'Weekly Witness.'

Name . . . . . .

Address . . . . . .

IS WALKING FROM WINNIPEG TO HALIFAX.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Jan. 2.—W. C. Brown, of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, who recently walked on a wager from Providence, R.I., to Winnipeg, and passed through the Soo Wednesday, won another 2,000 mile walk from Winnipeg to Halifax. He carried with him a letter from the mayor's office in the city of Winnipeg to the United States consul here, and also a letter of introduction to the mayor of Halifax. He wears his regimental uniform and a fur cap, on the front of which is a silver crest of the Winnipeg coat of arms.

Brown did the walk from Providence in three months and two weeks, being six weeks under his allotted time for which he is to receive $3,000 on his return to England. He expects to reach Halifax about February 6, from which place he will set sail.

WELL-KNOWN FINANCIER DEAD.

New York, Jan. 2.—Warner Van Norden, former president of the National Bank of North America and a director in numerous corporations, is dead from heart disease at his home here. He was born in New York in 1841.

This Beauty GOLD PLATED SIGNET BRACELET, fancy embossed pattern, expands to fit any arm. Put up in lovely PLUSH lined box. We give it FREE for selling only $3.00 worth of the loveliest PICTURE POST CARDS, BIRTHDAY, VIEWS, COMICS, FLORAL; also THANKSGIVING, XMAS cards and booklets: VALENTINE and EASTER in their proper season. These cards are of such fine quality and ARTISTIC COLORING and designs that you will have no trouble selling at 6 for 10c. and win the BEAUTY BRACELET and also a couple of FLASHING GEM SET RINGS, and we are going to make every one of our successful agents a present of a MAGNIFICENT WATCH, GENTS' OR LADIES' size, stem wind or set, according to our big advertising plan, which will be sent to you the same day we receive the $3.00. Write to-day and we will send you the cards. Address COBALT GOLD PEN CO., Dept. B, Toronto, Ont. 60

FOR S. S. WORKERS

We feel particularly pleased that this splendid and latest edition of this great work should be available at this time, since the International Sunday School lessons for 1914 are on the Life and Teachings of Christ. And Canon Farrar's stories as here illustrated will awaken and intensify interest in the Bible study.

Every Sunday School teacher and scholar should have a copy of this noble and captivating work. Kindly tell them of it.

Its Wonderful Illustrations

Think of owning a work illustrated by Burne-Jones, Munkacsy, Delaroche, Murillo, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Rubens, Titian, Ballheim, Bouguereau, Veronese, Dolcy, Hofmann, Müller, Van Dyck, Dovenci, Bodenhauser, Rien, Defergger, and the text written by Canon Farrar, one of the most noted divines in all history. Millions of dollars' worth of paintings to illustrate one work. All the great art galleries of the world, public and private, drawn upon for the illustrations of this wonderful work. Every picture of Christ ever painted by artists of world-wide renown—the tragic incidents of His life portrayed by the master artists of all ages, from the days of Michael Angelo to Burne-Jones—all used in the more than 350 illustrations in this great work, and the "Witness" places it within reach of every reader at a very small cost.

The book measures 5½ inches wide by 8½ inches long. It contains over 700 pages and three hundred and fifty splendid pictures. It should be in every Christian home.

FOR A GIFT

What Could Be Better Than The

"BEAUTIFUL STORIES ABOUT JESUS"

BY

Canon Frederick W. Farrar,

(Afterwards Dean of Canterbury)

The world's greatest story, told so well as to captivate the mind of the reader, and yet so simple that a child will love to hear it.

This magnificent work, a new edition, of over 700 pages, contains 350 illustrations and includes all the greatest paintings of the great masters of early Christian and modern times. The illustrations represent fabulous wealth, the originals being treasured by the great art galleries of the world. Besides aiding the impression made by the great story teller, they are in themselves an education in religious art. At the end of this important work a brief history of each of the great painters represented is given.

Canon Farrar is loved by Christians the world over as a great teacher, and is best known through this greatest of all his contributions to Christian literature.

How To Get It

This latest edition of this great book is not being offered for sale in the usual way. We have made special arrangement with the publishers so that we do away with all middle profits, and by purchasing in large quantities can give our readers this Two Dollar Book for only ONE DOLLAR — charging nothing extra for postage. But we can only give this big reduction in connection with a year's subscription to one or other of our publications — "Weekly Witness," "World Wide," "Northern Messenger" or "Canadian Pictorial." See special ON TRIAL subscription rates for these publications elsewhere in this issue.

When you are sending your subscription order—new or renewal—at any of our advertised rates, ADD ONE DOLLAR and receive this book, "BEAUTIFUL STORIES." If you are sending in a club of subscriptions for several people, and they each want the book, just ADD ONE DOLLAR EXTRA for each subscriber's book. The printed coupon attached will simplify your order.

"BEAUTIFUL STORIES" COUPON

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,

'Witness' Block, Montreal.

Enclosed find ONE DOLLAR EXTRA ($1.00) which, (as I am also sending a year's subscription herewith), will secure me the book, 'Beautiful Stories,' postpaid.

NAME . . . . . .

P.O. . . . . .

Prov. . . . . .

NOTE.—We will not sell these books separately to the general public, except at $2.35 postpaid, but to anyone sending a year's subscription, new or renewal, to any of the Dougall publications, direct to us, AN EXTRA DOLLAR secures the book.—John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

"Free To Serve!"

The General who has to devote all his energies to the feeding of his army cannot look for a successful campaign. The feeding of this army and its proper equipment is truly a first charge on his time and abilities, but they should take little of his time, when on the field of battle. All the needs of his army should be at hand, and the whole force should be in fighting trim and fighting spirit: Free of all handicaps, contingent in lack of resources—FREE TO SERVE.

That's it—the Montreal "Weekly Witness" would be free to serve you and the nation all the time. Its publishers are devoting ALL THEIR RESOURCES to make it as effective and useful to you and the Canadian people as possible. All they ask of you by way of co-operation, is that you send your renewal, if possible, a little before it is due, and that you devote an hour, just now to secure ONE NEW subscriber for your paper, the Montreal "Weekly Witness," so relieving your publishers and their staff of the need of spending their energies on circulation efforts that they may be able to devote their entire energies in the service of the people of Canada.

HERE A LITTLE—THERE A LITTLE.
JUST A LITTLE MORE AND HOW MUCH IT IS!
A LITTLE ON THE PART OF THE MANY ACHIEVES SO MUCH.
"YOU IN YOUR SMALL CORNER AND I IN MINE."
CATCH **YOUR** PAL.
ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES

——ALL IN ADVANCE.——

WEEKLY WITNESS AND CANADIAN HOMESTEAD, $1.00.

WORLD WIDE, $1.50.

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

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

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

Postage for United States, Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, 'Weekly Witness,' 25 cents extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 10 cents per copy; for individual subscriptions, 15c per copy in clubs to one address.

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

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

Sample and subscriptions blanks freely and promptly sent on request.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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

Post-Office or Express Money Orders can be obtained at the following rates:—$5.00 and under, 3c; over $5.00 and up to $10.00, 6c; over $10 and up to $30, 10c.

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

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

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

If this is not done such change cannot be made.

Address all business communications

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,

Publishers,

'Witness' Building, Montreal.

SAMPLE COPIES.

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

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS

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

JANUARY, 1914.

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

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

The Witness.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1914.

A Polish woman was found by the police in absolute destitution, with a baby in her arms, and at the point of death from cold and hunger. The police befriended her in a kindly way. But why was she in this condition? Her husband was in jail. Possibly he deserved to be there. But what a poor foolish way we have of punishing crime. We take the evil-doer and clothe him and feed him after a sort, while we leave his family to starve. The world has spent immense sympathy on a race of waterfowl which are hunted at nesting season for a certain tuft of feathers called an aigrette. The acquisition of this tuft involves the death of the mother bird and, horror of horrors, leaves the young to starve. This cruelty rightly shocks humanity, and some women feel it so keenly, that they will seize the offending tuft, wherever they see it employed for an ornament, and tear it from its environment of ribbons and lace. So strongly is this sentiment felt in the United States that it is forbidden to import ornamental feathers. One who recently had occasion to forward some pheasants to that country had to have them plucked to get them in at all. All this is admirable. Yet what we are so pained at in the case of birds, that will die in a day or two, we make a part of our regular practice with regard to human beings. We remove the bread winner and leave his helpless family to starve.

In an ajoining column in the morning paper to the story above we find an account of an Italian who had been dismissed from the penitentiary after five years imprisonment, because it was found that he was not guilty of the crime for which he was imprisoned. He, too, had a family, in Rome, and he had broken his heart in prison thinking of them, but never hearing from them, or from any one else. He left the prison so weak that, though he sought work and at last in spite of his emaciated condition obtained snow-shovelling, he could not do it and finally fainted. Surely it is the duty of a country when it takes human beings into charge to see to their health and well being and send them forth healthier in soul and body, after being its wards for a time. Here was a man whom the country had wronged almost as injuriously as it is possible to wrong a man, and whose physical weakness was evident—he had actually lost all his bushy hair and a third of his weight—thrust out upon the world with three dollars in his pocket. No attempt at reparation—no attempt at apology—we are told that either would have been against the law. No attempt on the part of the authorities, so far as appears, to show him common brotherly kindness. Surely that would not be against the law.

A curious part of this humiliating case is an argument put by the paper that tells the story into the mouth of a person spoken of as the Italian's attorney. He is made to report that a number of persons have written him offering to befriend the man, which aid he has in all cases refused on the ground that neither the judge nor the jury had done the man a wrong—that it is indeed a maxim of British law that the King can do no wrong. The fact that those offering aid condemned the authorities for imprisoning an innocent man and then throwing him on the world with only three dollars is the reason he gives for such refusal. 'Had the Government done otherwise than it did, the lawyer says, 'it would have overridden the basic doctrine of the law.' It is hard to see what this had to do with allowing friendly people to be kind to a sufferer who needed aid and who certainly had an immeasurable moral claim on a country which, whatever Blackstone may say, or this learned attorney, had done him the grossest possible injustice.

Such a defense only adds force to the story as another illustration of the wrongness of our prison system, ignoring, as it does, the claims of common humanity. The London 'Morning Chronicle' is seeking to rouse London to moral intervention with the prison system of Portugal, which it has been investigating, as Gladstone roused London sixty years ago over the prisons of Naples. We do well to be angry when we hear horrible tales of the injustice and brutality of foreign lands, but the first thing that should result from such indignation should be an inquiry as to whether we are ourselves beyond criticism. There have recently been a series of shocking declarations with regard to the interior administration of the penitentiary at Kingston. It is a pleasure to contrast these with the splendid system of the Ontario Prison Farm, a eulogistic account of which we print to-day from the same London paper that is denouncing the dungeons of Portugal.

THE CHURCH WILL SURVIVE.

The Church of England is threatened with schism, and that, among others of the high church party, by one of the wisest and best of her bishops. And what is the trouble that has brought on this sudden and unexpected thunder-cloud? There was a religious conference held at Kikuyu, looking to federation between the various Protestant denominations working in East Africa, which seems destined to take a place in religious history. As religious faith is communicated by example, not by reasoning, it needs no practical experience to realize that the fact of a number of different bodies, all professing to teach Christianity, yet having no fellowship with one another, would necessarily prove a puzzle to the natives, and a very great hindrance to their faith in the genuineness of a religion of love. Were they not brought up to it, Englishmen would not think of accepting such a religion, so presented. Even so, a very large proportion of Englishmen do not at heart accept it, and on the church lies the blame of their unbelief. To undertake the conversion of the heathen with such rents in the church's robe is as unbecoming as it is calculated to be futile. It is parallel to the case of the man who brings his gift to the altar and there cannot help realizing that he needs first to be reconciled to his brother.

Well, these devout bearers of the cross to what was once darkest Africa felt strongly the need of sewing up these tears in the seamless robe, and got together to do so. Even two missionary bishops, the Bishop of Uganda and the Bishop of Mombasa, asserted their chartered Christian liberty in joining in this movement. Bishop Peel, of Mombasa, conducted a communion service in a Presbyterian church, using a Presbyterian ritual. The Bishop of Uganda represents an almost miraculously successful mission, and many martyrdoms—a mission that might fairly be assumed to have divine guidance in what it did. But there is another bishop in East Africa, the Bishop of Zanzibar, whose heart was grieved over successors of the apostles having fellowship and communion with unordained men. He protested from afar, and he is now hastening home to lay the horrible facts at the feet of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

There has arisen a tremendous ado in the English press, which probably never heard of Dr. John R. Mott or of the great movements that are going on in mission quarters. But the objectors will find small sympathy in the ever-prevailing commonsense of the English people, even though the most distinguished prelate of the day, Bishop Gore of Oxford, has declared that such a surrender of what the Anglican Church stands for will certainly result in the disruption of that body. The division so prophesied would apparently be between those who are willing to have Christian fellowship with Christians and those who are unwilling, and the occasion of it is that the other Christians do not hold to the continuous succession of bishops from apostolic times. They, of course, hold to a continuous spiritual succession; but, as very queer stories are told of popes and bishops of darker ages, they do not recognize the continued outward succession by the laying on of hands. Well, it was said of old that causes of stumbling must needs come into the world, but woe to him by whom the offence cometh. Schisms there must be but woe to him by whom the schism cometh.

The party threatening to secede calls itself the Catholic party. The word catholic includes all believers, and is misapplied to any schism or exclusive body. The "Tablet," the London Roman Catholic organ, does not conceal its jubilation over the coming breach, and over the dominant attitude which the Catholic party in the church assumes as compared with its apologetic ways of seventy-five years ago. There may be a schism; but the church will survive. According to a text dear to the "Tablet," "the gates of hell will not "prevail against it." It will enter the kingdom, even though it has to part with some of its members. The lay people are tired of narrowness, and the dominant broad church element sides altogether with the evangelicals in condemnation of exclusiveness. There are already as wide differences within the church as there would be through fellowship with all believers.

GLAD RAGS.

The fact that a hundred farmers sat down to a banquet the other day in a Western Ontario town would not have been chronicled in an Associated Press despatch, perhaps, except for the additional fact that they wore dress suits. This was a novelty worthy of a paragraph. The truthful reporter explained that they were fruit farmers, but it would have been quite the same if they were dary or beef farmers. A dress suit, whether it means greater comfort or not to the wearer, is, on such occasions, like the wedding garment, used in the gospel, as a symbol of higher things, a sort of deference to and respect for the purposes of the social function. The manufacturers, many of whom are sons of the farm, wear dress suits at their annual banquets. Why should not the farmers do the same? And as a matter of fact, if a census were taken it might be found that quite a number of Canadian farmers, other than those in the fruit section of Western Ontario, possess the regulation dress suit.

Still, we have abundance of sympathy left for the thousands more who hold strongly that clothes do not make the man, and who are likely never to trouble their tailor for the outfit popularly known as "glad rags." There is much else that is far more worth the effort. The finest news from the farms of Canada—and we are not selfishly thinking of the cost of living in this connection—is always that which records success in the endeavor to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before. This, too, is to be understood in the general sense that the true glory—and the true happiness, too, for that matter—of the individual farmer is to be found in an intelligent application of modern knowledge of his business. The triumphs of science in agriculture during the past century have been great and various. The geologist, the chemist, the physicist and the biologist have each contributed their parts and practical interpretations, and wherever the right principles have been applied production has improved in quality or quantity or both.

But the fact has to be plainly acknowledged that to too many farmers throughout our wide Dominion the very words "modern knowledge" are meaningless if not offensive. They convey no sense of the rich treasury of scientific fact and scientific method which is at command for their material and moral bennefit. Too many, however, are unable to take advantage of modern knowledge in their business from lack of sufficient elementary education. They are the victims of that monstrous theory, which one still hears advocated, that the barest rudiments of an education are all that is necessary for the farmer. That theory has prevailed too long with the farmers of Canada. With or without dress suits, it is of the first importance that they should become one of the distinctively educated classes of the country—men, and women too, of modern knowledge and clear thought.

The rural school, as it too often is, accords a very unfair treatment to the future farmer, who has a right to as broad a culture as any other member of society, and is in a better position to use and enjoy it than most. The mission of the rural school, indeed, is only at its commencement in our national history. The rural school must truly become an educational and social centre and the means of furthering the appreciation of modern agriculture. It has done wonders for other countries in recent years—Denmark, Scotland, Ireland—and it can work wonders for us. What the rural school may become in any community is very largely in the hands of the majority in that community. It can be just as good or as poor as the people locally desire it to be. The school laws in most of the provinces are largely based on the home rule principle. The people should be very jealous of this liberty and vindicate their right to self-government by a worthy and progressive administration. The progressive people in each community, if they can agree with one another, have the making of the schools in their own hands.

A SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC.

A despatch was printed in the Canadian papers last week from Menominee, Michigan, stating that a French-Canadian who had arrived there told of an epidemic of smallpox that has been raging for weeks in the Brulé River district of Canada. He, himself, he claims, was driven from his home when it was found that he had the disease and had to walk fifty miles to secure medical attendance. He says nearly everyone in the River Brulé district has, or, has had, smallpox; that physicians are scarce; that no attempt has been made to quarantine, and that he could not estimate the dead. We do not know what region is referred to. The word Brulé simply means burnt. It is officially the designation of about a dozen places in Canada, and is unofficially the designation of scores more. Though the word is French, its use is not confined to the province of Quebec. There are two official Brulés within about equal distance of the place where the lumberjack told his tale; one some hundred and fifty miles northwest of Rainy River, and the other in the Nipissing district. Both are in Ontario, though eight hundred miles apart. News of such outbreaks is unfortunately not easy to get, and is apt to be exaggerated or minimized to an unusual extent, according to the attitudes of the narrator.

Of one outbreak of smallpox that is raging at the present time we do, however, know with some definiteness. It is in the United States to the south of Manitoba. The Provincial Government not having been able to deal with the matter on account of its international character, has got aid from the Dominion Government to protect its southern border from invasion by the pest. All points of entry are now guarded and no one can enter the country without medical examination. It will be remembered that the last great plague of smallpox that occurred in Montreal was brought here from Chicago by two train porters. At at time there were some seven thousand cases. It was then that Montreal learned the value of vaccination by thousands of instances that bore eloquent testimony to the power of the virus to give immunity. Of those who refused, or neglected, to be vaccinated, many got the disease, while of those who had acted on the instructions of world-wide experience, hardly any were touched.

Smallpox was a terrible and universal scourge in the days before the discovery of Dr. Jenner, who, when talking to some country people in England one day, learned that dairy maids never contracted the disease, though they had frequently sores on their arms from something that they got from the cows, and suddenly thought of giving a cow the pox and inoculating the arms of humans with the resultant serum, which he called vaccine. After Germany's war with France, when her armies suffered seriously, the new empire adopted in drastic form the law which had long existed in some of the German states making vaccination compulsory. The result is that the plague is a thing almost unknown in that country. In France it is not compulsory, except for those who enter the army and navy, and for those who wish to contend for any civil service position. The two categories are pretty inclusive so far as the men are concerned and the nation has little trouble.

In the Province of Quebec we are not so fortunate nor are the people in some of the back counties of some of the other provinces. The Council of Hygiene of the Province of Quebec has published an official health bulletin in which it says that "outbreaks "of smallpox are multiplying in different regions of the province. * * * "Already some sanitary authorities "have lost control of the disease and "their municipalities have become "centres of distribution of smallpox. "* * * It is, indeed, only a benign form of the disease, but no one "can guarantee that, as often happens, "it will not assume, at a given moment, its ordinary severity; and then "one can conceive what will be the "disasters to be chronicled if the malady is allowed to introduce itself insidiously into the majority of our "municipalities." This bulletin is dated June, but has only now arrived, as though its distribution had been delayed as long as possible, for fear of the alarm that its strong language might create. If the tale of the lumber-jack is true, it has been issued none too soon. It is not, as one might say, decent, let alone respectable, for this country and its southern neighbor to be in the condition that they are to-day.

This shocking disease can, and, therefore, should, be eradicated entirely. We have, at least in Quebec, good laws for this, but the authorities fail to enforce them. A few people have spread a dislike to vaccine, if not indeed fear of it, because one in many takes it troublesomely and perhaps one in ten thousand that are vaccinated has suffered from the results of impure vaccine or from befouling the scratch when healing, as a dirty baby is apt to do, if not cared for. The opponents of vaccination used to derive much comfort from the dubious attitude of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, supposed to be the highest authority on all subjects. They will, however, find no such encouragement from the latest edition of that work. It is of course possible by careless and crude methods to inoculate the subject with other diseases; and it admits that there are authenticated cases of this having been done by careless or unclean practitioners. But so seldom does it really occur that it might be regarded as negligible. The general use of calf virus is practically rendering even these impossible. There may occasionally, of course, be a bad case of cowpox, but in such a case the parents may well rejoice that it is that and not smallpox.

THE BULLSEYE.

In reading of the great Imperial rifle shoot that takes place at Bisley every year Canadians are liable to think of these contests as being carried on under the British War Office. On the contrary, they are managed by the National Rifle Association, with which the War Office is not on any too friendly terms. There are continuous differences between those belonging to the regular establishment and those who belong to the civilian forces of whatever kind. The volunteers naturally hold that they are as efficient soldiers as are the regulars. Many of the volunteers are educated men and are able to express their views both in speech and in writing; they also have an interest in the expression of such views, as they do not like to be looked down on by the average citizen as toy soldiers when they are doing so much at considerable personal inconvenience to prepare themselves for the defence of their country, should it ever become necessary. Of the army of privates in the regular ranks very few have any power of expression. It is natural, then, that their side of the discussion should come altogether from their officers. These are quite numerous enough and capable enough to ensure their cause getting a just hearing.

It is the officers whose militarist distinctions, social and professional, are at stake, who are most sensitive about everything that adds distinction to or admits the efficiency of the citizen soldier. If the mere territorial is to take his place on a par with the regular, the glory of the red coat would be gone, the glamor of being an officer of the Guards would vanish with it. The volunteers believe that it is this fear that accounts for many a thing done by the War Office. Among other things they, rightly or wrongly, attribute to it the continual contest between the War Office and the National Rifle Association. The War Office desires that the Rifle Association shall dispense with the bull's-eye altogether at rifle meets and that it shall bring the terms of competition more nearly in line with war conditions. It is admitted by every one that rifle practice at targets is not anything like the conditions that the men are trying to prepare to meet on the field. In the first place, the element of danger and the consequent nervousness is absent. In the second place, the attitude and the resting place that is allowed the man at target practice are conceived for his comfort and to secure the best results. In the third place, the target is perfectly steady and will remain so till after the shot is fired. In the fourth place, the bull's-eye is a sharply defined spot of black against a white background.

In the field none of these conditions would be met. A man is seldom firing there unless he is being fired at, and the excitement is more or less intense according as whether the range is longer or shorter. This feature of shooting it is impossible to counterpart, but the Rifle Association comes as near to it as is practicable in its larger matches when the competition is keen and there is a gallery following the results. In regard to the resting place provided for the contestants, and the attitudes they are allowed to assume, the conditions are not as near to those experienced in actual work as they could be made. The banks for the men to lie on are made horizontal. This is particularly noticeable in pictures of them at Bisley, where the ground, being of a rolling nature, the banks are made in a series of long steps so that each man will have a piece of ground approximately horizontal to flatten himself out on. Every one recognizes that a nearer approach in this respect to service conditions could be attained, but they could only be attained by introducing a destructive element of chance into the competition. If the men were given their positions by lot on an uneven field it would be more real. If the men were put along an uneven bank and had to move one pace to the right between each shot fired, they would come still nearer to war conditions, but would make the scoring more difficult and all would not be provided an exactly similar series of lies, unless the firing line was constructed in a series of hillocks, each having ten different positions on it. The advantage in having a flat bed consists, of course, in having an additional element to help judge that the rifle is in the vertical plane; a slight deviation from this plane will put the bullet entirely off the target at the longer ranges.

The certainty that the target will not disappear allows of a long deliberate aim. Partially to conuteract this the Association have made a rule that the series of seven or ten shots shall be fired in a specified time. The time is as long as any man could make good use of. It is only a limit to restrict the waste of time, not to hurry any one. It is, however, the fourth difficulty mentioned above that the War Office is now actively contesting. It wants the bull's-eye done away with. We know that to-day in the field the soldier never has a fine black mark sharply outlined against a white field for a target. Each army tries to allow as little difference as possible between the clothes of its men and the cold of the ground over which they have to fight. The actual target in the field is most generally a blur of color that the rifleman considers not to belong to the fixed scenery but is by no means sure about. Such haphazard work would entirely spoil a rifle shot.

Undoubtedly, when the War Office says it wants the conditions at Bisley to approximate more nearly to those of the battlefield it appeals to every one's sense of efficiency, but if its recommendations are such as will destroy the science and accuracy of shooting results as developed by these meets it is going too far. The best solution is a combination of both forms of competition. In many of its minor competitions the National Rifle Association has matches where disappearing targets are in use, where the men run from place to place to fire and get all sorts of ground to lie on, and where the bull's-eye is missing from the targets. The King's Prize competition, which is the main feature of the meet and the one that incites most of the rifle shooting throughout the country, is designed to test straightness of aim only. It would be a mistake to spoil it by removing the bull.

Tidings will be anxiously looked for regarding the gallant patrol of our Royal Northwest Mounted Police, which has disappeared in the wilds of the Porcupine Country. Sergeant Harper, one of the most efficient officers of the force, and a comrade, Constable Stephenson, started off last October in chase of a vile fellow who had abducted a young girl. Two trappers met them some time ago, still in good health and still in search of their man. But a few days after, the trappers found two guns which they recognized as the property of the police party. They reported this to the authorities, and as a consequence Sergeant Anderson has been despatched to look for them and has gone off on his hazardous journey with the cheery words, "I'll find them, and don't forget it." Three years ago it will be remembered that Inspector Fitzgerald, an officer of similar calibre to Sergeant Harper, perished with two of his men in crossing the height of land between the Mackenzie river and Dawson.

There have been some criticisms levelled of late against our Northwest Mounted Police. The men, we have been told, are of a softer type than formerly, less jealous for the reputation of their corps, and fonder of display and of social life in the towns than of the hard, wild life of the prairie. Whether this criticism is just or not, in isolated instances, it by no means characterizes the corps as a whole. They are still the splendid body of men which has made our Northwest a model for all sparsely settled countries. The devotion to duty which led to the loss of Fitzgerald and his patrol and the disappearance of Harper and his comrade is not exceptional. It is evinced in numberless instances where the men came through all right, and which, as occurring in the course of "the day's work," have attracted no public attention. All the time, summer and winter, there are some of these riders of the plains risking their lives in out-of-the-way places. They carry the mails into wild corners of the Northwest, they patrol the bleak and wind-swept shores of Hudson Bay. They hunt down criminals and administer even-handed justice among the strange cosmopolitan population of those regions. They distribute rations to the Indians. And over and over again they have brought relief to settlers who were in need, and have tracked hunters and others who were lost on desolate prairies or among icy mountains. Canada has good reason to be proud of her great Northwestern scouts. It is to be hoped that Harper and Stephenson will be found, nothing the worse for their adventures, and that they will live many years to serve the Dominion and the Empire as faithfully as they have done in the post.

PRESS OPINIONS.

FALSE VIEWS OF LIFE.

(St. Albans (Vt.) "Messenger.")

The aim of every man should be to do that thing which he can do best for society. All education should be along the line that fits the individual for that work for which he is best fitted. To find one's place and keep it is to bring happiness into one's life. These are simple truths recognized by all in the abstract, and carefully ignored in the concrete.

Go into any high school in the land and classify the ambitions of the boys for a career in life. It will be found that the professions allure; that business makes its appeal, and that city, state, and federal employment is yearned for. But how many will you find that want to become skilled workers with their hands? Intellectual rather than manual tasks are the goal.

At first blush this may seem laudable, but a little thought will change the viewpoint. The nation wants skilled workmen. The immigrant still does the bulk of the unskilled labor, but the immigrant cannot be expected to fill the jobs that demand knowledge and skill. The native American ought to be able and ready to do this. But is he? Does he want to? Are we bringing up our boys so that they are willing to go into the shops and factories and fill those positions which demand skill?

Or, on the other hand, are we bringing up a generation whose ambition lies in "white hands"? Are we instilling into the youthful mind the idea that to work with one's hands, instead of with one's mind, is degrading? If we are, then we are prostituting our great system of education. For what is more honorable than work with the hands? Who is more useful than the trained mechanic, than the man who brings light into our houses, who drives our engines, and brings us our food from the four corners of the globe? Is the white collar of the clerk an emblem of gentility, while overalls are the badge of the menial?

Hardly this, it must be granted. Men of the world do not so gauge their fellows. Perhaps the teachers do, for the schools do not seem to be turning out boys who want to take up the manual tasks, although, as a matter of dollars and cents, they may well aim to be skilled artisans. Are the schools filling the boys with false ambitions and making square pegs want to fit into round holes? Are the schools making it necessary for their graduates to undergo a vast amount of unhappiness because of unrealized ambitions? If they are, they are doing an injury to themselves, to those whom they are supposed to instruct, and to the community at large.

What the schools ought to teach is that all work well done is honorable, and that disgrace comes only in doing something in a slovenly manner. The dividing up of human activity into two parts, the one to be avoided the other to be eagerly sought after, is a grave disadvantage. Labor of every sort should be glorified. It is wrong to make every boy think he is going to be President of the United States. And if the schools are giving a false outlook on life a halt ought to be called, and called at once.

ASHAMED THEY'RE ROBBED.

(New York "Sun.")

Most people suppose that the police get word of the greater number of instances of robbery, petty thieving and pocket picking. This is far from being the case. In fact, social investigators report that with a large class of people there is a decided aversion to informing the police of a loss.

A great many seem to shrink from making a formal complaint. When escorted to the station house for the purpose they turn red, nervously shuffle about and act as though they wished they were a hundred miles away. The fact that they have been robbed seems to be a secondary consideration compared with having the eyes of their neighbors as well as the police turned on them.

A railroad terminal detective recently declared that it was lucky for him that there were people too bashful to complain of their losses or he and his associates would have a hard time of it. There is no doubt there is a great deal of pocket picking in the trains of the subway. The crowded conditions make it a paradise for the light fingered. Many a shopper when she opens her handbag to get her purse finds it gone. Some shoppers, it is true, make a loud complaint. Others realize at once that there is little use of complaining about what has happened in such a jam, and they do not.

Recently an electrical contractor from West Virginia paid a visit to New York and went to a theatre near Forty-second street on Broadway. Between acts he went to a cafe. It was one of the brightest spots on Broadway. All the West Virginian knew two minutes after he entered the cafe was that he was on the floor with a man trying to help him up. He was told he had slipped. He was bruised by the fall and went to a nearby club. There he found that his watch and $60 had been taken from him.

Did he tell the police? Not at all. He was going to carry the experience back to Virginia with him and lock it up in his remembrance. He happened to tell a friend the next day. It was all the friend could do to drag him to Police Headquarters and make the loss known. The watch was recovered.

A short time ago a Bronx man and his wife returned from the theatre to find that their flat had been entered and about $50 worth of property stolen. They sat down, talked it over, pictured the detectives coming in and the robbery getting into the paper and decided to keep still about it.

"We better pass it up," said the man after the conference was over, "the publicity will be more bothersome that the loss." And his wife agreed with him.

Sometimes there is a human nature reason for keeping still about a loss. There's a certain detective of the city police force who took his wife on an all day automobile ride on his day off a short time ago. When they got home Mrs. Detective went to a clothes closet to change her street gown for a kimono. She screamed with astonishment. Their wardrobe had been cleaned out.

Did the detective say anything about it? Not at all. And he enjoined the strictest secrecy on his wife. "If there's any searching to be done, I'll do it outside of the department," he said." Up to now the clothes have not been recovered.

Many who drop coins in cars or restaurants turn red and absolutely refuse to hunt for the rolling piece of silver. Men have been known to forget to wait to take their change at subway ticket offices and refuse to go back and inquire for what is rightfully theirs. Many a new hat has been taken and an old one left in its place while the rightful owner was being drowsily lathered. And in many instances when the exchange was discovered the owner looked furtively about to see if others noticed the change and hurried out before he attracted attention.

WORLD WIDE.

The following are the contents of the latest issue of "World Wide" for Saturday, January 3rd:—

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Tariff Reform—The 'Spectator,' London; the 'Manchester Guardian.'
Australia's Defence Scheme — What Compulsion Costs—By Henry Stead, in the 'Daily News and Leader,' London.
Death of Cardinal Rampolla — Cleric and Statesman—The 'Times,' London.
The Banking and Currency Law—The 'Nation,' New York.
Mexico—The Blood-and-Iron Fallacy—The 'Evening Post,' New York.
An Aeroplane Collision in Court — The 'Sun,' New York.
Cosmopolitan Idealists and Debaters—By Annette L. Tritton, in the 'North American Student.'
Maria Montessori: Friend of Children—By Margaret Naumburg, in the 'Outlook,' New York.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Mona Lisa—The 'Manchester Guardian.'

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Larches—By Francis Gerald Miller, in the 'Westminster Gazette.'
The Field of Glory—By Edwin Arlington Robinson, in the 'Outlook,' New York.
Christmas Eve—By Dr. Bridges, in the 'Sun,' New York.
The Perpetual Miracle — The 'Nation,' London.
Eucken Made Easy — The 'Spectator,' London.
Maeterlinck on Immortality — The 'Evening Post,' New York.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

How Many Stars Are There in the Milky Way?—By John W. M. Sullivan, in the 'Scientific American,' New York.
Change of Air—The 'Sun,' New York.

PASSING EVENTS.

THINGS NEW AND OLD.

It will be a pleasure to introduce "World Wide" —to you.

But we cannot know who you are unless you are sufficiently interested.

It need on... cost you a post card.

John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal.

"DISINTERESTED MANAGEMENT"

(Canadian Royal Templar.)

The Gothenburg system has become a live topic in Canada, since it is now definitely known that it may, to a limited extent and under certain circumstaces, be introduced in Quebec. And the question naturally arises (leaving out of account the moral query whether liquor-selling by public authority is defensible under any conceivable circumstances), is there such a thing as "disinterested management?"

The motive behind the Gothenburg system was, of course, admirable. It was noticed that when men made a pecuniary profit out of the sale of liquor, their avails depending on the size of their business, they were tempted to push that sale by all possible means. They would encourage the treating custom. They would ply men with liquor who already, from the standpoint of the moderate drinker, had had enough and more than enough. They would beguile and ensnare minors, and foster in them what would be likely to prove a growing appetite. To preclude all such evils, it was thought a decided improvement might be effected by eliminating the element of private profit, and surrounding the sale of liquor with such safeguards as to reduce the trade in it to a minimum. Accordingly it was arranged that private capital should be enlisted with the distinct understanding that only a fair interest (five per cent.) was to be allowed for the use of the money, and that the remaining profits were to be divided between the municipality and the Government. The liquor was to be sold in sealed packages only, and for consumption away from the premises.

In Norway and Sweden this system has now been in use a long time. The best authorities are of the opinion that it cannot be pronounced a success. Some observers go so far as to deny that it provides truly disinterested management.

The capitalists whose money is embarked do not want either their principal or interest imperilled. The men who handle the liquor at fixed salaries must sell a certain quantity of it to justify their employment. The bigger the revenue, either to the municipality or the Government, the greater the inducement to allow so lucrative a traffic to continue, and thus lighten the burdens of other forms of taxation.

Scandinavia has, indeed, undergone a remarkable change in the past half-century, and from being notoriously cursed with drunkenness, has become one of the soberest countries in the world. But there is excellent reason for believing that the reformation has been due to causes apart from the company system. One is the wonderful spread (from Great Britain) of the Good Templars' network of organizations. Another is the education of the people in the nature and effects of alcohol. Another is the fruition of all such efforts in the securing of prohibition by local option.

Conditions in Scandinavia and in Canada are very similar—as to climate and natural resources, as to density of population, and as to the vigor and virility of men and women reared under such a bracing environment. In the matter of sobriety, they now stand about alike. It would be a pity if Quebec should adopt the Gothenburg system just when the country of its origin has found it unsatisfactory and is preparing to discard it.

THE BAR BEFORE THE BAR.

LICENSES SOLD ON AUCTION PLAN

Under a new law all liquor licenses in New Jersey must hereafter be issued by a competitive bidding system. The law is as follows:

"The court, excise board or other authority having power to issue licenses shall, upon the written request of any person who states that he desires to obtain a license to sell liquors in quantities less than one quart, give public notice that, on a certain day named, it will receive bids in writing, at the clerk's office, from all persons who desire to so sell liquors, such bids to contain the name of the person who desires to procure a license, the location of the proposed premises, and the amount that such person is willing to pay in order to obtain such license."

The law then provides that license shall be issued to the highest bidder who has met the other requirements of law.

BEER IS JUST AS BAD AS WHISKEY

The Chicago "American" is a strong opponent of the whisky traffic, and a strong advocate of beer-drinking and beer-selling. Criticizing this peculiar attitude, the "North Western Christian Advocate" says:

There is this difference between whisky and beer—the former produces its result more quickly. But that is no advantage to whisky. Some time ago, as we sat beside a police judge while his court was in session, we made this request—that he question each one appearing before him on a charge of drunkenness or assault due to drinking what it was the defendant drank. This he readily consented to do. The result was extremely interesting. Out of eighteen cases involving drunkenness, fifteen were due to beer, while three old topers who had been found "dead drunk" were the product of whisky. More than that, about half the beer cases involved assault and battery or destruction of property.

EIGHTEEN CHARGES RESULT OF ONE RAID

No fewer than eighteen informations were laid as the result of one raid of Government detectives on the town of Collingwood in which Local Option is in force. When the cases came for trial nine of the offenders were convicted and sentenced to pay $100 and costs each, with an alternative of three months' imprisonment. Yet some people would license the lawless business and others would vote for a traffic which men seek to carry on regardless of the laws that are enacted to regulate it.

Havana, Dec. 30.—The Ward liner Monterey arrived this morning a day late owing to a severe storm lasting 24 hours. The steamer was compelled to lay-to twelve hours.

LIQUOR MEN ARE ALARMED

There is a new Arkansas law under which no license can be granted unless a petition favoring it is signed by a majority of the white men and women within the limits of the municipality in which it is proposed to have the license take effect. Any public official who violates any provision of the law is liable to a fine of from $500 to $1,000. Under this provision it is expected that the state will be dry in open days. There are practically only four cities in which the liquor traffickers have any hope of being able to continue their business. They are Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Hot Springs, and Fort Smith. Regarding their prospects of success, a despatch to the "New Republic" from Little Rock says:

"The efforts of the liquor men are met by the efforts of the drys to prevent people signing the petitions. Mass meetings and rallies in churches are being held to combat the sophistries of the liquor advocates. In Fort Smith there are 250 people connected with the traffic, and they are a hard lot. Many of them have received attention from the federal courts for their chronic tendency to do business with the Indians across the border in Oklahoma. Many of them are habitual law-breakers, and the decent people of the city are glad of the chance to force them out of the dirty traffic.

"No serious attempt is being made to secure legal petitions except in the four cities named above. The greatest fight is being made in Little Rock, but the hopelessness of the task is apparent when it is known that 9,000 petitioners, adult white males, must be secured in that city alone."

NOT AN ARREST FOR DRUNKENNESS

North Carolina Prohibitionists are calling attention to the fact that during the Eastern Carolina Fair at New Bern, recently, there was not a single arrest for drunkennes, although thousands were in attendance. In the old saloon days, the jail was full during the entire time of the Fair.

A ROYAL VIEW.

A notable royal utterance was that made by the Crown Prince of Sweden in 1910 when he said:

"The temperance movement is one of the best of our times: a movement by which he people will gain self-control. The final aim is nothing else than the complete liberation of our people from the destructive effects of alcohol. That nation which is the first to free itself from the injurious effects of alcohol will thereby obtain marked advantage over other nations. I hope our country will be the one."

Ravenna, Italy, Dec. 30.—Count Morozzo della Rocca, of the Italian War Office, who was arrested last July and charged with selling military secrets to Austria, was acquitted to-day.

NEW LIQUOR LEGISLATION

"The liquor problem cries for a solution, and it can be solved," declared John Koren, of Boston, secretary of the American section of the International Committee on Scientific Study of the Liquor Problem in his address in Toronto, on the Status of Liquor License Legislation, to the National Municipal League.

"The story of rum-ridden city governments, of saloon-owned police officials, with all its unsavory details, has often been told. These things have existed and do now exist in municipalities under license, as well as in those from which the law has formally banished the traffic. But what underlies such manifestations? The existence of abuses of one kind or another argues, in the first instance, lack of proper control or the employment of inefficient methods. It is history that excesses can be done away with, and there is no inherent relation between liquor-selling and politics.

"Our efforts to legislate concerning an exceedingly difficult social problem are unintelligent and therefore largely ineffective. How can it be otherwise so long as the laws aiming to regulate an inherently dangerous traffic proceed largely from unthinkable agitation, careless or undirected experimentation, hasty piling of unconsequential statutes upon statutes and needlessly amending them in unessential details."

The speaker declared that the people of the United States are mostly not aware of the true state of affairs, and when acquainted with vital facts are content to have some more tinkering done by incompetent hands."

"Whether we blame ignorance or indifference," said he, "the fact remains, that what we are pleased to call systems of liquor legislation are, for the greater part, crude makeshifts that fail of their purpose and often prove stumbling blocks in the way of good government."

To prove this, he declared that there are nearly as many types of liquor legislation as there are States in the Union, which has created so much diversity of opinion.

Camillus G. Kidder, vice-president of the League, declared that five percent of the male population of the United States are confirmed drinkers, twenty percent are abstainers, twenty-five per cent moderated rinkers, and fifty percent occasional drinkers.

THIRTEEN BILLS AGAINST THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

During the special session of the United States Congress, which has just closed, no fewer than thirteen bills aimed at the liquor traffic were introduced. The only one that passed was one providing for the appointment of delegates to represent the republic at the Anti-Alcohol Congress at Milan. Most of the bills were of a phohibitory character.

THE SALOON-KEEPER'S GOD

DRINK IS RUSSIA'S STATE MONOPOLY

Those who have thought that the solution of the liquor problem would be found in placing the manufacture and sale of liquor in the hands of state officers, will not discover much comfort in the experience of Russia. In that country the liquor business is a state monopoly, and ever since it became such the volume of output has, according to the "Literary Digest," been rapidly increasing. The output for the first six months of last year is $23,500,000 in excess of the same period last year. Public drunkenness has increased until the evil has assumed a really threatening character. Liquor is sold not only on great Christian holidays, but in the early hours of the morning when factory employees are on their way to work, "and in such small quantities that the last cent might be taken from a beggar."

The Russian Government finds one of its principal sources of revenue in the traffic, and it appears to be pushing the same to the limit to the end that still more revenue may be obtained therefrom.

STEAMER RE-FLOATED

Thursday Island, Australia, Dec. 30.—The steamer Tasman, which has been ashore for several days in the Gulf of Papua, was floated to-day with the assistance of the Japanese steamer Inaho Maru. She is said to have fifteen feet of water in her hold, but with her own pumps is keeping it from rising.

PITTSBURG A MODERN BABYLON

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 14. — According to a report made to John H. Dailey, Director of the Department of Public Safety, by four women members of a permanent temperance organization, Pittsburg is a modern Babylon.

It nas just become known that these four women have been making nightly rounds of cafes throughout the city with the sanction of Mr. Dailey. They have found, it is said, that girls and boys are being served with intoxicating liquors in many cafes. In cabaret shows they discovered youths embracing the singers, many of whom are under age. In some places, the women say, they found girls being served with drink until they reeled and fell on the floor. In several instances the women called the proprietor's attention to the girl and ordered her to quit serving her. In many cafes the women persuaded girls to leave the cafes with them. When a girl was found drinking whom the women thought to be under age, she was asked to leave the cafe, and if she refused a policeman was summoned and the girl forced to leave the place.

PROHIBITION IN KANSAS.

The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, D.D., of Topeka, is the new head of the Police Commission of that city, and in reply to the inquiry of "American Advance" "Is the licensed saloon a necessity to a city?" writes:—"Topeka, the capital of Kansas, a city of 50,000, has no saloons, and after over thirty years of prohibition would no more go back to saloon rule for the sake of business or revenue than she would vote for negro slavery. Topeka is a beautiful city, prosperous, and growing every year more so. The prohibitory law is strictly enforced. Even the drug stores are not allowed to sell liquor for medicine. A modern city does not need a saloon for business any more than heaven needs a hell in one corner to make it happier. If there must be a hell anywhere it can be outside of heaven. Kansas cities believe in prohibition, and say to all other cities: "Come on in! The water's fine!"

A writer in another American journal, referring recently to the manner in which Prohibition works in Kansas State, says pertinently: "Booze is not in the Kansas scheme of things. No one thinks of it. Its presence or absence is not considered by the Kansas mind."

TURKEY READY TO FIGHT.

Paris, Dec. 30.—The Constantinople correspondent of "Le Temps" states that Turkey is firmly determined to resume possession of the island of Khios and Mitylene and will declare war, aided by Bulgaria, if they are not restored to her by April.

NEW YEAR HONOR LIST

PEERAGE.

The Right Honorable James Bryce, P.C.
Sir Rufus Isaacs.
Sir Alexander Ure.
Sir Charles Cripps.
Sir Harold Harmsworth.
Sir Gerard Augustus Lowther.
Col. Sir Edward Ward, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

KNIGHTS BACHELORS.

Ernest Rutherford, Langworthy Professor at Manchester University.
Horace Archambeault, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, Quebec.
Henry Kelly Egan, Ottawa.
Owen Seaman, Editor of "Punch."
Courtney Walter Bennett, Consul-General at New York.

K. C. M. G.

Sir Francois Charles Stanislaus Langelier, Lieutenant Governor of Quebec.
Douglas Colin Cameron, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba.

C. M. G.

Charles Jerome Jones, I.S.O., C.M.G., assistant secretary to His Royal Highness the Governor-General.
Aubrey White, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests, Province of Ontario.

London, Jan. 2.—Congratulations from all the four corners of the world have been flooding the recipients of New Year's honors. All the promotions, honors and appointments would seem to be popular, and, although there were a few surprises among them, they were of that delightful nature.

The most distinguished and the most popular of the names which figures in the list is undoubtedly that of the Right Hon. James Bryce, P.C., former ambassador to Washington. Mr. Bryce has enjoyed the confidence of two nations and has left his mark in the diplomatic, political and literary fields.

Four other peers are created, including Sir Rufus Isaacs and Alexander Ure, both recently elevated to the Chief Justiceship of England and Scotland, respectively; Sir Charles Cripps, Unionist member of Parliament for Buckinghamshire, who is thus honored by his political opponents; and Sir Harold Harmsworth, who thus provides an interesting and rare spectacle of two brothers receiving peerages during the lifetime of both. Sir Harold is a brother of Lord Northcliffe, but unlike his brother, he is a Liberal in politics.

There are six new baronets, five privy councillors, twenty-two knights and a host of other decorations and promotions to the various orders in the Home, Indian, Colonial and civil services.

The new baronets include Sir Gerard Augustus Lowther, recently Ambassador to Constantinople; Col. Sir Edward Ward, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., permanent under secretary of the War Office; and William Beardmore, head of the well known engineering and ordnance firm.

Although he is not a Canadian born, and though he no longer lives in the Dominion, the knighting of Ernest Rutherford, Langworthy professor and director of physical laboratories at the University of Manchester, is of especial interest to Canadians and Montrealers. Sir Ernest spent several years at McGill, where he completed researches that enabled him to announce most important discoveries in radio-active energy to the world, where they were hailed by science as ranking in value with the work of Madame Curie. He was one of the most popular science lecturers McGill has ever had and many cables of congratulation have crossed the ocean since the announcement. Sir Ernest is a comparatively young man, having been born in New Zealand in 1871.

Knights Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, include: Sir Francois Charles Stanislaus Langelier, Lieut.-Governor of the province of Quebec, who is promoted from the ranks of Knights Bachelor; His Honor Douglas Colin Cameron, Lieut.-Governor of the province of Manitoba.

The new Knights Bachelor include: Hon. Horace Archambault, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, Montreal; Henry Kelly Egan, of Ottawa.

New Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George are Charles Jerome Jones, I.S.O., assistant secretary to His Royal Highness the Governor-General of Canada, and Aubrey White, Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests of the province of Ontario.

Sir Gerard Lowther, who heads the list of baronets, was ex-ambassador to Constantinople, and has seen service in Washington.

Owen Seaman, M.A., D.Litt., editor of "Punch" since 1906, who has been knighted was born in 1861. He was educated at Clare College, Cambridge, whence he graduated with high honors. He later became professor of literature at Durham College, and in 1894 began writing for "Punch." He has published several volumes of light verse and under his guidance the great weekly humorous paper has lost none of its traditional qualities.

Sir Archibald Geikie who has received the rare honor of the Order of Merit is one of the most famous scientists in the world. Honor after honor has been placed upon him by governments, princes, powers and seats of learning. He was born in Edinburgh in 1852. At an early age he showed his leanings towards scientist and specialized in Geology. He has rediscovered the British Isles from the standpoint of geology and has interpreted their history or thousands of years before man came, as it is told in the rock formation. He has held all the important offices in many of the scientific bodies, both of Great Britain and those which are international in their scope.

RT. HON. JAS. BRYCE, VISCOUNT.

Rt. Hon. James Bryce, who has been raised to the peerage with the rank of viscount, was born in 1838. At Oxford he was elected Honorary Fellow of both Oriel and Trinity Colleges; Regius Professor of Civil Law at Oxford from 1870 to 1893; entered Parliament first in 1880 as Liberal member for Tower Hamlets, and became Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs in 1886, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with seat in the Cabinet, in 1892; President of the Board of Trade in 1894; Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1905-6, and in 1907 was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washing: has published several works on law and history of which the best known is his "Holy Roman Empire" and "American Commonwealth!" has been a Privy Councillor since 1892.

SIR RUFUS ISAACS, BARON.

Sir Rufus Isaacs, raised to the peerage with the rank of baron, was born in London in 1860. In 1904, he entered Parliament as Liberal member for Reading; was Solicitor-General in 1910, and Attorney-General, and sworn of the Privy Council the same year; knighted also in 1910; an unofficial member of the Cabinet since 19[illegible]; created Lord Chief Justice of England some weeks ago.

RT. HON ALEXANDER URE, BARON.

Rt. Hon. Alexander Ure, raised to the peerage with rank of baron, was born at Glasgow in 1853, and is the son of a former Lord Provost of that city; called to the Scottish bar in 1878, and was Lecturer on Constitutional Law and History at Glasgow University from 1878 to 1888; entered Parliament as Liberal member for Linlithgowshire in 1895; Solicitor-General for Scotland 1905-9; Lord Advocate for Scotland.

SIR CHARLES CRIPPS, M. P., BARON.

Sir Charles Cripps, raised to the peerage with rank of baron, was born in 1852; is a Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford; was called to the bar, and in 1908 was knighted; entered Parliament as Conservative member in 1895, and has sat for the Wycombe division of Buckinghamshire since 1910; Vicar-General of Canterbury; Chancellor and Vicar-General of York since 1900; has published works on law, of which the best known are "Principles of Compensation" and "Laws of Church and Clergy."

SIR HAROLD HARMSWORTH, BARON.

Sir Harold Harmsworth, brother of Lord Northcliffe, raised to the peerage with rank of baron, was born in 1868; is largely interested in Liberal newspapers; founded the King Edward VII. chair of English Literature at Cambridge University, and has done much for the success of the County of London and other County errtorial Associations in their efforts to obtain recruits; was created a baronet in 1910.

SIR GERARD LOWTHER, BART.

Sir Gerard Augustus Lowther, created a baronet, was born in 1858; entered the Diplomatic Service in 1879; served in Madrid, Paris, Constantinople, Vienna, Sofia, Bucharest, Pekin and Buda-Pest; Secretary of Embassy at Washington; Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary for Chile, 1901-4; Minister at Tangier, 1904-8; Ambassador at Constantinople, 1908; created K.C.M.G. in 1907 and G.C.M.G. in 1911.

SIR FRANCOIS LANGELIER.

Sir Francois Charles Stanislaus Langelier, knight, is created a K.C.M.G.; born at Ste. Rosalie, P. Q., in 1838, being the descendant of a paternal ancestor who came to Canada from Normandy in 1652; is L.L.B., LL.L., LL.D., and D.C.L.; he became an advocate in 1861; served as Mayor of Quebec, 1882-90; sat as Liberal M.P. for Montmagny, and afterwards for Portneuf; also for Megantic, 18884-7, and for Quebec Centre, 1887-98; held various offices in the local administration of Sir H. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, 1878-89; puisne judge for Quebec province, 1898; Chief Justice, 1906; knighted in 1907; appointed Lieutenant-Governor in 1911; elected F.R.C.S. in 1908; in addition to other legal productions is the author of "Traite de la preuve, en matiere civile et commerciale," and of "Courts de Droit Civile de Quebec."

DOUGLAS CAMERON.

Douglas Colin Cameron is a native of Ontario, having been born at Vankleek Hill on June 8, 1854. He moved to Manitoba in 1880. For a long time he has been president of the Rat Portage Lumber Company. He contested Fort William and Lake of the Woods as a Liberal in the Ontario Legislature 1902-5, when he was defeated. In 1911 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba.

HENRY EGAN.

Henry Kelly Egan is one of the capital's most prominent and wealthy citizens. Born at Aylmer, Que., January 15, 1848, Sir Henry was educated at the Montreal High School. He is now managing director of the Hawkesbury Lumber Co., a director of the Bank of Ottawa, British Canadian Bank Note Company, and the Ottawa and Montreal Transmission Company. Sir Henry has always taken a great interest in charitable and social work.

AUBREY WHITE, C.M.G.

Aubrey White is a native of Ireland, who came to Canada in 1862. For several years he was engaged in the lumber business in Muskoka and was also a forest ranger there and in other parts of Ontario. He has been a Crown lands agent and a chief clerk of the Woods and Forests branch of the Provincial Crown Lands Department. In 1904 he was elected president of the Canadian Forestry Association and a year later honorary president. Latterly he has been deputy minister of Lands and Forests, Ontario.

CHARLES JEROME JONES.

Charles Jerome Jones is of U.E.L. descent and was born in Port Hope, Ont., in 1848. His education was received in his native town and at Trinity College, Toronto. For five years he was a cattle rancher in Texas. In 1875 he entered the office of the Governor-General's secretary at Ottawa, becoming chief clerk in 1883. In 1905 he was appointed deputy governor for the purpose of signing certain documents. In 1909 he was appointed assistant governor-general's secretary.

THE ENGLISH HOME OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

SULGRAVE MANOR, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, ENGLAND

George Washington was born at Wakefield, in Eastern Virginia, in 1732, but English people who love to think that America, however widely populated to-day by other races, has a background of English life and English associations, do not forget that the family of the great founder of the United States had a purely English origin and that his family came from Sulgrave Manor, in Northamptonshire. This house was built in the sixteenth century by Lawrence Washington, Mayor of Northamptonshire, who was separated by seven generations from the first President of the United States.

COUNTERFEITERS' CASE POSTPONED AT JOLIETTE

Prisoners Said To Be Confident Of Their Acquittal.

Joliette, Dec. 30. — The cases of the counterfeiters arrested here a week ago came up yesterday, but were postponed to Saturday next at 10 a.m., when they will be heard by Judge Lacroix, from Sorel, who is the presiding magistrate at the present term of the criminal court. Messrs. Alban Germain, K.C., and Donat Brodeur, K.C., of Montreal, attorneys for the accused, together with relatives and friends, visited the prisoners at Joliette jail yesterday, and found them confident that they would soon regain their liberty.

NEW FREIGHT RATE

After January 1, 1914, Montreal shippers will pay for the cartage of freight to and from the railway stations the rate of four cents per 100 lbs. Toronto will pay three and one-quarter cents per 100 lbs., and Valleyfield and St. Hyacinthe and sixteen Ontario cities will pay three cents. This is the substance of the first special local freight tariff showing the new cartage rates, which was issued to-day by the Grand Trunk Railway. This puts the official seal upon the agreement already announced between the railways, the cartage companies, and the Montreal shippers.

There is satisfaction here over the arrangement with regard to the cartage of freight from the customs examining warehouse to importers' premises. In order to avoid delays and congestion, a plan was recently tried whereby the customs department delivered such freight at its own cost. This was recently done away with, but it has now been decided that after January 1, 1914, the department will continue to deliver such packages with the customs' carters, but that a charge of 17 cents per package will be made to consignees.

TOWN HALL DESTROYED.

Compton, Que., Jan. 2.—The fine town hall in this village is a mass of ruins as the result of a fire. The fire was first observed about nine o'clock in the basement, and in a short time the structure was in flames. There being no fire-fighting apparatus, the large crowd of people that soon gathered were practically unable to do anything towards putting it out.

HON. GEO. WHITMAN DEAD.

Annapolis, N.S., Jan. 2.—Hon. Geo. Whitman, one of the oldest and most respected residents of the community, is dead at his home at Round Hill, aged ninety years. He represented Annapolis county in the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia for a long period until the infirmites of age prevented him from attending his duties. He was buried to-day with Masonic honors.

Nordica Prostrated.

Melbourne, Jan. 2. — The Dutch steamer "Tasman," which ran ashore in Torres Straits several days ago, and was pulled off by a Japanese steamer, arrived at Thursday Island yesterday. All on board are well with the exception of Mme. Lillian Nordica, the opera singer, who is suffering from nervous prostration.

Lost on Maiden Trip.

Beaufort, N.C., Jan. 2.—The power houseboat "Lunari" was lost off Georgetown, S.S. The vessel, recently completed and on her first trip south, with only the crew aboard, went on a bar in a north-east gale, and was beaten to pieces.

Schooner Turned Turtle.

Boston, Jan. 2. — A large schooner, floating bottom up, about 200 miles south of Nantucket, was reported today by officers of the British freighter "Honorius," which arrived from South American ports.

Montreal Train in Collision.

Toronto, Jan. 2. — The C.P.R. Toronto-Ottawa train ran into the Toronto-Montreal train near Havelock yesterday. The fact that the Montreal section was carrying two dead coaches in the rear averted a serious accident.

Will Protest Elections.

St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 2. — Petitions designed to overturn the majority by which the Premier, Sir Edward Morris, will control the new Legislature, have been filed by members of the Opposition.

A New Evangelistic Campaign.

London, Jan. 2. — A campaign of aggressive evangelism has been undertaken by the Methodist Church in Great Britain. The Rev. Sam. Collier, with "Gipsy" Smith, the evangelist, will tour the country for five months.

Progressive British Port.

London, Jan. 2. — The tonnage of shipping entering the port of Bristol during the past year exceeded two and a half millions, a growth of 25 percent in the past five years. The increase is greater than at any other port in the country.

Dead in Charlottetown.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., Jan. 2. — The wife of Dr. James Warburton, ex-Mayor of Charlottetown and ex-member of the local parliament, died suddenly yesterday afternoon.

TURKEY'S ACTION CAUSES ALARM

London, Jan. 2.—The purchase by Turkey of the Brazilian dreadnought "Rio de Janeiro" with money raised in France, it is said, ostensibly to pay the arrears in the salaries of Turkish officials, has perturbed not only Greece, but Europe in general. Such a simple method of disturbing the balance of naval power, it is held in diplomatic circles, calls for some agreement among nations to prevent sales like that of the "Rio Janeiro." As a first step in this direction, some diplomats believe a demand should be made that both England and France close their markets to Turkish loans allegedly raised in order to make war on Greece.

Greece, it is said, herself was trying to purchase the "Rio de Janeiro," but was unable to raise the money. She is now believed to be negotiating for other vessels. According to the official Greek view, of the situation, Greece takes comfort in the fact that it will be another six months before the "Rio de Janeiro" is ready for service, when it is expected Turkey will endeavor to recapture her lost Aegean Islands.

NEW CRUISER FOR WORK ON THE PACIFIC

London, Jan. 2. — The second of the two cruisers ordered by the Canadian Government from the Dublin Dockyard Company, Limited, for fisheries protection on the Pacific coast, and also for hydrographical work, has just sailed for Esquimault. The new vessel is named the "Galiano," her sister ship being the "Malaspina."

The "Galiano" which is said to have given entire satisfaction at her trials, is registered in the highest class at Lloyds. She is 162 feet long, 27 feet beam, and 13 feet 11 inches moulded depth. She has excellent accommodation for officers and men, and a searchlight and Marconi installations. The two cruisers were built on the specifications and plans of the Naval Service Department of Canada, the construction being supervised by R. L. Newman, Montreal, and F. L. Warren, of London.

LONDON'S LORD MAYOR.

SIR VANSITTART BOWATER.

Lord Mayor of London, England, who cabled special New Year's greetings to the inhabitant of all incorporated municipalities in Canada.

BETTER BASIS FOR STOCKS IN 1914 THAN 1913

Conditions Are Not Buoyant But Factors Are Tending More in Favor of Investors.

In a discussion of the closing year and a survey of conditions for the New Year, Thornton Davidson & Co. say:

"When about a year ago it began to appear that the year 1913 would offer little relief to the period of tight money which had begun some months before, it was not generally thought that the price of stocks would fall as low as they have fallen. One has to go back quite a distance in order to find such low prices as have prevailed subsequently and as still prevail. Prices are still but little above the low levels of the year, and in some instances they are at the low level. This, for instance, is the case with C.P.R., which on Monday of this week made a new low level, even when the value of the Rights is taken into consideration. In 1907, there were a few stocks which advanced in spite of the panicky condition prevailing during the last half of the year. It is doubtful if this can be said of 1913, so that the New Year would seem to be starting from the bottom of the swing.

"As to what the coming year may bring forth, all will depend upon the money markets. Up to the present, these give very little evidence of easiness. It is true that from time to time loans are being made at slightly lower rates, but it is understood that the conditions attached are not welcome to the borrower. Occasionally loans are offered, but for the most part brokers do not find money at all plentiful, and generally have to look for it when it is wanted instead of having it offered them. Fortunately, very little of it is wanted.

"After the first of the year, developments will be very carefully watched. Meantime, it is known that there is a falling off in industrial activity throughout the world. This will surely express itself in a larger and cheaper supply of money. Should this turn out to be the case, it is almost a foregone conclusion that stocks will advance, and that those who purchase around present prices will reap a considerable percentage of profit.

"The past year has seen the development of a very considerable investment business between brokers and the smaller class of purchasers. For the most part, brokers have been taking a very conservative attitude in the matter of advising clients, and so far from encouraging them in speculative commitments they have in many cases refused to take any more business on margin. On the other hand, they have advised purchase outright.

"The accumulation of stocks by the smaller investors has been a feature of the year's business, and naturally affects the floating supply of stocks. The result will be reflected, sooner or later, in a strong upturn, once the situation adjusts itself again."

FINANCIERS HAVE ALTRUISTIC AIMS

New York, Jan. 2. — Messrs. Carnegie, Astor, R. L. Gould and Julius Rosenwald, of Sears Roebuck Company, are said to be interested in a chain of banks across the country, designed to obliterate loan sharks, by making loans without collateral to reputable workmen and small merchants.

NEW OFFICERS OF STEAMSHIP CO.

An official statement given out on Wednesday afternoon shows that the executive heads of Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., along with the list of officers, has been completed, Mr. James Carruthers heads the executive as president and instead of two as formerly, there are three vice-presidents.

Mr. William Wainwright is the only former vice holding that rank, two new men filling the others, Mr. James Playfair, who was formerly vice-president, retires, and the new men are: Messrs. M. J. Haney, Toronto, and J. F. Steedman, Kingston. The complete board will be announced next week.

Mr. J. W. Norcross is managing director, with Mr. W. E. Burke assistant manager.

Mr. C. A. Barnard, K.C., will be general counsel.

ST. LOUIS and FRISCO FINANCIAL DEAL

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 31.—One million dollars worth of receivers certificates of the St. Louis and San Francisco (Frisco) Railway have been sold to Speyer and Company, of New York, it was announced here last night.

This is the firm which early in the Frisco tangle is said to have complained of the way the road was being managed.

LOCAL MINING STOCKS.

Mining quotations supplied by Albert Shorey and Company:

	Bid.	Asked
Bailey	4½	5½
Beaver	30	32
Chambers Ferland	19	21
Cobalt Lake	45	55
Crown Reserve	166	170
Dome Extension	7	8
Foley	15	20
Gould	2½	3½
Great Northern	9	10
Hollinger	1687½	1712½
Jupiter	6	6½
Kerr Lake	425	450
Larose	174	176
McKinley	100	106
Motherlode	20	30
Niplssing	775	800
Pearl Lake	9	9½
Peterson Lake	23	24
Porc. Gold	9	10
Presto	1	2
Rea	15	25
Right of Way	4	5½
Rochester	2	3
Silver Leaf	1½	2½
Swastika	4	5
Temiskaming	12	14
Dome Lake	24	25½
Porc. Crown	124	128

NORTHERN ONTARIO EXPLOR. MERGER

London, Jan. 2.—Canadians interested in the Northern Ontario Exploration Company, should note that the special meeting is called for January 14, to confirm resolutions for amalgamating that company with the California Exploration Company.

NOVEMBER NET CONVERTS LOSS INTO INCREASE

C.P.R.'s $630,107 Gain Puts Five Months' Figures Ahead of Year Ago.

November net earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway showed the excellent gain of $630,107 over the same month a year ago, the figures being $4,888,246 and $4,258,139, respectively.

The month's increase represents a gain of 12.9 percent, and wipes out the decrease of $380,924 for the four months ended Oct. 31, bringing up the company's earning as to Nov. 30 to $22,984,614, or $249,182 in excess of the same period a year ago.

The November record, while falling short in totals about $1,000,000 in gross and $700,000 in net of the figures for the month of October, was, nevertheless, the best performance, so far as the increase in net is concerned, since August, 1912.

An increase of $1,044,349, or 8.5 percent in gross, was accompanied by a decrease in the proportion of working expenses, the percentage being 63.5 percent against 65.5 in the same month last year, with the result that the net increase of $630,107 represented a gain of 12.9 percent.

The November statement is as follows:

	Nov., 1913.	July 1 to Nov. 30, '13
Gross	$13,407,015	$63,471,836
Working ex.	8,518,769	40,487,221
Net	$4,888,246	$22,984,614
Nov., 1912, net	4,258,139	
July 1 to Nov. 30, '12		22,735,432
Nov. net gain	630,107	
July 1 to Nov. 30, gain		$249,182

Net earnings from July 1 to Nov. 30, for both years are as follows:

	1913.	1912.
July	$4,116,793	$4,448,176
Aug.	3,961,126	4,717,925
Sept.	4,415,578	4,950,302
Oct.	5,602,857	5,006,887
Nov.	4,888,246	4,258,139
Total	$23,984,611	$23,735,429

The changes which these figures represent for the same months a year ago are:

	Gross.	Net.
July	—$ 59,226	—$331,383
Aug.	— 847,926	— 756,786
Sept.	+ 1,522,849	+ 165,274
Oct.	+ 11,419,619	+ 541,979
Nov.	+ 1,044,349	+ 630,107
Total change	+2,164,925	+$249,182

WANAMAKER FEARS NOT.

New York, Jan. 2.— John Wanamaker says he has no fear of any serious unsettlement of business or of any long disturbance of prosperity.

DULL YEAR ON THE TORONTO EXCHANGE

Toronto, Jan. 2—The Stock Exchange record of transactions of the past year makes a poor showing, as follows:

	Stocks.	Bonds.
December, 1913	49,553	$75,600
December, 1912	69,695	79,000
December, 1911	84,975	186,500
Year, 1913	914,914	991,800
Year, 1912	1,176,599	1,215,300
Year, 1911	914,553	1,998,230

MONTREAL STOCKS.

	Sellers.	Buyers.
Ames Holden	9¼	8¼
" " Pfd.	67	66
Bell Telephone	142	141¼
B. C. Packers	....	....
Brazilian T. L. & P.	80⅛	80¼
Canada Car	60	57
" " Pfd.	104½	
Canada Cement	28¼	27⅞
" " Pfd.	90¼	90
Can. Cotton	85	80
" " Pfd.	75	73
Can. Converters	40	28
Can. Con. Rubber	....	81
" " " Pfd.	....	97
Can. Fairbanks Pfd.	94	92
Can. Locomotive	....	....
" Pfd.	....	....
Can. Pacific X R	208¼	208
Crown Reserve X. R.	1.69½	1.67
Detroit Electric Ry	71	70
Dom. Bridge	118	115
Dom. Canners	51	50
" " Pfd.	....	....
Dom. Coal Pfd.	105¼	104
" Iron Pfd.	94	....
" Steel Corp	38	37½
Dom. Textile	82	81½
Goodwins L'td.	....	25
" Pfd.	....	76
Gould M'fg.	100	....
" " pfd.	100	....
Halifax Electric Ry.	160	....
Hillcrest Collieries	43½	42½
" " pfd.	87	83
Hollinger Gold Mines	17.05	17.00
Illinois Traction Pfd.	92	90
Int. Coal & Coke	35	28
Lake of Woods	132	....
Laurentide	164½	163
MacDonald Co	19	18¾
Mackay	79	76
do pfd.	67	64½
Minn. & St. Paul	125½	124
Mont. L. H. & P.	218½	212¾
Mont. Cottons Ltd	54	51
" pfd.	100	....
Mont. Tramways	195	189
N. S. St'l & Coal	76	73½
Ogilvie Milling	117½	115
" " pfd.	116	....
Ottawa L. H. & P.	162½	161
Penmans	90	....
" Pfd.	82	79½
Porto Rico	....	....
Price Bros.	....	....
Quebec Ry. L. H. & P.	12¾	12½
Rich. & Ont. Nav.	111	110¾
Sawyer Massey	32	30
" " pfd	88	....
Shawinigan	134	131
Sher. Williams	55	52
" Pfd.	....	....
Smart Woods Ltd.	60	....
Spanish River X. R.	10	9½
" " pfd. X.R.	....	88
Steel Co. of Canada	....	16¼
" pfd.	....	81½
Toronto Railway	138½	133¼
Twin City	106	104¾
West India	94	....
W. Kootenay P. & L.	93¼	92¾
" " pfd.	105	102¼
Winnipeg Railway	195	190
Windsor Hotel	101	....
BANKS		
Brit. North America	....	149
Commerce	200½	200¼
Hochelaga	150	149¼
Merchants	185¼	185
Molsons	195	194
Nationale	....	132
Nova Scotia	259	256
Quebec	119	....
Royal	....	221
Toronto	203	....

HUGE LOSS OF CATTLE.

Since the beginning of September, 150,000 head of cattle have been shipped from Eastern Canada to the United States, according to the latest computations.

A LITTLE OPTIMISM WANTED.

THE PATIENT SEEMS TO BE IN A BAD WAY, OWING, CHIEFLY TO HIS MENTAL ATTITUDE, POSSIBLY.

$565,000,000 OF LIVESTOCK IN CHICAGO 1913

Chicago, Dec. 31.— Livestock, the value of which was estimated at $565,000,000, was received at Chicago stock yards during 1913, according to figures compiled yesterday. This exceeds the records of all previous years. Sheep receipts of 237,730 head in one week was another new record established during the year.

Because of a shortage, calves reached the price of $12.50 per hundred weight. This was the highest price paid forc alves in Chicago market in years. Heavy cattle did not sell as well as in 1912, because of a liberal marketing. Sheep receipts for the year also fell behind those of the previous year.

The hog receipts alone showed an increase over 1912. This was caused by an epidemic of cholera in Iowa and southern Illinois, which forced farmers to market. Despite the liberal marketing, the demand was large, and prices ranged higher than in 1912.

A comparison of 1913 receipts with those of 1912 shows: 1913—Cattle, 2,601,550; calves, 354,861; hogs, 7,531,775; sheep, 5,895,734. 1912—Cattle, 2,652,342; calves, 505,401; hogs, 7,180,967; sheep, 6,055,540.

Although they sold at approximately $5 a head higher than previously, horse receipts showed a slight falling off, being 90,175 in 1913, compared with 92,977 in 1912.

C.P.R. DECEMBER GROSS MUCH LOWER

C.P.R.'s gross arnings for the last ten days of December show a decrease of $341,000 from the level of the same period a year ago, a loss of 9.35 per cen

The figures are:

1913	$3,306,000
1912	3,647,000

This is the third consecutive decrease reported by the road in December, the total gross earnings of the month being $413,000 less than December, 1912.

The weekly figures since September last are as follows:

Sept.—	1913.	1912.	
1st	2,496,000	2,649,000	— 153,000
2nd	2,462,000	2,667,000	— 205,000
3rd	2,769,000	2,549,000	+ 220,000
4th	4,160,000	4,457,000	+ 73,000
Oct.—			
1st	3,145,000	2,765,000	+ 380,000
2nd	3,298,000	2,957,000	+ 341,000
3rd	3,252,000	2,943,000	+ 309,000
4th	4,662,000	4,295,000	+ 367,000
Nov.—			
1st	3,204,000	2,938,000	+ 266,000
2nd	3,124,000	2,916,000	+ 208,000
3rd	3,119,000	2,704,000	+ 415,000
4th	3,733,000	3,587,000	+ 146,000
Dec.—			
1st	3,009,000	2,771,000	+ 238,000
2nd	2,681,000	2,825,000	— 144,000
3rd	2,699,000	2,865,000	— 166,000
4th	3,306,000	3,647,000	— 341,000

EAST BUFFALO CATTLE.

East Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 5. — Cattle, receipts 3500; active and 10c to 15c higher; prime steers, $8.75 to $9.00; shipping, $7.85 to $8.60; butchers, $7.00 to $8.50; cows, $3.75 to 7.25; bulls, $5.00 to $7.25; heifers, 6.00 to $8.00; stock heifers, $5.25 to $5.75; stockers and feederafl 5.50 to $7.00; fresh cows and springers steady, $35 to $90.

Veals receipts 600, active and steady, $6 to $13.50.

Hogs receipts, 14,500; active, 25c to 35c higher; heavy and mixed, $8.65; Yorkers, $8.65 to $8.75; pigs, $8.70 to $8.75; roughs, $7.60 to $7.75; stags, at $6.25 to 7.00; dairies, $8.50 to $8.75.

Shee pand lambs receipts 16,000, active; ewes and mixed sheep steady; wethers, 10s hhigher; lambs and yearlings, 25c higher; lambs, $5.50 to $8.65.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Messrs. J. S. Bache and Company, 29 Hospital Street, Montreal, reports the Chicago Market to-day as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	91⅞	92¼	91⅛	91⅜a
July	87⅝	88⅛	87⅛	87⅝b
Corn—				
May	67⅜	67⅞	67⅜	67¼b
July	66⅜	66⅞	66⅜	66⅝a
Oats—				
May	40⅜	40⅛	40⅛	40⅜a
July	39⅝	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝a
Pork—				
Jan.	....	....	2032	2035
May	2095	2095	2050	2052
Lard—				
Jan.	1067	1067	1062	1065
May	1105	1105	1097	1100b
Short Ribs—				
Jan	....	....	1082	1080a
May	1112	1115	1110	1112a
Aug.	1169	1169	1169	1169
Oct.	1240	1245	1240	1245

BANK CLEARINGS SHOW DECLINES IN THE WEST

Winnipeg Had Excellent 1912, But Other Western Points Fell Off Heavily.

Bank clearings in Canada in 1913 showed on increase of $116,370,621 over the previous year, the aggregate business passing through the clearings houses of the Dominion being $9,262,606,864, as compared with $9,146,236,243 in 1912.

While relatively small, the increase, which is approxiately 1.3 percent, is regarded as satisfactory in view of the monetary stringency and its consequent contraction of business. The West was the chief sufferer in this respect, if clearings figures may be taken as an indication, and contributed only $14,778,724 of the total increase, despite the fact that the Winnipeg institution showed a gain for the year of $97,160,983. Other western cities on this side of the Rockies, however, showed substantial declines from the levels of 1912, Regina and Fort William being the only centres to report a greater volume of clearings for the year.

Vancouver lost heavily, as did Victoria, showing that business at the Pacific Coast had suffered considerable contraction.

The following comparative table shows the year's records of the twenty Canadian clearing houses:

WESTERN CITIES.

	1912.	1913.
Winnipeg	$1,537,817,254	$1,634,977,237
Vancouver	644,113,877	606,899,710
Victoria	183,544,238	176,977,074
Calgary	275,492,303	247,882,848
Edmonton	220,727,617	213,053,318
Regina	115,727,647	132,087,452
Brandon	32,847,785	32,186,498
Lethbridge	115,898,467	96,034,717
Saskatoon	115,898,467	96,034,717
Moose Jaw	65,136,326	61,370,943
Ft. William	40,503,087	49,265,368
Total	$3,264,349,908	$3,279,623,632

EASTERN CITIES.

	1912.	1913.
Montreal	$2,844,368,426	$2,880,029,101
Toronto	2,160,229,476	2,181,281,577
Ottawa	244,123,451	207,667,006
Quebec	158,759,585	165,654,745
Hamilton	167,712,729	186,107,853
Halifax	100,467,672	105,623,769
St. John	88,969,218	82,665,827
London	84,626,961	90,720,202
Brantford	30,749,317	32,697,443
Total	$5,828,865,821	$5,932,447,523

U.S. RAILROADS SHOWING LOSSES

That the U. S. railroads are not enjoying the prosperity C. P. R. is, may be seen from the following November figures of several of the roads:

Northern Pacific — Operating income for month decreased $505,304.

Chicago and Great Western — Net operating revenue declined $91,785.

N. Y., O. and W. — Net earnings showed a decrease of $96,948.

POULTRY PLENTIFUL.

Poultry supplies are quite adequate to demand and prices are unchanged.

Turkeys, per lb., 20c to 22c; ducks, 16c to 17c; chickens, 15c to 17c; fowls, 12c to 14c; geese, 14c to 16c; live turkeys, 18c to 19c; live chickens, 11½c to 13c; live fowls, 10½c to 12c; live geese, 14c to 15c.

BREADSTUFFS IN LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Jan. 2. — Following are the stocks of breadstuffs and provisions in Liverpool: Flour, 25,000 sacks; wheat 1,381,000 centals; corn, 2,923,000 centals; bacon, 10,200 boxes; hams, 2,400 boxes; shoulders, 400 boxes; butter, 3,500 cwts.; cheese, 25,200 boxes; lard, 1,500 tierces of prime western steam and 1600 tons of other kinds.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Jan. 5. — Closing, Wheat spot steady; No. 2 red western winter, 6s 4½d; No. 1 Man., 7s 1½d; No. 3 do., 7s 1d; No. 3 do., 6s 11d; futures easy; March, 7s 1⅝d; May, 7s ¼d.

Corn spot quiet; American mixed, 6s 8d; futures La Plata, steady; Jan., 4s 9½d; Feb., 4s 10⅝d.

Peas Canadian, 28s 6d; hops in London Pacific coast, £5 5s to £6 15s.

Beef extra India mess, 122s 6d; pork prime mess western, 110s.

Hams short cut 14 to 16 lbs., 62s 6d; bacon Cumberland cut 26 to 30 lb., 63s; short ribs 16 to 24 lbs., 67s; clear bellies 14 to 16 lbs. 71s.

Long clear middles light 28 to 34 lbs., 68s 6d; do. heavy, 28 to 40 lbs., 66s 6d. Short clear backs 16 to 20 lbs., 65s 6d; shoulders square 1 1to 13 lbs., 61s.

Lard prime weisern in tierces, 56s; American refined, 56 9d.

Cheese Canadian finest whihte, 67s; colored, 68s.

Tallow prime city, 33s 3d; Australian in London, 34s 10½d.

Turpentine spirits, 33s 3d; rosin common, 8s 6d.

Petroleum refined, 9⅝d; linseed oil, 27s 6d.

C.P.R. MOVES UP AGAIN--LIST IS FAIRLY ACTIVE

The opening session of the New Year was a fairly bright and buoyant one. Canadian Facific recorded a gain of a point and a half to 208 1-2, part of which advance it lost later on. Power was firmer, going as high as 214 1-4. Ottawa Power rose a point to 103 and MacDonald was distinctly stronger, rising as high as 18 1-2. Quebec Railway was another strong feature.

The session as a whole was not a very busy one, but a gratifying indication of the market's growing strength and stability was shown in the active buying of bank shares and bonds.

SOME REASONS FOR C.P.R.'S DECLINE

In his market letter this morning, R. M. Bauer says:

C. P. R. was yesterday the centre of attraction on the London Stock Exchange. Transactions were very large indeed and practically during the whole session London was below New York.

Paris and Berlin coninued to sell there, while Canada was on balance a buyer. Most German papers continue to criticize the last financial plan, but it would be ridiculous to suppose that the European selling was entirely due to this.

What will happen Will the shareholders suffer the slightest loss? Certainly not. I dare say that the next report will clearly show the changed status. I suppose that the $44,500,000 which figured in the 1913 report under "Deferred Payments on Land and Townsite Sales," together with $10,000,000 securities, will be transferred to a trust fund called "Special Investment Fund," and this probably independent concern will show under assets the $55,000,000 and on the other side of the ledger the $52,000,000 note certificates.

Nowhere is it said that the shareholders will be deprived of the 7,880,000 acres which still belong to the company and for which in the last balance sheet no value was given.

One of the very biggest operators in C. P. R., whose transactions usually run into twenty to thirty thousand shares at a time has sold his holdings, and I dare say has also sold short. His reason had nothing whatever to do with the note issue, but was based on the assumption that the road for the next six or eight months will run into hard times with diminished gross earnings, and also that there might be a possibility of rate reductions in Canada.

Besides, he thin that general money conditions all over the world are against holding a high-priced security like C. P. R.

TORONTO CATTLE.

Toronto, Jan. 5.—The market was very active, receipts were quite heavy consisting of 2,034 cattle, 93 calves, 1,500 hogs, 668 sheep and lambs. A good demand ruled for all stocks and firm values were reported. Higher prices were paid than last week, as the general quality of the stock was much better. Yearlings, $5 to $7; wethers, $5.75 to $6.25; ewes, $3 to $5.50; sheep, mixed, $5.50 to $5.75.

Toronto, Jan. 5 —Export cattle choice $8 to $8.50.

Butcher cattle choice, $7.75 to $8.00; do. medium, $6.50 to $7.50; do. common, $6.25 to $6.50.

Butcher cows choice, $6.25 to $7.10; do. medium, $5.25 to $6.00; do. canners, $3.50 to $4.60; do. bulls, $5.00 to $7.10.

Feeding steers, $5.50 to $6.80; stockers ch., $5.50 to $6.25; do. light, $5.00 to $5.50.

Milkers choice each, $55 to $100; springers, $55 to $100.

Sheep ewes, $5.00 to $6.10; bucks and culls, $3.25 to $4.50; lambs, $5.60 to $8.95.

Hogs fed and watered, $8; do. f.o.b., $8.65; calves, $7 to $10.25.

HAMILTON MARKETS.

Hamilton Ont., Dec. 5. — White wheat, per bushel, 83c to 84c; red, 83c to 84c; spring, 80c to 84c; peas, 78c to 80c; barley, 45c to 55c; oats, 35c to 37c; corn, 78c to 79c; cloverseed, $8 to $8.75; timothy seed, $3 to $4; white wheat flour, per brl., $3.35 to $3.50; strong bakers, $3.50 to $3.75; dressed hogs, per cwt., $11.50 to $12.000; apples, per bag of bushel and a half, $1.25 to $1.60; dried apples, per lb., 4c to 5c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., $1.05 to $1.10; butter, in rolls, per lb., 24c to 25c; do in firkins, per lb., 20c to 23c; eggs, per doz., 30c to 40c.

SPLENDID YEAR FOR SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Business Increased $4,245,722 Over the Preceding Year.

In spite of the fact that the year just closing was not generally looked upon as one favorable to new business for the insurance companies, the Sun Life Assurance Company, in its annual statement to be published soon, will show an increase in business over the previous year of over four and a quarter millions.

Following are some of the main items, which will serve to illustrate the splendid success of this company even during a trying period:

Business of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada for 1913, ammounted to	$42,220,722.79
Increase over 1912	519,731.35
Amount received in annuities	2,509,825.70
Increase over 1912	519,761.15
Montreal City Agency. new business	3,566,561.15

ACTIVE HELP TO LIVE STOCK TRADE

Ottawa, Dec. 31.—The Department of Agriculture is preparing to expand the work already in progress for the restoration of the livestock industry in Canada. Mr. John Bright, livestock commissioner, has called in his two chief assistants from the west, Dr Tolmie, of British Columbia, and Dr. Creamer, who have charve of the work in the prairie provinces, to map out the programme for the coming year. The department has already spent $200,000 on this work, largely in western Canada.

HOLLINGER MINE WORKING FULL

In the twenty-eight days ending with Dec. 2, the Hollinger mine's gross profits amounted to $118,090, a considerable falling off from the previous months. The statement which goes out to the shareholders with the cheques to-morrow, however, shows a cash surplus of $785,665. Dividends this this year amount to $1,080,000.

The Hollinger mill in the twenty-eight-day period ran ninety-six percent of the possible running time, treating 12,757 tons of Hollinger ore. The average value of the ore was $15.17 per ton, the approximate extraction, 96.16 percent, and the milling cost, $1,402 per ton. The entire cost per ton of ore milled was $5,180, which compares with $5,055 in the previous period, and $5,449 in the period ending Oct. 25.

The most interesting feature of the statement is that the winze which is being sunk below the 425-foot level upon No. 1 vein, had reached a depth of sixty-eight feet on Dec. 2, the vein continuing at about 8 feet in width. The average value of all ore hoisted, $15.17 per ton, was lower than the values of preceding months average.

NORTHERN ONTARIO EXPLORATION DEAL

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 30.—The Northern Ontario Exploration Company decided to-day to amalgamate with the Canfornia Exploration Company, so as to be able to operate under a more economical system—as the two stations of the two companies are similar.

G.T.R. EARNINGS SHOW DECLINE IN DEC.

Grand Trunk earnings for the last ten days of the year showed an increase of $26,716 over the corresponding period in 1912.

The months figures are as follows:

1st week	$1,015,199	inc. $10,102
2nd week	1,029,319	dec. 1,021
3rd week	994,979	dec. 95,410
4th week	1,722,055	inc. 26,716
Totals	$4,761,352	dec. $81,613

HILLCREST DOING MUCH LARGER TRADE

Mr. J. M. Mackie, managing director of Hillcrest Collieries, states that the latter end of 1913 showed very good results. For the complete year shipments were 80 percent ahead of 1912, so that the company amply justified its recent plant extensions.

"We had a very steady run of business through the year," said Mr. Mackie, "and this has been a most satisfactory feature of the situation, both from our own standpoint of the miners. The latter have had steady employment, and as a result never made better wages than in 1913.

"With another year of similar results, I feel confident that the company will be placed in a very strong position."

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

Ingersoll, Ont., Jan. 5. — White wheat, 85c to 87c per bushel; red fall wheat, 85c to 87c; peas, 70c to 74c; barley, 60c to 65c; corn, 75c to 80c; oats, 34c to 35c; oatmeal, $3.75 to $4 per cwt.; cornmeal, $3.75 to $4; flour, $2.50 to $2.60; bran, $22 to $23 per ton; shorts, $24 to $25 per ton; dairy butter, 30c to 32c per lb.; creamery butter, 33c to 35c do.; eggs, 35c to 35c per dozen; potatoes, $1 to $1.25 per bag; live hogs, att $8.50 to $8.75 per cwt.; hay, $12 to $14 per ton; hides, $16 to $11 per cwt.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—Cattle receipts 23,000; market steady to shade lower.

Beeves, $6.70 to $9.30; Texas steers, $6.90 to $1.90.

Stockers and feeders, $5.00 to $7.45; cows and heifers, $3.50 to $8.50; calves, $7.00 to $11.50.

Hogs receipts 40,000; market slow.

Light, $7.90 to $8.22½; mixed, $7.90 to $8.30; heavy, $7.90 to $8.35; rough, $7.90 to $8.

SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD.

London, Dec. 31.—There was no outside demand for the £600,000 of South African gold offered in open market. No advance was made on minimum mint price of 77s. 9d.

U. S FAILURES LARGE.

Failures in the United States during 1913 are computed by R. G. Dunn and Co., at 16,037 as compared with 15,452 for 1912, both showings of which are comparatively bad. Defaulted indebtedness was also large, being $272,872,286 against $203,227,391 for 1912. There were several failure of exceptional size.

NATIONAL RYS. OF MEXICO WERE VERY HARD HIT

Interest on $111,000,000 Bonds Defaulted--President Makes Statement With Proposals.

New York, Dec. 31.—Disturbed conditions in Mexico have forced the National Railways of Mexico and its affiliated properties to default in the payment of interest, due January 1, on bonds amounting to $111,000,000. E. N. Brown, president of the system, who made this announcement, said that in lieu of the regular cash payments the companies would issue three-year six per cent. notes,

The bonds on which default is declared consist of $84,000,000 of National Railways 4 1-2 per cent. prior liens; $26,000,000 of National Railroa 4 1-2 per cent. prior liens, and $1,374,000 of Mexican Central Railway 5 per cent. priority bonds. Semi-annual interest on these issues aggregates approximately $2,500,000. Until a few days ago it was thought that the coupons would be paid in cash.

The following statement was issued by President Brown after a week of conferences here by bankers and directors of the roads:—

"Owing to the dislocation of the service on the companies' lines, consequent to disturbed conditions in Mexico, the company regrets its inability to pay in cash the interest due January 1 on the prior lien 4 1-2 per cent. bonds of both the National Railways of Mexico and the National Railroad Company of Mexico, and also on the priority bonds of the Mexican Central Railway Company.

"In lieu of the regular cash payments, three-year six per cent. notes will be issued, redeemable in whole or in part at the option of the company at par, with accrued interest on thirty days' notice. The notes will be issued in amounts of $45 each, or multiples thereof, and the equivalents in foreign currencies at the rate of exchange specified in the trust deed. In order to assist the company and to protect its interests in the National system, the Mexican Government has announced to the company £595,580 of its six per cent. ten-year treasury bonds of 1913, which will be deposited under a trust deed between the company and the Guaranty Trust company as collattral for the notes.

"Holders of the three classes of securities mentioned who wish to avail themselves of the offer of the company are requested to deposit their coupons not lafer than February 1 with the Guaranty Trust Company at either its New York or London office, which may become effective within that period at the election of the company if assented to by not less than 75 per cent. of the security holders by the deposit of their coupons. It is to become effective if not less than 85 per cent. shall have assented. If the plan is not accepted, the deposited coupons wil be returned to the owners."

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

BUTTER — Market holds firm. Finest creamery, 28½c to 29c; fine do., at 27½c to 28c; seconds, 26½c to 27c; Manitoba dairy, 22c to 22½c; western do., 23c to 24c.

Receipts for week 1256, a decrease of 255 packages compared with last week and of 512 with same week last year. Receipts since May 1 show loss of 11,022 pkgs.

CHEESE — Demand good at high prices. Finest western colored quotes at 13 7-8c to 14c; do. white at 13¾c to 13 7-8c; Townships colored, 13 5-8c to 13¾c; do. white, 13 3-8c to 13½c; seconds, 13c to 13¼c.

Week's receipts 294 boxes, a decrease of 31 compared with lats week, and of 89 with same week of last year. Receipts since May 1 show decrease of $192,986.

EGGS — Fresh eggs now quote lower at 50 cents, with storage eggs higher. Selected C.S. eggs are 40 cents; No. 1 candled, 35c, and No. 2, 30 cents.

Week's receipts 1646 cases against 1,028 last week, and 1379 last year. Since May 1, 237,215 against 232,495 the previous year.

BEANS—Three pound pickers quote at $1.85 to $1.90 per bushel in car lots ex. track.

POTATOES — Green Mountains, in car lots, 80c to 85c, and Quebec varieties, at 75c per bag, ex. track, while in a jobbing way the former are selling at 95c to $1, and the latter at 85c to 90c per bag ex. store.

HAY — Market conditions unchanged. Car lots of No. 1 hay on spot, $16 to $16.50; extra good No. 2 hay at $15 to $15.50, and No. 2 hay at $13.50 to $14 per ton ex. track.

OATS—Car lots No. 2 C.W., 41½c to 42c; No. 3, 40½c to 41c; No. 2 feed, 39c to 39½c.

Week's receipts 23,577 compared with 12,000 last week and 7791 for same week last year.

FLOUR — Spring wheat first patents $5.70; seconds, $5.20; strong clears, $5 per barrel, less 20 cents in bags.

Choice win. wheat patents, $4.75 to $5; straight rollers at $4.50 to $4.60 per brl in wood, and the latter in jute at $2 to $2.10 in broken lots; extras at $1.65 to $1.75, and lower grades at $1.40 to $1.50 per bag.

APPLES IN LONDON.

London, Jan. 5. — Nova Scotia apples quote as follows: Ribston, 20 to 22 shillings; Fallswater No. 1, 20 to 22; No. 2, 16 to 18; Baldwins No. 1, 18 to 22, and No. 2, 16 to 18 shillings per brl.

PROVISIONS QUIET.

The demand, for most lines of provisions is rather quiet just now and price changes are unimportant. Medium weight hams sell at 19c, breakfast bacon 17c to 19c, selected Windsor 22c and boneless Windsor 24c lb. The market for lard is firm with a fair demand and sales of pure leaf grades at 15c in 20 lb. wood pails, and 14 2-3c in 20 lb. tin pails, while compound lard sells at 11c in 20 lb. wood pails, and at 10 1-2c in 20 lb. pails.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Jan. 5.

About 180 head of butchers' cattle, 100 calves, 600 sheep and lambs and 1,700 hogs were offered for sale at the Point St. Charles stockyards to-day.

The offerings of live stock at this market during the week were 800 cattle, 150 calves, 800 sheep and lambs and 2,000 hogs.

Trade was very slow, but the prices of beef and pork critters were higher. Prime beeves sold at 8c to 8¼c per lb.; pretty good animals, 8¼c to 7¾c, and the common stock 6c to 7½c per lb. Calves sold at 5c to 7½c per lb. Sheep sold at about 6c per lb.; lambs at about 8c do.

Good lots of hogs sold at 8¾c to 9c per lb.

VISION OF A GREAT CITY WHICH WAS NOT REALIZED

Dream of Residents of Jones' Crossing in Indiana, Did Not Come True, and It Is Now a Dreary Place---Poor Old Station Marks Site of Visionary Metropolis.

"How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood," was the sentiment hummed by D. Oldfish as he dropped limp and soggy into the visitor's chair. "I was thinking of another August day at Jones' Crossing years ago, when I entrained—if a simple single American unadorned with shoulder straps may be permitted the expression—for the city and the madding crowd. The railroad was responsible for Jones' Crossing, but Jones' Crossing was not and is not responsible for anything.

"When the railroad came that way a number of enterprising citizens with prophetic vision saw that Jones' Crossing was to be a great metropolis, seething with business. So every tree within a half mile was felled and made into ties for the switch that ran up to McCord's rail built corn cribs, and the low, slough bordered meadow was surveyed and divided into building lots, with ample space reserved for the post office, the Methodist church and the town hall.

Dream Passed Away.

"But the dream, the glorious vision of the rural optimists, passed away, nor left one lingering trace behind. Yes, one was left, only one, and it is there to-day as it was many years ago, the shelter for waiting passengers, where the wind and rain have pounded off the paint in the winter and the summer's sun has seared and scorched it into invisibility. There is the same long, rickety bench bearing a thousand scars from country jackknives and the same eight by ten sash in the single window with its viceless reminder that here at least pane shall be no more.

"The railroad company did make one other improvement intended to be permanent. This was a green painted pump with the name of the maker thereof stenciled in glowing chrome. But now, alas! after years of conflict in all sorts of weather the old pump is no longer wearing its gay regalia; the green and the orange letters have ingloriously faded away.

"Go back to-day to Jones' Crossing, and beside the wagon road where the dust is two and a half inches deep and rises into whirling eddies if a grasshopper should sneeze, you will find the dear old pump. How dry in the throat you become. And you are about to risk sunstroke by leaving the shade of the station to get a long cool drink from the deep fountain when a young fellow with one leg and a stump comes along, takes hold of the handle, moves it up and down a half dozen strokes, and lets it fall.

At Jones' Crossing.

"He had not expected to get any water. To grasp the handle as he had done was merely by way of exercise for the pump and for himself. It had not emitted a drop of water for more than a dozen years. It had quietly quit business, and the railroad company had never taken the trouble to inquire as to the cause of its strike or to put the case into the hands of any commission to adjust its grievances.

"The one legged young man is authority on everything connected with the station. The railroad took off his leg years ago and in lieu thereof gave him the freedom of Jones' Crossing, with liberty to give any one such information as he might care to impart. And what an interesting person he is. It is a liberal education in folklore and railroad statistics—a rare combination, that—to be favored with his conversation for the half hour one may be waiting for the train. Or if No. 17 is an hour or so behind time he will beguile the weary waiting, so that when the train does come to tear you away from this charming entertainer you will regret that the delay was not longer.

"Perhaps you may find some interest on that hot, hot day in August in the hens that are marching in open order along the right of way toward McCord's corn crib. They are making their way leisurely enough, and you begin to feel that the train may be upon them at any moment. Don't distress yourself on account of the poultry. Everyone in the flock, from the ranking chanticleer to the most innocent pullet, knows the schedule of the arrival and departure of trains at Jones' Crossing, and not one has ever been caught by railroad wheel—the only casualties of which there is any record being attributed not to the peril of railroad travel, but of accidents that befall the foolish fowl that tempts the dangers of the automobile infested highway.

Waiting For the Train.

"Oh, how dry you are, and that miserable pump with its unfulfilled promise of liquid refreshment adding to your misery! There's a poor worn woman and her baby seated in the oven that by the most mendacious courtesy is called 'the station.' They too, are waiting for the train that is to take them from this seven times heated waterless furnace. Swarms of flies are hovering about the infant and the poor woman is kept busy brushing them away. All this affliction is received by her in silence. She has been at the station before.

"At last the whistle of the train is heard. Her eyes brighten as she rises from the bench. Alas! it is not a passenger train, and as the freight rushes through she seats herself with a sigh to wait perhaps another dusty, wear thirsty, tantalizing hour for the long delayed train.

"You ask me if there are many such places in Indiana? Well, there are ninety-two counties in Indiana, and you'll find something much like the station at Jones' Crossing in more than half of them."—Indianapolis "News."

LONDON HAS QUARTER OF A MILLION JEWS

Oldest West End Synagogue Now Being Torn Down.

The forthcoming demolition of London's oldest West End synagogue, situated behind His Majesty's Theatre, in St. Alban's Place, Haymarket, marks an interesting stage in the history of London Jewry.

There are to-day in round figures a quarter of a million Jews in Great Britain, and of these 150,000 are resident in London. The metropolitan synagogues included in the United Synagogue number sixteen, but of these few have a more curious record than that of the Western Synagogue.

The synagogue owed its origin to Mr. Wolf Liepman, of St. Petersburg, and Baron de Symons, who lived in Bedford Row, and co-operated, about the year 1768, in the establishment of a minyan, which met in the private house of Mr. Liepman for nearly thirty years.

In 1798 a regular congregation was established—the first synagogue in the West End of London—and a house was hired for the purpose in Denmark Court. It was known as the Denmark Court, or the Westminster, Synagogue, and stood on the site of the old Exeter Hall, now covered by the Strand Palace Hotel.

The relations between the Western congregation and the City synagogue were fixed by treaty in 1808, and according to the terms of the agreement no one was permitted to join the Western congregation unless he resided west of Temple Bar or Holborn Bar; and unless he retained a seat in one of the City synagogues he was bound to pay them a tax or half a guinea a year or more, this taxentitling to burial in one of the existing burial grounds in the East End.

In compensation for these restrictions the City synagogues undertook to prevent any West End congregation being established within six miles westward of Denmark Court. The terms of this treaty were shortly afterward set at naught, and in 1815 the congregation acquired a burial ground of its own at Queen's Elm, Brompton.

It was in 1826 that the congregation acquired the premises in St. Alban's Place and the present synagogue was built. The Western Synagogue was the only congregation under the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical authorities, which, in the year 1841, refused to read the chief rabbi's proclamation of charem against the then newly founded Burton street synagogue.—"The Pall Mall Gazette."

TRAVEL SCENES ON THE TIGRIS

Inflated Goatskins Bear Tourist Along River.

In a palace of one of the Assyrian kings was found a slab sculptured with a picture of the Tigris River. On the river is a goatskin raft or kelek. The picture is twenty-five hundred years old, but it might have been made yesterday. Though perhaps you may study the river better by riding along the shore, the more common and cheaper method of travel is by raft. At Diarbekir you will purchase about two hundred and fifty goatskins, inflate them and bind them firmly together. Upon the goatskins are laid slim poles of mulberry trees, and upon them a little house of reed mats or of skins is built. Then you float down with the current.

Somewhat down the stream you find the Yezidis, living sometimes in huts, but more commonly in black tents like those of the Arabs of the slain. Of all the peculiar peoples of Turkey, they are the most peculiar, or the least understood. It is said that they worship the devil instead of God; they respect Satan as a deity whose power for good or evil is very great, and therefore they will never mention his name.

Interesting Ruins.

No less interesting are the ruins along the way. Occasionally upon a rock is an Assyrian inscription or sculpture. Ruins of old churches are perched on the mountain sides. Great arches of early Roman bridges span the rivers. Large mosques and khans, now fallen, tell of Seljukian days. The first large town down the river is Djezireh. Its houses are of stone; its old city walls and carved gateways and ruined bridges are evidences of its great age.

Still a few days down the river, out of the mountains and into the plain, we come to Assyria. Villages along the shore appear more frequently. There are vineyards and fields of melons. Sometimes crowds of natives collect along the shore to rob the passersby, or if the raft is beyond their reach they fire their long guns at it, rather to frighten the passengers than to kill.

But it is from these people that you obtain your food. For eggs you pay about four cents a dozen. For the same price you obtain several pounds of delicious grapes, larger than any I have seen in the markets at home, and of an excellent flavor, or a sweet water melon. Bread, in flat thin loaves, is sold by weight, and leben, or curded milk, may be had in abundance. Whenever a shepherd drives his flock tot he river to drink he will supply you with the rich sheep milk, all you can drink, for a trifling sum. The food along the way is cheap and good. Four days more and the raft brings you to Bagdad, as far as it will go. Farther south the river is sluggish and it so slowly winds its way over the level Babylonian plain that the journey to the Persian Gulf would be difficult. Here the raft is broken up; the poles are sold to builders for roofing purposes; the goat skins are deflated and carried back up the river to be used again.—"Christian Herald."

The Stonehaven Town Council, finding that a bathing box on the seashore is occupied by a family as a dwelling, have decided to apply for a warrant to evict. The family, consisting of Alexander and Mrs. Stewart, a young daughter, and a grandchild, took up their abode in this somewhat novel dwelling two years ago. Owing to stress of circumstances some years since, Stewart and his wife took to living in a cave, but the authorities interfered, and which they were given the opportunity of taking up their residence in the bathing hut they gladly accepted it.

Workmen while excavating at Whitstable in connection with the new sewers discovered the skeleton of a mammoth some 12ft. below the surface. A clause in the agreement entered into with the contractors gives the urban district council ownership of all finds. The bones are accordingly being exhibited at the council offices.

Bank Clerk in London is Hard-worked Toiler

Not the Traditional Figure Who at Ten O'clock and Leaves Inadequate Pay, and Small Position.

Leisurely Strolls Into the Bank at Four—He has Long Hours, Chance of Reaching a High

There is a common fallacy in the public mind that the bank clerk has a soft job and an easy time. The tradition is that he wears a morning coat and top hat, travels "first," leisurely strolls into the palatial portals of his business abode about 10 a.m. and leaves at four sharp. It will doubtless take some time to eradicate this traditional figure from the public mind and put in its place the bank clerk as he really is—a hard-worked toiler, whose hours are long, and whose pay is generally quite inadequate to keep up the respectability expected of him.

It must be remembered that the small percentage of managerships and higher appointments are reserved, in most cases, for those who have friends at court—the court of directors. The ordinary young man, upon entering the service of a bank, can only look forward to at least forty years' hard labor.

Clerks Wear Out.

If he should reach the age of sixty-five he may be permitted to retire upon a pension. It would be interesting to know what proportion of the clerks live so long. But what man who has spent forty years or more in clerical drudgery and mental strain is fit for anything? Surely all the higher capabilities and powers of enjoying life vanish long before he reaches the minimum age limit for retirement.

That the wheels of business go round faster and faster every year is generally admitted, and in the City of London—proudly referred to as the Clearing House of the world—it would appear the limit has almost been reached. It is safe to say more wealth is concentrated in Lombard street at four o'clock than in any other place in the whole world, and the scene at the Bankers' Clearing House is one of wild excitement.

Live At High Tension.

It is the high tension, the stress and strain of daily life in the city that has made the week-end habit a necessity among city men. Yet how many bank clerks are in a position to afford an occasional week-end out of town? It is perhaps the crowning irony of the bank clerk's lot that, although he looks after other people's money, he has little, if any, of his own to look after.

Consider, for one minute, a day in the life of the city bank clerk. He lives in the suburbs, and spends from one to two and a-half hours travelling each day. He has to be on his stool by 9 a.m. (in some places 8.45), and his average time for leaving is nearly six o'clock (in some cases later).

What shelter to grow ripe is his,
What leisure to grow wise?

Inspectors Keep "Tab."

Taskmasters, in the shape of inspectors, are appointed to see that every man is in his place by nine sharp (or 8.30 or 8.45, as the case may be, according to the work of the various departments), and to organise the work so that every man is occupied every minute, and generally to speed things up. Shirking under such conditions becomes a virtue! Men are continually shifted from "pillar to post," or, more correctly, from "post" to "post," at the whim of the inspectors; and senior men are often put on the most junior and irksome jobs.

Saturday is the heaviest day of the week. The bank clerk's half-holiday does not start until about 3 p.m., and that is only made possible by staying late on Friday evening and starting at 8.30 on Saturday morning, half an hour being given for lunch, sometimes as early as 10.15.

"Bank Holidays," with all due respect to the late Lord Avebury, are a misnomer. They only mean a great deal of extra work, before and after, for the banks. Bills do not cease to become due and interest does not have a day off because it is a Bank Holiday. And if a Bank Holiday should happen to come in the annual fortnight, it is not counted.

Holidays A Delusion.

"Summer" holidays also are a delusion. By the vicious system that prevails in many banks, the poor bank clerk is compelled to take his holidays in the winter for at least the first seven years of his banking career, and by the time he gets his holidays in the summer he is too old to enjoy them.

In an institution employing 200 men or more, and where it has always been the practice to start holidays in January and end up in December, it would obviously mean an increase in the staff to permit of the clerks having their annual holiday, say, from May to October; and as it is the business of the officials to see that the work of the bank is done by as small a staff as possible, nothing is likely to be done. And a strike among bank clerks is almost beyond the scope of the ordinary imagination!

The competition for clerkships in banks is so keen that the banks can afford to impose restrictions which would not be tolerated in trades possessing a union. After obtaining the nomination of a director, and passing certain qualifying examinations, the successful candidate has to pass another medical examination after two or three years' service, in some banks; in this way the undesirables are weeded out and "cast as rubbish to the void."

No Borrowing Allowed.

Deductions are made from salary in respect of guarantee funds, widow and orphans funds, and insurance. One is not allowed to borrow or bet, and one is not allowed to get married under a salary of £150 a year, which does not allow a man to marry under about thirty years of age. If the clerk breaks any of these rules, he is liable to dismissal. If he is not dismissed, his salary is reduced as a punishment. Verily, "unto him that hath shall be given, and unto him that hath not shall be taken away."

It will be seen that a bank clerk's job is not the bed of roses that the public fondly imagines it to be.—London "Express."

Rattlesnake Has Some Fairly Good Traits

Knows His Power and is Conceited, But if Left to Himself Will Not Interfere With Man—Bites Only in Self-Defence.

The American rattlesnake is really one of the most human of living creatures, says Professor Manley, an English naturalist of wide repute. He is a sociable, amiable enemy. But he is also extremely conceited. He knows that he possesses a death-dealing power and is consequently of the opinion that because of this he should be considered the terror of the wilderness. Other animals understand perfectly how he regards himself, the "bad man" of the region, and they recognize his terrible power. For this reason they have had to study his limitations, which he in his egotism is blind to.

The rattlesnake gets irascible on occasions, Professor Manley goes on to say. He becomes most cross when his vanity has been wounded.

Bites in Self Defence.

But he rarely bites a human being except when he is of the opinion that his own personal safety requires it. Neither does he go out hunting trouble. His sociable instincts lead him to seek the same comforts with which men surround themselves, and if men would only leave him alone he would not object to their company at all.

If he enters a room he immediately seeks a retreat under a stove or a bed or a dresser, and sometimes will work his way laboriously into the very walls of the house and emerge through the ceiling paper, or again will crawl between blankets or under mattresses, not dreaming of the commotion his discovery would cause.

Dogs are perhaps the most dangerous enemy the haughty rattler has to face. Together with hogs, they are the only species of animal that are almost entirely immune to the venom of the rattler. Oftentimes a shepherd dog will come out badly bitten and used up from his first encounter with a rattler and have to be taken care of for days by his master. Afterward, though, he becomes wiser, and in due time develops into an adept at the art of killing his enemy.

The cat is by far the cleverest of all at playing with the rattler and outwitting him at his own game. He seems to be aware, too, that puss is making fun of him, and she therefore succeeds in working him up into a terrible rage She has no trouble at all in inducing the snake to coil, and then she cautiously stretches out a forepaw in his direction. He becomes furious and strikes, but her paw is not there, for of the two the cat is infinitely the quicker.

Rattles When Annoyed.

Coyotes are much the same in their dealings with their common enemy, playing on the weakness of the snake, for their own pleasures for long lengths of time. Horses are not nearly so clever or wise in their dealings. Of course, one reared on the range will avoid a rattler as a mule avoids work, and at the dread sound of the rattles will leap and shy Eastern horses taken west do not know so much at first, though they speedily learn.

There seems apparently no uniformity in the rattling If the snake is in a bad humor he will rattle even when there is no sign of an enemy about. Usually, however, he will not rattle unless he is greatly annoyed. — Washington "Herald.

Oklahoma Indians Lose Their Tribal Identity

Merged Into Citizenship of Oklahoma State, With Allottment of Lands—Indians Must Be Self-Supporting, So United States Government Decides.

The status of the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma as an integral people is expected to end next year. The tribes, will be merged, as nearly as it is possible to merge a race in twenty years, in the ordinary citizenship of Oklahoma, with the farmers, business men and laborers.

This does not mean that all the restrictions will have been removed from members of the Five Tribes, that their tribal governments will have ceased to be operative, or that the protection of the government will be withdrawn. But it does mean that practically all of the 18,000,000 and more acres of Indian country land will have been cut up into allotments and the Indians made self-supporting in suburbs or rural communities. The vast timber lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw country, the unallotted pasture and agricultural lands will have ceased to be a reality, and there will remain only underground deposits of coal and asphalt and occasional oil derricks to remind the white settler that the Indian is still drawing a very little money from his tribal government.

In Primeval Happiness.

About eighty years ago the Washington government persuaded the members of the Five Tribes to take up lands in the West. These tribes were the Creeks, Seminoles, Cherokees, Choctaws and Chickasaws. What is now Eastern Oklahoma, then Indian Territory, was cut up into five blocks of various sizes, each block to be held collectively in the name of the entire tribe. The Indian fished and hunted, cultiated a small patch of corn and lived the year round in primeval happiness. But twenty years ago, in 1893, Congress passed a law, after agreement with the tribes, that each Indian should receive so much ground in his own name and be placed more or less upon his own resources. The Dawes Commission was created to bring this about, and after a number of years came to an understanding whereby the allotment was to be effected.

The annual report of the office of Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, J. George Wright, in Muskogee, successor to the Dawes Commission, tells in plain figures the story of the work of twenty years, which has developed the eastern half of Oklahoma from a wild Indian reservation into a country of farms and homes.

A Difference Now.

Commissioner Wright's report goes back to the beginning of the work of allotment and ends with the information that some time in June, 1914, there will remain in the names of the various tribes only the coat and asphalt rights to the deposits beneath some 432,000 acres of land and a few small tracts of minor importance.

Figures in the report show that when the rolls were closed and allotment was completed 101,216 members of the Five Tribes in Eastern Oklahoma were allotted 15,804,593 acres of land, after 552,754 acres had been reserved for town sites, railroad rights of way, coal and asphalt segregation, churches, schools and cemeteries.

Following the allotment of lands to the individual citizen 1,883,921 acres of unallotted land were sold at public auction to the highest bidder, for which an average price of $5.68 an acre was obtained. There was also sold one timber tract of 10,801 acres in the Choctaw Nation, for which $278,000 was obtained. Another tract of 1,287,752 acres, containing 1,943,000,000 feet of pine timber and 141,000,000 feet of hardwood timber, will be sold next spring in small plots, and will be the last of the unallotted timber lands of any consequence. The sales will be held in five county seat towns in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, and regulations for its sale were recently made public.

Lands Still Unallotted.

In addition to this large tract of timber land there is yet to be disposed of more than nineteen thousand acres of unallotted land, a comparatively small figure, and the 432,584 acres of segregated coal and asphalt lands in the Chocta and Chickasaw nations, view of its being appraised with a vies of its being offered for sale, subject to the coal and asphalt rights. This will be the last big sale of the surface of Indian lands of any character, and it will be the real completion of the work of allotting the tribes' territory. There will remain a possible interest in the oil leases on the river beds of the State, and the ownership of the 432,584 acres of coal and asphalt rights. Much of the latter, however, is of insignificant value.

Under an agreement with the Indians, negroes held as slaves by the Indians at the time of emancipation were allotted equally with the Indians, the qualifications necessary for a "freedman" to obtain an allotment whereby allotment was althorized.

The work of the Dawes Commission is so nearly finished that already there is talk of abolishing the office and combining it with that of the Union Indian Agency, which has supervision over the restricted Indians. Indian officials in Washington are expecting to see action which will abolish the office of the commission, or, in its present form, that of the Commissioner, and see the few remaining details intrusted to the Indian agency or to some lesser commission.—New York "Herald."

SCIENTIST BAFFLED.

Centenarian Says God Made Her Live So Long.

That Yale professor who is trying to prove that we ought to live to be a hundred, and to show us how we can, must have been considerably upset by the reply to his polite scientific inquiry received from a New Jersey woman who has just celebrated the phenomenal birthday. To what habits and circumstances does she ascribe her longevity? That was what the professor wanted to know.

Did he commit to her hands a formidable blank to fill out for a contribution to the invaluable scientific card index? "How foolish he is!" exclaimed the recipient. And she added simply, "I'm not responsible for living so long—it is God who made me live so long." She was too busy getting dinner, with the aid of her eighty-seven-year-old sister, to give further attention to the matter. For all her hundred years of observation she manifestly fails to understand that in this era there must be a scientifically demonstrable explanation of everything that happens. Nothing is left to chance or guesswork. Yet scientists sometimes do appear foolish to common mortals—Providence "Journal."

THE TYPICAL SCOTT.

The typical Scot is always a moderate man. If a plank were thrown across a deep chasm for a party of explorers to cross over we don't easily imagine the typical Scot saying, "I'll go over and see if that's all right." He would prefer to be in a position to say, "Are you sure that plank's quite firm over there on the other side? Ye are. Then maybe I'll now cross myself." When a Scotsman has accepted a job of trust, however perilous, he can be relied upon to the death. But though Scotsmen have done as much as any other race to build up British rule in India, it was not they who planted it. Clive was an Oxfordshire man, and so were the men who went with him and worked with him, men from Surrey and Somersetshire and London. Warren Hastings, again, was a Herefordshire man. There are exceptions, of course. Livingstone, for example, was a Scot; but as a rule the men who do such things as Clive and Hastings did are not Scotsmen. In speaking of the typical Scotsman we are, no doubt, thinking only of the Lowlands. The Highlander is not the typical practitioner of moderation, but the wayward, dreamy child of romantic sentiment, at once the victim and the hero of impulsive loyalty.—"Spectator."

PROVINCE NEWS BY MAIL

NEWFOUNDLAND.

WHALING WAS UNPROFITABLE.

Harbor Grace, Dec. 29. — The whaling voyage for 1913, has been the poorest on record and every company without exception, will show a deficit.

TWO MEN DROWNED.

St. John, Dec. 29. — Deputy Minister of Justice had the following message from Magistrate Way of Hr. Breton Saturday—"Michael and Abraham Bungay, of Sagona, were drowned in St. Pierre Friday. Particulars unknown."

WAS CHRISTMAS EVE TRAGEDY.

S. John's, Dec. 29—Inspector General Sullivan has had a message from the Rev. Father Cacciola, Bar Haven, that James Davis of Petite Forte, P. B., fell into the water at Burt, Christmas Eve and died shortly after being rescued. Magistrate McGrath of Oderin, is holding an inquiry.

ACCIDENT TO EXPRESS.

St. John's, Dec. 29.—The express due here at 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, was west of the Topsails, when it was run into by a freight train, which struck the sleeping car with much force Fortunately, there was only one passenger on board at the time, who happened to be with the train officials in the dining car. Very little damage was done.

TO OVERTHROW MORRIS' MAJORITY.

St. John, Jan. 1. — Petitions designed to overturn the majority by which the Premier, Sir Edward Morris, will control the new Legislature to be convened on January 14, have been filed by members of the Opposition, headed by Sir Robert Bond. The unseating of seven People's Party members of the Assembly supporting the Premier is sought through allegations of illegal election practices. The People's Party has a majority of six in the Legislature.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

POLICEMAN HAD BEST OF IT.

Charlottetown, Dec 29—A. Lafferty was fined $50 or three months on Saturday for an attack on police officer Walker on Christmas Day. Walker was waylaid by five young men in his yard in the evening. One was a local lightweight pugilist. The policeman, who is a South African veteran, and of a powerful physique, scattered his assailants once he got his billy to work. Several received broken heads and Lafferty appeared in court bandaged up. One man fled the Island and the others will be tried later, Walker is not seriously injured.

PRIEST HAD NARROW ESCAPE.

Charlottetown, Dec. 29. — While preaching in the Pro-Cathedral yesterday moring at the eleven o'clock mass, the Rev. Father McQuaid had a narrow escape from being burnt. He was standing near the large candelabrum. The sleeve of his surplice caught fire and was soon in a blaze, without his having the slightest inkling of it. At the same time the attention of the foremost of the congregation was attracted and from one affrighted lady there came an involuntary exclamation. Father McQuaid acted perhaps the least concerned of all. The moment he became aware of his danger he began beating out the flames with his hands and succeeded in extinguishing them before even the nearby clergy could reach his side. Except for a slight burn or two Father McQuaid fortunately escaped injury. The rev. gentleman, however, resumed his sermon, which was one of the best heard in the Pro-Cathedral for some time, and the little excitement caused by the incident soon subsided.

NOVA SCOTIA.

TO OBLIGE THE PRISONER.

Sydney, C. B., Dec 29—James Saunders, a Newfoundlander, was sentenced to five months in the county jail for theft. Saunders, who boarded with a family named M'Grath at Ashby pleaded guilty to stealing about seven dollars from a bank in the house. He said he was drunk at time Stipendiary Hearn was inclined to give the prisoner six months, but he wished that the sentence enable him to get out in the early spring and he was sentenced to five months.

NEWSPAPER VETERAN DEAD.

Truro, Dec. 30.—The death of W. B. Alley, one of the oldest newspaper men in Canada, occurred this morning at his home here, after a few weeks' illness. He was a veteran in newspaper circles in the maritime provinces. He was the founder of the weekly "The Colchester Sun," in 1870, and it was conducted with success by him until 1906, when it came under the management of B. G. Archibald, and later into the hands of the Truro Publishing Company the present issuers. He was a native of Lower Montague, P. E. I., and was seventy-seven years of age. His wife, who survives him, is also a native of the island. Mr. Alley was a prominent Mason, being past grand warden of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, and past grand high priest of the Grand Chapter of Nova Scotia and provincial grand prior for the province in the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada.

ROUGHEST TRIP IN 26 YEARS.

North Sydney, Dec. 29. — Caught in the teeth of a howling blizzard while off St. Paul's last Tuesday, the Gloucester schooner "Georgie Campbell," Capt. John McEwen, experienced the roughest trip in her commander's twenty-six years at sea. The storm came upon the craft with startling suddenness, and despite the efforts of an experienced and hardy crew, all the headgear was carried away, and the crew had all they could do to run the vessel out of the gale. By clever manœuvring Capt. McEwen saved the schooner and headed her for Port Morien, where she rode out the storm and reached here Wednesday. After effecting repairs to her gibstays, bobstays, and other headgear, the vessel weighed anchor Sunday, but her anchor fouling in some obstacle further injury was sustained necessitating another delay, and this morning proceeded to Newfoundland. Capt. McEwen, who is a native of Summerside, P. E. I., had similar hard luck a year ago, when he ran in here in the "Jennie B. Hodgkins," the vessel resembling an iceberg, caused by a bitter cold spell experienced on the voyage from the Newfoundland coast. Five or six years ago Capt. McEwen established a record while in command of the schooner "Indiana," by negotiating the passage from Bay of Islands to Gloucester in seventy hours.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

LEFT 72 DESCENDANTS.

St. John, Dec. 29—Thomas O'Connor, well-known here and highly esteemed, died at Johnville, N.B., in the eighty-first year of his age. He leaves three daughters, six sons, fifty-nine grandchildren and four great grandchildren.

PURSE FOR PRISON CHAPLAIN.

Moncton, Dec. 29. — Rev. A. D. Cormier, retiring chaplain of Dorchester penitentiary, who leaves next week for Vancouver, was summoned before Warden Pipes this evening and presented with a handsome purse of gold, accompanied by a highly appreciative address. Father Cormier made a very touching reply.

CHIEF JUSTICE IS 75.

Fredericton, Dec. 29.—Sir Frederick E. Barker, Chief Justice of New Brunswick, received congratulations on Saturday on the occasion of his seventy-fifth birthday anniversary. Sir Frederick was born in Sheffield, N.B., in 1838. He became a judge of the supreme court of the Province in 1893 and has been Chief Justice since 1908.

LUMBER SCHOONER LOST.

St. John, Dec. 30.—Loss of the British schooner "Lord of Avon" during a storm in the Gulf of Mexico last Friday, was learned of here to-day, when a despatch was received from Mobile, Ala., stating that the schooner "George F. Scannell" had arrived in port, bringing in the "Avon's" crew. At first it had been believed the shipwrecked crew was from the "Chesile," a British schooner reported waterlogged. The "Lord of Avon" was bound from Pensacola to Cuba, with lumber. She was built at Hantsport, N.S., in 1901, and her port of registry is St. John, N.B.

STRIKE IN LINER'S KITCHEN.

St. John, Dec. 30.—Because Robert MacKay, chief chef in the steerage of the S.S. "Tyrolia," which docked here refused to cook for the firemen on the voyage from Trieste, because he considered it out of his department, and because eleven men in the steward's department went on strike for the Saturday half-holiday and refused to work, Captain Frank Carey gave them in charge of the police as soon as the ship docked. They were arrested and remanded to jail by Police Magistrate Ritchie, before whom they were brought. Later they were allowed to go, after they had promised Magistrate Ritchie that they would obey the captains' orders in future.

CONDUCTOR WAS CRUSHED.

Moncton, Dec. 29.—Conductor W. H. Wilbur, of this city, lies at his home, 149 Highfield street, in a serious condition as the result of an unfortunate accident which occurred in Amherst yard Sunday morning. Conductor Wilbur, who runs on specials, was bringing his train to Moncton. He was doing some shunting and had occasion to have a car placed at the freight house platform. In some unaccountable way he got between the station platform and the moving car, and was crushed about the hips. He fell to the ground in a semi-conscious state and medical aid was summoned, after which the unfortunate man was placed aboard his train and brought to Moncton.

MONCTON MAN IS RHODES SCHOLAR.

Sackville, Dec. 29.—At a meeting of the faculty of Mount Allison University, Saturday afternoon, William Henry Irving, Moncton, was appointed Mount Allison Rhodes scholar for the year 1914. Mr. Irving has had an exceptionally creditable record. After graduating from Moncton High School in 1907 at the head of his class, carrying off two medals and three prizes, he entered Mount Allison University, and during his four years' course was awarded the following scholastic distinctions. Fred Taylor scholarship, Haney scholarship, gold medal for logic and psychology, Alumni Scholarship. He was given the degree of Bachelor of Arts in May, 1912. Out of forty-two examinations necessary for the arts degree, Mr. Irving led the class in twenty and came second in fourteen, making a total of thirty-four out of forty-two in first and second prizes.

"JUMPED" THEIR BAIL.

Moncton, Dec. 30.—The adjourned preliminary hearing in the cases of three I.C.R. trainmen—Leonard Hannah, Warren Beaumont and Fred Perkins—charged with rifling baggage of ladies on the I.C.R. train, came up before Judge Steeves this morning. Perkins appeared, but both Hannah and Beaumont failed to respond. The judge said he had been informed they had left the city, forfeiting their bail. The court ordered the officers to collect the bail from the various bondsmen. Hannahs bondsmen were Conductor C. H. Trueman and Hugh Buchanan and Beaumont's was C. B. Lockhart. G. W. Fowler is defending Perkins. Mrs. G. H. Lonsbury, of St. John; Mrs. Laura Hilyard, of Dalhousie; Mrs. Lewison, of Bathurst, and Miss Clara Ross, of Chatham, testified identifying several articles. Bail was $2,000 in each case. Half was personal. Perkins was bonded by A. Biggar and Conductor James A. McManus.

HIS NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Montreal, Jan. 2.—Clothed in a pair of tattered trousers, Albert Paquette, 37 years of age, was taken into the Chaboillez street police station by Constable Landriault at 8.30 p. m. yesterday. Albert was found a few minutes previous in a vacant house on St. Paul street. Paquette hails from Sturgeon Falls. He blew into town yesterday with $200 determined to pass a pleasant New Year's Day. He started the festivities in good order, but a few friends he picked up had a capacity infinitely greater than his and Albert would not own up to it. What became of his clothes is more than Paquette is prepared to say. He thinks they went the same way as his $200, which was not far inasmuch as he is concerned. He retained a $10 bill tightly clenched in one hand and refused to part with it even at the police station; and it took all the persuasive powers of the officers to convince him that the ten would not join the $200 and the missing clothes. When Constable Landriault returned to the vacant house to seek Paquette's apparel he found a pair of old socks, a pair of moccasins, a very much worn shirt and a black collar. These were turned over to Paquette as he lay in his cell, but he was not a bit grateful.

QUEBEC.

DIED AT LODGE BANQUET.

Montreal, Dec. 30.—For the second time in the history of Mason work in Montreal, the celebration of St. John's Day was marred by the sudden death of a member. At 8.30 last evening, at the opening of the banquet of Argyle Lodge, No. 65, A.F. and A.M., John Tylesday, 78 years old, of Toronto, formerly of Montreal, a member of Argyle Lodge for 30 years, collapsed while sitting in a corner talking with a friend, and died almost immediately. The banquet was cancelled. Mr. Tylesday, who was a retired tradesman and a master Mason, removed from his home here to Toronto two months ago.

FREIGHT SHED LOOTER SENTENCED.

Sherbrooke, Dec. 30.—William B. Thomas, who was committed for trial by Judge Mulvena, in October last on a charge of conspiracy with one Robert Dussault to break into the Grand Trunk freight sheds and steal therefrom, asked for a speedy trial and pleaded guilty yesterday. The Court after referring to the good reputation the accused had enjoyed in Sherbrooke during the two years he had been here, sentenced him to three years in the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, giving him exactly the same punishment as he had been given on his plea of guilty to the charge of having broken into the freight shed and stolen therefrom, and informed the accused that a report of his case would be sent to the Department of Immigration at Ottawa with a view of having him deported to the United States, as soon as the Government would deem it advisable to do so.

ONTARIO.

HIT BY ENGINE, LOSES LEG.

Niagara Falls, Dec. 29.—Roy Healey, the six-year-old son of James Healey, Park street, had his right leg cut off above the knee at the Grand Trunk crossing on Bridge street to-day. He was crossing the track when struck by a light engine.

JAIL BURNS; TRAMP RESCUED.

St. Thomas, Dec. 30.—The village lock-up at Highgate, in which a Wandering Willie" was sheltered for the night, took fire from the gas stove, and the inmate had a narrow escape from being cremated. Firemen rescued him in time and saved the building.

A RECORD TURKEY.

St. Catharines, Dec. 31.—At the poultry show here yesterday a white turkey tipping the scales at the tremendous weight of 43 pounds was exhibited. It is owned by John Smith, a Eastham Township farmer, and is said to be the biggest and heaviest in Canada.

LINK WITH TRAFALGAR.

St. Catharines, Dec. 31—Mrs. Elizabeth Saxon, widow of a former local lawyer, died here last night. She was the daughter of the late Capt. Robert Christie of the Royal Navy, who was aboard the battleship "Victory" when Admiral Nelson received his death wound at the battle of Trafalgar. He was afterwards one of those who guarded St. Helena during Napoleon's stay there.

WAS POPULAR GUELPH RESIDENT.

Guelph, Dec. 29.—A popular citizen was called to his rest on Sunday, when Samuel Dougan passed away. Mr. Dougan was a son of the late James Dougan, contractor, of St. Catharines, where he was born in 1850. He served his aprenticeship in the dry goods business with McLaren & Co. of St. Catharines. After the Civil War he spent some years in Georgia. Mrs. S. J. Elliott, of Guelph, is a sister.

RAILWAY MAN KILLED IN WEST.

St. Thomas, Dec. 29.—Hugh Keith, C.P.R. fireman, a former St. Thomas man and brother of Thos. Keith, editor of The St. Thomas Times,' was killed in a railway collision at Moose Jaw, Sask., on Sunday. The deceased spent nearly all his life in St. Thomas, where for many years he was fireman of the city water works. Besides his parents and one brother, who reside in St. Thomas, a brother and sister in the west survive him.

BURGLARS MADE SUNDAY HAUL.

London, Dec. 30.—While the family of Mr. Gustave Rice, manager of the Rice Box Manufacturing Co., were absent from their home, 81 Ridout street, South London, Sunday afternoon, burglars entered and stole a quantity of jewellery valued at several thousands of dollars. Among the things taken were several valuable diamond rings. When the theft was discovered Mr. Rice reported to the police, but so far no arrests have been made.

CRIPPLE'S TRAGEDY.

North Bay, Dec. 30.—William McLellan, aged 58 years, died at the hospital Christmas Day. The immediate cause of death was general weakness, the culmination of disease and exposure to the weather. McLellan will be remembered as having been around town on crutches since early in the fall when the cold weather set in. He had his feet badly frozen, having slept out in the open. His feet were amputated. He had no home and apparently no friends.

SKATE CAME OFF; BOY THROUGH ICE.

Chatham, Dec. 29.—Fred Larsh, the 9-year-old son of William Larsh of Tilbury East, lost his life while skating on the thin ice of the river, about 10 miles down from Chatham, yesterday. The little fellow got on to ice that had been frozen over only the night before, one of his skates came off and he fell, going through the ice. He was noticed by his cousin, who gave the alarm. Several men were attracted to the scene, and the boy's body was recovered about an hour after he went down.

NEGRO LAD FIRED FATAL SHOT.

Windsor, Dec. 29. — George Flett, aged 9, died to-day in the Hotel Dieu, as a result of a bullet wound inflicted by Stanley Craig, a 13-year-old negro lad, last night. The Craig boy is held by the police, although he declares the shooting was accidental. It is the theory of the police that the shot, which was from a .22 calibre rifle, was intended for a man, but struck Flett instead. The two boys were playing with other lads near Dougall and Cameron avenues when the shooting occurred. The dead boy was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Flett, Grove avenue.

FARMER MAY RUN FOR NORTH BRANT.

Brantford, Dec. 29.—The Liberals of North Brant held a meeting Saturday afternoon to consider the advisability of securing a candidate to run against J. W. Westbrook, M.P.P., at the next provincial election. The name of A. W. Vansickle, a prominent farmer who resides in Onondaga township, was mentioned, and he was consulted in the matter, but stated that he would require some time to consider the request. It is likely that a convention of the North Brant Liberals will be held in the near future, when they will select their candidate.

CHILD AND DEAD MOTHER.

Petrolea, Dec. 29.—On returning home Saturday morning after working all night ... Thomas Marchant found his wife dead on the floor beside her bed. His little girl informed him that her mother had fallen out of bed and that the baby had been under her, but she had pulled it away from danger. A physician was summoned, but too late. An inquest was held yesterday, when it was found that death was due to excessive alcoholism. The father, a night porter, was at work when his wife was stricken, and her eight-year-old daughter remained by her body till daylight, when she called neighbors.

CHINAMEN DIDN'T MAKE GETAWAY.

Niagara Falls, Dec. 29. — Three Chinamen named Lee Chin Doo, of Toronto; Lee Chong, Chatham, and Apong, Montreal, were found by the Grand Trunk Railway Officer John Anderson, in a car loaded with paper boxes yesterday en route over the Wabash Railway from Fort Wayne, Ind., to Rutherford, N.J. The American custom seals placed on the car at Detroit had been removed. The intention of the Chinamen was to effect an entrance to the United States by the Niagara Falls frontier. The men were up before Mabistrate Fraser for trespass on the Grand Trunk this mirning and were fined each ten dollars and costs.

WATCHMAN CHARGED RELATIVE.

Hamilton, Dec. 29.—Frank Stevens, for several years night watchman at the Stanley, Mills and Company departmental store, was assaulted last night and seriously wounded by a man who invaded the premises. Stevens is now at the hospital. He tells the police that the man who wounded him was his brother-in-law, Harry Douglas, of Toronto, who came recently from England. He says that Douglas came to visit him and struck him on the head with a gun, and then bound him up with electric wire cord. This happened about 9.30 o'clock last evening, and Stevens was until midnight working himself loose.

MORMONS WILL INVADE CANADA.

Toronto, Dec. 31.—Eight thousand Mormons from Utah and other parts of the United States will arrive in Western Canada next spring, according to the message just received by the Presbyterian home mission officials here from W. Shearer of Calgary. The influx of thousands of Mormons into Alberta is regarded by Presbyterian home mission circles as a peril, because of their views respecting polygamy. Mr. Shearer says: "I have not yet met a gentile who has lived any length of time among the Mormons of Alberta who did not believe that many of them were polygamists." The situation will be dealt with at the approaching meeting of the Presbyterian home mission committee.

EXPLOSION TORE FRONT FROM SHOP.

Cochrane, Dec. 31.—Ambrose Trowbridge, aged 17, an apprentice in the employ of Mr. James Geils, tailor, was badly injured by an explosion which occurred at the premises of his employer shortly after 8.30 on Monday morning. The shop front was also blown out, and the contents of the premises were damaged by the fire which followed. Neighbors who heard the explosion rushed to the scene with chemical fire extinguishers, and a fire alarm was turned in. Trowbridge, who was seriously burnt about the face and hands, and was in a weak condition, was rushed to the doctor, who dressed his injuries and ordered him home to bed. He will be confined to his room for some time.

CYCLIST KILLED BY AUTO.

Toronto, Jan. 1.—Rupert J. Muntz, a clerk for the Consumers' Gas Company, aged fifty, residing on Forest Hill, died to-day, from injuries received in an automobile accident, on Avenue Road Hill a week ago. The owner and driver of the automobile, J. Mooney, was subsequently arrested on a charge of criminal negligence and later released on $5,000 bail. Both Mr. Muntz, who was riding his bicycle and Mr. Moody were going north on Avenue road. At the foot of the hill, Mr. Muntz's wheel swerved, throwing him in front of the automobile. He was hurled against the curb. In his younger days Mr. Muntz was prominent in football circles, and later as an oarsman, having rowed at Henley several times with the Argonauts.

GIRL GOT JOB DRESSED AS MAN.

For William, Dec. 31—Her male disguise so complete that a hotelman in the west end of the city who employed her as a porter did not suspect she was a girl, Miss Elsie Fleischer, aged twenty, in the Police Court to-day said she had been masquerading as a man to keep from starving. The girl said she came here several weeks ago from Brainard, Minn., where she lived at the home of her uncle on a farm. When planning to leave home she had decided that being in the guise of a girl she was under too great a handicap to make her way in the world. She appeared in the dock with her black hair closely cropped, wearing an almost new suit of brown, with soft shirt, silk tie and masculine shoes. She was sentenced to serve six months in the Mercer Reformatory.

FARMER MAY RUN FOR NORTH BRANT.

Brantford, Dec. 29.—The Liberals of North Brant held a meeting Saturday afternoon to consider the advisability of securing a candidate to run against J. W. Westbrook, M.P.P., at the next provincial election. The name of A. W. Vansickle, a prominent farmer who resides in Onondaga township, was mentioned, and he was consulted in the matter, but stated that he would require some time to consider the request. It is likely that a convention of the North Brant Liberals will be held in the near future, when they will select their candidate.

CHILD AND DEAD MOTHER.

Petrolea, Dec. 29.—On returning home Saturday morning after working all night ... Thomas Marchant found his wife dead on the floor beside her bed. His little girl informed him that her mother had fallen out of bed and that the baby had been under her, but she had pulled it away from danger. A physician was summoned, but too late. An inquest was held yesterday, when it was found that death was due to excessive alcoholism. The father, a night porter, was at work when his wife was stricken, and her eight-year-old daughter remained by her body till daylight, when she called neighbors.

CHINAMEN DIDN'T MAKE GETAWAY.

Niagara Falls, Dec. 29. — Three Chinamen named Lee Chin Doo, of Toronto; Lee Chong, Chatham, and Apong, Montreal, were found by the Grand Trunk Railway Officer John Anderson, in a car loaded with paper boxes yesterday en route over the Wabash Railway from Fort Wayne, Ind., to Rutherford, N.J. The American custom seals placed on the car at Detroit had been removed. The intention of the Chinamen was to effect an entrance to the United States by the Niagara Falls frontier. The men were up before Mabistrate Fraser for trespass on the Grand Trunk this mirning and were fined each ten dollars and costs.

WATCHMAN CHARGED RELATIVE.

Hamilton, Dec. 29.—Frank Stevens, for several years night watchman at the Stanley, Mills and Company departmental store, was assaulted last night and seriously wounded by a man who invaded the premises. Stevens is now at the hospital. He tells the police that the man who wounded him was his brother-in-law, Harry Douglas, of Toronto, who came recently from England. He says that Douglas came to visit him and struck him on the head with a gun, and then bound him up with electric wire cord. This happened about 9.30 o'clock last evening, and Stevens was until midnight working himself loose.

MORMONS WILL INVADE CANADA.

Toronto, Dec. 31.—Eight thousand Mormons from Utah and other parts of the United States will arrive in Western Canada next spring, according to the message just received by the Presbyterian home mission officials here from W. Shearer of Calgary. The influx of thousands of Mormons into Alberta is regarded by Presbyterian home mission circles as a peril, because of their views respecting polygamy. Mr. Shearer says: "I have not yet met a gentile who has lived any length of time among the Mormons of Alberta who did not believe that many of them were polygamists." The situation will be dealt with at the approaching meeting of the Presbyterian home mission committee.

EXPLOSION TORE FRONT FROM SHOP.

Cochrane, Dec. 31.—Ambrose Trowbridge, aged 17, an apprentice in the employ of Mr. James Geils, tailor, was badly injured by an explosion which occurred at the premises of his employer shortly after 8.30 on Monday morning. The shop front was also blown out, and the contents of the premises were damaged by the fire which followed. Neighbors who heard the explosion rushed to the scene with chemical fire extinguishers, and a fire alarm was turned in. Trowbridge, who was seriously burnt about the face and hands, and was in a weak condition, was rushed to the doctor, who dressed his injuries and ordered him home to bed. He will be confined to his room for some time.

CYCLIST KILLED BY AUTO.

Toronto, Jan. 1.—Rupert J. Muntz, a clerk for the Consumers' Gas Company, aged fifty, residing on Forest Hill, died to-day, from injuries received in an automobile accident, on Avenue Road Hill a week ago. The owner and driver of the automobile, J. Mooney, was subsequently arrested on a charge of criminal negligence and later released on $5,000 bail. Both Mr. Muntz, who was riding his bicycle and Mr. Moody were going north on Avenue road. At the foot of the hill, Mr. Muntz's wheel swerved, throwing him in front of the automobile. He was hurled against the curb. In his younger days Mr. Muntz was prominent in football circles, and later as an oarsman, having rowed at Henley several times with the Argonauts.

GIRL GOT JOB DRESSED AS MAN.

For William, Dec. 31—Her male disguise so complete that a hotelman in the west end of the city who employed her as a porter did not suspect she was a girl, Miss Elsie Fleischer, aged twenty, in the Police Court to-day said she had been masquerading as a man to keep from starving. The girl said she came here several weeks ago from Brainard, Minn., where she lived at the home of her uncle on a farm. When planning to leave home she had decided that being in the guise of a girl she was under too great a handicap to make her way in the world. She appeared in the dock with her black hair closely cropped, wearing an almost new suit of brown, with soft shirt, silk tie and masculine shoes. She was sentenced to serve six months in the Mercer Reformatory.

FARMER MAY RUN FOR NORTH BRANT.

Brantford, Dec. 29.—The Liberals of North Brant held a meeting Saturday afternoon to consider the advisability of securing a candidate to run against J. W. Westbrook, M.P.P., at the next provincial election. The name of A. W. Vansickle, a prominent farmer who resides in Onondaga township, was mentioned, and he was consulted in the matter, but stated that he would require some time to consider the request. It is likely that a convention of the North Brant Liberals will be held in the near future, when they will select their candidate.

CHILD AND DEAD MOTHER.

Petrolea, Dec. 29.—On returning home Saturday morning after working all night ... Thomas Marchant found his wife dead on the floor beside her bed. His little girl informed him that her mother had fallen out of bed and that the baby had been under her, but she had pulled it away from danger. A physician was summoned, but too late. An inquest was held yesterday, when it was found that death was due to excessive alcoholism. The father, a night porter, was at work when his wife was stricken, and her eight-year-old daughter remained by her body till daylight, when she called neighbors.

CHINAMEN DIDN'T MAKE GETAWAY.

Niagara Falls, Dec. 29. — Three Chinamen named Lee Chin Doo, of Toronto; Lee Chong, Chatham, and Apong, Montreal, were found by the Grand Trunk Railway Officer John Anderson, in a car loaded with paper boxes yesterday en route over the Wabash Railway from Fort Wayne, Ind., to Rutherford, N.J. The American custom seals placed on the car at Detroit had been removed. The intention of the Chinamen was to effect an entrance to the United States by the Niagara Falls frontier. The men were up before Mabistrate Fraser for trespass on the Grand Trunk this mirning and were fined each ten dollars and costs.

WATCHMAN CHARGED RELATIVE.

Hamilton, Dec. 29.—Frank Stevens, for several years night watchman at the Stanley, Mills and Company departmental store, was assaulted last night and seriously wounded by a man who invaded the premises. Stevens is now at the hospital. He tells

Even a child may get a NEW subscriber—and when this one becomes a grandmother she will still be glad to do so.

the police that the man who wounded him was his brother-in-law, Harry Douglas, of Toronto, who came recently from England. He says that Douglas came to visit him and struck him on the head with a gun, and then bound him up with electric wire cord. This happened about 9.30 o'clock last evening, and Stevens was until midnight working himself loose.

MORMONS WILL INVADE CANADA.

Toronto, Dec. 31.—Eight thousand Mormons from Utah and other parts of the United States will arrive in Western Canada next spring, according to the message just received by the Presbyterian home mission officials here from W. Shearer of Calgary. The influx of thousands of Mormons into Alberta is regarded by Presbyterian home mission circles as a peril, because of their views respecting polygamy. Mr. Shearer says: "I have not yet met a gentile who has lived any length of time among the Mormons of Alberta who did not believe that many of them were polygamists." The situation will be dealt with at the approaching meeting of the Presbyterian home mission committee.

EXPLOSION TORE FRONT FROM SHOP.

Cochrane, Dec. 31.—Ambrose Trowbridge, aged 17, an apprentice in the employ of Mr. James Geils, tailor, was badly injured by an explosion which occurred at the premises of his employer shortly after 8.30 on Monday morning. The shop front was also blown out, and the contents of the premises were damaged by the fire which followed. Neighbors who heard the explosion rushed to the scene with chemical fire extinguishers, and a fire alarm was turned in. Trowbridge, who was seriously burnt about the face and hands, and was in a weak condition, was rushed to the doctor, who dressed his injuries and ordered him home to bed. He will be confined to his room for some time.

CYCLIST KILLED BY AUTO.

Toronto, Jan. 1.—Rupert J. Muntz, a clerk for the Consumers' Gas Company, aged fifty, residing on Forest Hill, died to-day, from injuries received in an automobile accident, on Avenue Road Hill a week ago. The owner and driver of the automobile, J. Mooney, was subsequently arrested on a charge of criminal negligence and later released on $5,000 bail. Both Mr. Muntz, who was riding his bicycle and Mr. Moody were going north on Avenue road. At the foot of the hill, Mr. Muntz's wheel swerved, throwing him in front of the automobile. He was hurled against the curb. In his younger days Mr. Muntz was prominent in football circles, and later as an oarsman, having rowed at Henley several times with the Argonauts.

GIRL GOT JOB DRESSED AS MAN.

For William, Dec. 31—Her male disguise so complete that a hotelman in the west end of the city who employed her as a porter did not suspect she was a girl, Miss Elsie Fleischer, aged twenty, in the Police Court to-day said she had been masquerading as a man to keep from starving. The girl said she came here several weeks ago from Brainard, Minn., where she lived at the home of her uncle on a farm. When planning to leave home she had decided that being in the guise of a girl she was under too great a handicap to make her way in the world. She appeared in the dock with her black hair closely cropped, wearing an almost new suit of brown, with soft shirt, silk tie and masculine shoes. She was sentenced to serve six months in the Mercer Reformatory.

FARMER MAY RUN FOR NORTH BRANT.

Brantford, Dec. 29.—The Liberals of North Brant held a meeting Saturday afternoon to consider the advisability of securing a candidate to run against J. W. Westbrook, M.P.P., at the next provincial election. The name of A. W. Vansickle, a prominent farmer who resides in Onondaga township, was mentioned, and he was consulted in the matter, but stated that he would require some time to consider the request. It is likely that a convention of the North Brant Liberals will be held in the near future, when they will select their candidate.

CHILD AND DEAD MOTHER.

Petrolea, Dec. 29.—On returning home Saturday morning after working all night ... Thomas Marchant found his wife dead on the floor beside her bed. His little girl informed him that her mother had fallen out of bed and that the baby had been under her, but she had pulled it away from danger. A physician was summoned, but too late. An inquest was held yesterday, when it was found that death was due to excessive alcoholism. The father, a night porter, was at work when his wife was stricken, and her eight-year-old daughter remained by her body till daylight, when she called neighbors.

CHINAMEN DIDN'T MAKE GETAWAY.

Niagara Falls, Dec. 29. — Three Chinamen named Lee Chin Doo, of Toronto; Lee Chong, Chatham, and Apong, Montreal, were found by the Grand Trunk Railway Officer John Anderson, in a car loaded with paper boxes yesterday en route over the Wabash Railway from Fort Wayne, Ind., to Rutherford, N.J. The American custom seals placed on the car at Detroit had been removed. The intention of the Chinamen was to effect an entrance to the United States by the Niagara Falls frontier. The men were up before Mabistrate Fraser for trespass on the Grand Trunk this mirning and were fined each ten dollars and costs.

WATCHMAN CHARGED RELATIVE.

Hamilton, Dec. 29.—Frank Stevens, for several years night watchman at the Stanley, Mills and Company departmental store, was assaulted last night and seriously wounded by a man who invaded the premises. Stevens is now at the hospital. He tells

HEAD-ON SMASH KILLED TWO.

North Bay, Dec. 29. — Particulars of an accident in which David Brown, express messenger, and T. Jobin, brakeman, were killed, has been received. An east-bound freight climbing a grade at Ridout broke in two and the engine started on with the front half, but before the siding was reached the west-bound express crashed into it head-on. The express car was smashed to kindling, and Brown was crushed to death. Jobin was on top of a freight car which collapsed, and he fell into the wreckage to be ground to death in a mass of twisted timber and steel. The engine crews jumped and saved their lives. Brown was from Brighton, where the remains have been taken. He leaves a wife and three children. Jobin, who lived at Chapleau, also had a wife and three children.

FATAL OVER-CONFIDENCE.

Toronto, Dec. 30. — The first of the winter's skating fatalities occurred yesterday afternoon, when George Simmons, 18, 88 Morris street, skated to his death on the treacherous ice off Morley avenue, near the city's septic tank. With Simmons at the time of the tragedy were two companions, one named Waters, also of Morris street, and another whom the police have as yet been unable to locate. The three donned their skates, and for a while skirted the comparatively safe ice near the shore. According to the story told the police by Waters over the telephone, Simmons suggested they skate around the bay, and when they refused, said: "Oh, it's safe enough, watch me," and boldly struck out from the shore. He had gone only about 200 yards when the ice gave way beneath him and he disappeared. The ice at this point is less than an inch thick.

DRIVES LAST SPIKE OF C.N.R.

Port, Arthur, Jan. 1.—Sir William McKenzie, president of the C. N. R., and party, arrived late to-night after driving the last spike in the Canadian Northern Railway at Little White Otter River early this morning. Although arriving late, the party were banquetted by the City Council and the Board of Trade in the Prince Arthur Hotel, prominent citizens attending. At the banquet, Mayor John A. Oliver presided. The speakers were J. J. Carrick, M.P., J. M. Hogarth, M.P.P., C. W. Jarvis, M.P.P., ex-mayor; Col. S. W. Ray, and I. L. Matthews, Mayor Graham, of Fort William; C. E. King, president of the Board of Trade, Port Arthur; F. S. Wiley, ex-president; Lieut.-Col. J. A. Little, commanding the Sixth Regiment, and the guests of honor. Prominent C. N. R. officials also present were: D. B. Hanna, third vice-president; N. H. McLeod, general manager; J. R. Cameron, assistant general manager, and Walter Pratt, jr., superintendent of hotels.

VICTIM OF OVERWORK.

Toronto, Dec. 29.—Dr. C. Heath Sweetapple, who has been prominently connected with the Ontario Veterinary College for the last fifty years, died very suddenly at his residence, 253 Davenport Road. Dr. Sweetapple was apparently in the best of health at bed time, but immediately after he complained of a chill and in a very short time passed away. Dr. E. E. A. Grange, principal of the college, attributed the death collapse to overwork. Dr. Sweetapple was one of the first graduates of the Ontario Veterinary College. He completed his course in 1868, and has been indentified with the college ever since. For a great many years he had been the secretary-treasurer. After the government took over the college, slightly over five years ago, he became librarian and curator. Dr. Sweetapple was born in England and came to Canada about sixty-seven years ago. He leaves a widow, one son and three daughters. His son has been a member of the Northwest Mounted Police for a great many years.

ATTACKED WARDER WITH IRON ROD.

Keora, Dec. 29.—Turnkey W. Wood was the victim of a murderous assault Saturday night at the jail, being struck just below the base of the skull and knocked unconscious by an iron rod in the hands of J. O. Babe, a prisoner. The six or seven prisoners had just completed the evening meal in the corridor outside their cells, and as the turnkey turned to leave, Babe struck him across the back of the neck with the rod. The turnkey dropped to the floor unconscious and Babe dashed through to an adjoining room and out through the window to liberty, carrying a portion of the sash with him. Another prisoner, James McKenzie, saw an opportunity for freedom also, and dashed down the hallway and was met by Jailer McCall. Before McCall could draw his weapon, MacKenzie seized him. One of the prisoners came to McCall's aid and MacKenzie was put in his cell again. Babe had by this time secured a good start, and in the darkness it was impossible to follow him. He was sentenced about three weeks ago for "rolling" a man and stealing his watch. The police are making vigilant efforts for a speedy capture.

DOCTOR-M.P. ILL THROUGH SCRATCH.

Ottawa, Dec. 31. — Through having scratched a finger in the course of performing an operation about a month ago the large circle of friends of Dr. J. L. Chabot, M.P., one of Ottawa's members in the Dominion House of Commons, will learn with regret that he is confined to his bed in the Ottawa General Hospital, Water street, suffering from blood poison. The trouble commenced about four weeks ago, when, in performing an operation on a patient which involved the opening of the skull, the doctor tore open his rubber glove and very slightly scratched the tip of the index finger of the left hand. About nine days later the doctor was alarmed to find an abscess forming under the arm. This was opened, but another one formed. A similar operation was performed and conditions improved. Then further trouble asserted itself, and the whole chain of glands became involved. Drs. Laidlaw and Chevrier, who are attending to the injury, administered serum with a view to obviating the necessity of further surgical intervention. Dr. Chabot has now been confined to bed for the past three days, suffering great pain, and it is feared it will be some considerable time before he will be able to be out and around again.

DIED WHILE SEEKING DAUGHTER.

Windsor, Dec. 29.—"Mrs. Emily Titcomb, aged forty-one, profession actress, last place of residence unknown; cause of death paralysis." This inscription on the ledger of the Hotel Dieu marks the close of a remarkable career of thievery of a woman known by the police of nearly every city of importance in the United States, and whose last activities were concentrated on a series of elaborate preparations to defy the police of Detroit at the risk of a heavy prison sentence. Mother love conquered fear of the law and drove her to the verge of breaking her parole in a final effort to meet her daughter, Marie, who disappeared when the woman was sentenced in Detroit recently to serve four months behind prison bars for robbery. Death cheated her of the fruits of her labors just as she came in sight of her goal. She sank back on her pillows with a smile on her face and her arms extended, while her lips framed the single word "Marie." Mrs. Titcomb was brought to the hospital here from the British-American

Trouble and Disaster Fill the Year 1913

War, Rumors of War, Assassinations, Economic Disturbances, Suffrage and Labor Riots Have Marked Its Course— Great Disasters by Land and Sea Have Occurred.

By many countries of the world the year 1913 will be regarded as one of great trouble and disaster. Events sad and terrible there have been many, and no country has been entirely free from disturbances of a political or economic nature when there has not been actual conflict as well. Even in favored Canada the pressure of the high cost of living has become so hard that the campaign of Sir Wilfrid Laurier for a reduction of the tariff duties on necessities is meeting with increasing favor on all sides.

DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENT.

The year has been marked by the accession to power in the neighboring republic of a Democratic President and Congress, and a departure from the ancient era of high tariffs to one designed to have a beneficial effect in lowering the price of the food and the clothing destined for the table and the person of the American consumer. The United States has had an outside worry of considerable magnitude as well to disturb it in the Mexican revolution, and the constant changes of government and administration since President Madero was defeated, imprisoned and eventually killed, and General Huerta assumed the provisional presidency. The admiration excited by the practical completion of the Panama Canal has been partially eclipsed by the decision of the United States against the protests of Great Britain, Canada, European nations, and some of its own fairer minds to exempt its coastwise shipping from the payment of tolls.

BALKAN GYMNASTICS.

An astonished world has also viewed the Balkan nations, after nearly overwhelming the Turkish power in Europe, turn and rend each other until weakened and exhausted, the Turks have been able to regain much of what they lost.

In China despite revolution and continual fighting Yuan Shi Kai remains at the helm of affairs, and in Venezuela a revolution attempted did not accomplish much.

ASSASSINATIONS.

One king has been assassinated, King George of Greece, and an unsuccessful attempt was made on King Alfonso of Spain. Men of lesser rank, although still of great position, have fallen the victims of conspiracies or unhinged minds. In Turkey itself failures in the field have been revenged in this way on high officials, and the precarious condition of affairs tempted ambitious men to avail themselves of the services of the assassin to remove obstacles from their paths.

THE SHADOW OF WAR.

The shadow of war has even seemed near Great Britain in many minds made anxious by continual jingoistic references to the German menace and the necessity of ever-increasing armaments. Fortunately the year has shown such an increase in the cordial relations between the German and British peoples that these alarmist cries have ceased to trouble for a while. More menacing has been the threat of Sir Edward Carson and his anti-Home Rule friends in Ulster to resist by armed force any attempt to include it with the rest of Ireland in the provisions of the Home Rule bill.

In the old land the minds of wealthy men and women have been made uneasy throughout the United Kingdom by reason of the large number of incendiary crimes attributed to the militant suffragettes in their effort to protest in the most vigorous and annoying manner possible their exclusion from franchise privileges. There has been industrial unrest as well, and some very large strikes were narrowly averted on more than one occasion.

The programme of reform of the present Liberal Government goes merrily on. Announcements have been made during the course of the year of immense reforms in educational organizations so as to give all British citizens an opportunity for whatever education their abilities warrant. The "Fighting Chancellor," Hon. Lloyd George, also promises such sweeping changes in the matters of leasehold, rating and renting in the country that there gleams hope before England of once more populating the rural parts with yeoman farmers acting on the most scientific and approved lines. It is the intention to so change the present system that the exodus from Great Britain of ambitious, though poor men, hoping to become landowners in the colonies, will be stopped. When opportunities for bettering themselves show at home it is thought they will not leave. Among the proposals is a minimum wage for agricultural laborers, a land court to fix fair rents and ensure security of tenure, and the building of cottages with land belonging to each.

Following the discovery by Captain Ronald Amundsen of the Pole, Captain Robert F. Scott, the British antartic explorer came to the same spot a month later on January 18th, but perished in returning from it during a terrible blizzard, although he first finished his records and commended those left dependent to the care of the nation for whose honor he had made such strenuous exertions. These were found later by a relief party, and the news reached the world on February 10th.

MONTREAL.

In another column is a municipal history of Montreal for the year. The transportation problems facing the city and an effort to bring the city administration and the Montreal Tramways Company together for the formation of an agreement that would effectually solve them, have been more in evidence than anything else. During the last week of the year, however, the breaking of a conduit through which Montreal drew its water supply has left the majority of its citizens in a parlous condition. One of the chief events of the year was the piercing of Mount Royal by the Canadian Northern tunnel. Its enlargement will allow the construction of tracks that will make available to city dwellers for homes a large and beautiful tract of land behind the mountain. Some other dates that interest city dwellers for the past year are:

February 2, Court of Appeal unanimously finds Dr Workman's dismissal from Wesleyan Theological College justified on the ground that he did not teach according to the doctrine of the Methodist Church.

March 5, Run on City and District Savings Bank because of baseless rumor, until $2,500,000 had been paid out.

March 11, Tramway Company completes scheme for traffic relief.

May 29. — Church census of city shows 70,000 churchless people in Montreal.

Oct. 21.—Interesting prophecy by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy that whole of C. P. R. line might be electrified if Rocky Mountain Division works well.

CANADA.

The year 1913 found Canada's Parliament in the throes of debate on the proposal of the Hon. R. L. Borden to build and hand over to the British Admiralty three Super-Dreadnoughts at a cost of $35,000,000, and the alternative proposal of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that Canada herself should build and control two fleet units operating one on the Atlantic and the other on the Pacific Coast. The course of the bill of Premier Borden up to the refusal by the Senate on May 30th to accept it in the form suggested, was as follows:—

February 14, 1913, Laurier amendment defeated by 47 majority; Verville plebiscite amendment defeated, 47 majority. February 14, Mondon amendment ruled out of order; February 14, Gilbault amendment ruled out of order; February 27, Gilbault amendment for plebiscite defeated 11 to 187; February 27, Turriff amendment defeated, 81 to 117; February 27, second reading of bill carried 84 to 114. March 3, beginning of 2 weeks continuous sitting (Sunday excepted); March 11, beginning of series of amendments and motions for delay; April 9 closure introduced; April 23, closure rules adopted; May 10, bill reported back to House; May 15, Premier moved third reading. After several amendments third reading carried, 101 to 68.

In Senate May 30 amendment to naval bill moved by Sir George Ross referring proposals to the people, passed 51 to 27.

In addition to this, active preparations were made for surveying a route for another Transcontinental from Hudson Bay to the Pacific Coast, and the Canadian Pacific and other railways prepared for great extension work in the West.

Jan. 6.—Seventy licenses wiped out in Ontario, twenty-four municipalities carry local option bylaw and only one out of twenty-one attempts to repeal law was successful.

Jan. 8.—Duchess of Connaught attacked by peritonitis.

Jan. 16.—When Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux urges parcel post system in resolution, Hon. Mr. Pelletier promises that it might be done. Towards the end of December all arrangements were made for it, and it went into effect.

Jan. 31.—Dr Beattie Nesbitt, one-time President of defunct Farmers' Bank, candidate for mayoralty honors in Toronto and a member in Ontario Legislature, dies.

Feb. 3.—Hon. W. T. White presents budget showing ten million dollar increase in estimates for 1913-14.

Feb. 20.—T. R. C. Miller, ex-president Diamond Light Company, made Canada's first State prisoner for refusing to answer questions as to whom he paid money for Government work.

May 30.—Mr. James P Brown, M. P. for Chateauguay, dies.

June 5.—Report of Royal Commission on industrial and technical education.

June 11.—General Assembly of Presbyterian Church again declares in favor of Church Union at Toronto.

June 17.—Mrs. Alphonse Bilodeau killed by explosion of infernal machine sent through mail to her husband at Sherbrooke by someone unknown.

June 25.—Eight killed and fifty injured at Ottawa in wreck of C. P. R. train

July 24—Cartridgeroom in Canadian Explosives Company, Ltd., factory blown to bits, and seven lives lost.

Aug. 4—Private Hawkins returns to Canada after winning King's Prize at Bisley.

Aug. 18—Sir Wilfrid Laurier makes great address at St. Hyacinthe. Gen. Ian Hamilton makes reports suggesting militia changes in Canada.

Aug. 19—Harry K. Thaw escapes from Matteawan Asylum, crosses border into Quebec and is arrested at Coaticook. Deportation was ordered after a strenuous fight of days by Thaw's lawyers. State Attorney Jerome arrested for gambling when trying to arrange for Thaw to be given up to New York state. On Sept. 10th Thaw was put across the border at the orders of the Minister of Justice and was arrested again at Coldbrook, N.H., where other long legal battles took place.

Nov. 5. — Main 'phones once more disorganized for some days by fire.

Nov. 15. — Pierre Valade found guilty of manslaughter in Court of King's Bench in case of Ida Robertson.

Nov. 15. — Death of Mrs. Fitz-James Browne from street car accident.

Nov. 25. — Charges against James Birchenough, realty man.

Nov. 25. — Norman Binmore falls nine stories to death.

Dec. 2. — Dr. Sepherin Boucher made Medical Health Officer for the city to replace Dr. Louis Laberge, who had resigned.

Dec. 5. — Duke of Connaught visits city for first time since return.

Dec. 5. — Battle between police and strikebreakers on the one hand and 200 strikers from Aineberg's factory.

Dec. 10. — Mount Royal pierced by Canadian Northern tunnel.

Dec. 11. — Attempt to foist Library site upon city through Quebec Legislature is defeated.

Dec. 25. — Water famine in Montreal.

OUTSIDE OF CANADA.

The year started with Turkey at its last gasp and the peace envoys at St. James Palace, London, getting from Turkey almost everything they wanted that Turkey had owned in Europe. Other dates in connection with this and other matters were:

Jan. 1—Movement in House of Commons to exclude Ulster from Home Rule Bill defeated. Ulster urged to resist. On Jan. 3rd a provisional government for Ulster was proposed.

Jan. 13—Viscount Haldane announces great scheme of education.

Jan. 16—M. Poincare elected President of France.

Jan. 17—Home Rule Bill passed third reading.

Jan. 24.—Nazim Pasha, former war minister and commander of Turkish army, shot dead in Constantinople.

Jan. 26.—Balkan peace envoys break off negotiations.

Jan. 30.—Irish Home Rule party win Londonderry seat in Ulster, electing David C. Hogg, by 57 majority.

Feb. 3.—Allied forces return to attack of Adrianople.

Feb. 6.—Twenty-two members of Bonnot-Garnier gang of automobile bandits and armed anarchists.

Feb. 10.—Mexican army joins rebels and captures Mexico City, releasing Gen. Felix Diaz, who took the command. Pitched battles for over a week between President Madero's troops and rebels.

Feb. 16.—Envers Bey stabbed by his own soldiers when expedition to northern coast of the Sea of Marmora, turned out a failure.

Feb. 19.—Gustavo Madero, brother of President, executed.

Feb. 18.—Gen. Huerta named provisional president, and Madero made prisoner.

Feb. 18.—Militant suffragette outrages. Lloyd George's house burned among others.

Feb. 20.—Governors in Northern Mexico refuse allegiance to Huerta. On Feb. 23rd, ex-President Francesco I. Madero and Jose Pino Suarez are killed in a midnight ride under guard from the National Palace.

March 4.—Mr. Woodrow Wilson inaugurated as President of the United States.

March 6.—Turks surrender Janina to Greeks.

March 7.—Fifty men killed in dynamite explosion on tramp steamer "Alum Chine," off Fort Edward, near Baltimore.

March 18—King George of Greece assassinated at Salonika. Shot in the back by his own countryman.

March 23.—Tornado cuts swath four blocks wide and eight miles long through Omaha, Neb. Hundreds killed.

March 25.—Viscount Wolseley, one of the most famous of modern British soldiers, dies at Mentone, France in 80th year.

March 26.—Adrianople taken by storm by Bulgarians. Dayton, in Ohio, and other towns in Ohio and Indiana, flooded out. Two thousand drowned.

April 1. — Turks accept unreservedly Powers' terms of peace.

April 3. — Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst condemned to three years' penal servitude. Threatens hunger strike.

April 5. — Mr. W. H. Page appointed U.S. ambassador to England.

April 14. — National strike begun in Belgium for manhood suffrage. After a week or two it came to an end on the promise being made that something would be done.

April 13. — Attempt to assassinate King Alfonso of Spain.

April 18. — Pope's illness causes anxiety.

April 21. — Lloyd George and British Cabinet Ministers vindicated in connection with Marconi scandal investigation.

April 22 — Lloyd George presents budget asking for $975,000,000, $375,000 more than last year. No new taxes.

April 23. — Scutari falls to Montenegrins. Until May 5th Austria demands evacuation, and until Powers unitedly demand it Montenegro remains.

April 25.—Charges against Krupp"s Gun and Armament Works bribing officials of the German War Office for advance information as to pending military contracts.

April 27. — Trouble between Japan and the United States over California's treatment of Japanese.

April 28. — Balkan allies begin making war on each other.

May 3. — Dr. Sun Yat Sen warns Europe not to lend money to China, as internal warfare was likely.

May 7. — Infernal machines found in St. Paul's Cathedral and tube station. On May 6th British Parliament defeated by a vote of 266 to 219 the Woman's Suffrage Bill.

May 26. — Talk of Anglo-German entente.

June 3.—King George V's birthday.

June 4—Miss Emily Wilding Davis stops king's horse at Derby and is killed.

June 11.—Shefket Pasha, Turkish Grand Vizier and Minister of War assassinated while going to Sublime Porte in motor car.

June 27—Liberals win Leicester by-election in England.

June 30.—Mr. J. Bruce Ismay retires from presidency of International Marine.

July 4.—Servian army makes raid across Bulgarian frontier. On July 8 Servians lose 15,000, Greeks, 10,000, and Bulgarian very heavily as result of engagement. Bulgarian force annihilated on July 9th at Zugetsai Pass. Next day Roumanians invade Bulgaria. Bulgaria wants peace from Servia and Greece. On July 16th fleeing Bulgarians were reported to be killing with inconceivable cruelty Macedonians. Turkish army also invades Bulgaria.

July 5.—Striking rioters in Johannesburg kill four and wound fifty. Six thousand natives join the miners. Gen. Botha effects settlement.

July 8.—Home Rule Bill passed third reading second time.

July 14—Plot discovered and thwarted to assassinate Huerta.

July 22.—Fifty employees Binghampton die of fire started from cigarette stub.

July 25.—Mrs. Pankhurst reported dying as result of hunger strike and forced feeding.

July 26.—Fighting in China, August 4th it was reported ended.

July 29.—President Wilson recalls Ambassador Wilson from Mexico, and sends Mr. John Lind. Strained relations supervene, which are not yet restored.

July 30.—Revolution in Venezuela.

Aug. 7.—Col. F. S. Cody killed in aeroplane accident.

Aug 13—William Sulzer impeached by vote of New York Legislature on charges of corruption in office and the misuse of campaign funds. Aug. 14.—Sulzer and Martin H. Glynn fighting for Governorship.

Aug. 28.—Burning of "Imperator," largest vessel afloat. Second officer and seaman perished. Hoboken, N.Y. Crew and 1,131 steerage passengers escape.

Sept. 6.—Nanking sacked by Northern armies.

Sept. 10.—Mayor William J. Gaynor, of New York, dies in mid-ocean on steamer "Baltic."

Mrs. Pankhurst coming to the United States.

Sept. 18.—Sulzer on trial.

Oct. 6.—Yuan Shi Kai elected president for five years.

Oct. 13.—Lloyd George opens Land Reform campaign at Bedford.

Oct. 11.—"Volturno" burned at sea with loss of 136 lives.

Oct. 11.—President Wilson touches button opening Panama Canal.

Oct. 17.—All Germany horrified by explosion of Zeppelin's dirigible; 26 passengers were killed.

Oct. 14.—Resolutions from all over the world against ritual murder charges against Russian Jew.

Oct. 17.—Wm. Sulzer removed from office by High Court of Impeachment by a vote of 43 to 12.

Oct. 14.—400 Welsh miners perish from firedamp in colliery near Cardiff.

Oct. 15.—Prince Arthur of Connaught and Princess Alexandra Victoria, Duchess of Fife, married in ancient chapel of St. James Palace.

Oct. 20.—Mr. Churchill again proposes naval holiday.

Oct. 30.—Morris Government sustained in Newfoundland.

Oct. 28.—New Zealand to build navy.

Nov. 4.—Miss Sylvia Pankhurst announces organization of big suffragette army.

Nov. 4.—Labor men jubilant over sixty gains made in British municipal elections.

Nov. 4.—Mr. J. P. Mitchell elected Mayor of New York, and Tammany defeated all along the line. Sulzer elected.

Nov. 4.—Morris ministry in Newfoundland sustained by decreased majority.

Nov. 8.—Appeal by Unionists to Ulster to resist being made part of Ireland under Home Rule Bill.

Nov. 8.—Reading by-election won by Unionists.

Nov. 10.—Huerta refuses to retire from presidency.

Nov. 12.—Lady Strathcona dies in London.

Nov. 20.—Huerta in formal message to Mexican Congress, says that foreign powers must not interfere.

Nov. 25.—Jim Larkin, following his release from prison, becomes man of the hour in labor circles. Making fiery speeches everywhere.

Dec. 2.—President Wilson, in annual message, says Huerta must go.

Dec. 2.—Barthou ministry defeated in France.

Dec. 3.—Mrs. Pankhurst arrested on return to England.

Dec. 9.—Mexican Congress declares presidential election invalid. New elections next July.

Dec. 8.—King and Queen declare against tango.

Dec. 8.—Mrs. Pankhurst released from Exeter prison following hunger and thirst strike.

BLIND MEN AND BLIND ALLEYS.

Bonar Law: "Asquith must really be demented. He doesn't pay the slightest attention to that horrible figure standing in his path."
Asquith: "Surely Bonar Law must be out of his mind. He doesn't even seem to see that gaunt spectre that closes the road he's taking."
—E. T. Reed, in the "Bystander."

C. P. R. TO BUY PERE MARQUETTE?

Toronto, Jan. 3.—The report comes here last night from Detroit, that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company either has or is about to purchase the Canadian Division of the Pere Marquette Railway Company that negotiations for this move have been under consideration for some time have been known to the financial interests here and following on the report that the C. P. R., were taking over the Michigan Central Western Ontario Branch from Detroit to Suspension Bridge, the authenticity may be announced in a few days.

The Pere Marquette has had trouble with its Canadian branches ever since it went into a receivership, and before it became a Morgan road. The line from Sarnia to Chatham has been a paying branch, and also that from London to Port Stanley, which, has recently been taken over to be electrified by the city of London. But the main line from London to Windsor via. St. Thomas and Chatham has had the severe competition of three other roads, The Wabash, Michigan Central and Grand Trunk, and has not been as successful as it might have been. Should the C. P. R. link up its present London, Detroit Jun with the Pere Marquette Canadian System it would prove the realism for western Ontario and would handicap in every way the proposed C N R line through the big end of the province.

No confirmation of this news could be obtained at head office of the C. P. R. to-day.

DAMS THAT ROLL UP.

Dams that may be rolled up out of streams in order to provide an unobstructed channel for the passage of flood flows are beginning to come into favor in the United States.

They were first used in Germany in 1902, and since that date have been adopted extensively in Europe, but American engineers, until recently, have regarded them with skepticism. It is significant, therefore, that the United States reclamation service has installed a rolling dam on the Boise irrigation project in Idaho, and others are in course of construction in this country.

These dams, instead of being solid barriers of masonry, are hollow cylindrical steel shells, which look very much like elongated boilers. Each end is fitted with a gear, which engages in an inclined rack, and hoisting machinery is provided so that the dam may be rolled up on its inclined guides clear of the stream. Of course, the rolling type of dam is not suitable under conditions which call for a very high structure to impound water.—"Engineering Record."

NO ONE TO MOURN.

Charged with attempted suicide Joseph Edouard Marineau appeared in Arraignment Court, pleaded not guilty, and was remanded until January 8. Bail was refused and a medical examination of the prisoner will be made. According to Capt. Comptois, who made the arrest, Marineau's New Year's resolution was to deprive the world of his presence. Retiring to the room in which he lodges he is said to have turned on the gas, at full cock. On the wooden window frame a note was found pinned, which said that there would be no one to mourn his loss on this glad New Year's Day. On the door of his room the alleged suicide attempt is said to have pinned a considerate note asking those who entered not to light a match for fear of blowing up the house.

ANOTHER COMMISSION APPOINTED BY GOVT.

Ottawa, Jan. 3.—W. Sanford Evans formerly mayor of Winnipeg, will be chairman of the commission to be appointed by the Government to inquire into the economic feasibility of the proposed Georgian Bay Canal.

PLUME LAW AFFECTS EUROPEAN MARKET

New York, Jan. 3. — European feather markets have been demoralized by the exclusion of wild bird plumage from this country, according to an article in the January issue of the "Zoological Society Bulletin," by W. T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological Park.

Within ten days after the adoption of the tariff bill containing the feather exclusion provision, Mr. Hornaday says, the London feather market suffered a tremendous slump. He adds that 368 of 1,174 lots of plumage offered on the market were withdrawn.

EXPEDITION TO OPERATE AGAINST MAD MULLAH

London, Jan. 3.—A punitive expedition to operate against the Mad Mullah in the British protectorate of Somaliland is being organized, according to an evening newspaper.

Since a camel corps of British native troops was cut up by the Mad Mullah and his followers on August 12 last year, the dervishes have devastated the country of the friendly tribes to such an extent that thousands have fled to the coast.

In the engagement in August, a white British officer was killed and another wounded, while there were fifty casualties among their native troopers.

It is assured that the expedition will consist of seasoned troops from British India, and that it will be of considerable strength, as the Mad Mullah's successes have attracted thousands from the desert hordes to his banner.

EBERHART WANTS CABINET

St. Paul, Jan. 3.—Like the President, Governor Eberhart would have a cabinet composed of department heads to be appointed by himself, and would eliminate the numerous boards in Minnesota. He told the committee on public domain of the efficiency and economy commission so.

Governor Eberhart has inaugurated several movements in the administration of the state government among which is this efficiency commission. A body of representative men of the state have been appointed to devise means whereby the state government can be run more economically.

SUSPENDS ANIMATION-- PERMANENTLY, THOUGH

New Rochelle, N.Y., Jan. 3. — Mr. Edward Stetson Griffing, who became Mayor of New Rochelle yesterday, received in his first batch of official correspondence a telegram from Dr. T. F. Dailey, of Elizabethtown, Ky., announcing the death of Count August Schaefelysky de Mukkadel de Castellane Seymore, of New York, Paris, San Francisco, and New Rochelle.

The telegram said that the Count died on Wednesday as the result of a self-administered injection of a suspended animation culture.

Friends in New Rochelle said that he was greatly interested in suspended animation, and that he had read much of Hindu lore on the subject. The theory held by the Count was that a drug obtained from a certain Russian plant would produce a suspension of activity in the human organism to such an extent as to deceive the most practised eye. To all appearances the person would be dead. In the circumstances it is believed here that no burial service will be held until sufficient time has elapsed to demonstrate the error of the Count's theory.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

London, Jan. 3. — Charles Dawson, who found the famous Piltdown skull, has made another discovery of considerable interest to anthropologists. He has discovered that the members of a certain Eskimo tribe have literally more backbone than the rest of humanity; that is to say, they have one extra vertebrae to which small ribs are attached. Mr. Dawson has lately been making an examination of various skeleton remains brought from the Arctic regions, and has found that both men and women of the Eskimo tribe in question have this abnormal development.

MOORISH BRIGAND SULTAN.

Tangier, Morocco, Jan. 3. It was reported here to-day that Raisuli, the former Moorish brigand, had been proclaimed Sultan of Morocco by his partizans in the interior who had decided to continue the war at all costs against the European invaders of their country.

MANY GREETINGS FOR SIR WILFRID

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 3.—Upwards of a bushel of Christmas cards, New Year's greetings and messages of all kinds and from all over the British Empire have been received by Sir Wilfrid Laurier during the past week, and for the coming week his secretary will be busy acknowledging them. Good wishes and Christmas and New Year's greetings arrived by mail, by wire and by cable every day, and still continue to arrive. From the nobility of England, the statesmen of the empire, consuls and trade commissioners, members of parliament, and senators, heads of business firms and industrial concerns, and from numerous friends of the Old Chief in private walks of life, the messages came and the good wishes for the New Year were received.

Sir Wilfrid spent the Christmas season, and New Year's Day at his home on Laurier avenue, where Thursday he received many of his most intimate associates.

WIFE-SLAYER'S BODY IS FOUND NEAR CEMETERY

New York, Jan. 3.—Within a few minutes after the coffin of Mrs. Rollie Monahan, whose body was found on Monday in a coal bin in the cellar of her home at No. 68 East Eighth street, Brooklyn, had been lowered into her grave yesterday in Cedar Grove Cemetery, the body of John Monahan, her husband, was discovered. It lay in a clump of woods a short distance from the cemetery. In a pocket of his clothing was found the following confession:

"May God forgive me; I was crazy when I did it.

"I murdered my wife in the first quarrel in our fifteen years of married life. I have been wandering around all day and do not know what to do. I am taking laudanum and chloroform to end it all and I want you to forgive me.

"I murdered my wife and intended to kill Julia and Zenia (his two daughters), but did not have the courage to do so. They knew that I had the load on my mind and watched my actions. I intended to dope them, put them in the bath room, where we would all die of gas together.

"I feel sorry for the two children, both good girls. I owe more than I can pay, so I will end it all. Forgive me, Julia and Zenia."

LADIES FIRED UPON.

Cannes, France, Jan. 3.—The so-called "phantom bandits" who infest the country around Cannes fired two shots last evening through a window of a large villa in Ranguin, belonging to a prominent Paris broker. The bullets just missed two ladies seated at a table.

The bandits disappeared and no trace of them was discovered, although the district swarms with detectives specially detailed from Paris and from Marseilles.

The peasants have been so terrified by these mysterious night crimes that nothing will induce them to leave their houses after dark. Doors and windows are heavily barricaded and fear is spreading even among the foreign visitors.

The police believe the bandits are part of the gang which terrorized the district for years and whose operations were stopped about a year ago by the arrest of several of their leaders, who are now awaiting trial.

STRANGE DISEASE ATTACKS CHILDREN

Concord, N.H., Jan. 3.—A strange malady, about the origin of which physicians are at sea, has already carried away eleven victims in this city, seven dying during December. About one hundred children are under treatment now.

The ailment is called now acidosia, or acid intoxication, and although it makes its appearance frequently in a mild form, it has never been known to become so generally prevalent as it is here now. Physicians say that Birmingham, Ala., is the only other city in the country where acidosia has become epidemic, but there only four children died. Acidosia is not contagious, so physicians say, but it suddenly became epidemic nevertheless.

Where and how it had its beginning nobody knows. Whether there is anything in the food sold in Concord or the drinking water here that could cause such a prevalence of acidosia has not yet been found out. Since the disease first made its appearance here chemists have been analyzing food products of every description, but so far they have failed to find anything definite.

WILL LECTURE AT LACHUTE.

Lachute, Que., Jan. 3. — Members of the staff of Macdonald College will on January 9th and 10th, give a series of free lectures here on animal husbandry, poultry and cereal husbandry for farmers and farmers' sons, and domestic science for farmers' wives and daughters. In connection with the lectures on animal husbandry, the live stock department of Macdonald College is sending two carloads of their own stock, for demonstrating purposes. Amongst those from the college who will deliver these lectures will be Professors Klinck and Barton, and Messrs. Jull, Summerby, Ness, McMillan and Berger, also Miss Campbell, Mrs. Rutter and Miss Hill. The majority of the lectures will be held in the upper part of the Victoria Hall.

CLIMBS INTO VESUVIUS.

London, Jan. 3. — With a thousand feet of photographs of the very bowels of Vesuvius in his travelling bag, an enterprising American, named Frederick Burlingham, arrived in London yesterday. Four days before Christmas he climbed down into the heart of the volcano, and at a depth of 1,200 feet stayed twenty minutes to take a series of moving pictures. At any moment he and his two Italian companions might have been burnt to cinders or blown to atoms.

New York, Jan. 2.—Hans Schmidt, in whose trial for the murder of Anna Aumuller the jury disagreed, will be tried for the second time, beginning January 12, before the Criminal branch of the State Supreme Court here.

CARDINAL BANS SOCIETY DANCES

New York, Jan. 3.—Cardinal Farley has an absolute ban on dances in his diocese except those given by individual parishes for the purpose of raising money for charity. This ban is not to be lifted until the present modern dances go out of vogue.

The Cardinal taks the ground that the parish dances are under the supervision of the pastor and priests of the church in which the balls take place. Affairs given by auxiliaries and societies of the diocese, however, have no such supervision. If priests are present they are not there officially.

The Rev. Thomas J. Carroll said yesterday afternoon that the Cardinal was greatly pleased that the Auxiliary of St. Vincent's Hospital and more recently the Junic. Auxiliary of the Catholic Institute for the Blind had abandoned their annual dances because of his now well known disproval of any of the modern dances.

Until the turkey trot, the grizzly bear, the bunny hug, the kitchen sink, the tango, maxixe and other so-called "dip" dances became so general in this city, Cardinal Farley did not make any pronouncement against giving balls to raise money to support Catholic institutions and charities. These dances have now become a matter of such concern to him until he has considered doing what certain Catholic bishops in other parts of the country have done, and that is to insist that Catholics make it a matter of confession if they dance these modern steps.

STATE BARS TAXIS AND TIPS.

Albany, Jan. 3.—William Sohmer, State Controller, states that employees who desired to ride in taxicabs while on state work would do so at their own expense this year. Street cars will be the approved means of conveyance. Waiters, check boys and porters who obtain tips will do so at the personal expense of the employee. Items for fountain pens and similar "necessary" supplies will be eliminated.

One of the hardest blows which travelling employees will sustain is the elimination of an expense allowance for week-ends spent at home. Whenever a man was kept out of Albany over Sunday he might go to his home and allowance would be made him at the regular rate for his hotel expenses.

PRESIDENT GOMEZ HAS RETURNED TO CAPITAL

Caracas, Venezuela, Jan. 3. — President Juan Vicente Gomez returned to the capital yesterday after an absence of five months. He brought with him the army of 7,000 men with which he had been encamped at Maracay since early in August, when General Cipriano Castro, the former dictator, made an unsuccessful attempt to bring about a revolution.

The soldiers marched through the principal streets, and then were drawn up in front of Miraflores Palace, where the members of the foreign diplomatic corps had gathered to offer their New Year's greetings.

It seems probable from the indications given in the New Year's address of acting President Jose Gil Fortoul that the termination of the state of war at present existing will be shortly proclaimed by the government which guarantees.

NEW EXPLORERS ARE SCIENTISTS

The day of the Vasco da Gamas and the Magellans, of the Livingstones, and the Stanleys, may indeed be over, although Sven Hedin, who has put a large part of Central Asia on the map, is still a youngish man in Sweden. Nowadays we have a new kind of explorer, the kind represented by Ernest Henry Wilson, who in his new book, "The Flowery Kingdom," presents the results of his travels in western China.

The old explorer was stalwart and courageous. Perhaps, too, he was a bit of scientist and something of a geographer. But his business was the mapping of unknown territory, the discovery of mountains, rivers, the prominent features of the earth's surface. The new kind of explorer goes armed with the microscope and specimen paraphernalia. He is geologist, botanist, naturalist, anthropologist.

Mr. Wilson, for example, has penetrated into the utmost hinterland of China. He has found what he describes as the richest temperate zone flora in the world. He has collected some sixty-five thousand specimens of trees, shrubs and flowers, and has sent home seeds of more than fifteen hundred plants. His labors will result in new flowers in our gardens, new plants of beauty and service.

If man had not carried the seeds of valuable plants on, his transmigrations the floral aspect of the world to-day would be strictly regional. The universal plants owe their universality to man's agency. Birds have carried seeds, but only incidentally. Man has transported seeds and plants across oceans and deserts.

Man has waged a relentless war against the fauna of the earth. He has exterminated whole species of animal life, both harmful and desirable, But in his relation to plant life man has been a beneficent and fostering agent.

Man has done such fostering empirically. Now science has supplied him with manifold power to aid and to direct plant life. With the assistance of science man should be able to transform this earth eventually into a garden of unimagined variety, utility and beauty.—Minneapolis Journal.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE IS TO RETIRE.

To Relinquish Some of Responsibilities on Account of His Eyes.

London, Jan. 3.—The "Daily Mail," which is owned by Lord Northcliffe, announces that he will henceforth relinquish some of his responsibilities owing to medical advice regarding his eyes.

Alfred Charles William Harmsworth, Baron Northcliffe, is the principal proprietor of many newspapers, scores of weekly and monthly magazines. The principal newspapers are the London "Daily Mail," the "Evening News," the "Times" and "Observer." He was born in 1865, and was made a baron in 1905. He is married, but has no children.

CROWN PRINCE A CLERK.

Berlin, Jan. 3.—The Crown Prince to-morrow morning begins regular work at the Officials General Staff in the room the great Moltke used occasionally. He will do the ordinary routine, copying, etc., undertaken by young officers. The Prince, who, like all Hohenzollerns, had to learn a trade, is already a skilled cabinet-maker and spends much of his leisure making furniture.

ENGLISH.

In the Family.

The death is announced of Alderman John Iles Barnes, who was Mayor of Blandford, Dorset, for eight years. His brother was mayor for seven years.

Windmill in Church Window.

A windmill has been incorporated in the design of a stained glass window at Blaxhall Church, Suffolk, to commemorate a fine mill which was burned down in the parish some years ago.

Kent Lawyer's Sudden Death.

Mr. James Brennan, solicitor, of Town Malling, died suddenly at the age of forty. He was one of the most successful advocates in Kent, and held several appointments, including that of clerk to the Malling Division magistrates.

Cyclist was Killed.

A Stamford motor-cyclist named Mason, a well-known and successful trick rider, who was injured in a collision with a car on the North Road near Stamford, died after admission to the hospital, having sustained terrible injuries.

Cattle were Poisoned.

Four head of valuable cattle on a farm at Elmswell, Driffield, broke into a shrubbery, and, eating freely of English yew, were all killed.

Girl Gave Life for Sister.

Violet Plummer (12), daughter of a groom living at Romford, Essex, was drowned while attempting ta save a younger sister who accidentally fell into a stream. The latter girl was rescued by a man attracted to the spot by screams.

Died from Six-months-old Wound.

Found shot in a London taxi-cab on June 2, George William Clee, a Newcastle commercial traveller, died at Dudley (Worcestershire) a couple of weeks ago from the effects of the wound. The bullet could not be extracted.

The Harvest of the Sea.

By making a final catch off the French coast of 120,000 herrings, which sold for £440 $(2,200) at Lowestoft, the local herring boat Boy Roy, owned by Mr. J. V. Breach, has made £3,200 ($15,000) during the season.

The Girl Behind the Plough.

Lily Burtenshaw, aged seventeen, of Wivelsfield, near Hayward's Heath, Sussex, has taken up ploughing. Her healthy cheeks show that life in the open agrees with her, although she says she finds farm work somewhat hard.

Minister was Fatally Injured.

The Rev. Albert Smith, formerly associated with Dr. Campbell Morgan at Westminster Chapel, and co-pastor with Dr. Broughton at Christ church, Westminster Bridge road, London, was fatally injured in a cycle accident at Littlehampton.

Was Rude to the Captain.

Chief Gunner Hazell, of the battleship London, was found guilty of neglect of duty and of behaving with contempt to Captain Kent, and was reprimanded by a court-martial in the battleship Formidable.

Infirmary Gets Useful Gift.

Stipulating that his address shall not be revealed, as he desires no further publicity, Mr. Samuel Taylor, a retired Manchester merchant, has given £1,000 to the Manchester Infirmary in commemoration of his eighty-fifth birthday.

Burton's Ferryman Dead.

James Dalton, who for many years was a notable character as river ferryman at Burton-on-Trent, has died, aged seventy. He succeeded his father in the office, which was abolished a few years ago, when the corporation purchased the ferry rights, and a bridge was built over the river.

Former Canadian Officer's Estate.

Colonel Francis Gordon Hibbert, of Fenstowe, Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire, late of the Royal Canadian Rifles, who died Sept. 39, aged eighty, left £23,972 ($69,860.)

Concession to the Ladies.

Durham University has decided to admit women to membership of Convocation on the same terms as men.

Fish Travelled Long Way.

Frozen halibut from British Columbia has for the first time been received at Grimsby. The fish are stated to be in fine condition. In future regular consignments from Western Canada will in season be imported into Grimsby.

Enforcing Economy.

A Roman Catholic priest in the east end of London, desiring to reduce the money spent on funerals, intimates to his flock that he will not receive a dead body at church if accompanied by flowers.

Heavy Responsibility.

Miss Phyllis Barnes-Moss, of Ealing, aged fifteen, has been presented with a Royal Humane Society certificate and other gifts for rescuing a man from drowning at Herne Bay last summer. A thirteen-stone man was seized with cramp whil. swimming in 25ft. of water, and Miss Barnes-Moss went to his aid and brought him ashore.

Medicine Bottle Tragedies.

John Burrows, a rural postman, was stated, at a Buckingham inquest, to have given his wife a liniment containing poison in mistake for medicine, and a verdict of "Death from diseases accelerated by poisons accidently administered by her husband" was returned. After drinking liniment for rheumatism in mistake for cough mixture, Leonard Everett, an old quarryman, died at Hartshill, Warwickshire.

Killed in Front of His Wife.

James Sutton a Great Western Railway signalmanfi of Llanelly, who was soon to retire from service, was killed through falling from a moving train at Newton Abbot, Devon. He was on his way with his wife and grandson to spend Christmas with his father at Kingsbridge, and had entered a slow train, which stated shunting. He appeared to think that his wife would be left behind, and, jumping out, fell between the train and the platform.

Verger's Suicide.

Having been depressed since the death of his daughter in September, Henry Lazell, verger at the Presbyterian church, Bexhill, committed suicide by hanging in the stokehole of the church. A verdict of "Suicide during temporary insanity" was returned at the inquest.

Family's Tribute to Old Nurse.

The Bishop of Norwich has dedicated a reredos erected in Friston Church to the memory of Emily Sophia Hills, who, dying at the age of ninety-one, had served five generations of the Guise family as nurse. The memorial was erected by surviving members of that family.

Hanging a Dog.

William Harvey, a painter, was fined at Guildford for cruelly ill-treating a dog. He was stated to have said: "I hit it on the head with a piece of stick, put a piece of rope round its neck, and pulled it up a tree about 9 ft. It hung there for about thirty minutes. I let it down, hit it on the head, and buried it. That is the proper way to kill a dog. They hang men."

Judge and the Hat Pin.

Judge Mackarness, at the Worthing County Court, addressing a lady who was wearing a cap fastened to her hair with a long pin, remarked, as she was leaving the court: "If you walk about with a hatpin sticking out like that you will be up for murder some day. Take my advice, and take it out."

The lady replied: "Well, I must keep my cap on somehow."

Lived on "Sawdust and Beer."

At an inquest at South Shields on William Slater, hawker, it was stated that his only work was taking sawdust to public-houses, that he was drunk nearly every night, but seldom took anything to eat. The foreman remarked that he had evidently lived on sawdust and beer. The jury found that death was due to heart failure, the result of excessive drinking.

Was Afraid of Going Mad.

At an inquest at Southend-on-Sea (Essex), on Edward Footner, formerly an hon. brigade surgeon in the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, whose body was found on the beach at Southend, the evidence showed that he left a note to the effect that he was afraid of going mad. The jury returned an open verdict.

Ontario Man's Request.

The following letter from Daniel Kemp, of Ontario, was read at a meeting of the South Molton (Devon) Guardians:—"I wood like you to get a good wife and manager. I would like her to be fair as I am myself and high. I would like her to be five foot six and wavy hair, and age from twenty to twenty-five, and a good rider, and one to help make a home and a good saving girl, as I would like to be married, and live over in the States."

Rate Collector Arrested.

In connection with the disappearance of a bag containing £730 ($3,650) from a safe in the rate collector's office at Great Harwood (Lancs.) Town Hall, the police arrested Thomas Eddleston, the rate collector for the township, on a warrant charging him with falsification of accounts.

"Love's Messenger."

At Coventry, Albert Evans, a tinsmith, was remanded on a charge of unlawfully wounding his wife. Evans was alleged to have entertained some jealousy concerning another man, and shot his wife in two places. A remarkable incident regarding the third shot was that it missed the woman and penetrated a picture entitled "Love's Messenger."

Nine Times Mayor.

Mr. John Rhodes, nine years Mayor of Pontefract and owner of the Prince of Wales's Colleries and Brickyard, died at his residence, Manningham Park, Bradford, at the age of 92. He was made a freeman of the borough two years ago. He was the oldest borough justice, though he has not acted for some years.

Fireproof Buildings Burnt.

Fifteen thousand pounds damage was caused by a fire at the Manbre Saccharin Works, Hammersmith, London. The factory, which is situated on the riverside, consists of several large isolated and "fire-proof" buildings. It is one of the two largest saccharin factories in the country.

Lunatic and His Liberty.

An old man from Cane Hill Asylum has been apprehended at Hampstead. He entered a shop and his strange behavior caused the shopkeeper to send for a constable. The old man, upon whom a copy of the Lunacy Laws was found, said he had had plenty of liberty at the asylum, where he had resided for thirteen years, and that he had made a key which enabled him to walk in and out whenever he liked.

Boys Scared Householders.

At Ashton, two boys, Frank Wrigley, fifteen, and Arthur Stirling, fifteen, were brought before the magistrates at a juvenile court charged with a series of burglaries extending over a period of three months. It was stated that the burglaries had inspired terror among the inhabitants, who had got the idea that a gang of desperadoes were at work. The boys were severely reprimanded by th Buch, and were bound over to be of good behavior for twelve months. As the boys left the court they were arrested by a detective from Dukinfield on similar charges.

Golfers Had to Pay for Joke.

Captain Blockley, of the Wellington Golf Club, and Mr. Rupert May, former captain of the club, were charged at Wellington (Salop) with stealing a fox's brush from the Cleveland Arms Hotel, on Lord Barnard's estate, Highercall. Evidence was given that defendants called at the hotel in a motor-car. Later the brush was missed, and was found at Mr. May's lodgings. The defence was that the affair was a foolish joke, and the case was dismissed on the defendants' paying all costs.

Echo of Tragic Holiday.

In the course of the presentation of the Royal Humane Society's certificate for bravery to Mrs. Craddock, a miner's widow, made at Blyth Council meeting, she became hysterical when the circumstances were recounted, and had to be removed, the certificate being handed to a friend. A member of the council was also seized with illness and was removed home in a state of collapse. Mr. and Mrs. Craddock and her brother, G. T. Boyd, were spending holidays at Wooler, and Craddock and Boyd got into difficulties while bathing. Mrs. Craddock jumped into the water and saved Boyd, but her husband was drowned.

Weeping Woman's Fate.

An open verdict was returned at a Liverpool inquest held on Elizabeth Skinner, aged 26, whose body was found in the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. When the inquest was opened Thomas O'Rielly, the dead woman's sweetheart, failed to attend, and was fined by the coroner. He is now present. The woman was last seen alive four miles from the spot where her body was found. She appeared to be crying, having a handkerchief to her face. O'Rielly said he was about to keep an appointment with her when he heard she was missing. There had been no quarrel. The engagement was broken off because it had been prolonged.

Mother's Heroism.

The lives of three children named Stenhouse were saved at a Birkenhead fire by the heroism of their mother. Mr. Stenhouse left the house on business, his wife and three children being in bed. Later Mrs. Stenhouse perceived smoke and heard the crackling of timber. On going below she found the place in flames. Clad only in her night attire she ran to a neighbor's house and gave the alarm. Then she returned, and despite the fact that the stairs were alight, she ascended them and, securing her children, climbed through the bedroom window on to a ledge. Neighbors with blankets were in the street below, the mother throwing the children and finally leaping herself. The children escaped uninjured, but Mrs. Stenhouse sustained burns.

SCOTTISH.

Motorist Fined at 90.

At Dunblane Edward Hopkins, a London gentleman, was charged with driving a motor-car over the Stronslaney road, near Balquhidder, which is one of the roads on which such traffic is prohibited. Mr. Hopkins did not appear, and his solicitor explained that he was about ninety years of age, and had apparently been driving himself when the offence was committed. Sheriff Sym imposed a fine of £5.

Where the Measles Breed.

Reporting on the measles epidemic at present prevalent in Port Glasgow, Dr. Munro, the medical officer, states that he regretted to find it was a common practice with mothers to attend picture palaces with children in their arms at a time when an epidemic of measles was so acute in the burgh. During the month 354 cases have been notified, and the infant departments of all the burgh schools have been closed for about three weeks.

Church Choir Strike.

The choir of Blairgowrie Parish Church resolved to withhold their service until the kirk-session replaced on the front of the organ the mirror through which the organist, who sits with his back to the choir, indicated his directions to the vocalists. They kept their word, and the church on a recent Sunday was without a choir.

Unlucky Farmer Motorist.

Mr. David Robertson, a well-known Scottish farmer, of Bridge of Earn, Perthshire, was found shot dead in a field near his farm. Two young Perth girl cyclists had been knocked down and injured by a motor-car driven by Mr. Robertson. Actions for damages were started by both girls, and, in addition, Mr. Robertson was charged with criminal negligence.

Train Held up by a Rabbit.

A singular incident occurred at Fraserburgh Railway Station. When the signalman endeavored to lower the signal for an incoming train the switch refused to act. After fifteen minutes' search a rabbit was discovered in the detector box. The animal had been trapped, one leg being firmly fixed between the governing points.

Girl's Fatal Burns.

Jeanie White, of Mauchline, died as the result of injuries sustained by burning. The girl was employed in the manufacture of aerated water, and while standing in front of a boiler fire the flames shot out and ignited her dress.

Rifle Range Fatality.

At Fountainbridge Recreation Institute for Working Lads, Edinburgh, James Watson, 17 years of age, an apprentice blacksmith, was accidentally shot by his younger brother. The bullet entered Watson's back, and he was conveyed to the Royal Infirmary, where he died half an hour later.

Eleven Cows Suffocated.

A disastrous fire occurred at the farm of Auchlee, near Portlethen, tenanted by Mrs. Watt. Efforts were made to liberate twenty-three cows tied up in the byre. Unfortunately, only twelve could be saved, the remaining eleven being suffocated. Three horses in an adjoining stable were got clear of the building just in time. The eleven cows were valued at about £25 per head.

Lodger was Burned to Death.

The Hamilton fire brigade were engaged on an outbreak in a dwelling-house in Donaldson Street, Burnbank. The fire started in a room occupied by Dennis Curran, a lodger. The door of the room was locked, and on being forced open Curran's lifeless body was found badly charred. It is believed his paraffin lamp had overturned.

Died After Attending Meeting.

The death occurred under tragic circumstances of Mr. James William, M.A., an assistant in Bo'ness High Grade School. Mr. Williams, apparently in his usual health, discharged his scholastic duties on the day of his death, and in the evening attended a meeting. He returned home shortly after ten o'clock, and had hardly started conversation with his wife when he dropped down by the fireside and almost immediately expired.

Police Court Cross Talk.

There was a "scene" at Berwick Police Court between Chief Constable Nicholson and Mr. H. R. Peters, solicitor. Mr. Peters contended that the Chief Constable had no right to conduct a certain case, as it was a private charge, and he was not a solicitor. The Chief Constable said if he were Mr. Peters he would put his head in a bucket of water. Mr. Peters: And if I were you I'd keep it there. The magistrate upheld the Chief Constable.

Lady May Be Magistrate.

An interesting question has been raised as to whether Mrs. Malcolm, the new Provost of Dollar, is, in virtue of her office, a Justice of the Peace for Clackmannan. The statute provides that the chief magistrate of every police burgh is ex offico a justice of the peace, but no lady has ever been put on the Commission of the Peace for England or Scotland or has acted as such. In the statute there is no sex disqualification, and the peculiarity is that in the later Local Government Act, which inaugurated parish councils, there is a provision that the chairman of each district committee and of each parish council is ex officio a justice of the peace, unless a woman.

Perthshire Laird was Ontario-born.

Colonel David Robertson Williamson, a well-known laird of Perthshire, died recently at the age of 83. He was born at Geneva, Ont., on February 13, 1830, the only son of Charles Alexander Williamson and Catherine Clark. His parents returned to Scotland when he was a few months old, but he subsequently spent some years in America. He was a fellow student at Sandhurst of Earl Roberts, and served subsequently in the Coldstream Guards. In 1853 he married a sister of the late Viscount Tredegar, one of the survivors of the charge of the Light Brigade, and in January last he and his wife celebrated their golden wedding amidst much rejoicing. Colonel Williamson was a man of strong character, and a Glasgow journal, referring to his decease, described him as one who introduced into the hum-drum life of a Scottish country laird, enough hustle and variety as might have satisfied the soul of the most go-ahead Yankee.

IRISH.

A Real "murphy."

An enormous potato, weighing 3 1-2 lbs., and resembling a bronze statue of an old man with an abnormally long nose, has been dug on the farm of Mr. J. Poynton, J.P., at Tallaght.

After the "Wake."

James Stanford, ex-secretary of the Transport Union, Sligo, on returning home from a wake in the early morning, found his wife lying dead at the bottom of the stairs, she having broken her neck in the fall.

Fatal Fall off a Form.

An inquest was held in Belfast on the body of James Byrne, a gunner in the Royal Garrison Artillery, stationed at Carrickfergus Castle. The evidence showed that he fell from a form on which he was sitting. His removal to the military hospital at Belfast was ordered, and he died there from meningitis.

Charged with Lady's Murder.

At Croagh (County Donegal) Alexander Anderson, twenty-eight, a shipyard worker, was remanded on a charge of murdering Miss Mary Anne Dunne, aged fifty, sister of the parish priest at Drumadd, East Tyrone, on September 27. Anderson was arrested at Barrow-in-Furness.

The Head Above the Wall.

While tending cattle a young man named Peter Fashey, of Barranagh, County Galway, was shot at, and, turning round, he saw a man's head above the wall. Fashey received a number of pellets in the legs, and a horse he was leading was also struck. Daniel Clancey, of Curraghy, was remanded on a charge of firing the shot. He denied the accusation.

Too Much Tar.

A stir has been created in Clifden by the fact that the doors and showboards of a number of houses of prominent residents in the town were tarred. The incident is creating much comment, as some of the persons involved hold grazing farms in the district.

Tombstone Fell on Priest.

A peculiar accident occurred in Mullanahoe Graveyard, Arrroe, near Stewartstown, whereby the Rev. Thos. McGuiggan, C.C., sustained serious injuries. Some friends of James Duffy, who was killed by a kick from a horse, were sinking a grave for the deceased, and while removing a large tombstone the stone fell on the rev. gentleman and knocked him down. He was carried to the Parochial House in a semi-conscious state, and medical aid summoned.

Found Shot in a Ditch.

A painful sensation has been caused in Kilrush and district by the discovery in a drain near the back of his residence, Ballyerra House, of the body of Mr. Joseph Brews, son of Mr. Brews, J.P. The deceased young gentleman, who had been missing since he took £90 to buy cattle at the Ballykett Fair some days previously was found lying against a furze bush. He had been shot through the head, apparently from the mouth, and in the left hand was a six-chambered revolver, with the right hand over it.

Soldier Hanged by Accident.

An inquest was held in Dublin on the body of Private John McCarthy, twenty-three, of the 5th Royal Irish Lancers. Evidence was given that McCarthy left the guard-room on a Saturday night to go to his quarters, and early next morning he was found dead, hanging by his tunic from the wall surrounding the barracks. The tunic cord had caught on the coping stone of the wall, which is 10 ft. high, and the runner was tightened round his neck. It was supposed that in attempting to cross the wall the tunic cord caught on the coping stone and strangled him as he made to jump down. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental strangulation."

WELSH.

Masons Killed by Falling Arch.

Two men named Owen James and Alfred Bowen, both masons, were killed through the collapse of a brickwork arch which had just been built at the Victoria Furnaces, Ebbw Vale, Monmouthshire.

One Wasn't Enough.

At Newport, a laborer was ordered to pay forty shillings for stealing five live fowls. The prisoner said he had no food in the house. The Mayor (Mr. Lloyd Davies): If that was the case you need only to have taken one fowl. The Prisoner: One wasn't enough for my family and myself.

Life Lost for an Apple.

Tempted by an apple, an eight-year-old boy, Clifford Griffiths, who lived with his grandmother at Canton, Cardiff, was drowned in the Llandaff millstream. He was playing with two other boys, and in trying to reach an apple in the water stepped on what he thought was solid land, but was a collection of corks and other jetsam. The stream carried him some distance.

Ex-Footballer Died by Roadside.

Mr. John Lemon of Tirfella, Llangwm, near Usk, was found dead by the Llangwm postman on the road. The deceased, who was about forty-five years of age, was taking a pig into Llangwm, when he must have dropped dead. He was holding the string in his hand, and the pig and dog were close to him when found. He was formerly a memer of the famous Newport invincible football team.

Would Boycott Licensed Grocers.

The Presbytery which has charge of the English Calvinistic Methodist Churches in North Wales, Lancashire, and Cheshire, has passed a resolution recognizing with sorrow the great increase in drinking among women, attributing it largely to the grocers' licenses; and stating that it learns with a profound concern of house-to-house canvas drink orders; and that it urges the Church members to abstain from supporting establishments holding these licenses.

Two Days Too Late.

A Welsh passenger who arrived at Plymouth with his wife and child from New York had come from Philadelphia in response to a cablegram saying that his mother, who lived at Porth, Rhondda Valley, was dangerously ill. He had hastened across the Atlantic in the first ship available. Friends who met him at Plymouth, however, had to break the news that his hurried journey had been in vain. His mother died two days before.

Discovery of Long-Lost Valuables.

At Llanishen, near Cardiff, a hedger noticed a parcel sticking out of the earth near the roots of a tree, and digging down he found a quantity of valuable silver plate. It was discovered that the plate had been stolen by burglars forty years ago.

WOULD HONOR BERNHARDT.

New York, Dec. 20.—Despatches from Paris announce that the name of Sarah Bernhardt has again been submitted in the New Year's list of persons nominated for membership to the Legion of Honor. M. Rene Viviani, the French Minister of Public Instruction, has sent in the name of the famous actress, and as President Poincare is exerting his influence in her behalf, the friends of Mme. Bernhardt are hopeful. The nomination of Mme. Bernhardt has been strongly opposed for years by the Grand Chancellor of the order.

A CRIPPLE FROM RHEUMATISM

Tortured Four Years Until He Took "Fruit-a-tives"

Ridgetown Ont., May 21st, 1913.

"Your "Fruit-a-tives" cured me of Rheumatism. It was the only medicine that made any impression on me. I was a terrible sufferer from Rheumatism. I was laid up for four winters with Sciatica and Muscular Rheumatism, and was a cripple completely, not being able to do anything. I doctored with four different physicians, but they did not help me. Other advertised remedies were equally unsatisfactory, and I have taken several.

Some neighbor of mine told me that "Fruit-a-tives" helped him, and I took them faithfully every day, and the result was marvellous. For over have been free from any Rheumatic pains whatever, and give "Fruit-a-tives" the full credit for making a remarkable cure."

W. T. RACHER.

If you are subject to Rheumatic Attacks, Sciatica, Lumbago, or Neuralgia, take "Fruit-a-tives," right now and start the permanent cure which "Fruit-a-tives" will complete if taken faithfully, 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Backache Banished.

Thousands of men and women are suffering from weak, lame and aching backs, and many of them unable to do any work for the pain.

The stitches, twitches and twinges are bad enough and give enough misery, but, back of the backache, and the cause of it all are the disordered kidneys crying out in warning through the back.

Backache is kidney ache, and there's serious trouble ahead for you if you neglect it.

Doan's Kidney Pills cure every form of backache by curing the sick kidneys that cause it.

Mrs. Jack Mason, Springhill, N.B., writes:—"I have been suffering from backache for a very long time. I tried everything and did everything, but still I would suffer. One day I was looking over your Almanac, and saw your advertisement for Doan's Kidney Pills, so I got 5 boxes, and I am glad to say that they brought me back to life again, and from now on I will never be without them."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

If ordering direct specify "Doan's."

FROM OUR OWN VIEWPOINT.

Correspondent in London "Chronicle."—You have read of the men of the Volturno who rushed the boats and were knocked down by the captain. What becomes of such men in after days? Do they hide in shame from their fellows, fearful that they may be recognized and their infamy proclaimed.

A public librarian once told me of a man who came to him for a book on notable shipwrecks. He searched the pages eagerly, then pointed out a passage referring to a seaman who tried to take a woman's place in a life-boat and had been shot by the captain.

"I'm that man," he declared, proud that his exploit should appear in print, and offered to show the shot wound to support his claim!

HOW THE SCRAP STARTED.

Jones stepped on Smith's favorite corn, and of course there was trouble. What Smith needed is Putnam's Corn Extractor—that painless remedy for corns and warts that cures in twenty-four hours. Putnam's is the only standby. Try it, 25c., at all dealers.

The 'Witness' Pattern Service.

To obtain these patterns fill in coupon given at foot of this department. Send it to us with ten cents in stamps for each pattern wanted, and they will be sent to your address. Allow one week margin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.

The home dressmaker should keep a catalogue scrap book of the daily pattern cuts. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.

9767.—A SIMPLE SHIRT WAIST IN TAILORED STYLE.

Ladies Shirt Waist.

Stitching in contrasting color forms a unique finish on front and cuffs. The design shows the popular long shoulder, and may be finished with deep straight cuff, or the added pointed cuff.

The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 2 3-8 yards of 40-inch material for a 36 inch size.

9782.—A SIMPLE, COMFORTABLE GARMENT.

Ladies' Dressing or House Sack.

Blue and white striped flannelette, with trimming of blue was employed to make this design. The sleeve is finished with a pointed cuff. The fronts are crossed and the closing is at the side.

The pattern is also good for lawn, percale, crepe, flannel or silk. It is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 3 1-4 yards of 40 inch material for a 36 inch size.

9789.—A SIMPLE FROCK FOR MOTHER'S GIRL.

Girls' Dress (closed at the side-front.)

Brown galatea with trimming of brown and white percale is here shown. Blue serge with red or king's blue sateen will also be effective. A simulated laced closing may be finished in front.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3 3-4 yards of 44 inch material for an 8-year size.

9769.—A POPULAR AND BECOMING STYLE.

Girls' Dress with long or shorter sleeve with shield and with collar in either of two outlines.

Blue and white striped galatea with trimming of white is here shown. Serge, corduroy, velvet, prunella, Bedford Cord, gingham or percale are equally desirable.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 5 yards of 36 inch material for a 10 year size.

9603.—A SIMPLE DESIRABLE MODEL.

Ladies' House or Home Dress, with long or shorter sleeve.

This neat and popular style is suitable for gingham, chambrey, lawn, percale, voile, crepe, linen or ratine. As here illustrated blue and white striped percale, with blue for collar and cuffs was used.

The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires seven yards of 36 inch material for a 36 inch size.

'Weekly Witness' Pattern Coupon.

Please send me

Pattern.	Size.
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....

for which I enclose.....cents.

Name .....

Street and No.....

P.O. .....

Prov. .....

For blouses, etc., give bust measure in inches.
For skirts, etc., give waist measure in inches.
For Misses and Children give age only in years.

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. Price 10 cents, in postal note or stamps for each pattern, unless otherwise specified. Costumes usually consist of two separate patterns, and hence call for twenty cents.

Address: Pattern Department, 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' Witness Block, Montreal.

FOUR FEET FALL.

The return to Ottawa during the past few days of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught recalls to mind that memorable day in October, 1911, when the Duke first landed at Quebec to assume the duties of Governor-General of Canada. A brilliant assemblage awaited the vice-regal party in the chamber of the Legislative Council of the Province. It consisted for the most part of men and women newly to the forefront in Canadian public life, due to the cataclysm which had overwhelmed the Liberal party on Sept. 21. After His Royal Highness had taken the oath of office, he was greeted by Mr. Borden and the other ministers, and then the presentation of addresses from the province, the city corporation, etc., commenced. The members of the Cabinet stood on each side of the throne. In the space assigned to the ladies of the Cabinet was a short, vivacious lady, who was bowing and smiling right and left, evidently not lamenting the change of political fortune which had affected the Liberals two or three weeks before. When the proceedings were at an end one of the ministers, to whom this lady had bowed, felt it incumbent upon him to go and shake hands. The lady was full of enthusiasm as to the political situation. After conversing for two or three minutes, the minister remarked, "But you will pardon me if I inquire your name, as it has momentarily escaped me." The little lady was by no means offended, and drawing herself up to her full height, four feet nothing, she remarked, in a delightful French accent:

"I am Madame L. P. Pelletier, Esquire. Four feet tall and no higher."

—Toronto "Saturday Night."

AGRICULTURE

SUGAR BEET GROWERS IN WESTERN CANADA

A great development in the sugar-beet industry in the Province of Alberta is indicated by the colonization of a large area of land near Bassano by a group of beet raisers from the State of Colorado. This crop has hitherto not received very great attention in Western Canada, the chief reason for which neglect being undoubtedly the labor shortage, for the cultivation of beets required a great deal of hand labor, which is often difficult to obtain. In one province only has there been any attempt made to raise them, namely in Alberta, and then only on a comparatively small scale and in one section only.

Now, however, there is likely to be some considerable progress. A party of seven experienced beet-growers from Colorado have located on the Canadian Pacific Railway's "Ready-Made Farm Colony," at Bassano, taking between them thirteen farms; their ultimate idea being to obtain the establishment of sugar factory in connection therewith. One of these farmers, Mr. A. L. Fryberger, has been giving his views on why he thinks the project will be successful.

"I moved up to Bassano early this spring," he says, "after nine years in Colorado in beet-raising. It was with the idea of making a report to my friends in Colorado that I experimented with beets, to test the suitability of this country for their growth on a commercial scale. I am very much pleased therefore, to be able to say that the experiment has been entirely satisfactory. This is going to be a great beet-raising country. My crop averaged between 16 and 18 percent sugar, which is a very high grade. Irrigation is an essential to successful cultivation. Situated as we are in the eastern section of the C. P. R.'s irrigation system, which has only just been opened for settlement, we have not yet had the water turned on in the ditches; but with the opening of the big Bassona dam next spring, we shall have an abundant supply. The fact that my experiment with beets has been so successful without irrigation should be satisfactory evidence of what can be done with irrigation.

"Beets are an extremely profitable crop. With proper cultivation from ten to twelve tons per acre can be grown easily; indeed, some of the boys who have come up as the result of my recommendation conservatively estimate their crop as from twelve to fifteen tons. Beets add fertility to the soil too, instead of robbing it; and the tops of the plant have in many parts a commercial value of roughly $5 per acre for feed. The labor problem is the most serious obstacle. There is so much hand work required that the item of labor is very expensive; but then, on the other hand, consider this that in the town I came from in Colorado, which is about the size of Bassano the factories are distributing approximately $[illegible] every fortnight to the farmers, which is a great thing from the economic standpoint. The beet harvest is somewhat later than the grain harvest, so that they would not clash when the labor shortage is most acute. Beets are practically non-freezable, so that the advent of winter soon after the conclusion of the grain-threshing does not affect them at all."

Mr. Fryberger says that he is going to keep after this bunch of Colorado settlers until they produce enough beets to justify the erection of a sugar factory, either in the locality or in some near city. He thinks that when transportation facilities between the colony and the town of Bassano — which is 15 miles distant — are improved, every man should have from twenty to forty acres of beets in every quarter-section. "Beets and alfalfa will be the making of Alberta" is his opinion.

FODDER AND PASTURE PLANTS

New Text-Book Gives Valuable Information.

While wheat is peopling the prairies, the success of farming in the other provinces largely depends upon fodder crops. Without live stock no agricultural country can long hope to succeed, and the better the range of fodders grown the more prosperous will the industry become. Even the sections that are famous for wheat are feeling the need of live stock and suitable fodders from which to make meat and milk. According to census returns, about one-third of the improved land of Canada is under fodder and forage crops. This at once renders valuable reliable information bearing on these necessary adjuncts to successful farming. Realizing this fact the Seed Commissioner, by direction of the Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, has, with the assistance of Dr. M. Oscar Malte, Dominion Agrostologist, prepared a companion book to "Farm Weeds of Canada," entitled "Fodder and Pasture Plants."

This admirable work, which will undoubtedly occupy the position of an authoritative text book, divides fodder plants into grasses and leguminous plants, and describes the characteristic and field occupied by each. It then takes up the practical work of growing these crops before entering upon a study of the various classes and varieties of them. Commencing with Indian corn and concluding with the soy or soja bean, the full round of grasses, clovers and other fodder and pasture plants that are believed to be of value in Canada are dealt with in such a way as to supply authentic information that may prove interesting and helpful to farmers, students of agriculture, and others who may be interested in the subject.

A feature which gives special value to this work is the presentation of life-like illustrations in natural colors of most of the plants dealt with. Each of these occupies a full page. Then there are shown true representations of the seeds of these various crops, which should be of great value to those who would introduce upon their farms some of the less known fodder plants.

Like "Farm Weeds of Canada" this work has been got out at great expense and therefore cannot be distributed free to others than educational institutions. In order to place it within the reach of every farmer who maintains a book shelf, the nominal price of fifty cents per copy has been placed upon it. Its distribution is in the hands of the King's Printer, Ottawa, who will honor all requests for it that reach him accompanied by a proper remittance.

FREE SHORT COURSES BY MACDONALD COLLEGE

We have just received from Macdonald College an advance copy of the illustrated circular of information concerning the free short courses in agriculture to be provided as follows:—

1. Live Stock, Field Crops, Poultry and Farm Home:—
   At Shawville, January 6 th and 7th.
   At Lachute, January 9 th and 10th.
   At Huntingdon, January 13th and 14th.
   At Cowansville, January 16th and 17th.
   At Waterloo, January 20th and 21st.
   At Cookshire, January 23rd and 24th.
2. Horticulture:—At Macdonald College, February 9th and 14th.
3. Poultry:—At Macdonald College, February 16th to March 7th.

Live Stock:—At Shawville, Lachute, Huntingdon, Cowansville, Waterloo and Cookshire, under the direction of Mr. H. Barton, B.S.A., Professor of Animal Husbandry, Macdonald College. Dairy Cattle and Sheep will be the main features this year. Representatives of the most popular and best adapted breeds for this province will be used for judging and demonstration work throughout the course.

Farm Crops:—At Shawville, Lachute, Huntingdon, Cowansville, Waterloo and Cookshire, under the direction of Mr. L. S. Klinck, Professor of Cereal Husbandry, Macdonald College, will deal with the principles underlying the successful management of land and the profitable production of all classes of field crops. The sessions will be open conferences rather than lectures and planned to meet the man interested on his own ground. Those having problems are invited to come prepared to take part in the discussion. Only those crops generally grown in the district will be dealt with.

Farm Homes:—At Shawville, Lachute, Huntingdon, Cowansville, Waterloo and Cookshire, under the direction of Miss Frederica Campbell, Macdonald College Demonstrator for the Women's Clubs of Quebec, deals with subjects of interest to the women of the farm homes. Addresses and practical demonstrations will be given on the housekeeper's daily problems such as house decoraion, home dressmaking and the use of commercial patterns, labor saving devices and modern conveniences for the home, methods in laundry work and the possibilities of co-operative laundries.

In connection with the meeting held at centres other than the college itself, the new features of the year are the courses given in poultry and farm homes.

Horticulture:—At Macdonald College, February 9th to 14th, under the direction of Mr. T. G. Bunting, Professor of Horticulture, Macdonald College. This course is intended to meet the needs of the average fruit grower and market gardener. The work will be made as practical as possible and ample time will be devoted to the discussion of the various problems relating to the more important features of the work.

Poultry:—At Macdonald College, February 16th to March 7th, under the direction of Mr. M. A. Jull, Manager and Lecturer, Poultry Department, Macdonald College. The poultry department is well equipped for instruction purposes having several different makes of incubators, brooders, a brooder house, a fattening house and a large number of colony laying houses. Various breeds of poultry are kept. Lectures, illustrations and practice will be given, covering the whole range of poultry keeping. A number of outside lecturers will assist.

For the courses in Horticulture and Poultry to be held at Macdonald College, men and women students will be received, but none under 18 years of age. There is no other age limit. Write for illustrated bulletin to The Principal, Macdonald College, P.Q.

HOLSTEIN FRESIAN RECORDS

During the month of September the records of fourteen cows and heifers were received and accepted for entry in the Record of Merit, reports Mr. W. A. Clemons, Secretary of the Canadian Holstein-Fresian Society. In the full age class Victoria Burke leads with the very fine record of 30.82 pounds of butter, adding one more to the select thirty-pound list. In the junior three-year-old class Dolly Hengerveld DeKol makes 23.32 pounds of butter. Nina Tensen, with 17.64 pounds butter, is the only senior two-year-old, while the junior two-year-old's are headed by Bell Ormsby with the good record of 18.20 lbs.

STERILITY IN MARES

Mr. H. W. Potts, principal of the Hawkesbury College, New Zealand, discussed, in a recent article, the causes of sterility in mares. It is claimed, with some evidence to support the contention, that the higher the breed in the scale of purity, the more irregularly does the animal produce its young, and that mares leading a natural life are more certain foal-getters than those fed and housed under artificial conditions. It is also claimed that irregular breeding in mares runs in certain lines of blood. And in support of the view that inbred strains, such as are frequently met with in thoroughbreds, are less fertile, Mr. Potts quotes one of the earlier reports of the Royal Commission on Horse Breeding in England to show that no less than 40 per cent. of the thoroughbred mares in Great Britain fail to have foals. The reports of the Horse Breeding Commission in England, which controlled the expenditure of £40,000 per annum for the King's Premiers in the breeding of light horses, show that over a period of six years the percentage of foals ranged from 52 to 59. Individual sires' gets reached 88 per cent. In Australia, says Mr. Potts, it is considered a fair average if 60 per cent. of foals are dropped amongst draughts. He adds figures which show that over a period of seven years at the Hawkesbury College from 21 to 25 draught mares were served yearly, and the general percentage of foals was 58.6. To the mare is attributed the power of impressing her foal with vigor in the internal organization, breeding, endurance, disposition, and constitution. In the case of a draught mare, ability to throw a good foal depends largely upon breeding, management, feeding, and soundness.

ASHLEAF III., A TYPICAL HEREFORD HEIFER.

CALF-REARING

In view of the rapid development of dairying the question of calf-rearing is one of the utmost importance. The heifer calves will one day become members of the farmer's dairy herd, and on them will depend his livelihood. Every care should, therefore, be taken to give the calves judicious feeding. Experienced breeders know that, breed and feed as carefully as they may, they will be occasionally disappointed in their heifer calves, but if a heifer calf is born possessed of inherent dairy qualities these qualities will not be in any way destroyed, but rather developed, by liberal treatment. The fact is that excessive milk production means an enormous demand on the energy of the cow, and it can easily be understood that too much pains cannot be taken in developing a foundation on which to build that energy.

The manager of an experimental farm describes a system of rearing high-class dairy calves, which he had found gave the best results. For the first three weeks they should be given new milk, at the end of which time they should be taught to eat a handful of dry-crushed oats and dry-crushed linseed, in the proportion of four of oats to two of linseed. Good hay should be available, and also plenty of good drinking water, and a supply of rock salt. Gruel might be entirely dispensed with. When calves are turned out to graze the pastures should be sweet and clean; the paddock that is used year after year for this purpose is the source of many calf troubles. Allowing all the calves to drink from one trough at the same time could not be too strongly condemned. A common and often fatal ailment among calves was due to the curdled milk in the stomach becoming so hard that it could not pass into the bowels. Such a condition, ultimately affected the brain, and the calf died as if in a fit. A sure preventive of this trouble was a pinch of carbonate of soda, stirred into the milk. Calf-feeding, to be completely successful, should be attended to by one man, and carefully at that.

PEANUTS FOR MILK

Professor H. M. Cottrell, writing on "Spanish Peanuts for Dairy Cows," claims that hay made from the entire plant, vines and roots, is almost a perfectly balanced ration for milk production. It contains over 18 percent of crude protein and over 21 percent of fat, is rich in mineral matter and mildly laxative, the same as the best quality of lucerne hay, but should not be fed alone, as the best results in feeding dairy cows are always obtained by giving a variety of feeds. Moreover, peanut hay from the entire plant makes a very soft butter—too soft for the market. It is claimed, however, that this characteristic of peanut hay from the entire plant makes it very desirable as a feed for cows producing milk for children and invalids. This claim is made on the theory, based upon considerable personal experience by Professor Cottrell in the handling of a large dairy herd in New York, where the milk was produced for children and invalids. It was found, he says, that the feeds that produced the softest butter were the feeds that produced the most easily-digested milk, while feeds that produced hard butter produced milk that was hard to digest.

HERD IMPROVEMENT

"Results are given by a writer in "Hoard's Dairyman" from two American experiment stations where the effect of better feeding was definitely recorded. Cornell experiment station arranged with a farmer, who owned what appeared to be an average herd for New York State, to feed his nine cows for a year and allow the station officials to test them. At the end of the year the herd was transferred to the station where it was fed and cared for as the officials thought it should be. The result was remarkable. In the hands of the farmer the average butter fat production for the nine cows was 156.5 lb. In the hands of Cornell station the average production for the same cows was 391.9 lb. Four of the cows more than doubled their production or butter fat, four others nearly did so or made very substantial increases, and only one failed to show a profitable advance. No appreciable increase in the percentage of butter fat was noted, but the increase in the total amount was far more than was looked for.

COLOR IN APPLES

Evidence in support of the old opinion that sunlight is the chief agent in developing color in apples is afforded in a bulletin from the Pennsylvania Experiment Station, on the fertilizing of apple orchards. Various dressings were applied to the trees in order to ascertain their respective effects upon growth of wood and yield and color of fruit. Farmyard manure and nitrogenous artificial manure alone or in combination notably increased growth and yield, but reduced color. The latter is attributed to "delayed maturity and a diminished light supply to the fruit, due to an increase in the density of the foliage." It is added that experiments proved that exposure to sunlight after picking increased redness by over 35 percent, while some of the same lot of fruit stored in darkness showed practically no deepening of color. The conclusion is that "maturity in sunlight on the trees is undoubtedly the great influence affecting redness in fruit. Phosphates, while increasing the yield, did not affect decisively either growth or color. Potash was not tried alone, and in combination it showed doubtful effect on growth, yield and color alike, the results in two sets of experiments being contradictory."

HOUSE YOUR FARM MACHINERY

While it is true that many farms are not equipped as they should be with proper machinery, it is also true that hundreds of dollars are lost in unnecessary outlay, and thousands in unnecessary depreciation.

During the Agricultural Survey work conducted by the Lands Committee in 1913, some interesting facts in this connection were revealed. A farmer near Moosomin, Sask., who after twelve years, was giving up farming, held an auction sale. His binder brought $80 and his other machinery sold proportionately high. It had all been well housed each year and the necessary repairing and painting had been done. On a neighboring farm, a binder which had been used for only three years, but left out the doors and neglected during that time, went to the scrap heap and a new one was purchased. Conditions similar to the latter obtain over the whole of Canada, but more frequently in Western Canada. An implement house costs money, but if the depreciation on housed and well-cared-for machinery is only one-third or less of that on machinery left out of doors, it is good business to put a roof over the implements—F. C.N.

ENGLISH SHEEPBREEDERS OFFER MEDAL AT WINNIPEG

At a meeting of the Dorset Horn Sheep Breeders' Association, held at Yeovil, Eng., recently, a letter was read from the Canadian Industrial Exhibition, Winnipeg, enclosing certificates for the special prize offered by the Dorset Horn Sheep Breeders' Association at their last exhibition, adding that it would be very much appreciated if they would send the medal at their earliest convenience. The secretary said that the association did not vote a medal last year, although they did the year before. It was resolved that the medal be sent to Canada. Subsequently during the meeting Mr. Priddy moved that the association give a medal for the San Francisco Exhibition. There were no Dorset Horn sheep in California until they sent some from the Royal Show, and his boys had been showing them for two months, and his boys had not been beaten. The motion was seconded by Mr. W. England, and agreed to. A proposal that they again give a medal for competition at the Winnipeg Exhibition was unanimously carried.

TO MEASURE A PIG'S WEIGHT.

The weight of pigs may be estimated very closely, says the Senior Dairy Inspector of Victoria (Australia), by measuring in the following manner:—

Take the girth just behind the shoulder in feet and inches. The length from that point on top, along the curve of the back to the root of the tail. The head and neck weighs about one-sixth of the weight of the four-quarters, and is estimated at about one-eighth the value. The girth and length as above, calculated by the rule to find the solid content of a cylinder: each cubic foot equals three stones of 14lbs. (42lbs.), and one-third of a foot, or 576 inches, equals 1 stone.

Rule 1. Square the girth and multiply by the length, both in inches, and the product, multiplied by the decimal .07958, will give the content in cubic inches, which divide by 576 and the result is the weight of the animal in imperial stones of 14lbs.; or divide by 41 and the answer is in lbs.

Rule 2. Multiply the square of the girth by the length, both in inches, and divide the product by 7238, and the quotient is the weight in imperial stones [or divide by 517 to give the result in lbs.

DEHORNING CATTLE

The incipient horns of young cattle should be subjected to a chemical process which will prevent them from growing. Prevention is better than after-operations. And the extinction of the horn should be done before the calf is three months old. Some advise that it should be done before it is a fortnight old. The hair must be cut from the top of the coming horn, and a stick of caustic potash, moistened with water, applied to it. Several applications may be needed at short intervals, and they must be very carefully done, as the caustic is poisonous, and would be injurious to the flesh or eyes if it were allowed to touch them. The calf must be especially sheltered and cared-for while the process of dehorning is taking lace, but if this is done, no ill effects are likely to be induced. Horniess cattle may one day be general, and it may be possible to produce breeds entirely without them.

WHEAT FOR ARID LANDS

Experts in agriculture, who are investigating desert cultivation, dry farming, soil robbery, and kindred problems, hint that the bread producing interests may in time look to Palestine for help in the cultivation of wheat crops.

Already, says a writer in the New York "Tribune," there has been brought from the Orient the Smyrna fig, the seedless grape, the oats of Kherson, and the hard wheats of Russia and Turkey; but the list of these importations, experts think, will be greatly lengthened. In the East are the wild types that our prehistoric ancestors employed in producing the cultivated crops of our times.

For instance, the little country of Palestine is specially rich in agricultural primitive and cultivated types. It is only one-sixteenth the size of California; but it shows 2,000 species of flora. From Palestine perhaps will come the varieties of fruits, forage plants, and grains that will flourish in the vast semi-arid regions of the United States.

There are some three hundred million acres of such land in America that will never become wheat producing unless a new species of plant is found. None of those now cultivated, it is averred, can withstand either the heat or the drought. In Palestine has been found the wild emmer growing in all manner of poor and rocky places, 5,000 feet above sea level, and 800 feet below the sea.

Emmer is held to be the prototype of our wheat of to-day. It is found in great abundance in Egyptian tombs of 4,000 years or more before the Christian era. It has been found in the lake dwellings of Wangen and Robenhausen, dating back to the end of the Neolithic Epoch and a little prior to the Bronze Age.

By the selection and crossing of this wild cereal, which prefers poor, rocky, shallow, dry soil, and thrives in the absence of any cultivation, it is thought that America should be able to produce new species that will be persistent and hardy. In this way, it may be, the cultivation of wheat may be extended to regions where it is at present impossible by reason of the low quality of the soil and the severity of the climate. Out of 36 plants sowed last year 35 came to fruition, and some of them produced heavier and more beautiful seeds than any of our cultivated wheats.

THE FRUIT GARDEN

Apples intended for long keeping should be allowed to hang on the tree as long as they will, but they must not be allowed to fall to the ground and become bruised, for this would mean early decay. It is generally better to gather the crop at a couple or even three pickings, plucking, of course, the ripest and largest first, so giving the fruits that remain a better chance of swelling out.

Pears are a more difficult fruit to deal with than the apple. Only by experience is the grower able to tell the exact time at which the various varieties should be gathered. If gathered too early the fruits will shrivel, and if allowed to remain too long on the tree they will lose some of their fine flavor, and will not keep. A common test of fitness to gather is to lift the fruit up from the tree, when, if it be ready, it will easily become detached from the stalk. Another test is the discoloration of the pips. When these are nearly black, the pear is fit to gather. But these tests are not always reliable.

Whenever bandages have been kept on the apple and pear trees, these should be carefully examined, and all larvae and pupae killed. Broken limbs, crotches, old bark, are all suitable hiding-places. Look these up, and kill the grubs.

It may seem a lot of unnecessary work, but these few tide over until the spring, and present the orchardist with his first batch of young caterpillars.

TYPE IN BROOD SOWS.

The question of the type of breed sows to select for breeders is a most important one. The farmer should choose the long growthy females, taking care, however, that they do not stand too high from the ground and are not contracted at the heart girth or the rear flank. He should make sure, too, that there is no tendency for the back to sag, or the feet to go down on the dew claws. It is better to select one with some arch to the back, making sure that the arch is in the back and not in the rump. An arched rump with a low set tail means a shorter ham, and that curtails the carcass in its best parts. The back should be wide, and the sides should come down perpendicularly to a low straight underline. Width between the eyes and smoothness and freedom from coarseness about the head are of importance; but one should look to the body first, for that is the valuable part of the hog. He should see that the sow has at least twelve good teats and room enough between the front and hind legs to accommodate twelve good pigs.

Probably the last thing that one would expect to indicate changes in the weather is a pig's tail. However, according to the skipper of a Norwegian sailing ship, who usually has a porker or two on board, one could scarcely have a more reliable barometer. When a weather disturbance is coming on, the tails of the pigs, usually kinky, straighten out, and their ears droop. With the barometer reading between 29.90 and 30 the tails begin to forecast approach of low pressure. When the reading gets below 29.50, the pigs seek shelter, and the storm is pretty certain to burst within five hours. But a high barometer puts a beautiful twist in the tails, and the ears stand jauntily stiff and with a trifle of a cant forward.

NEW WORK ON OYSTER CULTURE

The Commission of Conservation is issuing a new report on the subject of the development, environment and culture of oysters, embodying the results of investigations carried on over a number of years by Dr. Joseph Stafford of McGill University. The work is divided into two parts, the first being of a technical character, dealing with the biological aspects of the oyster's development, and the second indicating some practical applications of this scientific knowledge.

From a popular standpoint the two most interesting features are the determination of the exact time for planting cultch and the feasibility of rearing Atlantic oysters in the Pacific. Much trouble and expense would be saved to fishermen if they could know exactly the time when oyster larvae are ready to settle and begin their fixed existence. At this time great assistance can be rendered to the oyster by putting out clean shells, tiles, stones, etc., for the young oysters to settle down on. The time of doing this has hitherto been a matter of guesswork, but Dr. Stafford believes that he has discovered a method by which this period may be gauged exactly. The method consists in making daily catches of oyster larvae with a very fine net, when by microscopic examination, the end of the larval stage may be determined.

With regard to the other point it may be said that hitherto it has been generally believed that Atlantic oysters will not breed in Pacific waters. Dr. Stafford is strongly of opinion that this is not so, because he has discovered larvae of transplanted Prince Edward Island oysters in Vancouver Island waters. As the native British Columbian oyster is of much smaller size and inferior flavor to the Atlantic species, this is a discovery of much importance for the Western province. Another fortunate circumstance is that, owing to the Pacific oyster being hermaphrodite and the Atlantic bisexual, inter-breeding between the two is impossible, and hence they may be kept on the same beds without the larger species being deteriorated by crossing with its less valuable congener.

The appearance of Dr. Stafford's report will be awaited with interest by all persons interested in the important work of developing Canada's salt-water fisheries.

CARE OF THE LITTER.

If the litter is strong and hardy, it should be ready for weaning when six weeks old. Generally there are one or two youngsters in the litter which do not grow so well as the others, and it is advisable and profitable to let these remain with the sow for a week or two longer. When pigs reach the age of five or six months if intended for fattening, they should be confined instead of being allowed to run about, which is a good system for breeding sows. They may be fed on any of the by-products of the farm, along with whey, skim, or sour milk.

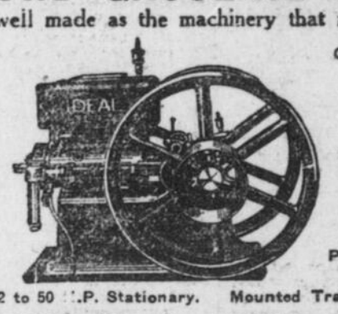
In Denmark it is quite a common custom to feed the dust of barley, or to make use of barley meal as the food of milch cows. The ration is often supplemented with oats, and in Switzerland it is claimed that the influence of barley in the ration upon the quality of the cheese made from the milk of cows is entirely favorable.

Strongly made and closely spaced—making it a complete barrier against large animals as well as small poultry. Top and bottom wires No. 9—intermediates No. 12 wire—made by the Open Hearth process which time and other tests have proven to be the best material made for the manufacture of wire fencing. Send for literature. Ask about our farm and ornamental fencing.
Agencies nearly everywhere. Live agents wanted in unassigned territory.
The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont.

$15.95 AND UPWARD SENT ON TRIAL
AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

Thousands In Use giving splendid satisfaction justifies your investigating our wonderful offer to furnish a brand new, well made, easy running, easily cleaned, perfect skimming separator for only $15.95. Skims one quart of milk a minute, warm or cold. Makes thick or thin cream. Different from this picture, which illustrates our low priced large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel and embodies all our latest improvements.
Our Twenty-Year Guarantee Protects You
Our wonderfully low prices and high quality on all sizes and generous terms of trial will astonish you. Whether your dairy is large or small, do not fail to get our great offer. Our richly illustrated catalog, sent free of charge on request, is the most complete, elaborate and expensive book on Cream Separators issued by any concern in the world.
Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., St. John, N. B., and Toronto, Ont.
Write today for our catalog and see for yourself what a big money saving proposition we will make you. Address,
AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 1216 Bainbridge, N. Y.

DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION, O.W., Ont.
47th ANNUAL CONVENTION and WINTER DAIRY EXHIBITION.
STRATFORD
JANUARY 14 AND 15, 1914.
Special Railway Rates.
S. E. FACEY, Pres., Harrietsville. FRANK HERNS, Sec.-Treas., London.

BRANTFORD GASOLINE ENGINES
are as well made as the machinery that makes them
BRANTFORD WINDMILLS ARE THE ADMITTED STANDARD TOWERS GIRTED EVERY 5 FEET AND DOUBLE BRACED GALVANIZED AFTER COMPLETION.

GRAIN GRINDERS 6 TO 15 INCH BURRS, PUMPS, TANKS, WATER BOXES, STEEL SAW FRAMES, CONCRETE MIXERS, POWER SPRAYING OUTFITS.
1 1-2 to 50 H.P. Stationary. Mounted Traction.
GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR COMPANY LIMITED,
Brantford Winnipeg Calgary.

Hampshire Swine I have a choice lot of Hampshire belted hogs for sale. Will be pleased to hear from you, and give you description and prices.
J. H. Rutherford, Box 62, Caledon East, Ont.

SEEDS
SURE GROWERS GOVERNMENT TESTED
Write for Catalogue
Wm. RENNIE Co., Limited
190 McGill Street, MONTREAL.

ENGINES New & 2nd Hand. CHEAP
Send for Catalog.
Guarantee Motor Company, Hamilton, Can.
8 H.P. Fairbanks, Ohio, Stickney, $150.
8 H.P. Marine, $75; also others; get list.

MILLER'S CANADIAN FARMERS' ALMANAC
For 1914.
This Old and Reliable Almanac is now ready. It has been published for 70 years. Price, each, 5c; per dozen, 35c; 100, $2.50 Please order from
ROBERT MILLER
834 Lorne Crescent, Montreal.

VIRGINIA FARMS AND HOMES
FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAIN
B. R. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va

Take Good Care Of The Colts
It's cheaper to *raise colts* than to *buy horses*. But it's *costly* if you *lose* the colts. Keep a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure handy. For thirty-five years has proved it the safe, reliable remedy for spavin, splint, curb, ringbone, bony growths and lameness from many causes.
Kendall's Spavin Cure
is sold by druggists everywhere at $1 a bottle, 6 bottles for $5. Get a free copy of our book "A Treatise on the Horse" at your druggist's or write us. 55
Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

Don't Gut Out
A SHOE BOIL, CAPPED HOCK OR BURSITIS
FOR
ABSORBINE
will remove them and leave no blemishes. Reduces any puff or swelling. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. $2 a bottle delivered. Book 6 K free
ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind. For Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, Allays Pain. Price $1 and $2 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Will tell more if you write.
W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F. 404 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Can.

We pay highest Prices For RAW FURS And Remit Promptly
Many Thousand trappers send us their Raw Furs. Why not you? We pay highest prices and express charges, charge no commission and send money same day goods are received. Millions of dollars are paid trappers each year. Deal with a reliable house. We are the largest in our line in Canada. Write to-day
Address JOHN HALLAM, LIMITED
FREE
HALLAM'S TRAPPERS GUIDE
French or English
A book of 96 pages, fully illustrated. Game Laws revised to date—tells you how, when and where to trap, bait and traps to use, and many other valuable facts concerning the Raw Fur Industry, also our "Up-to-the-minute" fur quotations; sent ABSOLUTELY FREE for the asking. 425
Mail Dept. 111 Front St. East, TORONTO

POULTRY

RISE OF THE POULTRY INDUSTRY

Awakened Interest Is Now Bearing Fruit.

By W. H. Card, poultry judge and breeder:

The poultry industry, including all branches, in the year 1913, reached in dollars and cents the enormous sum of one billion dollars yearly income from the hen and her products. It took over 50 years to reach the sum of five hundred million dollars yearly income. Those were the figures in 1907, yet in the five years from 1907 to 1912 the increase in dollars and cents in poultry products in the United States was the most astonishing and remarkable ever known in the history of food products of any one kind.

From an income of five hundred millions to one billion yearly, or an increase of as much in five years as was accomplished in the first 50 years. History, though obscure as to the origin of domestic fowls, has records where domestic fowls were kept 1,500 years before the Christian era. Old books of 2,000 years ago tell of how to care for and manage poultry and, strange to relate, have rules and laws notm uch different from those of to-day. Game fowls are the oldest known in history. The lordly Langshan is the ancient fowl of China. Polish and Hamburgs almost as they are to-day, were known early in the sixteenth century. Sir John Sebright originated the Sebright Bantam nearly 200 years ago. Yet in America not much attention was paid to poultry culture until shortly before the civil war. Black Javas and American Dominiques, two breeds yet in existence, were originated about that time. The Asiatics were in their infancy.

The most popular Asiatic breed and the highest example of modern scientific breeding, the "light Brahma," are but the perfected offspring of those early importations from Asia. Then came the Barred Plymouth Rocks, a composite breeds of the above three named breeds with a dash of game blood. Next were the Wyandottes; later the Rhode Island Reds came into prominence, although bred in a haphazard way many years previous to the origin of the others named. But an awakened interest in poultry and its products which brought their commercial value to notice, spread like wildfire throughout the country, which culminated in 1912 in the greatest sum total yearly for its products ever recorded in the United States for one branch of agriculture.

Where once pure-blooded fowls were a rarity, to-day they are in the majority No well regulated utility pourtry plant of to-day deems other than large pure bred fowls worthy of consideration. Intelligent minds are bending every energy to produce hens that will lay two eggs where once they laid but one.

Flesh fowls of high merit are already a fact. That which was merely a whim for fancy feathers has grown into an industry that surely represents the greatest good to the greatest number. The fancy and utility have become inseparable. The pure bred fowl of the fancier has become the pet and solace of the utilitarian. The mongrel of 50 years ago has been replaced by the aristocrats of 1912. Uniformity of type and feather markings are to-day the sign and seal of uniformity in meat products. Intelligent selection to produce high-class egg producers has also developed uniformity of type and kind of fowl as well as uniformity of color of egg and its size; and all this to the final extinction of mongrelism. And yet, as one studies the industry in every phase, the realization comes that the industry is but in its kindergarten. Realizing what has been done in the last fifty years, and especially the last five, it seems almost beyond comprehension to realize what may be accomplished in the next fifty with this great and exceedingly rapid growing industry. Already the progressive mnid in poultrydom is casting aside the problem of the 200-egg hen for the hen that will lay an egg each day, or 365 eggs yearly.

Twenty-five years ago 100 eggs per hen was considered good laying; to-day 175 is the low limit for good egg yield, and many authentic reports of over 200 eggs per hen are in existence. Fifty years ago any sort of a chick was marketable; to-day the strife is to produce the most pounds of flesh in the fewest weeks and the elast feed; the breeders that follow the precepts of "auld lang syne" are much in the minority; the modern type of poultryman is he who believes in the most profit for the least labor and time. Where 50 years ago a chicken man was on a par with the "squaw man" of the west, "a thing of ridicule"; to-day the giants of this industry divide honors and attention with the great men of the world. A new corps of workers has come into existence, i.e., the expert poultryman, who derives a lucrative income from a knowledge of hens. They are divided into three classes: The professor of poultry husbandry at the agricultural colleges, the manager of large poultry plants and the itinerant expert who travels from place to place as judge, lecturer, general advisor and conditioner, then there are the assistants on the poultry plants at the colleges; the corps of scientific men who are delving into the mysteries of chicken life for the betterment of the industry; the expert workers on utility plants, whose main work is killing and dressing poultry for market.—"American Poultry Advocate."

What is a good quantity of cake to finish with? In some districts greater economy can be effected in this way than in others; but it is quite a common custom to feed from 12lb. to 14lb. of cake and meals prior to shifting an animal to the butcher.

SNOW PLOWS

For Township Roads. For Side Walks.

Stone and Stump Pullers

Bob Sleighs

A. LEMIRE, PROP., WOTTON, QUE.

THE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK

The Barred Plymouth Rock as a breed was originated in 1864 or 1865 in Connecticut, and since its origination it has been one of the most popular fowls of the poultry kingdom. Barred Plymouth Rocks are to be found everywhere, and no other breed is kept on the average farm in such large numbers, and, at the same time, it is an extremely popular fowl among fanciers. It is a beautiful bird, but requires great skill in handling and breeding to secure the proper black-and-white barring effect to give the desirable bluish "ringlet" colored plumage. From a utility standpoint its popularity rests in its profit-producing qualities. It is a general purpose fowl, is a good layer, and is an excellent table bird. The breeds used in the production of the Barred Rock, which was commonly spoken of as the Plymouth Rock, before the later varieties of the White and Buff were introduced, were Black Cochin, Light Brahma, and the common hawk-colored fowl of Connecticut. Several different matings of these fowls were made, and finally a well established barred color and Rock type was obtained. The popularity of the new breed, the Barred Plymouth Rock, was instantaneous, and has increased with its more widespread breeeding.

It is a bird of good size, the standard weights being: Cock, 9½ lbs.; cockerel, 8 lbs.; hen, 7½ lbs., and pullet, 6½ lbs. It has a single comb, yellow legs, and is a yellow-fleshed bird. Its hardiness is excelled by few other breeds, and it is quite well adapted to winter laying. Many egg-laving strains of Barred Rocks have been developed, and this adds to its profitableness. It is also a flesh producer, and makes an excellent fowl for roasting purposes, the usual weight when dressed being from 5 to 7 lbs. Coupling the qualities for egg and meat production (for some strains are well up over the 100 egg mark, and when dressed make a fine plump carcase), the Barred Plymouth Rock will long remain popular among poultrymen and farmers, and to a great extent will be the mainstay of the poultry industry.

M. A. JULL.

WOULD ORGANIZE C.P.A.

The following interesting communication is from Mr. W. Miller Higgs, of the British Columbia Poultry Association, and

My dear Mr. Jull—I am writing to you as I have heard rumors of your thinking of organizing the Canadian Poultry Association and if this is true I wish to say how glad I am to hear this for we Canadians should have our own great Organization just as the A. P. A. has in the States. We can have our own Standard, which should be identical to my mind with that of the A. P. A. As First President of the B. C. Branch of the A. P. A. it may be thought by some that I should not write to you as I am, congratulating you upon your effort and wishing to see a Canadian Association I am strongly in favor of an International Standard, and a setting aside of all racial feeling. The Poultry Club of Great Britain, the proposed Canadian Poultry Club and Poultry Organizations of any other Colony of our Empire, and the Great American Poultry Association should all pull together for the furtherance of the great Poultry Industry the world over and the breeding of our various classes of poultry to one standard type. (For example—Why should the Cup winner in the White Leghorns at the Crystal Palace, London, England, be absolutely useless as an exhibition bird at Guelph and Madison Square)? I know there are difficulties in the matter of getting this International Standard, but I believe we will get it someday. It seems to me that as far as we Canadians are concerned we must follow the Standard of the A. P. A., and I think you will agree.

The A. P. A. is a great organization and doing a great work and the larger breeders sof this country should feel it an honor to be connected with it as well as the Poultry Club of Great Britain, but at the same time I personally feel that we should have our own Canadian Association which should work side by side and hand in hand without undue rivalry with these older organizations; an Association that will appeal to all Canadians alike, and will come within the reach of those who cannot be members of all three, and there should be no reason why our American brethren should not feel it an equal honor to become members of the C. P. A. and compete with us for the honors we shall put up at our great exhibitions.

My views are quite broad in this matter for I feel a broad and a fraternal view is the only one that should exist when the objects in view namely—All that is for the raising of better poultry and upon scientific lines are the same.

I shall hope to have a few lines from you and to have your feelings in the matter, and I can assure you that such an effort as I hear you intend making, will receive the warmest support from myself and I think very many others of your old B. C. friends.

With best wishes,
Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) W. MILLER HIGGS.

RATIONS FOR TWELVE HENS.

Cook all the table scraps, parings, etc., and salt. Add enough grain mixed in the following proportions to make a crumbly mash: To one pint of bran add one pint equal parts of ground oats and corn meal, and mix with the scraps. Feed two quarts, or less, to the twelve hens for breakfast. At noon, feed one pint of wheat or oats in litter. At night, one quart of wheat, oats or cracked corn.

PEKIN DUCKS.

The Pekin is the most popular of all varieties of ducks. Its popularity is due largely to its ability to make money. It is pure white in color, with yellow colored flesh and orange colored bill and legs. The standard weights are: Adult drake, 8 lbs.; young drake, 7 lbs.; adult duck, 7 lbs., and young duck, 6 lbs.

The Pekin is an excellent egg layer, a good table bird, and is hardy. In the making of the duck industry of America it was used almost exclusively.

M. A. J.

WONDERFUL RUIN NOW SEEN IN LAND OF THE INCAS.

Discovered on Top of the Peruvian Andes, Machu Picchu May Prove to Be Mysterious Cradle of the Ancient Inca Empire.

The recently discovered city of Machu Picchu, the cradle of the ancient empire of the Incas, on top of the Peruvian Andes, is expected to prove the largest and most important ruin discovered in South America since the days of the Spanish conquest, according to a preliminary report filed with the National Geographic Society by Prof. Hiram Bingham, of Yale.

Prof. Bingham is the director of the expedition sent into Peru under the joint auspices of the National Geographic Society and Yale University. In his report he says that the City of Machu Picchu which is perched on the very top of the Andes, where it remained undiscovered by the civilized world for centuries, is not only larger and contains more edifices than any other ruin discovered in Peru, except Cuzco, but it has the additional advantage from an archaeological viewpoint of not having been occupied by descendants, which accounts for the city not having been torn to pieces by treasure hunters.

Accidental Discovery.

But for the accidental meeting with a Peruvian Indian the discovery would not have been made. Prof. Bingham tells of having come across the Indian, who was selling food and pasturage for horses to travellers, on the mountain trail six days out from Cuzco. The Indian, when questioned, said he believed there were signs of ruins on the top of the high and almost inaccessible precipice nearby and offered to act as a guide if he were well paid. His idea of proper pay was fifty cents. Prof. Bingham became interested and took the Indian at his word. A few hours afterward the ruins were discovered. Their importance was not fully realized, however, until weeks later, when extensive excavations were in progress. The report continues:

The fact that one of the most important buildings was marked by three large windows—a rare feature in Peruvian architecture—and that many of the other buildings had windows, added to the significant circumstances that the city was located in the most inaccessible part of the Andes, inclined me to feel that there was a chance that Machu Picchu might prove to be Tampu Tocco, that mythical place from which the Incas had come when they started out to found Cuzco and to make the beginnings of that great empire which was to embrace a large part of South America.

Three Brothers Leaders.

According to the old legend, the Incas became crowded in their mountain home, to which they had been driven by barbarian hordes, and, eventually recovering, their military strength, they left Tampu Tocco under the leadership of three brothers, going out of three windows, and started for Cuzco. The presence at Machu Picchu of three large windows in one of the most conspicuous and best built structures led me to wonder whether it might not be possible that the Incas had purposely deceived the Spaniards in telling them Tampu Tocco was southwest of Cuzco, when it was actually north.

Across the ridge, and defending the builders from attack on the side of the main mountain range, they constructed two walls. Within the outer wall they constructed an extensive series of agricultural terraces. Between these and the city is a steep, dry moat and the inner wall. When the members of an attacking party had safely negotiated the precipitous and easily defended sides of the moat, they would still find themselves outside the inner defences of the city, which consisted of a wall from 15 to 20 feet high, composed of huge boulders, many of which weighed many tons.

City of Refuge.

Machu Picchu is essentially a city of refuge. It is perched on a mountain top in the most inaccessible corner of the most inaccessible section of the Urrumba River. So far as I know there is no part of the Andes that has been better defended by nature. Here on a narrow ridge, flanked on all sides by precipitous or nearly precipitous slopes, a highly civilized people—artistic, inventive, and capable of sustained endeavor—at some time in the remote past built themselves a city of refuge. Since they had no iron or steel tools—only stone hammers—its construction must have cost many generations, if not centuries, of effort.

It is not very profitable to speculate on the habits of these ancient people until we have had more opportunity to study the finds made in the burial caves and to compare these with finds made in other parts of Peru. We know that they were masters in the art of stone cutting, that they knew how to make bronze and that they had considerable artistic sense, originality and ingenuity. Their pottery is varied in form and attractive in ornamentation. They understood how to plan great architectural and engineering works and to carry them to a satisfactory conclusion.

Poultry Market

Want to buy or sell anything in the poultry line?

The "Weekly Witness" is your best medium. Its greatest circulation is amongst the rural and agricultural communities of Canada. The Poultry Expert of Macdonald College (affiliated with McGill University), conducts its Poultry Department.

On account of its principles, it is often THE ONLY PAPER THAT GOES INTO THE HOME.

A small want ad. on this page will cost you only a cent a word, six insertions for the price of four. Cash with order. It may mean a lot of money to you. Try it.

JOHN DOUGALL AND SON, WITNESS BLOCK, MONTREAL

USE OF WASTE WOOD.

Waste wood in the manufacture of school desks is now being used for the backs of cl brushes, according to the statement of the forest service.

A large manufacturer of school desks in Michigan had a considerable amout of waste material in sizes which were too short to enter into the manufacture of the smallest desks, and could not be utilized further with his machinery in his line of work. His material was all hard maple in pieces an inch thick, a foot or so long, and about 3 inches wide; for a long time it had been consigned to the waste pile and sold as firewood. This waste amounted to from 1,000 to 1,500 board feet each day. A nearby manufacturer was using practically this quantity of maple, which he was sawing up into small pieces for making the backs of cheap brushes.

Members of the forest service investigating methods of eliminating factory waste, conceived the idea that the blocks used by the brush factory could be readily secured from the waste of the school-desk manufacturer, and on this basis got the two together. Arrangements were made so that the brush manufacturer now places orders with the other firm for its raw material and what was formerly waste is now a source of profit. —"Scientific American."

CATS GREAT POACHERS.

It is well known that when birds have their coveys, cats, which are terrible poachers, destroy enormous quantities of young birds. The French National Society of Acclimatization has taken up this cause of the destruction of game, and has tried to find a remedy for it. This society informs us in its "Bulletin" that in order to keep the cats away from the coveys you have only to fix a cloth or rug saturated with animal empyreumatic oil in the bush or on to the trunk of a tree where the nest is situated. Cats have an invincible repulsion for the smell of this substance. The Bulletin relates the following amusing story: One of their correspondents, having caught a mouse in a trap, rubbed it over with empyreumatic oil and then let it go in front of his cat, who took no notice of it and refrained from chasing. And afterward, whether the odor had been caught by all the other mice in the house, or whether, which is probable, the cat kept a disagreeable souvenir of the adventure, it absolutely give up chasing the mice that swarmed in the house. — Dundee "Advertiser."

What are good feeding hours in fattening stock? Many believe in the principle of little and often, giving meals virtually every two hours; others give about five meals a day with longer intervals, and others again not more than four.

RAISING OSTRICHES.

One of the German colonial papers contains an article on ostrich rearing in German Southwest Africa, and indicates that the colony will some day become one of the principal purveyors of the world's output of ostrich feathers. In 1912 there were 1,300 birds in the colony. In 1911 (latest statistics available) the value of exports of feathers was nearly $20,000, as compared with $12,376,000 for British South Africa. In the latter country ostrich rearing is an industry that has been carried on for forty years, whereas it is a new enterprise in the German colony. With modern scientific methods it is thought that the production in German Southwest Africa will advance much more rapidly than that of the Cape Colony.—Consular Report.

THEIR SECOND START.

(George F. Stratton in "St. Nicholas.")

It would be wonderfully interesting, and perhaps as wonderfully instructive, to know how much genius has been repressed by the necessity of following an uncongenial occupation for which the boy has been unfit. Corliss, the greatest improver of the steam engine since the days of Watt, was devoted to mechanics as a boy, but found himself placed in an office to learn bookkeeping, which he would not, or could not, do. Then he went into a wholesale grocery, but he utterly failed there also. Then, following his own bent he became the greatest engine builder in the United States. Ezra Cornell, the founder of the university which bears his name, was apprenticed to his father, a potter, though he begged to be put into mechanics. But later he went into the work he loved, and accumulated wealth and honor. Richard Arkwright was "made" a barber, although in his boyhood he showed great mechanical understanding. Fortunately he formed the acquaintance of a clock maker, got tools and metals, and invented the spinning jenny, one of the most intricate of machines, one which brought him wealth and a title. Benjamin Franklin was obliged to work with his father at tallow chandlering until the insistent persuasion of an older brother obtained his release from that trade and an engagement with a printer.

Smeaton, one of the greatest of English engineers, was placed in a law office, which he detested. He doggedly cut loose, put on overalls, and went into mechanical work, achieved the highest success and renown. Against their inclinations, Stephen A. Douglas was apprenticed to a cabinet maker; Nathaniel P. Banks to a machinist, and James K. Polk to a merchant. Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was put to studying medicine, which he left to enter public life. All of them had to fight their way out of uncongenial and unsuitable employments in order to enter fields to which they, as boys, were strongly inclined, and in which they achieved honor for themselves and for the country.

ELECTRIC FARMING.

At Moraine farm, in the fertile valley of the Miami River, about four miles south of Dayton, Ohio, experiments have been conducted during the last year to discover the effect of electricity and artificial illumination on the growth of vegetation. Plots were marked off for exposure to different kinds of electrification, the idea being to carry out later on a large scale those methods which offered the greatest promise. In one plot a network of wire was stretched about 15 inches above the ground.

One of the plots in the farm was illuminated by a large tungsten lamp with a ruby bulb, while still another was illuminated by a mercury vapor lamp. A fourth plot received no artificial stimulation, while still other plots had the electricity applied in various ways. The plots tested were planted with radish and lettuce seed. Electric stimulation was begun 13 days after the seeds were planted, and three weeks later ten plants each of radish and lettuce were selected and weighed. The plot subjected to the high-frequency current showed a greater increase in yield than any of the others. Ruby light ranged second for radish, while violet light was second for lettuce.

It was found that the edible portion of lettuce grown was 75 percent. greater in the case of electric stimulation than that grown under natural conditions. The electrification by means of high-frequency currents on a larger scale showed that almost all the vegetables grown under the wires were better than those grown under natural conditions. The plants stimulated included radishes, lettuce, beets, cabbage, cucumbers, turnips, muskmelons, watermelons and parsnips, and the gardener picked the vegetables at least two weeks earlier under the wires than those in the unelectrified portions. Sufficient energy was radiated from the lines to give the birds attempting to alight on the wires a shock that felled them to the ground partially stunned.—"Electrical World."

In one large feeding court this is the order in which meals are fed: Cake a little after six in the morning, about half an hour later roots and chaff, an hour later hay, two hours afterwards roots, at mid-day meals, and at intervals of two hours cake, roots and chaff, and hay.

DIVIDEND No. 18.

Notice is hereby given that the Directors of the CANADIAN GOLD FIELDS SYNDICATE, Limited, have declared a Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the paid up Capital Stock of the Company, payable on 15th JANUARY, 1914, to Shareholders of record on 31st December, 1913. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st till 15th January, 1914, inclusive.

JOHN HYDE, Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, 12th December, 1913.

Province of Quebec,
District of Montreal.

TOWN OF DORVAL

Public notice is hereby given that in virtue of a resolution of the Council of the Town of Dorval, at the Corporation's Office (Post Office in Dorval), on the 24th day of January, 1914, at 10 o'clock of the forenoon, the properties hereafter described shall be sold by public auction by the undersigned, for the amount of taxes which are due on same, as follows:

Lot bearing number 58-59 of the subdivision lot number 865 of the cadastre of the parish of Lachine, belonging to the Estate of the late Rev. Mathieu Philipps. Municipal taxes and interest due $12.62.

ALPHONSE DECARY,
Sec.-Treas. of the Town of Dorval.

Buy this GIDLEY SLEIGH at factory prices, and we pay the frieght to your nearest Station in Ontario for $46.50. This is a SPECIAL offer.

We also have Delivery and Pleasure Sleighs.

GIDLEY CARRIAGE CO., Penetang, Ont.,
Sales Dept. W.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-the-order rate of one cent a word per insertion, twenty-five cents being the minimum amount of an order for a single insertion, and forty cents the minimum amount for orders of more than one insertion. SIX consecutive prepaid insertions will be given for the price of FOUR. A number or a single letter to be counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

Copy for insertion in these columns should be in the 'Witness' office not later than Friday morning to secure proper classification in following Weekly Edition.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

FOR SALE, THREE BRONZE GOBBlers; good large birds; price, four dollars each. A few Embden Geese; price on application; one live mink (female), in good shape; price, $18. WM. MILLS, Magnetawan, Ont.

COCKERELS, IN SINGLE COMB, Anconas, White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, $2; Barred Rock and White Leghorn Cocks, $3. Correspondence invited. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. B. WARDER, Spry, Ont.

6 WHITE WYANDOTTE YEARLING Hens and Rooster, $10.00; 6 White Orpington Yearling Hens and Rooster, $10.00; 2 S.C. Black Minorca Yearling Hens and Rooster, $5.00. A few choice White Wyandotte and Orpington Cockerels, $2.00 each. All pure bred from selected prize stock. P. ROSS McVEIGH, Lansdowne, Ontario.

SOME FINE YOUNG STOCK FOR Sale in Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Buff Wyandottes, Dark Cornish, also Black Rose Comb Bantams. M. B. COSBY, Smithville, Ont.

BLACK ORPINGTONS. — CHOICE Cockerels for sale. Two dollars each. JAMES DYMOND, Kerwood, Ont.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE POULtry. Choice selection in all ages, male and female, from over five hundred birds, the product of special matings, highest value, best prices. This new breed of general utility gives individual beauty, early development, and meat weight, winter eggs. H. H. GROFF, Simcoe, Ont.

BARGAIN. — SILVER SPANGLED Hamburgs, White Hamburgs, Silver Campines, White Indian Runner Ducks, from imported stock. The best at reasonable prices. L. J. GIBBONS, Iroquois, Ont.

ALUMINUM POULTRY BANDS, 25 for 20c; 50, 35c; 100, 65c; 200, $1.00. Post free. F. CROSS, Montague, Massachusetts.

LIVE STOCK.

BELGIAN HARES FOR SALE, healthy and well grown, $2.00 pair. HENLEY MITCHELL, Crystal Springs, Sask.

FOR SALE — NO. ONE TEAM OF Mules, a good team of horses, and 25 head yearling heifers. JOHN W. BOOTH, Foster, Que.

PRINTING.

50 IVORY VISITING CARDS, WITH name, 25c. (Club, five orders, one dollar.) 50 Mourning Cards, with name, 35c. 250 Business Cards, or Envelopes, 75c (no cuts). Postpaid. Address, PEARL CARD HOUSE, Box 2235, Montreal, Que.

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED, QUALIFIED TEACHER for S.S., No. 3, Nipissing. Duties to commence Jan. 3rd. Apply, stating salary, to JAS. ECKFORD, Secretary-Treasurer, Powassan, Ont.

THE CANADIAN GOLD FIELDS SYNDICATE, LIMITED

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate, Limited, will be held in the office of the Secretary-Treasurer, No. 304, Merchants Bank Chambers, Montreal, on TUESDAY, 10th FEBRUARY, 1914, at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

BUSINESS:—To receive and consider the report of the Directors, to elect Directors and Officers, and to transact such business as may be legally transacted at a General Meeting.

JOHN HYDE, Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, 12th December, 1913.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL, LIVERPOOL

A First Class Temperance Hotel, Homelike and Modern Adjoining Central Hall and Roscoe Gardens, and near Stations, Mount Pleasant Cars from Landing-Stage stop at the door. Cab fare 1-4. References: Rev. Dr Birrgs and Rev. Dr. Crews, of Toronto

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES and How to Feed.

Mailed FREE to any address by the author.

H. CLAY GLOVER, D.V.S., 118 W. 31st St., N.Y.

CANADIAN NORTH-WEST WHEAT LANDS

Improved wheat farms, with buildings, at $16 to $30 per acre. Wild prairie land at $10 to $25 per acre. Close to school and market, with good water. Large block prairie land in 1,000 to 10,000 acre blocks. Write for description.

W. L. McNAIR,
McIntyre Block, - - - - Winnipeg, Can.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

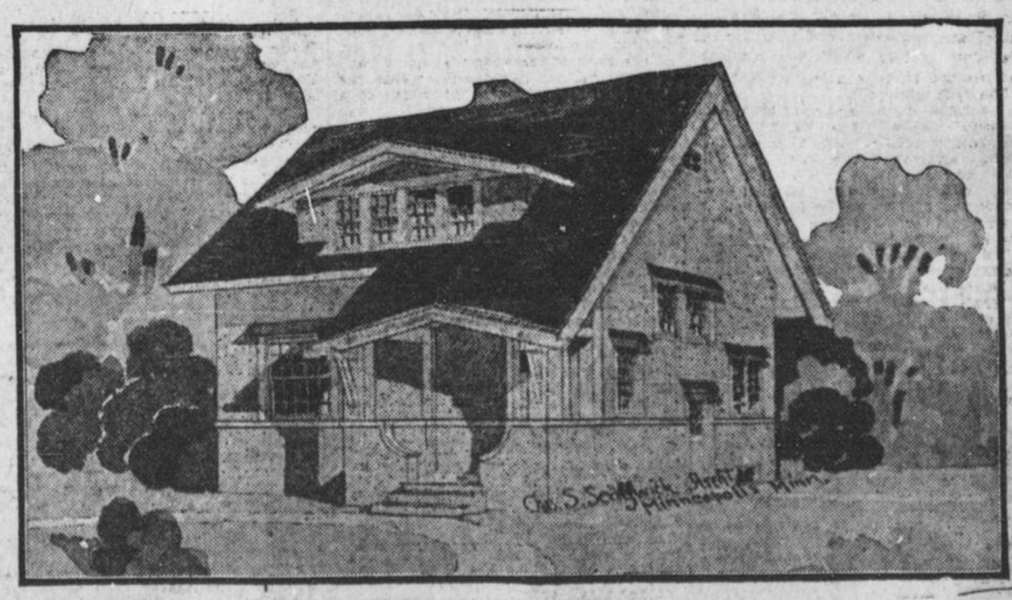
WILLIS COLLEGE COURSES
ARE
DESIGNED AND SUPERVISED
BY
An Experienced Business Man
To meet the Demand of
MODERN BUSINESS MEN
FOR
EFFICIENTLY TRAINED ASSISTANTS
Experts state that its courses are NOT SURPASSED IN AMERICA.
It has met with phenomenal success, and is now
ONE OF THE LARGEST COLLEGES ON THIS CONTINENT
Commercial and Civil Service Subjects
IT STANDS READY TO SERVE YOU
Catalogue on Request
WILLIS COLLEGE
102 BANK ST., OTTAWA.

THE ONTARIO Business College,
Belleville, Ont.
47th year of eminent success.
Send for the Catalogue to
J. W. JOHNSON, F.C.A.
(Principal for 36 Years.)

STUDY AT HOME
No matter where you are, you can study almost any subject you want. We teach by mail: Commercial Course (Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Business Correspondence, Commercial Law); Shorthand and Typewriting, Beginner's Course, Journalism, Special English, Elementary Art, Mechanical Drawing, Architectural Drawing, Electrical Course, Engineering (Stationary, Traction, Gasoline, Marine, Locomotive, Automobile), Matriculation, Civil Service, Teachers' Examinations, or any subject. Ask for what you need. Canadian Correspondence College, Limited, Dept. W., Toronto, Canada.

THE DEBRISAY METHOD IS THE Royal Road to Latin, French, German, Spanish. Thorough mail course Students everywhere. Highest references. ACADEMIE DeBRISAY, Ottawa.

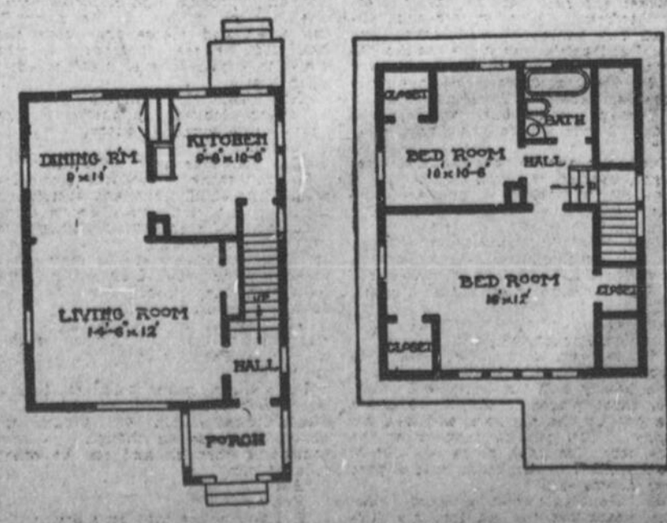
A Choice $1500 Cottage



(Designed by Chas. S. Sedgwick, Architect.)

The small cottage shown to-day is 20 feet in width by 24 feet in depth, exclusive of the front porch, which is 8 feet in width by 6 feet in depth. It is planned and built with the intention of keeping the cost within $1,500, exclusive of any heating or plumbing. The first floor is raised 2 feet above the grade line and the story in 8 feet 6 inches in height, using 12-inch stills front and rear. The exterior is designed to be cemented on metal lath and all of the casings, cornices, etc., painted white and the roof stained a dark shade of brown or red.

Entering the cottage at the right hand corner into a small hall, the stairs to the second story lead up directly in front between the partitions and a door at the left enters into the living room, which is 14 feet 6 inches in width by feet in depth, with a dining room 9 feet in width by 11 feet in depth and the kitchen 9 feet 6 inches by 10 feet 6 inches, with basement stairs and grade entrance. The first floor is finished in pine, stained, with Washington fir floor. The second story finished in No. 2 pine and painted two coats of paint with a pine floor varnished. There is a good cellar under the house with cement bottom.



The construction throughout is good, the outside walls back plastered and plastered again on the inside with smooth white finish for papering. The second floor has one large bed room and one small bedroom and three clothes closet. This house can doubtless be built in many localities for $1,200. It is well suited to a narrow

A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME-MAKERS

AWARDS FOR "HOME WORK LETTERS.

This week we have "Sunday Dinner" letters. Next week we will have space for those on Home Work, and you will be interested in seeing that our readers are almost all of the same opinion with regard to it.

Prizes have been awarded as follows:—
First Prize—Set of Carvers, to Miss Margaret Emma Craig.
Second Prize—Set of Enamel Pins, to Mrs. Chas. J. Smith.
Third Prize—Enamel Brooch, to Mrs. A. J. McLaurin.

THE FORETHOUGHT HABIT IN MOTHERS.

This morning, when I went to sweep the floor I found it spotted with white patches, the clinging memories of yesterday's play. The boy was off to school, troubled with no uneasy consciousness of the paste-daubs and papers left behind him; and as company was coming, there was nothing for it but to remove the spots myself, meditating meanwhile on my lack of forethought. How cheerfully the lad would have removed the traces of his work had I secured his agreement to do so when I gave him permission to make his paste!

Then I thought of the litter of scraps often left by the little girl whose chief joy seems to lie in cutting paper dolls; of the playthings left scattered and forgotten in the excitement of some new game; of the sticky dishes after the candy-making, that should at least have been filled with water and left to soak; and I concluded that a mother who had cultivated the forethought habit would have saved herself all the inconvenience and extra labor, and oftentimes embarrassment of such negligence by securing, at the beginning of the child's play, an agreement that no untidy traces should be left behind.

Generally speaking, when a child wants a thing, he wants it so hard that he will accept almost any terms beforehand; and children are naturally honorable about fulfilling conditions they have made of their own accord. If they should forget, a simple reminder is all that is necessary, while, if no agreement has been made, there will not be the same sense of responsibility, and the child, absorbed in something else, will feel himself abused if compelled to come back to do the irksome task.

Not only is this forethought habit a valuable help to the mother in training her children in habits of orderliness, but it will often come to her aid in helping a child over some disagreeable duty. "May I go to the ball game?" asks the little fellow, eagerly. "Yes, my son, when you have brought in the coal and kindling," replies his mother, and the homely chore is illumined with the anticipation of the pleasure to come.

Most children who are untruthful begin to be so through fear of punishment or at best a scolding, and the forethinking mother will beware lest the tones of her voice, or the manner of her words in questioning the small delinquent betray her state of mind and presage the punishment. Thus the habit of thinking out her course and her bearing beforehand will aid in establishing that pre-eminent quality, truthfulness, in her children.

She will realize its worth also in securing obedience. What mother has not said to herself countless times: "Oh, why did I insist upon this matter? Now I've got to see the thing through"? A wise forethought would have led her to avoid making an issue of a thing perhaps altogether trifling in itself, but which she has made too important to overlook, by committing herself too hastily. And was there ever a mother who has not at some time chided herself for a hasty command or threat of punishment that has brought her into a dilemma she would give a good deal to get out of honorably?—"Congregationalist and Christian World."

CONCERNING INSOMNIA.

Two friends recently met after a separation that had lasted for several years. Naturally their conversation turned upon old acquaintances, and the friend who had been living partially as a recluse asked the other who had been out in the world about this and the other from whom she had not heard. Presently she mentioned the name of one who was noted in her circle for unfailing gaiety of temperanment and ungrudging service to her family, her church, and her neighborhood. "You will be sorry to hear," was the answer, "that she is almost a nervous wreck from persistent insomnia. She often has almost no sleep in forty-eight hours. She has tried everything without the slightest effect. It does no good for her to tire herself by long walks or household tasks. Physical fatigue makes her wider awake than ever. She has repeated over and over all sorts of cabalistic sentences such as "peace and rest" said over and over; she has tried hot milk at midnight, and, in fact, everything that everybody has recommended. Still, Mrs. X. cannot sleep, and I am afraid she will have to leave home and go to a sanitorium if she is not better soon."

Insomnia is one of the most direful and distressing inflictions and afflictions which can fall upon a human being. When it becomes a habit it is as hard to break as if it enclosed its victim within bands of iron. Probably change of scene is the best prescription that can be offered as a remedial measure. If the sleepless one cannot go to Europe or California, she may perhaps make a visit in a place a few hours distant from home. If this is impossible, she may be a gainer by changing her room. Fresh air in abundance is an absolute necessity if one would sleep well. A single window open a few inches at the top and bottom is not enough. Open every window and secure the effect of open air sleep. There are those to whom a woollen garment is an abomination, but there are others to whom sleep comes with balmy fingers if they exchange the ordinary thin and perhaps flimsy night-robe for a high-necked and long-sleeved garment of flannel. Narcotics should be avoided their effect being cumulative, and alcoholic stimulants should equally be prohibited. A thin bread and butter sandwich sprinkled with cayenne pepper and eaten after midnight will sometimes induce sleep when other means fail.

Whatever the misery may be, the victim of sleeplessness will only add to it by fretting. Worry increases it ten-fold. The temptation to awaken the rest of the family and make them sharers in the watch unwillingly kept should be sternly repressed. Repeating the multiplication table, counting up to five thousand, similar endeavors by reiteration to vanquish insomnia are often abortive. After all, the hope is in Him who never forgets to watch over His children and who even here giveth His beloved sleep. As for those of us who sleep well I wonder if we are sufficiently thankful for the boon, and if we say morning by morning, "I laid me down and slept. I awaked for the Lord sustained me."—"Christian Intelligencer."

THE BABY.

(By John Kendrick Bangs.)

He has his father's Roman nose;
He has his mother's wondrous eyes;
His hair—he'll get some, I suppose—
Suggests his grand-dad's pate so wise;
He has no teeth, but on the whole,
There's lots of room to put them in;
His mother's mother pays him toll
By giving him her chin.

The dimple on his little cheek—
O what a joyous thing it is!
'Tis ever playing hide-and-seek,
And shows what wealth of smiles is his.
This dimple is his mother's—sure!
A perfect little fount of fun.
'Twas that, I think, was first to lure
Us twain from two to one.

But whence hath come this fund of noise
That he doth make by night and day?
'Tis louder than a troop of boys
Let loose at recess time to play.
It has a wild sirenic roar
Mixed with a sort of churning chug;
I fear me some old ancestor
Was captain of a tug.

—C. E. "World."

SENTIMENT AND GERMS.

How we are encumbered by "things" in this world! writes M. S., in the "Evening Post." And not voluntarily, either; for if we could stifle our memories, and care naught for association, and silence a queer sense of loyalty we have to old things, and get rid of a certain utilitarian consciousness that we must not throw away anything that "might come in handy, some time," what a beautiful clean sweep we could joyfully make of it, to be sure, and how much simpler life would be!

Sometimes we do shut our eyes and burn that much-talked-of box of old letters that no family seems complete without; sometimes we do take our courage in our hands and tear across an old photograph that means nothing to any one else—quickly, lest we repent; and sometimes we do consent to part with some cumbersome furnishing of the ugly period, letting it go reluctantly, yet sighing with relief that it is gone.

Perhaps the assurance that old things accumulate germs will help us be stronger and firmer about these matters in the sanitary age that is upon us, and we can "swat" the unnecessary accumulation with calm and judicial precision, and have a continuous procession of "Clean-Up Weeks" throughout the year without one tremor of soul. Perhaps. Yet, even while one fully believes that life could be cleaned up of many an unnecessary elaboration with vast improvement, and that the millennium will come to the housewife when there are not so many things to dust, one leans just a little to the side of sentiment as being one of the things the world cannot afford to lose in its process of efficient simplification.

MENTAL FOOD FOR CHILDREN.

The mother who would sacrifice herself to the last extreme to attend to the physical wants of her child, to make his little garments and feed him with dainty food, leaves the finer part to starve, till food (?) is picked up wherever it can be found. We have all seen repeatedly, on long journeys, the mother absorbed in a book, while the little one at her side wears himself out with questions which are never answered. He is forced to sit for hours without the slightest entertainment; full of curiosity about the scenes through which he is passing, he has no one to explain them to him, and the ride, which should have been a joy and a charming lesson to him, is a bore.

It is that kind of a mother who wonders a few years later why her boy doesn't care for her society; who listens and longs for his return late in the evening, and wonders where he is; who doesn't understand why he makes friends of certain boys whom he prefers and she does not approve of.—Presbyterian.

Now, God be thanked that unto us is given
A new, fresh field of action every day.
Then courage, heart, and be not "backward-looking."
But for new strength of purpose humbly pray.

—Emma Endicott Hicks.

ANOTHER MOTHER'S PROBLEM, HOW BEST TO TEACH TRUTHFULNES.

Another mother writes asking that we discuss her special problem and help her with advice as to how best to teach her little lad to tell the truth. He seems, she says, to have no sense of right or wrong in this respect, and she cannot trust his word. He is nervous and imaginative, and she fears for his future if he does not change. Have any of our other readers struggled with this problem and found the way out for a child either nervously or wilfully untruthful?

We will give three prizes for the three best letters on this subject.

Write on one side of the paper only, not more than two hundred words. Put your full name and address at the top of the page and sign with any name you would wish to have used if the letter is published, and mail before January 20th, addressed to The Editor of the Home Page, "Weekly Witness," Montreal.

SEASONABLE WEATHER.

(By B. PAUL NEUMAN, in the "Christian World.")

"Seasonable weather, madam," said Mr. Pendiggle, as he deftly folded and patted and smoothed the paper round the layer of figs which his customer had elected to take away with her.

The lady smiled.

"I suppose it is," she answered, "but it doesn't make it any warmer. It's chilblain weather, isn't it, Geoffrey?"

She addressed the question to a small boy at her side, a sturdy little chap in a tiny reefer coat, a warm comforter round his neck, and thick woollen gaiters from his boots to his knees.

"I'd forgotten them," he said, stamping his feet; "they're beginning to tickle again."

"Shall I send these with the other things?" asked Mr. Pendiggle, as he tied the knot.

"No, thank you," she answered; "my little boy can take them. Can you let me have the cocoa and the biscuits to-night?"

"Certainly, madam," replied Mr. Pendiggle, but, involuntarily, his eye sought the clock.

She followed his advance.

"It is rather late," she said: "if you make one parcel of them I daresay I can manage."

"Oh, no!" exclaimed the grocer, as though horrified at the sugestion. "The boy will be back immediately, and he'll run over with them in a moment."

As he spoke he bent across the counter and held out the figs to Master Geoffrey. The grocer and the small boy smiled at each other, and Mr. Pendiggle's was quite unlike the facial gymnastics he usually reserved for his customers. He opened a large jar labelled "Pepermint."

"Perhaps you'd like one, sir," he said; "they're comforting this weather."

Just then another boy, several sizes larger, bustled in from the street, a large empty basket on one arm, the other hand buried in the pocket of his knickers.

"Bob," Mr. Pendiggle called out in his loud, professional tone, "twenty-eight Mortimer, and be sharp about it. Good-evening, madam; good-night, sir."

And again the unconventional smile lit up Mr. Pendiggle's face.

"You're very slow, Bob," said the grocer, looking at the clock. "You've been nearly half an hour, and you'd only three places to go to. Masters has put up the shutters and had his supper. You can have yours at the back here. I'm going to have a cup of tea myself. You can fetch your supper from downstairs."

Mr. Pendiggle was a lonely man who, years before, had lost his wife and only child. Now a half-sister lived with him and looked after his creature comforts, at the expense, it was rumored, of every other kind of comfort. To-night she was at a tea-meeting, so Mr. Pendiggle had to wait for his own supper.

The back of the shop was not a banqueting-hall. It narrowed towards the end till it was hardly the width of a self-respecting passage, and it was crowded with boxes and tins and all manner of odds and ends, so that only Masters, jun., behind the counter, knew what was there and what wasn't.

To Bob's eyes, however, it looked a very comfortable place indeed, for on a big crate stood a lighted gas-ring, and on the gas-ring a kettle was singing and steaming in front of a teapot and two cups.

However slow he may have been on his errands, he was quick enough in fetching up his plate with a big piece of red Dutch cheese and two thick slices of bread and butter.

When he came back, the two cups were filled, and the grocer was cautiously sipping at the edge of one. He pointed to the other and then to a small pile of boxes.

"There's your table and chair in one," he said, and Bob set the cup and plate on one end and himself on the other. He looked cheerful, yet apprehensive. Mr. Pendiggle, though by no means an ill-natured man, had distinct gifts as an exhorter and rebuker of youth, and Bob was conscious that half an hour for three places was rather a tall order.

His employer, however, seemed in no hurry to begin, and Bob was never one to meet trouble. So he munched his bread and cheese and blew the heat off his tea, conscious, all the time, of a pair of eyes fixed steadily upon him.

"Bob," said Mr. Pendiggle.

The boy looked up quickly. The boss's voice sounded "queer."

"Yes sir."

"Did you ever have chilblains?"

"I don't think!" cried the boy, surprised into shrill irony and sacrificing manners and emphasis. "Feet's thick with 'em,' he went on, plunging into details to cover his confusion; "two on this, and three on the other, but the feet's the wust. They do itch an' burn somethink crool. Ears, too," he added as an afterthought.

"Ah!" exclaimed Mr. Pendiggle, and took a drink from his cup, an example which Bob thought it only polite to follow.

Quite a long pause followed, during which Bob ate steadily, and Mr. Pendiggle looked at him with a curiously abstracted gaze as though he saw something through and on the other side of him.

"Bob."

"Yes sir."

"Did you notice that little boy in the shop when you came in, just before we closed?"

Bob nodded. "Yes sir. I see 'im."

"How old should you think he is?"

Bob considered, swallowing a big lump as a sort of clearing for action. When the last crumb was accounted for, he said, "'E was just about my Dick's size, an' 'e's turn' eight last August."

The grocer nodded. "That's just what he was," he said.

"Oo, sir?" asked the boy, puzzled.

"A boy I used to know a long time back." As Mr. Pendiggle said this, he turned his back on Bob, took off his glasses and rubbed them with the lapel of his coat. After a moment or two he twisted round again and refilled the cups. Bob smacked his lips apreciatively. This was very different tea from his usual supper brew.

"Bob."

"Yes sir."

"What do you do for your chilblains?"

Again the boy considered. "Taller's a fine thing," he said at last.

"I used to rub them with spirits of wine," said Mr. Pendiggle, softly.

"You, sir?" cried Bob in great astonishment; "did you used to 'ave 'em?"

"No, no," answered Mr. Pendiggle, with some embarrassment; "it was the boy I spoke of."

"Oh," said Bob, and buried his nose in his cup. He had been stirred at the idea of chilblains venturing to attack Mr. Pendiggle.

Another pause followed. Bob conscientiously hunted every crumb and drained his second cup, while his employer still looked at him attentively. He was not much to look at. Thirteen, still at school in the daytime, short, bow-legged, his small, sharp face crowned with a rare tangle of red-brown hair, his skin rough and red, too, with exposure to the wind and rain and frost, his clothes darned and patched, and even then, bursting, like over-ripe fruit, at the knees and elbows and other protuberances. The redeeming point was a very attractive smile which the smallest encouragement would call forth, and which triumphed even over chilblains.

"Bob."

"Yes sir."

"Yes sir."

"Turn your feet up!"

Bob lay back on his box and held up a truly deplorable pair of boots, the uppers gaping in wide cracks, one sole half off, the other showing a great mud-filled hole.

"God bless my soul!" exclaimed Mr. Pendiggle, startled for once into irreverence and a pun. "No wonder you have chilblains. Why, your feet must be wet through."

"Swimmin'," said Bob, simply, as he sat up again.

"Put the things away tidily, I shall be down in two or three minutes," said the grocer. Before they were over, he was back, overcoat on and bowler hat.

"Run out and see whether Parminter's is shut."

Bob put his head out, and announced that Parminter's was shut.

"Is there a light over the door?"

"Yes, sir."

"Come along, then," said the grocer, and Bob, much mystified, followed at his heels.

Parminter's was a big clothing emporium with two entrances, both now closed. Mr. Pendiggle stopped at the second door and gave three sharp raps. It opened almost instantly.

"Why, Mr. Pendiggle," exclaimed the portly manager, "what can I do for you this cold night? Seasonable weather, isn't it?"

"Yes, indeed it is, Mr. Rammedge, when you're clad for it," answered the grocer, looking at Bob. The manager's eyes followed the lead.

"Ah, yes," he said, "it does make a difference."

"Well," Mr. Pendiggle went on, "it's a shame after business hours, but I thought for once you wouldn't mind. Could you let me have a pair of boots for this youngster?"

"With all the pleasure in life," answered the manager, heartily. "Leather, or best brown paper?" he inquired, facetiously.

"Something strong and serviceable; something that'll keep the wet out and the warmth in."

So a good stout pair was soon chosen and paid for. Then another idea occurred to Mr. Pendiggle.

"What are your socks like, Bob?"

"No 'eels and not much toes, sir. Mother calls 'em foot-mittens. She's goin' to mend 'em when she gits the time."

The gorcer turned to his friend.

"Two pairs of warm socks, please, Mr. Rammedge; and a pair of woollen gloves," he added, as he caught sight of the little hands rough and red with chaps.

Two or three minutes later Mr. Pendiggle recrossed the road, Bob trotting beside him, a parcel held tight in each well-gloved hand. A heavy white frost lay on the ground, and the bleak wind was keen as a knife-edge. A big policeman passed them, stamping his feet and rubbing his hands.

"Sharp night," said Mr. Pendiggle, who felt on good terms with all the world.

"Yes, sir," answered E72 in a deep, gruff voice, "but it's seasonable weather.

"What do you think of the weather?" asked the grocer, looking down at his errand-boy.

"Seems a lot warmer, sir, I think," answered Bob, each several feature of his upturned face merged in one expansive and ecstatic smile.

Home Cooking

SUNDAY DINNERS

AS PLANNED BY OUR READERS.

Instead of our usual cooking article and recipes, we will to-day enjoy reading some of the letters giving suggestions for time and labor-saving dinners for Sunday.

One thing in most of these letters strikes the city dweller at once, and it is the fact that the "high cost of living" does not seem to have touched the food supply of our good country readers. These are the menus of the people who write of them; this is the food they use and not imaginary luxuries. We of the city, with all our advantages, do not use chicken and cream and other good things so freely. The difference this access to the base of supplies makes is shown very clearly when these descriptions of luxurious Sunday dinners are compared with those described in letters which reach us from our city and suburban readers.

FROM A WELL SUPPLIED LARDER

I do not keep a servant, and attend church on Sunday morning with my husband and children. Saturday finds me with white and brown bread, rolls, doughnuts, pies, and home-made pickles in the larder. I also prepare a roast of beef with dressing. When nearly cooked I put it aside. I also prepare a squash and place in covered bowl. I boil potatoes in their skins and peel. In the morning just before going to church I fill the kettle with fresh water and place it on the hottest part of my range. I remove the kettle cover, replacing it with the covered bowl of squash. I put the meat in a covered roasting pan with gravy, also dressing in a fireproof bowl. I then place the pan in the oven. I close all draughts except the hot air escape below the oven door. I then fill the stove with hardwood, and go to church. When I return the kettle is boiling and the meat ready to serve. I place tea in scalding teapot, pour on boiling water, and set on back of range. I place potatoes in porcelain kettle, add one teaspoonful salt, pour on boiling water, and set on hottest part of range. In five minutes I drain the potatoes and mash until creamy and delicious. My dining table had been prepared before church with cold food arranged in order. I now place meat, dressing, gravy, with the vegetables on hot plates in the kitchen. These are carried to the dining room, and the family assemble around the table. Water is poured into glasses and passed, also pickles. After the first course the plates are removed to the kitchen, and the tea is brought in, which the mother proceeds to pour out. The eldest daughter brings pie from side table. The cream and sugar are passed, also bread, butter and doughnuts. The meal proceeds to the finish, and the family rise from the table rested and refreshed.

"CHURCHGOER."

THE EXPERIENCE OF YEARS.

This is a plan I have followed for years in our family.

We usually prepare enough pota- besides pies (apple, raisin, cream, pumpkin or lemon), or other fruit or vegetables in season), or else have a queen of puddings, or date or plum puddings, to steam over, which does not hurt but rather improve the latter. Then for meat we usually like a treat, baked fish, fowl, veal or heart, which is prepared and stuffed Saturday evening, and put in the covered roaster, and just as we sit down to breakfast, it is put in the oven, after adding a little hot water. Before going to church we put in a stick or two as needed, close all drafts on stove, and, when we get home, the roast is done to a turn. A young chicken cut down the back, laid flat in roaster with a liberal sprinkling of butter, pepper, salt, flour, and a little water added, will come out brown and delicious. The Americans call this "barbecued chicken." Then with celery, cleaned the night before, sliced tomatoes, cucumbers, home-made pickles, cold tea biscuits, johnny cake, what better dinner could one desire, and, best of all, all the family at church.

E. B. S.

ROAST BEEF AND CARAMEL PUDDING.

Menu: Roast beef, roasted potatoes, roasted carrots, brown gravy, caramel pudding, whipped cream, tea.

On Friday order extra milk and cream from milkman, so that they will be on hand on Saturday morning, and all other things needed for your dinner. If possible, select your roast with a fair amount of fat, and, when it comes, wash off and set in the cellar.

Caramel pudding — One cup brown sugar, one quart boiling milk, three dessertspoons cornstarch, one egg, and one teaspoon vanilla.

Butter frying pan and brown the sugar. Stir in the boiling milk slowly ,then egg and cornstarch. Boil three minutes, add vanilla, and set away till Sunday.

Sunday morning pare two potatoes for each person and one carrot. Put roast in pan and arrange vegetables around the meat. Sprinkle meat with flour, pepper, salt, adding one pint of boiling water. Put pan in over two hours before serving. Mix flour, water, pepper and salt ready for gravy.

On return from church look in oven to see that all are cooking. Put fresh water in kettle to boil for tea. Whip cream stiff, adding sugar and vanilla to taste, arranging nicely on dishes.

Everything now being cooked remove each to their dishes. Stir in flour for gravy, and let boil up and put in boat. Carry things to dining table, and ask your guests. When the vegetable course is finished, remove plates and bring on your pudding, and pour the tea.

TIME SAVER.

A WORKING MAN'S DINNER.

Every household is a law unto itself, but this is how I solved the problem of Sunday dinner. My husband is a workingman, rising every morning at half-past four to go to his work, some miles away. When Sunday comes we believe in making it a day of rest, because for that purpose it was set apart. We also believe in eating to live, not living to eat, and what man wants, or rather needs, a hearty dinner on that day? Our food is plain and wholesome, and well-cooked. A workingman's wage leaves no margin for "frills" in these strenuous days of high cost of living. Therefore, I see that there is plenty of good bread and butter; pie; a bit of dainty cake, jelly roll, etc., prepared before Sunday comes; then we have but two meals on that day. Breakfast between half-past nine and ten; dinner between four and five. When washing breakfast dishes, I make ready potatoes, paring and putting in cold water to soak, until needed. Then, I have on hand either a can of salmon; cold corn beef, or cold roast of meat, ready to slice, with sometimes a quick soup, made of the many prepared kinds, with bread, pie, etc.—the dinner is complete, and between whiles, we rest—rest, rest, and read. In a family of small children—this plan would have drawbacks, but every nimble-minded mother should be able to plan some way to secure more of her God-given right to rest on the Lord's day. In the way I have told you of—the evening is free for church-going. But when the unexpected happens, I can get a quick lunch with little trouble. We seldom make any calls on Sunday; I do not think the day was intended for that, but, of course, there are exceptions—in sickness or trouble. This plan, no doubt, would be too absurdly simple for some housewives to follow, but until you arrive at the place where you dare to think and act for yourself, you will never know what peace of mind is.

FRANCES.

SIMPLE FARE AND GOOD AS SIMPLE.

For a hot Sunday dinner of this kind I think the following menu suitable: Hot potato cakes, bread and butter, cake and fruit, or pie (not both), tea or hot water.

To prepare the potato cakes: Peel, cook, and mash as many potatoes as will be eaten, then season them with salt and pepper, and add a little butter. This part of the work is done on Saturday, and left on a porcelain dish until Sunday morning. Before going to church the table is set, the kettle put on to boil over the fire, all the stove draughts turned off, the fire will then keep, and lastly the potato cakes are put in a pan inside the open oven door.

After returning from church to find the kettle boiling, the tea is put to steep if tea is used. We use hot water. The oven door is closed, and the cakes are allowed to brown. Then all is set on the table. There is no getting up and down, and no hurried servants.

No doubt, there will be other letters sent by older and wiser persons, but I wished to send my suggestion, which is very near to how we serve our Sunday dinner, and I also think very much of the home-makers' page. I am only sixteen years of age, and not yet out of school, and mother says, "not very much should be expected of you yet," but I have always helped her with the work, and so I am trying.

L. H. McA.

SUGGESTIONS FROM ONE WHO IS EIGHTY-THREE.

Take about one and a half pounds of beef, if you are not sure it will be tender, put a tablespoonful of vinegar into the water that the meat is boiled in, put the meat into about two quarts of water, let it boil gently or it cannot be tender. When you find it boiled enough, cut up into pieces about the size of a tablespoon, have ready a pie dish, put a cup or small jar in the middle; it holds the gravy in and prevents it boiling out. Fill the dish with the meat, add a good supply of gravy. I think you might half fill the dish. Put a crust round the edge of the dish, then cover the dish over with a good but not too rich pie crust. Bake in a moderate oven to a nice brown. You will be mostly sure to have a little gravy left. Serve that when you cut the pie. Keep in a cool place, but do not let it freeze. Make it nice and hot on Sunday morning, then you will have only vegetables to cook. You could make a rice or tapioca pudding, a cup of either, a liberal supply of milk, one egg, sugar to taste, a little cinnamon or nutmeg sprinkled over. Bake when you bake the pie.

Yours respectfully,
M. CLARKE.

A COUNTRY DINNER.

A country dinner for three on Saturday: Bake one pie, then take one pint of beans, wash thoroughly, cook until done, add pepper and salt to taste, a little ginger, one tablespoonful of syrup. Mix all together, add half a cup of water, put into a quart dish, take thin slices of pork placed on top of beans, pack down tightly. Set in the oven about one hour or until nice brown, then serve with pickles or catsup, then bread and butter. Cheese and pie, or doughnuts. Tea or coffee.

AUNT HELEN.

CORRESPONDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

Questions and Answers in Practical Housekeeping.*

Dear Madam,—The sister housekeeper who asked for a recipe for date cakes would, I am sure, like our date cake. Cut into small bits a cupful of stoned dates, and add to them a cup of hot water and a teaspoonful of baking soda. Set aside to cool, while your prepare one-half cupful of nut-meats and one tablespoonful of melted butter creamed with a cup of sugar and one beaten egg. Mix all these ingredients together, stir in the drained dates and one and a quarter cups of flour. Bake in a moderate oven for forty-five minutes. When taken from the oven sprinkle with powdered sugar and serve at once. I get so many nice helpful recipes from the cooking department, and your answers to others that I hope this will be of use as a small return.

AN OLD READER.

Thanks for both recipe and appreciation. All our housekeepers and home cooks helping with experience and knowledge will give so much more valuable information than any one expert with any number of reference books at her command.

Dear Madam,—I do not get any of the prepared enamels for my stove, but just the black lead. When my old stove gets red on top and will not take polish well, I add a little wood ashes wet with water, to the black lead and polish as usual. I only use this on top when it burns off and does no harm. For the rest of the stove I first polish it with the black lead with a pinch of gumtragacanth added; then I rub the stove over again with turpentine and polish with a soft cloth. This way the polish lasts for weeks, and though it is a little trouble to begin with it saves time and trouble in the end, and I find it much cheaper than the enamel pastes.

MRS. JAS. SMITH.

Has any one else a pet plan for lessening what is always one of the hard parts of the house cleaning?

*Housekeepers are invited to write to the Editor of the Home Page of the "Weekly Witness," asking for suggestions; recipes will be given on request, and we will be pleased to have favorite tried recipes sent for publication in this column.

THE TULIP SPECIES.

HOW THEY DIFFER FROM GARDEN VARIETIES.

The early single and double tulips, the Cottage tulips, the Darwins, and the Rembrandts belong to the garden order of tulips. What is called the Tulip Species, and usually appears in the catalogues as "Tulipa," so-and-so belongs to the wild or natural order. The demand for the Species has been increasing rapidly, as for all the May-flowering varieties, but they are not yet grown to anything like the extent that they deserve. Even now, those who wish to form a collection of them must hunt through many a catalogue.

The Species are distinct from the garden varieties in the range of shapes and divergences. Some are small, others very large; the flowers vary from the most delicate primrose to the most gorgeous coloring. The petals vary from the close-set Praestans to the fantastic, twisted spiral or thin, tapering forms of Acuminata or Retroflexa.

Some are quite suitable for bedding, for the herbaceous border or the rockery, others for naturalizing in grass, while others, again, are best grown in pots in the cold greenhouse. It may be added that some cost very little while others are quite expensive. Some do well as Cottage tulips or Darwins and increase others are difficult and fail to give offsets. Garden tulips sooner or later "break" — that is, their colors break up into stripes; but the Species never break.

At this time of the year it will be best to plant in pots and grow in the cold greenhouse, to be brought indoors when in flower, their gorgeous coloring showing up to advantage in gaslight.

The dwarfs are most suitable for this purpose, especially Greigi, brilliant orange-scarlet with yellow and black centre, very large and handsome; the Water Lily tulip or Kaufmanniana, early, pale primrose with carmine lines; Persica, yellow and bronze; Pulchella, crimson; the Lady tulip or Clusiana, a slender blushed white with purple base; Dasystemon, one of the easiest, white with large golden centre; and Linifolia, bright red with black base and wide open flower.

The taller varieties may also be grown in pots, if staked with the wire holders such as are used for staking carnations.

Of these Mauriana, glowing scarlet with yellow base, late and striking and large; the Sun's Eye, or Oculis Solisi a very red with black centre, one of the showiest of a showy section; the vermilion Praestans; the crimson slender Didieri and its pure white relation, are the best.

Two of these varieties have a very novel feature. Praestans and Dasystemon are many flowered, three or more blooms appearing on one stem, and thus similar to the new Multiflores, brought out by a French grower, but as yet hardly known in this country. Tulipa Acuminata should be grown for its quaint form, its pointed, twist-narrow petals reminding one a little of the Hoop petticoat daffodil.

Similar in form is Retroflexa, which usually appears as a Cottage tulip, and is probably a hybrid between Acuminata and Gesneriana. The gorgeous Gesneriana varieties seem to be not far removed from some of the Species, and, especially Major, the most glittering in crimson and black, Spathulata, very intense scarlet, and Lutea, distinct for the clearness of its yellow, may be grown in the same way.

The treatment required by the Species is no different from that of other tulips; they should be potted in loam, leaf mould, and sand.

CARE OF HOUSE PLANTS.

The winter is always a difficult time for the plants in the house. Palms, aralias, ferns, and even the hardy aspidistras show signs of flagging in an unmistakable manner.

People are apt to give their plants far too much water. During these dull days the growth of all kinds of foliage plants is largely suspended; very little moisture is needed. A good rule is, never give a plant water unless a hollow sound is heard when the pot is sharply tapped with the knuckles.

The question of temperature is another matter of importance. All day long the room will be heated by the fire, but at night the apartment may become very cold, especially near to the windows. Where there is any fear of frost it is a wise precaution to cast newspapers over all the plants. Any of those which are near to the windows should be removed to corners of the room. Cold draughts should also be scrupulously avoided.

In the case of all foliage plants with large leaves, such as palms, aspidistras, indiarubber plants, etc., a weekly washing of the leaves is very helpful. For this purpose there is nothing so good as a weak solution of milk and water.

Many people are very anxious about the effect of artificial light upon their plants. Actually it is not the light which does the damage so much as the fumes. Electric light is quite harmless. Naked gas flames are deadly. With a good incandescent burner, however, there is no danger.

TREES OUT OF PLACES.

At this season it behoves all prudent planters to consider their plans for next spring, whether their grounds are measured by square yards or reckoned by acres — indeed, the smaller places require more thought than the large ones — it is all-important to look beyond the immediate effect and consider what will be the condition of the trees a few years hence, with respect not only to evergreens but to deciduous trees also. In small gardens it is quite common to find trees in their wrong place. A tree, perhaps of giant habit, is planted, while yet a tiny specimen a few feet from the house front, and while small it looks very graceful and pretty. After a few years, however, the tree grows as tall as the house, and presents a sort of halved appearance, for its branches cannot develop in the direction of the building. Such trees, besides looking deformed, shut out light and air from the windows.

Anyone not well acquainted with trees can readily learn from books the size to which the different kinds attain when full grown, and if the extent of the place is such that the fully-developed tree will be too large, they should not plant it. Places are often crowded with young trees for immediate effect, with the idea of cutting out the superfluous ones when they become too dense; but if he who planted these trees really prizes them, and has no place to which the surplus can be transplanted, he will hesitate to do away with them after watching their growth for years. While judgment suggests that it would be better, for the sake of the remainder, to cast out half in autumn, the cutting is left until spring, and in spring a ready excuse is found for deferring it to the next autumn; and so it goes on, the trees grow up as a thicket, and the beauty of the whole is marred.

UNIQUE EXHIBITION TO BE HELD IN THE SPRING

S. M.'s Club At Last Wakes Up

An emergency meeting of the Scoutmaster.' Club was not held at Prevention Headquarters, 308 Darnation Building, on Thursday, December 32nd. The meeting was called in a hurry because it was rumored that a committee to arrange for a Scout Exhibition in the Arena next spring had actually been appointed, and also that the Official Outfooters' Committee were ready to make a report.

ASTOUNDING NEWS.

The astounding news was spread by special messengers mounted on fleet water-wagons and puncheons, and soon streams of S. M.'s and A. S. M.'s were to be seen pouring down the lanes and back alleys in the direction of the Darnation Building. The elevator boy in the latter structure was so overcome by having to make three trips in succession from the ground floor to the top storey that he dropped his car through the concrete floor of the basement, and first aid had to be rendered by the highly trained officers of the I'm-First Troop, winners of the New Patent Trophy.

The Prevention Headquarters office was crowded to the doors. The excitement was so great that even the office clock, that has not ticked a tick since last spring, started up feverishly of its own accord, and the Loose-Stone Cup on the table quivered with expectancy. An ambulance party was in constant demand administering sedatives and reading extracts from last week's Page to induce natural sleep.

S. M. WOOLLEN.

Promptly at 8 p. m. the chair was taken by the worthy President, S. M. Woollen. Where it would have been taken to could not be learned, as on objection by the Prevention Scratchitary it was returned to its place. The preliminary business of the meeting was railroaded through in record time, and at last, amid tense excitement, while men held each other's breath, the President chokingly called for the report of the Exhibition Committee.

Amid thunders of deafening applause, up rose the noble form of S. M. Ask-her. In his excitement he had twisted his collar around until it almost buttoned in front, and his glasses sparkled with beads of respiration (artificial). In a voice trembling with emotion he thus began:

"I am sure, Mr. Chairman, that we all of us, ah, feel our responsibility, ah, to the general public, and will do all in our power, ah, to make a success out of whatever exhibition is held."

S. M. DOORMAN.

Up sprang S. M. Doorman waving a Scotch tartan to attract the President's attention, and interrupted with these words:

"Mr Chairman, I protest against the business being railroaded through in this way. In the days of the old Montreal Committee we took no one's support for granted and I cannot help feeling that the Scout movement is slipping downhill if we do not secure an expression of opinion from everyone present on the point the speaker has brought up before proceding further."

The President looked over his glasses, smiled amiably, and remarked:

"S. M. Lemon has the floor."

S. M. Lemon accepted the floor with a low bow and made as though to put it in his pocket, but, thinking better of it, he replaced it, and, gracefully leaning his entire length at an angle of 40 degrees over the back of the chair in front of him, thus delivered himself:

"Mr. Chairman, I never agree with what anyone says just on principle. I know in our Troop we never proceed with anything unless we get everyone's support, and if anyone won't give his support to what is proposed, why, we don't let him wear the red and white any longer, and that's all there is about it."

A dead silence followed this astounding statement, broken by S. M. Tom-thumb, who put his left hand argumentatively in his trousers' pocket, squared his shoulders, and said:

"It seems to me, Mr. President, that the verbose statements of the preceding oratorical effort have no immediate or ultimate bearing on the point at issue. I must protest very strongly against the use of the word 'exhibition' in this connection, and beg to offer the alternative proposition of employing the term 'exposition' in all our discourses on this topic."

THE SCRATCHITARY.

After this speaker had finished folding himself up into his chair at the conclusions of his remarks, the Prevention Scratchitary ceased stroking his eyebrow and rose leisurely.

"Mr. Chairman, I wish to speak as a Scoutplaster, not as Scratchitary. The only way to find out the general opinion as to the point raised by the last speaker is to have everyone write their views in to this office. We shall receive such letters up to 2.48 p. m. next Tuesday, but will not consider any reaching the office after that time."

S. M. ALL-IN.

The President looked long and hard at the papers before him, and asked if there was any further discussion of this question. S. M All-in pulled himself to his feet, accompanied by the subdued applause of his A. S. M.'s.

"Mr. Chairman, I beg to propose a feed for the officers when this question can be further discussed."

In the midst of the confusion following this proposal a voice was heard crying, 'Leave it over to the next meeting." Almost as if from force of habit, this was agreed to, and the meeting adjourned. As the members left the office someone called out, "Where's the report from the Official Outfooters Committee?" but he was ejected in time to prevent bloodshed.

After leaving the meeting your reporter approached S. M. Ask-her concerning what was contained in the committee's report regarding the Exhibition. S M. Ask-her explained that he thought he had the report in writing somewhere, and would send it to the editors of the Page. We hope to publish it in full next week.

PRIZES FOR EVERY WEEK.

All drawings reaching us between Tuesday and Tuesday will be judged together, three prizes will be awarded, and Honorable Mention will be given the next seven.

Each of you, when sending in a drawing, may write the names of two articles chosen from the list of prizes given below, on the back, and if the drawing wins a prize, we will send one of the two chosen.

Write your name (age, if under 16), and address, clearly on your drawing, and forward it to The Competition Editor, "Weekly Witness," Montreal.

LIST OF PRIZES.

Leather collar bag; pocket tool case (tools enclosed in handle); pocket knife, pencil case, fountain pen, book, scout game, paint box, pocket purse, cuff links, "Witness" watch fob, enamel brooch or pin.

INDOOR GAMES.

"RABBIT'S NEST."

Two Scouts are chosen from the troop, one to be the fox and the other the rabbit. The rest of the troop is then numbered off in threes, and the groups of threes are scattered about the room. In each group numbers two and three stand facing each other with their hands stretched out to each other's shoulders, and number one stands between them inside their arms. Each of these groups represents a "nest," and number one of each group is the rabbit safe in the nest.

At a signal the fox starts chasing the rabbit who was chosen to begin with, and if he can touch him he becomes the rabbit and is given a fair start before being chased. When the rabbit wishes to be relieved, however, he can dodge into any of the "nests" in the room, when the rabbit already in that nest must leave it and be chased.

After all the rabbits have a good chance at the chase, all number ones change places with number twos, who then become rabbits. Later on number threes are given their chance in the same way.

If the troop is so large that it makes too many nests for the size of the room to have them divided off into threes, they can be numbered off in fours, and each group consist of four instead of three.

RELAY OBSTACLE RACE.

Even in a small room an obstacle race can be run off, and it creates more interest if it is made a relay race by patrols. The more insignificant and trickier the stunts are that must be done, the more fun it is to watch the race, and the more exciting it is made. The following are suggestions for stunts:—

1. Open and shut an umbrella.
2. Open a book at page 147 and lay it on a table.
3. Crawl under a table.
4. Run zig-zag through a line of chairs placed at intervals.
5. Run around a table twice in the same direction.
6. Crawl backwards on hands and knees.

A series of stunts such as the above is arranged to be done in a certain order. One team is tried out at a time, and the total length of time taken for all the members to do the stunts is noted. The team doing it in the shortest time wins. A neckerchief makes a good article to be passed from the Scout who is finishing to the next member of his team who is to start.

A GREAT STUNT.

The work in the First Aid to the Injured learned by the Ambulance team of the 16th Troop, who won the Paton Cup competition, stood them in good stead when it was given a practical and unexpected test on Saturday, Dec. 27th.

About 9 o'clock in the evening a party of the Scouts were tobogganning on the slope in Fletcher's Field. An accident occurred when a toboggan ran into a sled on which a boy of about 12 years of age was sliding, and when the flurry of snow cleared away, the boy was seen to be lying helpless where he had been thrown.

The party of Scouts was luckily near at the time and at once took charge. It was found that the boy's leg was broken. One of the party was immediately sent for splints to a near-by grocery store, while the others made the patient comfortable. The messenger returned with some slats from an old fruit box, and the leg was extended and bandaged up in true Scout style.

The ambulance from the Royal Victoria Hospital arrived on the scene shortly after the bandaging had been completed. After examining the wark that the Scouts had done, the doctor in charge pronounced it quite satisfactory, and without further treatment of the patient took him off to the hospital.

The Scouts sent one of their number in the ambulance with the boy, to be of any service possible on the way to the hospital, while some of the others went to his home to carry the news of the accident to his family.

The Scouts who were privileged to help on this occasion were S.M. Preston, A.S.M. Reid, P.L. McLoughlin (captain of the ambulance team), Second Hardiman, and Scout Gurr. Q.M. Corner, of the 9th, also assisted. Their presence undoubtedly prevented serious inury being done the patient, as the bystanders were on the point of carrying the boy to a near-by store, which would, of course, have complicated the fracture.

The victim of the accident lives at 1771a Hutchison street, and behaved most gamely all through his ordeal. He asked the Scout who accompanied him to the hospital to keep in touch with him while he is there, and was very grateful for the assistance rendered him.

We may well be proud of these Scouts who were so well prepared to do their duty and to help in this crisis. If they had followed all the advice given them by the crowd while they were fixing up the leg the patient would have been in a wonderful condition when they finished. This probably is the first accident of a serious nature in which our Scouts have been privileged to put their First Aid knowledge into practice. It undoubtedly will not be the last. Who will be on deck next time?

THE OWL

JOTTINGS.

Now that we have all finished with turkey hot, turkey cold, turkey fried, turkey stew, rissoles, hash, in short finished with the poor bird (and I can surely sympathize with him), we should settle down to really Scout.

Some one asked the Owl the other day "how to do a good turn."

He was some Scout, but nevertheless willing to learn, so I told him to show this pig to another Scout who was not buying it, in short to do what every Scout should do, "Catch your pal."

The idea of Mr. Personal suggesting that I had an "ice cream orgy!" No sir, a few mice or even a small piece of turkey are more in an owl's line.'

I understand that one Commissioner is going to hold an inspection of his district shortly, when he will closely examine Scouts on their badges.

Won't there be a rush for Scout Tests when the date is announced!

The method adopted by the examining committee of the Hugh Paton competition is the best "yours truly" has ever seen for any Scout competition.

An especially good stunt was the sending to each competitor the marks he obtained in each question and so enabling him to see where he was weak.

This method might also be adopted by the Royal Life Saving Society for the Sir Edward Clouston Cup and also by the judges for the Burland Shooting Shield.

After all the cups are only intended as a means to an end.

At the next Scoutmasters meeting gentlemen will only be allowed to speak once to a question.

I can heartily sympathize with some of our orators, but they must remember that we all cannot afford 10 cents car fare only to form an audience.

The splendid piece of Ambulance work carried out by Mr. Preston and his boys of the 16th deserves the congratulations of all Scouts in the city.

Who is responsible for the rumor that our exhibition committee owing, to good resolutions taken on Thursday, is now workl - overtime?

THE OWL.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S GREETING TO BOY SCOUTS.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught sent the following telegram from Ottawa to Colonel J. H. Burland, Commissioner of the Boy Scouts for the Province:—

"As Chief Scout, I cordially wish the happiest and most useful of New Years to all Boy Scouts, and a substantial increase in the numbers and efficiency of the Association." — Arthur.

The following reply was sent to the Duke of Connaught:— The Commissioner of Boy Scouts for the Province of Quebec thanks the Chief Scout for cordial message and kind New Year's wishes, which, on behalf of Boy Scouts of Province and on his own behalf, are heartily and loyally reciprocated.—Jeffrey H. Burland, Colonel.

PERSONALS.

A lieutmaster's warrant has been received for the Rev. R. Halley Trill, of Cowansville. Mr. Trill was engaged in scout work in the States before coming to Canada, and although only starting the Cowansville Troop during the summer, he reported twenty-six Scouts at the time the census was taken.

The 39th and 16th Troops are meeting together just now. Both these Troops are without club-rooms, but are holding together in the true Scout way until they can secure accommodation. Hockey will engage their energies during the winter, while patrol meetings will look after the Scout practices.

The Editorial Staff of this page now consists of the following:—

S. M. Allen.
S. M. Lyman.
S. M. Roch.
A. S. M. MacKay.
P. L. Miller (arist)
Provincial Secretary

While these gentlemen are anxious to contribute their share, they cannot run the page all by themselves, and contributions should be coming in from others. So many departments are being run that there must be subjects to interest everyone. Write in your ideas on any line you wish. Please help the poor

The 31st (4th Westmount) who discontinued Scouting work this fall have started up again, and are going strong. A large number of the old Scouts returned, and new recruits have been added. S. M. Simpson is again at the helm, and their headquarters in the Upper Level Fire Station are again being used

Two Scout Troops made themselves useful on New Year's morning in connection with the Sunday School rallies. The 44th (St. Giles) took charge of saluting the flag at the Presbyterian rally in Erskine Church, and the 46th (Crystal Springs) did the same at the Congregational rally in Calvary Church.

Several of the Troops seem to be keeping themselves in the background. We will not mention names, but we hope there is no sign of dying out because we don't hear of them.

S. M. Allen spent a few days in Toronto at the end of last week.

THE CHRISTMAS STAR AWARDS.

Many and various were the methods of making a five-pointed star sent in by our Scout page readers. Some were evidently the result of a knowledge of geometry, others of instruction by practical teachers, while still others were worked out with patient ingenuity by the boy or girl himself. Many were admirably done, though the cleanness of the description varied as did also the neatness of cutting out and making diagrams.

First prizes—an Ensign camera, won by Roderick W. Grant.

Second prize—Fountain pen, Dorothy Hatfield.

Third prize—Metal chessboard puzzle, Blanche MacDonald.

Honorable mention was awarded to the following:—Eva M. Dill, Aylmer W. Boulter, T. R. MacEachery, Wm. G. Guy, George Lyon Parsons, Della Pling and Norman Gray.

I have had a conundrum propounded to me as to the relation between a good turn and the knot in the scout's tie. My idea was, and is that the scout should, in the morning, tie an extra knot in his necktie, or leave his necktie hanging outside his waistcoat until he had done his good turn for that day, when he could resume the ordinary fashion of wearing his tie inside his waistcoat or with only a single knot in it. Through stupid wording on my part some confused impressions on the subject got abroad: but I don't think it mattered much—the good turns were done all the same —Sir Baden-Powell.

A HUNTER HUNTED.

(By FRANK HOUGHTON, in the "Youth's Companion.")

Dick Annesley and I were camped at the foot of Moyie Lake in the Selkirk Mountains, beside the trail which leads from Fort Steele, British Columbia, to Bonners Ferry, Idaho. We called ourselves, and legally were, licensed miners; but Dick spent most of his time on the broad of his back, and I devoted most of mine to the hunting of blue grouse and black-tailed deer.

One morning I buckled on a cartridge belt, took my Winchester and struck off through the woods to the foot-hills. They rose very steep for about six hundred feet to a level plateau, where, after a weary climb, I seated myself for a moment's breathing space.

The snow-capped mountain looked as far away as ever, but for the next two hours the ascent was more gradual and the walking better. Still marching upward toward the snow, I entered a dismal belt of dark green spruce. Here, beneath a great overhanging root, I found the resting-place of a grizzly bear—a big one, judging by the size of the footprints. As I contemplated them and took into consideration the size of my rifle, I longed for Dick and the camp-fire.

The day, which in the early morning had been clear, was now clouded, and a raw, northeasterly wind carrying a sleety rain stirred mournfully the branches of the spruce tops. I was glad to emerge on the open mountain side again and begin the final ascent. At last, after crossing a canon, I reached the mountain top, which was covered several feet deep with snow, and commanded a magnificent view of the surrounding country.

Two thousand feet below me lay Moyie Lake. To the northeast lay the rugged piles of the Rockies beyond the parklike valley of the Kootenai: to the south and west the wild and broken country of the Goat River; to the north, peak towering above peak in never-ending winter, lay the awful ranges of the Selkirks.

The snow was hard enough to bear me, and crossing it, I found the fresh tracks of two caribou. Their trail led from one point of rock to another, where the gales had blown the snow away and almost exposed the tempting lichen. At these places they had stopped to feed, and had scraped the rock bare with their sharp hoofs.

I surmised that they were not more than a few hundred yards distant, and at once determined to hunt them. By way of preparation I ate my bannock and bacon, and then I noticed with some uneasiness the appearance of the sky. A heavy bank of black cloud was drifting down from the northeast, obscuring peak after peak. The sleet was rapidly changing to snow, the wind had increased, and struck through my damp clothes.

I had gone hardly a quarter of a mile when the storm burst over me in blinding snow and a half-gale of wind. In five minutes the tracks I was following were completely obliterated, and could see but a few yards before me.

Now I wished to return to camp as quickly as possible. I started at a brisk walk to where I imagined it to be. If my course was correct, half an hour should bring me to the slope which I ascended in the morning.

On my way I crossed some broken ground which I did not remember to have seen while coming, but supposing I had not noticed it in the keen interest of the hunt, I proceeded without misgiving until I reached a slope which I believed to be the one I had climbed early in the day. Down I went rapidly, half-sliding, half-walking. On the heights my clothing had been an insufficient protection against a northeast snowstorm, but my quick course down hill was putting me into a glow. Suddenly I was brought to an alarming halt by a dark object some thirty yards distant. I stopped and cocked my rifle. With a queer, rasping snarl, the thing raised like a great, evil-looking phantom. In the swirl of snow it stood revealed--a big and ugly grizzly. And I was on a bare mountain side, armed with a light calibre rifle!

For the space of ten seconds we stood facing each other, the grizzly moving its head slowly from side to side, and frequently uttering that queer, blood-curdling snarl which ended in a sort of querulous whine. Then it dropped to its fore-legs and slowly advanced.

I had only three cartridges in my rifle, and I knew that six would not kill the animal unless by extraordinary luck. Drawing several more from my belt, I hastily attempted to push them into the magazine. The first one jammed, and then the full horror of my position came upon me. They were too big for my rifle; they were Dick's! I had carelessly taken his belt in mistake for my own.

To run was hopeless--there was not a tree in sight. I dropped on one knee, and resting my elbow on it for additional steadiness, waited.

There was a little hummock of snow within thirty feet of me, and to that I determined to allow the bear to advance before I fired. When within a few yards of it the grizzly stopped, reared again, and contemplated me evidently somewhat puzzled by my behavior.

"If you will let me alone," I said, in a voice that did not seem at all like my own, "I'll let you alone."

The brute dropped to its fore-legs again, and, apparently not liking my appearance, moved off to the right. Keeping at about the same distance, it made a complete circuit about me, and as it did so I moved around with it. Then it advanced again a few feet.

Just as I was preparing to fire, it stopped, lifted its cruel, pointed snout in the air, gave a curious whistling scream, turned and walked deliberately away. I watched it without moving till the driving snow hid it from my sight. Then, with intense relief, I uncocked my rifle and rose to my feet.

Once more I started for camp, and continue at a brisk pace for twenty minutes or so, until I reached a flat below the snow line covered with stunted dead spruce. On reaching the farther side of this flat I found the ground to be rising precipitously in my course. This could mean only one thing--I had been walking in a wrong direction and was lost.

Up to that moment my proceedings had been rash, but now I determined to act wisely for once, and accordingly made up my mind to camp where I was, rather than run the risk of going still further astray. Near at hand I discovered a clump of green spruce scrub at the foot of a big rock. In front was a ridge of ground which effectually screened me from the wind. Here I resolved to stay.

The thought of a night alone in the mountains alarmed me little. I had come safely through such nights before. But I expected to be both sleepless and uncomfortable. Remembering the grizzly, I determined to collect a good supply of wood, and in this work I spent the remaining two hours of daylight. Finally I gathered some armfuls of spruce boughs for my bed, lighted my fire, and in a short time had a blue grouse that I had killed earlier in the day roasting before it.

By the time my supper was finished the snow had ceased to fall. Directly overhead was a patch of blue, with one star twinkling frostily. Gradually the blue widened, and by ten o'clock, as near as I could guess, the sky was clear.

As I was seated with my back propped against the root of a fallen tree in front of the fire, its warm glow, together with the fatigue of my walk, began to tell upon me. My head nodded forward on my chest, and I fell into a sound and dreamless sleep.

How long I slept I do not know, but I awoke with a feeling of nervousness.

The night was calm and exquisitely beautiful. The snow-capped summit I had crossed during the day gleamed like silver in the soft moonlight. Apparently there was nothing to account for my nervous dread.

Then I turned and glanced at the top of the ridge. There, in that white wonder of moonlight, clearly silhouetted against the midnight sky, stood the grizzly, staring down at me.

I shouted in hope of scaring it, but it remained motionless. I picked up a lighted stick, whirled it round in the air and threw it toward the bear. The effect was so alarming that I hastily caught up my rifle and prepared for the worse, for the great brute began slowly to descend the ridge at a loose, shambling walk.

When within twenty yards or so of my fire it turned, as it had done on the preceding afternoon, and circled round it. Then, climbing once more to the summit of the ridge, it deliberately lay down.

Fortunately I had enough wood to keep up a good fire, and as the moon was on the wane, I would have the benefit of its light till the sun rose. Never can I forget that night—how that grim sentinel kept watch on the ridge-top; how at every movement of mine, it would raise its head, the better to observe my actions.

Too fast my fuel began to decrease, and when but a dozen sticks remained the moon began to pale. Next a long, narrow shaft of light illumined the eastern sky, gradually deepening and widening. I piled the remaining sticks upon the fire, stirred it up for the last time, seated myself, with my rifle resting across my knees, and waited for what might come.

Just as the last sticks burned away, the glorious sun arose in a filmy vapor. On a fallen log a red squirrel leaped, and, catching sght of me, fled away shrieking. Then silently the cruel monster on the ridge arose, stretched itself, and with a horrid snarl, came down the slope toward me.

There was a log smoking a little in front of me. I pushed it aside with the toe of my moccasin, lest it might interfere with my sight.

At the foot of the slope the grizzly paused and turned a little to avoid a root, thus exposing its left side. It was my opportunity. With my elbows resting on my knees I took careful aim, a little behind the shoulder, and fired.

With a muffled growl the bear rose, beating the air with its forefeet. Then it fell across the root with its back and roled competey over twice. Rising, it tore up the moss with its fore paws, screamed, bit the empty air, and came at me again.

When it had advanced ten feet or so, it reared up on its hind legs. I fired a second time, and over it rolled again, only, however, to rise instantly and charge more furiously.

Now I had but one cartridge left, and I determined not to use it till the brute was upon me. So I rose to my feet and waited for the end. My lips and mouth grew dry as dust; but fortunately in that supreme moment my hand was steady and my eye clear.

When within ten feet of me, and just as I was raising my rifle for the last time, the bear suddenly stopped, wavered a minute, sank down upon its side with a deep, sobbing moan, and straightening its great limbs, lay still.

Then a queer, weak feeling came over me. I sniffed the morning air with thankfulness, and the sunlight filled my heart.

With the sun to guide me I rectified my course, and staggered into camp about eleven o'clock, under the great weight of the bear skin. Dick, as usual, lay prone upon his back, a placid expression on his face sleeping the sleep of the unemployed. I awakened him with a gentle kick and told him my story.

"Then it was the first shot that really did the business?" he said.

"Yes," I replied, "it went clean through its heart."

SHE FOUND THE THIEF.

Last year, a lady who was very fond of flowers had planted some seeds in a certain part of her garden, and had put little sticks into the ground above them, with tiny slips of paper fastened to them, telling the names of the flowers that were to come up there.

To her surprise, these little slips of paper began to disappear—two one day, three the next, and so on.

"Well," she thought, "I never imagined anyone would take the trouble to steal those: and, if they did, I should have thought they would have taken them all—not one or two here and there!"

For a long time she could not find out who was the thief, and then one day, as she stood by a window overlooking the garden, she saw a blackbird coming hopping along. He seized one of the little tickets, and pulled and tugged at it, but it wouldn't come!

So he passed on to the next, and at last pulled it off and flew away with it. Presently he came back and did the same thing again; and later on the lady found out why he had helped himself to her carefully prepared little slips! What do you think he was doing with them? Why, carrying them to a tree near by, and using them to help in building his nest there!

TRIANGLE PUZZLE AWARDS.

First Prize in the older class won by H. M. Campbell, who has chosen a knife.

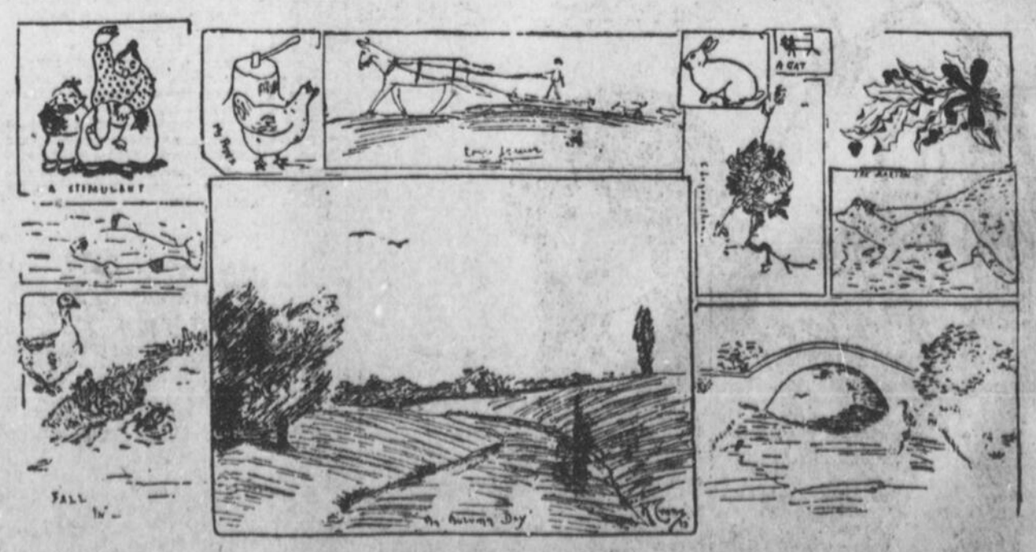
Second Prize won by Ellen M. Nicoll, who gets a drawing set, with colored crayons, etc.

First Prize for those twelve and under goes to Cecil Edington, who also wants a knife.

Second Prize to Mary Lammie, who has chosen a weaving set.

Special mention by the Judges for all the following: Kenneth Crowe, W. Harding Smith, Vernon Bailey, Marjorie Gould Robertson, Blanche MacDougall, Allister Falconer, Glen Elder, Lillian A. Wathen, Earle Buckley, Roy McMillan, Roy Stevenson, Elizabeth McKenzie, Violet Lane, Stirling Brown, Murdo D. A MacInnis, Dorothy Schrag, Arthur McKinley, Verna A. Smith, Elsie Ella Paige and Marie McKenna.

The triangles were better work, taking them all together, than were the squares, but there are still a great many who spoil theirs by using too much mucilage or mucilage so weak that their pieces come off in the mail. Use stiff paste, made of ordinary starch and boiling water, or a good flour paste, and be sure it is quite dry before you fold up your puzzle or put it in an envelope.



DRAWING AWARDS.

Our first prize this week has been won by a new member, Willie Feather, with his drawing entitled "Fall In," and he has chosen a leather collar bag.

The second prize goes to Kenneth Crowe, for his sketch of "An Autumn Day." We are getting familiar with his work, and it is good. His choice this time is a Scout's game.

Third prize is won by Martin McDonald, whose "Quiet River" study shows its worth in the reduction. The little birds and small details are more or less lost, and we would advise bolder stronger drawing and the use of black ink, so that there need be no re-drawing.

Honorable Mention goes to "Roye Driver," by Bruce Mason; "A Stimulant," by C. A. Lyndon; "Chrysanthemums," by Jack Collier; "The Martin," by Geo. E. Cripps; "Holly," by Jessie M. Clark; "My Peggy," by Eva A. Hatfield, and "The Pet Rabbit," by Maggie Sallans.

BOYS! ATTENTION!

Pocket Money Free.

Send no money; but, if you know of no one selling the "Canadian Pictorial" in your vicinity, send us your name, age and address on a post card, say where you saw this announcement, and we will send you free three copies of the latest issue of the beautiful "Canadian Pictorial." You can easily sell these to your friends at ten cents each. The money will be yours to do what you like with. But when you find how easily you can sell the "Pictorial," we think you will at once want to sell more and make money at the rate of 100% per month, or valuable premiums if you prefer them. Address FRED BOYCE, Manager Boys' Sales Dept., The Pictorial Publishing Co., Witness Block, Montreal.

....Contributions for this page should be sent to Scout Editor, Canadian Boy Scouts, Coronation Building, 121 Bishop street.

THE SOCIALIST IDEAL.

What Anatole France Says It Is.

M. Anatol France, in defining the Socialist ideal before the Fabian Society in London, said: "When we on the Continent struggle against this or that group of men, it must not be imagined, as some of your comrades are inclined to do, that it is a struggle against persons which is being fought; it is a fight for an idea. In England many people believe that the political party which caused the re-establishment in France of the three years' service had national safety only in view, but we well know that the return to the three years military service is brought about in France by considerations of a social character much more than by ideas of defence against foreign nations; it forms a first attempt at retrograde organization of society; it is directed against the French proletariat, at least as much as against possible invaders; it is aimed as much at our 'General Labor Confederation' as at the gap affording military passage in the Vosges. If any of these reactionary ministers and clerical deputies, those men of business, who at present conduct the affairs of our country, had had peril from beyond the Rhine in view, if they had been really concerned for national defence, they would have proposed anything rather than a return to professional armies, the inadequacy of which is well known. They would have appealed to the living force of democracy; they would have created an armed nation, the great resource and the only one of a free country. But such was not the concern of our masters. They only wished to militarize the country, to render it easier of government. On the other hand, we English, German and French Socialists have together with a common ideal, a common will, and that is peace. That there exists between France and Germany a sentimental animosity, and that between Germany and England there is an economic rivalry we do not deny; but what we deny is that there exists between these three great nations any fundamental and irreconcilable antagonism."

DELTA OF THE NILE.

A Fine Future Predicted For It

There appears to be no doubt that a brilliant future will be insured to the Delta of the Nile as soon as the drainage works now in progress are completed. The object of these works in Western Behra and Central Gharbia is to relieve the present water-logged condition of the cultivated area and to reclaim a portion of what is known as the lakes district. The total area that will be affected is just under one million acres, and about 130,000 acres will be reclaimed, i. e., the whole of Lake Mareotis and part of Lake Borollos. Operations were started early in 1912, and already by the following autumn a certain area of land in Central Gharbia had become available for cultivation. As an experiment a portion of this land was distributed in five-feddan lots to landless fellahin on exceedingly easy terms. This distribution of land took place on November 6 last year. Within twelve months a wonderful transformation has been brought about. The land in question was marshy, uneven, and so salty that even the most sanguine had doubts as to whether the tenants would be able to make their holdings fit for cultivation before November 1st, 1915. But recently, when a distinguished party of officials and notable landowners journeyed to Biala, they found that this desolate and barren area had been turned into one large rice field, producing rice in quality and in yield per feddan far superior to any grown by the most experienced rice growers in other parts of the country.

BIG LIGNITE DEPOSITS IN NORTH DAKOTA FIELD

Thirteen Billion Tons of Fuel Now in Sight---Lignite as a Household Fuel Satisfactory Only When Properly Handled by Persons Familiar With Its Use.

The great deposits of lignite underlying what is known as the Williston lignite field in North Dakota form the subject of a report by Frank A. Herald, recently issued by the United States Geological Survey. Several mines are in operation in this field, and one of the plants using the lignite is unique—that of the United States Reclamation Service—in that it burns the lignite at the mines for the generation of electricity that is conveyed over cable lines to Buford, where electrically operated pumps are located.

These pumps lift water from Missouri River to the canals of an extensive irrigation system, which waters a large section of the Missouri River valley. The plant, including the mine, is in operation during the irrigation season only, but it furnishes the basis of an important industry. Lignite seems well adapted to this work, and can be cheaply mined. It is hauled in pit cars from the mine to a small crusher above bunkers, which empty into the engine room. Some of the furnaces are fed by hand, but others are stoked automatically; the fuel is handled well either way.

Lignite as Fuel.

The Williston lignite is used chiefly, however, as household fuel, but also to some extent under stationary boilers. As a domestic fuel it is satisfactory when properly used, but the novice generally meets perplexing difficulties, and is likely to underestimate its value The most satisfactory results are obtained in ordinary cooking or heating stoves when the firebox is well filled with lignite that has been broken into small chunks and dried.

Lignite has been thoroughly tested under power-plantboilers and found to be satisfactory when properly handled. Systematic tests were made at the Reclamation Service power plant in October, 1908, to determine the efficiency of the fuel and to learn the best methods of firing. These tests showed that the lignite is satisfactory for making steam when boilers and fireboxes are properly constructed and the fires are correctly fed and controlled. The results of these tests are set forth in Bulletin 2 of the Bureau of Mines.

Great Possibilities.

Great possibilities exist in the conversion of lignite into producer gas. Though producer-gas plants are numerous in Europe and are becoming common in this country, they are not yet wholly beyond the experimental stage. They have, however, been perfected sufficiently to prove their superiority to many points to ordinary steam boilers.

A moderate estimate places the tonnage of the Williston field at about 13 billion tons of lignite, the basis of the estimate including only such seams or beds as are greater than 25 inches in thickness and which are found at a depth of less than 500 feet.

THE NEW FRENCH PREMIER

A Striking Personality.

Writing of the new French Premier, the Paris correspondent of London "Truth" says "M. Gaston Doumergue sat for Nimes in the Chamber, and is now Senator for the Gard. He has always had a Huguenot constituency, and is himself of their way of thinking. Most French Protestants of any position have acquired part of their education in Switzerland, Germany and England, and these countries have contributed to the making of the present race, who are remarkable in the Gard for fire held in reserve and steady purpose in following any course of life in which they have embarked. These are characteristics of M. Doumergue, who will not be like his predecessor, M. Barthou, a Mr. Facing-both-ways, after the manner of Henry of Navarre, his Bearnais countryman. The new Premier will not be insensible as Foreign Minister to the burst of good feeling which he Zahern incidents called out in Germany. There will b no Vatican leanings or anti-Italianism in his handling of that department. He will keep honestly I am satisfied, the promises he has made in his ministerial programme. He has a plain, warm style. He speaks and writes in the savory French of the south.

"M. Doumergue is anything but commonplace, without being exactly uncommon. Vulgarity is generally the former; it is nearly always flat and lacking in spirit. M. Doumergue is of a sturdy build, mind and temper, and good-humored. One finds in him a likeness to the cheery vine farmers of the Senate, and seems to be so with the Republican majority in the Chamber. He has yet to conquer the Elysee."

FROM "CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN."

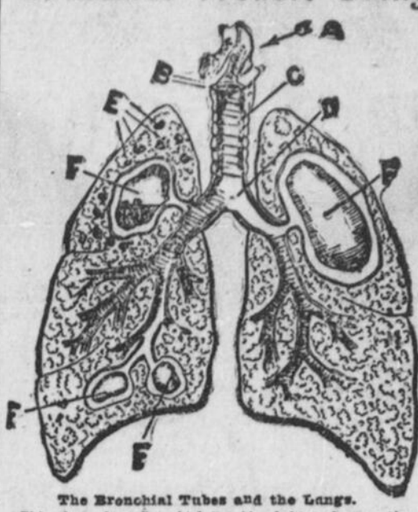
What the Editor of the "Christian Guardian" says of the "Witness" publications, will interest our readers and if marked and sent to another would help to get a new subscriber:—

"The "Weekly Witness" of Montreal, is still doing its efficient work as a newspaper of high ideals, and its editorials are still as reliable and vigorous as ever. Mr. Dougall also continues the publication of "World Wide," and the "Canadian Pictorial," both unique efforts in Canadian magazine issues. "World Wide" is a choice weekly selection of articles and cartoons reproduced from leading Journals and Reviews reflecting the current thought of the old and new world. To the busy man who wishes to keep in touch with the world's great events "World Wide" is invaluable. Trained experts select for him the really best articles of the week from the world's best publications. Almost every article you wish to keep or send to a friend.

The "Canadian Pictorial" is an elegant magazine, which delights the eye while it instructs the mind concerning the picturesque doings of an interesting and highly entertaining world. Each issue is literally crowded with the highest quality of photogravures. It's a "love at sight" publication and it has departmental features of great interest to the young woman and the home-maker."

COUGHS THAT KILL

Bronchial Trouble Brings Consumption



The Bronchial Tubes and the Lungs.

This shows how Bronchial Trouble brings Consumption. A, epiglottis. B, vocal cords. C, windpipe. D, bronchial tubes, inflammation in which is a terribly dangerous thing. E, ulcers in lungs. F, cavities formed by ulcers eating into lung tissues,—the result of unchecked bronchial trouble.

If you have a bronchial cough, start to cure it NOW. Don't neglect it any longer. Be warned in time. Bronchial trouble is almost Consumption. Unless you check it, it's more than likely to become Consumption. It's a terribly deceptive—terribly dangerous ailment, for all it seems nothing but an irritating cough. That tickling in your throat; that persistent,annoying hacking; that frequent raising of phlegm—may mean serious inflammation in your bronchial tubes. They lead directly to the lungs. If your bronchial trouble goes on, the germs may enter the lungs. After that—it's too late.

Don't be deceived by the idea 'twill "wear off." Don't be deluded by patent medicine advertisements. Don't be discouraged by people who tell you a bronchial cough is incurable. A trouble so deep-seated—so little understood, can be cured best by a specialist—by one who has the thorough knowledge—the tremendous experience, gained in treating thousands of such cases.

Let me cure your bronchial cough. I have cured countless cases—serious ones where all other treatments had failed. Reader, are you sceptical? Write at once and learn what I can do for you. For twenty-five years I 've been studying, doctoring, and CURING bronchial trouble. My method is different from all others. It's founded on my own scientific discoveries. I've spent a lifetime in perfecting it. 'Twill cost you nothing to find out about it. I will gladly give you

Following are some of the Common Symptoms of Bronchial Trouble.

Do you raise phlegm?
Is your voice hoarse?
Do you cough at night?
Do you take cold easily?
Do you get all stuffed up?
Do you have a hacking cough?
Do you have pain in the chest?
Is it hard to breathe sometimes?
Is it hard to get your throat clear?
Do you sometimes cough until you gag?
Do you spit up phlegm in the morning?
Does your cough seem to wear you out?
Are you worse in spells of damp weather?
Is there a rasped feeling in the throat?
Do you cough at times till you almost choke?
Is there a tickling deep down in your throat?

Answer the questions, yes or no, write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines,cut out and send to Health Specialist Sproule, 286 Trade Building, Boston. He will give you, absolutely free, reliable advice in regard to the cure of your trouble.

NAME .. ..

ADDRESS .. ..

.. ..

To those who think that a fortune would not make fools of them, I dedicate this story of a family that thought likewise, but failed to prove it.

MISS MYSTERY

By ETTA ANTHONY BAKER

Copyright 1913, by LITTLE, BROWN AND COMPANY.

Published by Special Arrangement.

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS

We are introduced to the home of the Porter family in St. George, a suburb of New York. A meeting of the Women's Philanthropic Association, of which Mrs. Porter is president, is interrupted by mysterious sounds, and a young girl is discovered unconscious in one of the bedrooms. When she recovers consciousness, she does not appear to remember her identity, having received a blow on the head, apparently from a falling brick. Dr. Guthrie tells Marjory Chamberlin, a friend of the Porters, that he is doubtful whether the injured girl's memory will return. Winthrop Porter, the eldest son, becomes engaged to Marjory. There is no clue to "Miss Mystery's" identity, and efforts to trace her past fail. Winthrop takes a great interest in the stranger, and Marjory, believing he has transferred his affection, breaks off the engagement, and returns his ring. He throws it into the garden, where it is found by his young brother Chester, who entrusts it to "Miss Mystery" for safety. Marjory Chamberlin visits Mrs. Porter, who asks her to fetch a collar from "Miss Mystery's" room.

CHAPTER VI.—Continued.

"No! Any one will do. If there's none on the dresser, look in the large yellow box in her top drawer. And hurry, dear! She may get home any minute. I'll keep her here if she comes before you find it."

Seeing no collar of any kind on the dresser, Marjory followed Mrs. Porter's directions and pulled open the upper drawer. In the top of the box she sought lay a number of belts and a ribbon or two, but beneath them protruded the end of an Irish crochet stock. Sweeping the other things lightly aside to secure it, she exposed to view a small package wrapped in dark green glazed paper. Tiny though it was, it flaunted itself mockingly before her eyes. Instinctively she made a motion to seize it, but memory asserted itself; she restrained the impulse, and with an inarticulate murmur, stood gazing down upon it with quivering lips and tear-filled eyes, so engrossed that she failed to hear the light step that sounded behind her. She started in dismay when Mystery herself stood beside her.

"I — I'm hunting for a — for something Mrs. Porter wants," she murmured in hurried explanation, realizing that to the unprejudiced observer her action must look like prying.

Mystery's face flushed with embarrassment. She hurriedly covered the package and closed the drawer.

"That's not necessary," Marjory reminded her coldly. "I've already seen it."

"I'm so sorry!" Her voice was full of genuine regret. "He asked me — I promised—"

"You needn't be afraid, nor he, either," Marjory assured her loftily. "It is of no possible interest to me, you know. I won't speak of it to any one. Did he ask you not to —"

"He asked me not to show it to any one until he gave me leave, and I promised I wouldn't. He'll think I'm not to be trusted now. He's such a manly fellow — knew it must be all right, or he wouldn't even ask me."

Chester's heart would have been gladdened by such unreserved praise from Miss Mystery, whom he admired with boyish fervor, but to Marjory's distorted vision she was Winthrop of whom she spoke, and her words fairly reeked of possession She resented it fiercely even while contemptuously branding herself a dog in the manger. With a mighty effort she finally conquered her resentment:

"Did Mother Porter tell you that she sent me up after a collar?" she asked coldly. Then, remembering the surprise, she added in lame explanation "I think it needs mending or — or something."

"Oh, yes—my lace one! But she needn't bother about it; I can mend it. By the way, I haven't seen her yet; I came in through the side door because I wanted to hide this. Look! Isn't it pretty? I got it to surprise her."

She proudly displayed a jabot of soft ecrue lace with some embroidery and French knots done in black silk. Marjory dutifully admired it, but her heart was aching. Bitter, rebellious thoughts were searing her very soul.

"He might have waited a decent length of time before giving my ring to another girl, but I suppose he's afraid he'll lose her. At any rate, he hasn't taken any chances."

With that instinct towards self-torture which besets devotees whose way leads to Love's shrine through paths not all rose-strewn — the price they pay for admission to the coveted region — she deliberately appraised her rival's charms, appraised them fairly, too; the great blue eyes with their wondrous length of dark curling lashes, the sweet mouth and the firm little chin, the flushed, dimpled cheeks, the masses of short golden curls and the slender rounded figure, all forming a picture of bewitching girlhood.

Her eyes filled with tears as she turned to leave the room, but Mystery detained her.

"Please don't blame me, Marjory," she pleaded softly; for hiding the package, I mean. I think he wants to wait awhile—"

"Why should I blame you, pray?"

"I couldn't refuse when he asked me—I love him dearly; but I promised faithfully not to let any one see it, so I—"

"No apology is necessary," Marjory interrupted airily. "Of course you'll keep it; he asked you to."

Then the remembrance that she had not kept it when he asked her, cut through her heart like a knife; but a wave of slighted love surged over it.

"He thought he wanted me to have it," she mused resentfully; "I bet he found out his mistake quite promptly."

CHAPTER VII.

WHAT'S IN A NAME.

Misfortunes never come singly, as every one knows, but in Chester Porter's case it happened to be good fortune that came with an accompaniment. The boy had no idea, when he joined the rest of the family at the supper table, a few evenings later, that he was to be the recipient of a shower of favors, it almost took his breath away when he learned the full extent of his good fortune: almost, for Chester Porter, speechless—in the bosom of the family, that is—was a phenomenon beyond the Porter imagination! Thanks to Katy's timely warning, earlier in the day, it was not at late as usual when he hurried into the kitchen that evening.

"You better not eat no more of them apples," she had cautioned good-naturedly, when he came in for the third instalment. "We're goin' to have something you like fer supper."

"What? Oysters?"

"No—chicken an' stuffin'!"

"Goody!" With a fortitude born of reward to come he had tossed the apples back into the basket. Roast chicken was a treat, of late, with poultry selling at prohibitive prices. Chester was inordinately fond of it, but unfortunately his enthusiasm was shared by the rest of the family, so he realized that it behooved him to be on time for once. He knew, too, that with all his virtues, Winthrop was not infallible as a carver. There had even been times when some one not present at the original count had been left out of his calculations altogether, at least as far as choice cuts were concerned. This knowledge alone, to say nothing of the delicious odor that greeted him as he entered the kitchen, was enough to induce haste in any hungry boy of sixteen, especially after covering miles of road in a strenuous game of "Cops and Robbers." He was dashing towards the dining-room door as he demanded anxiously: "Supper on?" but Katy's voice restrained him:

"Better wash yer hands, Ches! Yer ant'll take a fit if she sees them dirty paws. You know her motto."

"Aw, shucks! It don't take much to send Aunt Mig into spasms. I guess cleanliness is all right, but roast chicken's got it beaten to a frazzle! We don't have chicken often, now that it's up in 'G,' so I've got to be 'Johnny-on-the-spot!' Aunt Mig makes me tired!"

But his grumbling obligato was an accompaniment to a hurried hand-cleansing, nevertheless, if holding the members in question under one of the sink faucets for an instant, then wiping them upon the long towel, could be called a cleansing process. It spoke volumes for Katy's good - nature that the black imprints upon her snowy roller called forth no word of reproof. But then Katy seldom "went up in the air" over trifles.

Chester took his seat at the table by tipping his chair and swinging into it over the high back, a performance peculiarly irritating to his aunt, as he well knew, but he was too interested in Winthrop's manoeuvres with the carving-knife and steel to care. He longed for the office of carver with boyish fervor, breaking the tenth commandment every time he watched his brother's performance. Katy had discovered him more than once intent upon "The Proper Way to Carve" in her big cook book. But finally even in the midst of his absorption, he became conscious of intent eyes fixed upon him. Instinctively his hand shot to his mouth and back again, warily depositing the forgotten wad of chewing-gum on the under side of the table among a flourishing colony of brother wads. Then, remembering his hurried ablutions, he took the further precaution of keeping his hands out of the front of the picture until the vigilant gaze should be shifted to other quarters.

Aunt Mig's eyes were fixed upon him, but for once her glance was neither exploratory nor accusatory; it was mildly speculative. After a moment, during which the lad writhed in uncertainty, the result of her mental processes was launched into the family conversation without any formality of waiting for a pause. But then Aunt Mig was always sure of her audience. She had a compelling way of booming forth her utterances like the harbor fog-horn; the Porters knew by experience that they would be repeated at regular intervals, until they gained recognition.

In her school work Aunt Mig had adopted as her motto: Repetition is the teacher's sheet anchor. She firmly believed in its soundness of doctrine. If her remark were simply: "I think it is going to rain," she would unhurriedly announce the result of her thought processes at fog-horn intervals, with no change of either diction or accent, until her listeners also thought it was going to rain, or at least said they did. Aunt Mig's hammering policy was bound to succeed.

"I'm not going to use them, Chester, so you might as well have them."

Chester was taken by surprise at this unexpectedly mild ending to her fixed stare; usually it meant "ructions!" For a moment he failed to reply.

"I'm not going to use them, Chester, so you might as well have them," she repeated calmly.

"Have what, Aunt Mig?" the boy asked with frowning curiosity, once more venturing to use his hand openly and aboveboard.

"My tickets."

"Tickets? What tickets?"

"For the concert at the Lyceum, tonight. The Club meets here and your mother needs me. Do you want them?"

"Do I want 'em! Sure I do! Gee whiz! You're a brick, Aunt Mig! They say it's going to be a jim-dandy. I should say I do want 'em!"

"Look here, Kid!" Winthrop addressed his young brother with a benign expression on his manly features. "I think I'll give them to you, after all."

"What?" Chester demanded breathlessly. "More tickets?"

"No, my dress clothes."

The boy stared at his brother incredulously. Was he dreaming or had he really heard aright?

"My new ones came out to-day," Winthrop went on carelessly. "The others are pretty shabby, but they'll do for you, won't they?"

"You bet!" was the brief but enthusiastic reply. "Say!" won't the fellows sit up and take notice, though! Lots of 'em have glad rags, but they're just sawed-offs! Tuxedos can't hold a candle to tails!"

"But I'm afraid he's too young, Winthrop," Mrs. Porter objected in a hesitating way, disliking to put a damper upon the boy's pleasure, but feeling that the gift was hardly suitable. "Plenty of time for evening clothes by and by, dear. They'll keep."

"I think he's entirely too young," Aunt Mig declared with decision.

"But he's large for his age," Mystery pleaded eagerly, seeing how much the boy's heart was set upon wearing the clothes right away, "and as long as Win can't use them I should think Ches might have them."

In return for her championship she received a "Good for you, Mys! You're all right!"

"I think he's entirely too young," Aunt Mig was beginning again, when Winthrop took up the gage in defense of his brother. Where he led, Aunt Mig, like Mary's little lamb, was "sure to follow"; before another five minutes elapsed she would have been strenously advocating the very cause upon which she had previously frowned, so Mrs. Porter lorebore to press her objection further. Perhaps the boy's evident delight in his unexpected gift silenced her.

By this time the chicken had retired to third place in Chester's estimation, and the usual "Oliver Twist" request was unaccompanied by the inevitable grumbling obligato: "No use savin' so much for Katy. She don't care for chicken. She c'n get losts at her father's farm. Can't I just have one more piece of white meat or a bone to pick? I'm awfully hungry."

He asked for more as a matter of habit, or possibly to spare his family a shock, but he really did not want it, and he did not even wait for dessert, although it proved to be coffee jelly and whipped cream. All he cared for was to get into those wonderful clothes as quickly as possible.

In the hall he paused thoughtfully before the telephone, uncertain, whether to ring up and invite Marjy right away, or wait and give the invitation in person. It was a momentous question and called for earnest consideration. Finally he decided to surprise her. He could go early and have the pleasure of witnessing her elation. It didn't take girls long to get ready; it wasn't as if they had to put on evening clothes. And he knew that she did not expect to go to the show because she had said so that afternoon. At the Chamberlin's as at the Porter's, tickets for suburban treats were usually apportioned in the order of age; youth was a distinct disadvantage.

It was a strong temptation to give his invitation then and there, but he clung to his original decision, and was turning away from the telephone when a brilliant inspiration came to him. He hesitated an instant before acting upon it; but finally, with head thrown back defiantly, and a "do or die" expression upon his boyish face, he carefully closed the door leading to the dining-room, jerked off the receiver, and in subdued tones demanded the number he wanted. The ensuing conversation was carried on, on his part, in a loud whisper.

"Hello! Mr. Finley? . . . . This is Chester Porter. You remember when that horse of yours was shinnying down Bay street to-day and I stopped it and you said you'd make it all right with me? Say, can't I have a carriage for to-night for the concert at the Lyceum? I—I'm takin' a lady, an' . . . Oh, no, just for going! We'd as soon walk home as not. We'd rather! . . . Thank you, sir. I'll keep an eye on your horses whenever they get frisky. You can depend on me . . . Yes sir, I don't mind going early. Send it around to the house at seven-thirty sharp, then. Good—hey there, Mr. Finley! Wait a minute! Send it to the Chamberlin's house instead of here, will you? I—I think that'll be better. Did you mark it on the slate? You might forget . . All right! And, say, Mr. Finley, you won't send an old rattle-trap, will you? That new coup'll do, if it ain't engaged. . . . All right, Thanks! Good-by!"

Then with a whoop of joy that was an irresistible expression of the effervescence within, he jumped up the stairs two at a time, dashed into Aunt Mig's room and appropriated the tickets which a disastrously hurried search revealed in the drawer of her dressing-table.

"Lest we forget!" he quoted grimly, for Aunt Mig, in spite of her lofty sentiments, had more than once displayed lax ideas on the subject of meum and tuum. She had swelled the ranks of Indian givers more than once, adding insult to injury as she did by assuring the visitor in a positive way: "Oh, no! take them by all means! Chester won't mind in the least, will you Chester! You'd like Mrs. Horton to use the tickets, wouldn't you, Chester?" And Chester was expected to smirk and reply: "Yes, ma'am!" in that meek self-effacement that falls to the lot of half-grown lads, while a fire of seething revolt burned in his heart.

But not this time! No, sir! Too much depended upon the triple alliasce he had been fortunate enough to effect; evening clothes, carriage and tickets. It was no joke to be the youngest in a family and have several clean-finger-nail, collar-criticizing, tie-straightening, pure-speech enthusiasts always on the warpath! This time he proposed to take no chances.

With the tickets off his mind and on his chiffonier, Chester hurried into Winthrop's room for his clothes. The new suit was spread out on the bed in all its glossy glory, but it did not appeal to him as did the old one, shabby though it undoubtedly was; that was his, his very own; his first adventure into real manhood! He lifted the garments from their hanger with almost reverent care and carried them into his own room.

The dressing-fest that followed was a period of pure joy in spite of drawbacks that might have daunted a less determined nature. His new trousers had to be girded uncomfortably high, and he shivered as he realized the responsibility vested in the huge safety-pin that joined blouse and trousers band a scant half-inch below the low-cut vest, its duty not so much to keep the trousers up as to keep them down. His footwear also presented difficulties. As ill-luck would have it, his black shoes had reached the reconstruction period. His sneakers were black, but their rubber soles precluded their use. He did not propose to forego his evening's dissipation, yet even his optimism viewed his tan ties doubtfully.

"They look like the last rose of summer," he muttered. "Guess they're called in by this time."

Finally he solved the difficulty by plastering them with a generous coat of blacking. The streaky result of his labors lowered his spirits for an instant, but joy over his treble good fortune soon restored them to high pitch again; his exaltation lifted him above petty annoyances. They wouldn't show much at night; it would be different if it were daytime.

Who says that clothes don't make the man? As he surveyed himself proudly in his chiffonier glass, Chester Porter knew that they do! He was not half bad-looking even in ordinary attire; and now—well Marjy Chamberlin was a pretty lucky girl! Yes, sir, pretty lucky! She ought to appreciate being chosen at a time like this, when he might ask almost anybody. There were lots of girls, even seniors, who would jump at such a chance—an escort in evening clothes and a carriage besides—and Marjy was only a "Freshie." But after all these problematical seniors were an uncertain quantity, and he was sure of a good time with Marjy.

Just as this point in his pleasing soliloquy, sounds of disturbance in the hall broke in upon his revery. It was his brother's voice calling down violent maledictions upon some person or persons unknown. As the owner of the vindictive vocabuary mounted the stairs, a softer, feminine voice joined in, demanding an explanation.

"That stupid tailor sent home my coat without the shoulder padding," Winthrop stormed angrily. "You ought to see it; it sets abominably! Just wait—I'll settle him all right."

"But I didn't know you were going to-night, Winthrop. I thought that you and Marjory were—were not—" Mrs. Porter hesitated with a motherly distaste for probing an open wound.

"We're now," Winthrop answered shortly, "but that's no reason why I should miss it. If Marjory thinks I can't get along without her, she's mistaken, that's all." The young voice was marred by a sneering bitterness. "I've been trying to persuade Missy to go with me, but she's afraid, because she thinks it's a big affair. Go tell her it's all right, will you, mother? She'll enjoy the concert. It's fortunate I tried on that coat before the Kid got away. I'll have to wear the old clothes after all."

The last sentence was like an electric shock to the gaping listener on the other side of the door. His face showed its pallor even through its freckles. "The old clothes!" Why, that meant his suit—the suit he had on right that minute! For an instant the shock of it robbed him of the power of action, but only for an instant. He glanced wildly at the window, but his den was in the third storey, and there was no friendly piazza roof, not even a pipe-line near by, so escape in that direction was hopeless. With a stealthy movement he seized his tickets from the top of the chiffonnier. Then followed an even more stealthily "rapid disappearance" act; boy, dress clothes and tickets rolled under the bed in the alcove just as the door was thrown open with a bang, and an authoritative, elder-brotherly voice made its ungentle accents audible.

"Here, Kid, I need those clothes tonight. I'm very sorry, but it can't be helped, you may have them again tomorrow."

To-morrow! With tickets, a carriage and Marjy hanging in the balance, for he could never go now, in ordinary attire—to-morrow! With difficulty the boy restrained the snort of contemptuous disdain which, under happier circumstances, would have greeted so absurd a proposition. But there was too much at stake to risk even a breathy murmur. His heart was performing a veritable "Anvil Chorus." It seemed as though Winthrop must hear it pounding.

"Look here, Kid— Why, he's gone! Well! If that don't beat the Dutch! The youngster has cleared out already!"

In a last, hopeless attempt to falsify his own statement, the young man, airly attired in a manner which would have been a splendid advertisement for an underclothing firm, strode across the room and peered into the alcove, then drew wide the closet door. Chester hugged himself, metaphorically, for his own astuteness; he had so nearly chosen that closet as his City of Refuge!

"Hey, mother! Aunt Mig!" It was the voice of the underwear advertisement who dashed wildly into the hall in his agitation. "Call up the Chamberlin's, and head off the Kid, will you? Hurry!"

"If you want a thing well done," Aunt Mig was beginning didactically, when Winthrop interrupted with scant ceremony.

"Oh, bother Old Standish! I can't, I'm in statu quo! Can't you do anything for a fellow? Catch that Kid, I tell you, or I'll have to miss the show altogether,"

"Yep," was the errant Kid's wrathful inward comment "but how about my missing it, you old pie-face!"

Not that Winthrop deserved the fetching personal description—he was considered quite handsome—but simply that his young brother's earlier sense of gratitude was completely swamped by this calm disposition of his evening's happiness. Besides, the boy's arm was displaying a stinging objection to being used as a pillow, and the operation of straightening it noiselessly in the prescribed limits of the width of a single bed was a strain upon his temper.

Meanwhile somebody held an earnest conversation over the telephone and announced that Chester had not been at the Chamberlin's and was not expected. This message was in turn shouted upstairs and was received with a groan by the underwear "ad" and with a flash of uneasiness by Chester himself. Suppose he should get there too late! Suppose Marjy were out! Suppose his carriage came, and left!

"See if he's turned out his light!" floated up from below, and Winthrop, bereft of a more fitting object, vented some of his victimless ire upon the unoffencing gas burner. With the disappearance of the light and the departure of the elder brother, Chester's misgivings also took flight. He lay quiet until he heard a door downstairs slam with volumes of emphasis, then he wriggled forth, linty but jubilant. He had no time to spare on whisk-brooms, however, so he stole along the hall and descended to the second floor via the banister railing.

Here a new difficulty confronted him. Below, on the rack in the front hall, hung his overcoat. To get it meant a challenge, with "Stand and deliver!" as the password. He could not give it. With the courage of desperation he seized his long fishing-pole from the corner of the hall, and shrouded by the friendly folds of a portiere, he managed to hook up his sweater. Fearing to push his good fortune too far, he dispensed with headgear, and made his exit via the kitchen piazza roof. The hurried scramble down the treilis saved him but failed to add distinction to his already disheveled appearance, as breathless but triumphant, he rang a peremptory peal upon the Chamberlin's door-bell.

Mrs. Chamberlin, placidity personified as usual, answered the summons herself.

"Good evening!" she began formally. "Why, it's Chester!"

She surveyed the young man before her in mild astonishment. It was only by a determined effort that she refrained from laughing outright. The incongruity of the capless lad in the shabby old gray sweater with its huge red "C" and the glories partially displayed beneath, appealed irresistibly to her sense of humor; but to her credit she managed to keep a straight face.

"How are you, Ches? Come right in, dear! Some one telephoned for you a few minutes ago Does mother want anything? If she does, I'll take it with me when I go over to the club. What does she need—spoons?"

"No, ma'am. I—I—"

"Come in and play awhile then, dear, if you want to," she urged kindly, serenely unaware that a young man in evening dress, with a carriage and tickets for the Lyceum, would scarcely care to demean himself by "playing." She meant to be kind but that "dear" rankled. Besides there was no time for dallying.

"I wish to see Mar—Miss Marjory, please," Chester demanded firmly.

'Miss Marjory?" Mrs. Chamberlin's voice showed her surprise. 'What on earth do you want to see her for?"

'I have tickets for the Lyceum," he answered with dignity, and I should like to have the pleasure—"

"Oh, I see," she interrupted unceremoniously. "I suppose your mother wouldn't let you go alone."

"I will be pleased to escort Miss Marjory, if she has no other engagement." The boy spoke decisively, feeling that it was time to end such childishness.

"I think she's going with some one else," was the good-humored reply, the lady's eyes twinkling at the boy's lofty tone. "Wait, I'll ask her."

An enigmatical smile crowded the freckles on the boyish face. He had inside information on that subject—Marjy was not going with some one else; she did not expect to go at all. Only that afternoon she had confided to him that she was wild to go, and he had echoed her desire, but tickets at one dollar each were not easily procurable.

Meanwhile Mrs. Chamberlain went to the foot of the stairs with a plump woman's deliberation of movement that was maddening to the impatient caller.

"Marjory! Oh, Marjory! Mar—jory! Here, Tekla," to the stolid looking Swedish maid who appeared, clock and lamp in hand, en route for the attic; "tell Miss Marjory that MR. PORTER has called for her."

Then the good lady, after a prodigious wink at the caller, which he loftily ignored, once more sought her interrupted novel and her easy chair in the sitting-room. Chester drew off his sweater and stalking into the parlor seated himself with great dignity and due regard to the welfare of the fascinating tails. When he looked up he found the maid still standing as though rooted to the spot, staring at him in round-eyed wonder. Just at that moment he heard the sound of a carriage drawing up before the door, and his appreciation of her open-mouthed approval was lost in anxiety over the flight of time. He had promised Mr. Finley that he would go early. That very carriage was probably engaged, later.

"Get a move on you, Tek!" he admonished her impatiently, forgetting his newly acquired dignity. "Tell Miss Marjory to hurry. I'll wait for her in the carriage. Skiddoo, now!"

A few moments later a graceful girlish figure in floating yellow draperies with a soft yellow fillet binding her masses of fluffy dark hair, hurried down the stairs. She paused at the telephone long enough to deliver an apologetic message, then flew down the outside steps and sprang into the carriage before Chester had time to hand her in as he had planned. But he made up for it by issuing a nonchalant order: "The Lyceum, James!" in the deepest, manliest bass he could compass. The friendly Jim chuckled as he slammed the door and mounted the box, and Chester was just settling back into a graceful attitude, his coat carefully arranged to avoid unnecessary wrinkles, when the words, and even more, the actions of the vision in yellow shattered his blissful dream and held him speechless in the grip of grim despair. For it was Marjory the aunt, not Marjy the niece who now sat stiffly erect beside him, her chin upraised to a haughty angle, a disdainful smile upon her lips, even while she furtively wiped her eyes on the tiny square of lace-edged linen she had crushed into a hopeless ball.

The next few hours were filled with misery for them both. The boy sat through the concert with unseeing eyes. It must have been comical, from the frequent bursts of laughter which sounded all over the hall, but he failed to see any humor in it. He had all he could do to keep back the tears of disapointment. He was not versed in the act of hiding an aching heart; it was his companion who fairly bubbled over with merriment! To think that he should make such "hash" of his evening, as he contemptuously expressed it! Marjory was awfully pretty and he was genuinely fond of her, but—she wasn't Marjy! And there were his tickets and his carriage—wasted!

During the first dance he held down a chair in the least conspicuous corner of the hall and surveyed the gay, whirling throng with sullen eyes. Even his clothes and the evident sensation they had created in the minds of several of his chums failed to lighten his gloom. Suddenly a line in the day's literature lesson flashed into his mind.

"Not failure, but low aim, is crime."

Well, he had certainly aimed high enough. At least he had tried to 'hitch his waggon to a star," but it seemed to have been a comet, after all.

Added to his mental misery was a keen physical unrest. The ingrate safety-pin, the link between high-girded trousers and blouse front, had basely shirked its responsibility, and after a spiteful jab or two, had departed, leaving him with the burden of keeping his trousers belt below the horizon of his low-cut vest, if he would present a seemly front to the world at large. But by that time he had reached a point of pessimism where he didn't care, not much, at least—for even the evening's terrible fiasco could not entirely rob him of his triumph over those of his class who were present in their ordinary Sunday suits, "kid clothes!" as he disdainfully apostophized them. It was soothing to witness their envious scrutiny. Even the Tuxedos were visibly affected. They displayed none of Mrs. Chamberlain's flippancy: like Tekla, their attitude was that of admiring awe.

But the thought of Marjy and his evening as it might have been blotted out these comforting reflections: once more he was enveloped in profound gloom. If he had been familiar with the Persian poet he might have quoted with Omaresque bitterness: "And this was all the Harvest that I reap'd" Instead he ejaculated with boyish impatience: "I wish I was out of this!"

CHAPTER VIII.

THE DANCE AT THE LYCEUM.

It had taken the combined efforts of Mrs. Porter, Aunt Mig and Winthrop himself to induce Mystery to accept the invitation for the concert and dance, not because it was received at the eleventh hour—she knew that Winthrop himself had given up going, only changing his mind that morning—but because she still shrank from appearing at large affairs, knowing that her pitiful story had necessarily become public property. Up to this time she had been seen in the Porter pew each Sunday, sheltered between Mother Porter and Aunt Mig, and had attended one or two informal gatherings of the Dramatic Club set, with Winthrop as escort; but to face St. George "en masse" seemed more of an ordeal than she could endure.

Yet in spite of this natural shrinking, she was young and full of life, so she finally gave in to their joint urging. By the time the two ladies had helped her to dress in one of the prettiest frocks in her new "trousseau" she was flushed with excitement and anticipation. The gown was a simple one of pure white chiffon girdled with silver. Its quaint, short-waisted style suited the slender figure to perfection. Her golden curls were unornamented save for a glittering silver butterfly held in place by a silver cord so that it seemed poised on its own wings above her forehead. In spite of her tiny form she carried herself with an erectness that was almost haughty. As she slipped quietly downstairs and presented herself before Winthrop with a shy laugh, she was a picture of girlish beauty that justified his long whistle of astonishment and appreciation.

"See who's here!" he exclaimed teasingly, as he took both her hands in his and held her off for inspection. "Is it the Queen of Sheba? I see my finish when the assembled multitude catches sight of you, my little lady! This will be your début before the élite of St. George, and don't forget that my eye will be on you. No firing, mind! Joking aside, Missy, you look sweet enough to eat! I'm proud of you."

Mystery's face had paled at his mention of the assembled multitude but it flushed rosily at his praise. At the head of the stairs, Mrs. Porter viewed the pretty picture and listened to Win's words with mingled feelings. Her love for Mystery and her pride in her handiwork warred with her sympathy for Marjory, for whom her heart yearned in her unhappiness. She had no desire to enhance the charms of one girl if it meant the undoing of the other, and the wistful look in Marjory's dark eles haunted her. Winthrop's admiration seemed almost too unreserved for any deeper feeling, still it troubledher, nevertheless. And Mystery! Could she fail to fall in love with such a handsome whole-souled man as this big boy of hers?. Her mother's heart answered; the reply did not promise a solution of the difficulty.

After running the gauntlet of curious eyes, and gaining the comparative shelter of her own seat, Mystery enjoyed the clever little concert thoroughly. It was presented by a company of semi-professionals of more than average ability. More than once her light laugh rippled forth so infectiously that people near by smiled in sympathy. She was sitting just within Marjory's line of vision, her glowing face showing its perfect profile each time she turned to her escort. Poor Marjory found it hard to keep her eyes upon the stage; the scene two rows in front meant so much more to her.

At the close of the play the chairs were cleared away by magic, the magic of youth's love of dancing; for the corps of workers were reinforced, for the time being, by all of the younger men in the audience. The first strains of the music made Mystery embarassed and ill at ease again, in spite of the fact that a slender, silverslippered foot was keeping time unconsciously to its rollicking measure. Winthrop's trouble over his new clothes had robbed him of the time he had proposed to devote to her terpsichorean education, and she felt decidedly averse to making her first venture in what might be to her a strange art, before so many critical eyes.

"Nonsense!" he ejaculated scornfully, when she voiced her fears. "Don't be a quitter, Missy!

And in spite of her pleading he stuck to his guns and demanded his rights with such insistence that she was finally forced to capitulate. He compromised, however, by agreeing to begin in the ante-room.

Marjory's young partner was not so insistent. In fact he was not insistent at all. When the first bars of music sounded, he was nowhere in sight. With a light laugh she turned to Courtland, who was hovering, partner-less, in the offing. He had not appeared until after the play was over, so had failed to grasp the state of affairs.

"'Alone and forsaken!' Can't you get me a flat-boat to sit in? This chair fails to carry out the pictured details."

"I'll do better than that," he offered gallantly, wondering what had become of her partner.

Without waiting for permission he took possession of her card and decorated several spaces with an artistic arrangement of 'A. C.'s" They were laughing and chatting when Marjory uttered an involuntary exclamation and seized his arm in a convulsive clutch. He turned to ascertain the cause of her excitement, and saw Winthrop and Mystery.

The sight seemed to have a strange effect upon him, also. Like his partner he stared after them in silence. His pre-occupation was not lost upon Marjory, who, woman-like, recovered herself first. Since her trouble, her sensitiveness had become painfully acute.

"He's fascinated, too," she thought, with a bitter resentment that hurt her. "Companions in misery!"

And she was right: Courtland was also passing through deep waters. To him the sight of Miss Mystery and Winthrop was far from pleasant, proving, all too clearly, that the approach to land or at least to shallower waters, was not at hand. He stared after the couple in frowning absorption.

No hint of Marjory's bitterness showed in the light laugh with which, an instant later, she greeted his suggestion that they begin to dance; but then she laughed often of late, although a connoisseur might not have approved the quality of her mirth.

These evening at the Lyceum were affairs of the most informal sort. The programmes invariably included old-fashioned square dances, and when the first of these, the Lancers, was called, the masculine part of the assembly went through a rite which, to the uninitiated, would have seemed truly mysterious. To a man they broke off abruptly the animated or tenderly subdued conversations they were carrying on in groups or "two-somes," and made a dash for some part of the floor. There they flung down their handkerchiefs, dashed back to their partners, and resumed their interrupted conversations. During the interval between this strange performance and the dance itself, the floor of the hall resembled a field that had been through a snowstorm of a peculiar kind, with few flakes, but those few of tremendous size. When the music sounded, no grand scramble for places ensued, although heated arguments over the ownership of a handkerchief sometimes occurred.

When the sets were formed, Winthrop, with Mystery as a reluctant partner, discovered, to his chagrin, that he was opposite Bessie Thorne, his particular detestation. Miss Thorne was not a chip of the old block, he was wont to assert, but a good big section. He had had great difficulty in persuading Mystery to join in at all; by the time his determination had conquered, few handkerchiefless places remained. It was a case of taking chances in regard to the others in the set, or of remaining out altogether; so he had tossed his place-marker into the first available space.

When Mystery saw her vis-a-vis she gave an involuntary start of dismay but pluckily refrained from comment, even when Miss Thorne stared straight into her face without the quiver of a muscle, deliberately ignoring her nod and smile of recognition.

Withrop witnessed the cut. His fists clenched as he muttered something through his set teeth that would not have found a place in the "fit to print" columns. It was the first over act of antagonism on the part of the Thornes, though Mystery's sensitive nature had instinctively divined their feeling toward her. It made him long to champion the little woman's cause with all the strength of his manhood.

During the delay that ensued while several belated couples were being accommodated, Miss Thorne motioned to the two other girls in the set and the three engaged in a whispered confab. The trio stood directly behind Marjory who was dancing with Courtland in the next set. She caught enough of the conversation, subdued though it was, to understand its purport.

"Oh! how can they be so cruel! Missy would never get over such a public insult!"

"Mother says the Porters have no right to force her upon us socially," Bessie was whispering in resentful tones. "It's not fair! How do we know what she was! You may do as you please, of course, but I intend to drop out. It would serve Winthrop right if we all did it. Will you?"

Marjory's dark eyes flashed angrily. She made an impulsive movement to interfere, but the recollection of the possible coastruction that might be put upon it, restrained her. She could not deliberately expose herself to ridicule, or to even the suspicion of jealousy: it was too much to expect of any girl in her position. Then the thought of Miss Mystery's mortification came uppermost. It would do her incalculable harm. People would hear only one side of it, and put their own construction upon the affair. And Winthrop! No matter how sturdily he might champion her, he could never erase the ugly incident from their minds. She flung her head back determinedly as her better self conquered. With a hasty word of explanation to her partner she faced the mischief-maker and preferred her request in tones intentionally audible.

"Will you do me a favor, Bess?" she demanded gayly.

Bessie nodded promptly.

"Exchange places with me, won't you?" Again Marjory's clear tones carried effectually.

"But—but I—I don't—' Bessie's stammer trailed off into an unintelligible murmur.

"I know you don't want to," Marjory replied with a laugh. "It's hard to tear yourself away from such beautiful dancers, but please do, to oblige me, that's a dear girl! Win and I are determined to teach Missy to dance squore dances—that is, if she needs any teaching—aren't we, Win? So I want to be in the same set in case she gets confused. Thank you, Bess, I'll do as much for you, some day."

Bessie relinquished her place in a dazed sort of a way, and Winthrop, who had a premonition that the whispered confab boded no good to his trembling little partner, flashed a look of gratitude at Marjory that gladdened her heart until the thought: "He's thankful because I saved her from mortification!" stifled her joy.

"What a brick you are, Marjory!" he whispered, as they neared each other in the dance. "Not one girl in a thousand would have done what you did."

After all, Mystery needed little guidance. A slight hesitation once or twice at the change of figures was all that betrayed her novitiate. Every movement was light and graceful, and more than one onlooker watched her in surprise, then turned with an admiring comment upon her dancing.

During the rest of the evening, though she danced only with Winthrop, Mystery entered into the fun as heartily as any one, yet in spite of her girlish enjoyment there was a womanly reserve about her that proved very attractive; so much so that one man, who abhorred dances, remained until the last expiring wail of the violins. His eyes followed the slight figure as it glided back and forth past the place where he stood, propping up one of the walls as religiously as though his support were actually needed. There was an indefinable look in their depths.

"Dr. Guthrie!" one of the men exclaimed. "You'll be tripping the light fantastic before long, I'll warrant."

"Well? Why not?" was the prompt retort. "Can't begin any younger, can I?"

"Shall I get you a partner?"

(To be continued.)

NEW COAL OIL LIGHT BEATS ELECTRIC OR GASOLINE

10 Days FREE—Send No Money

We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home for ten days, then you may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied. We want you to prove for yourself that it gives five to fifteen times as much light as the ordinary oil lamp; beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights and is put out just like the old oil lamp;

BURNS 70 HOURS ON 1 GALLON OIL

Gives a powerful white light, burns common coal oil (kerosene), no odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, won't explode. Guaranteed.

$1000.00 Reward

will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to this Aladdin in every way (details of offer given in our circular). Would we dare make such a challenge if the world if there was the slightest doubt as to the merits of the Aladdin? We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer customers. Write quick for our 10 Day Absolutely Free Trial Proposition, Agents' Wholesale Prices, and learn how to get ONE FREE.

AGENTS WANTED

to demonstrate in territory where oil lamps are in use. Experience unnecessary. Many agents average five sales a day and make $500.00 per month. One farmer cleared over $600.00 in 6 weeks. You can make money evenings and spare time. Write quick for territory and sample.

MANTLE LAMP CO., 711 Biddle Bldg., Montreal & Winnepeg

Kidneys Wrong?—

If they are you are in danger. When through weakness or disease the kidneys fail to filter the impurities from the blood, trouble comes at once. Backache, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gravel, Diabetes, Gall Stones and the deadly Bright's Disease are some of the results of neglected kidneys. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills contain a most effective diuretic which strengthens and stimulates the kidneys so that they do their work thoroughly and well. Try

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

PILES Do not suffer another day with Itching, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and as certainly cure you. 60c. a box; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 2c. stamp to pay postage.

MINARD'S LINIMENT
THE G

LITERARY REVIEW

MR. SYLVESTER HORNE'S SUGGESTIONS.

The Rev. Silvester Horne, M.P., in a new volume, "Pulpit, Platform and Parliament" (Hodder and Stroughton, London, 6s.), tells this story:—

"In one of the Cromwell's Parliaments, when a measure was introduced, the mover drew his New Testament from his pocket and quoted certain passages in support of the measure. Then, the historian says, the other members drew their Testaments from their pockets, verified the quotations, nodded to one another that the thing was so, and the measure passed without delay.

"I should be sorry to return to the process of argument from isolated texts. But increasingly it ought to be the case that those measures which can make clear appeal to the spirit and teaching of the Son of Man should take their place on the statute book. A Federal Council might go far to confirm that belief, and in so doing would help to exercise the demon of party faction, and perhaps lay abroad the basis on which may be erected in the future one undivided Catholic Church."

BIG POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

Mr. Horne's suggestion of a Federal Church Council is supported in this way:—

"Let us at least agree that politics is a great and noble science, and that no Christian citizen can afford to

THE REV. SYLVESTER HORNE.

despise it. Let us agree that there are in front of our nation big political questions in regard to which the Church must let her mind be known, or else abdicate all claim to moral leadership. Will anyone dispute that statement? If the Church is not interested in Eduation, Licensing Reform, Housing, the Reconstruction of the Poor Law, a Living Wage, Divorce, the arrest of Gambling, the abolition of Slavery, and, above all, International Peace, the Church may as well disband her forces, and make an ignominious exit from the society she can no longer inspire and guide.

"My suggestion is that the Churches should agree to carve out, as it were, of the general body of political questions, certain problems as to whose social and moral character there can be no dipute, and frankly claim and freely exercise the right and the duty to deal with these questions in the light of Christian ethics.

TO IMPROVE PARLIAMENT AND THE M.P.

"Why should it be impossible to have a Federal Church Council, representative of all organized Christian forces within these realms, whose business it should be to secure the concentration of the instructed Christian conscience on all such outstanding social and moral problems as I have indicated?"

To improve Parliament and to give some place to the private member, Mr. Horne makes these suggestions:—

"I confess myself one of those who would like to see the rule of municipal government extended to the Imperial Parliament. I think a government should govern the country for its five years; and with the exception of a few first-class measures, the principle of which is accepted by the party, decisions in the House should not be life or death decisions; nor should defeat on matters of detail involve the fate of administrations.

"Of course, there are difficulties in the way of this procedure, as of any procedure. But it would undoubtedly tend to increase the independence, and consequently the value, of the private member; and independence of judgment is by so much the most precious asset in public life, that there are few if any parliamentary inconveniences that the country might not suffer with advantage sooner than lose the character for perfect intellectual integrity and sincerity of its parliamentary representatives."

THE HOME OF CASTE FEELING.

Discussing Dr. Hatch's great saying that "The unaccomplished mission of Christianity is to reconstruct society on the basis of brotherhood," Mr. Horne says:—

"The Christian Church has a more difficult task before her than the decadent Roman Empire presented if she is to reconstruct this society on the basis of brotherhood, and substitute co-operation for competition, and federalism for selfish individualism.

"Our own country is the home of caste feeling—the territorial caste, the military caste, the literary caste, the university caste, the professional caste, the ecclesiastical caste, and many another.

"The clerk looks down on the artizan. The silk hat, however frayed, and the frock coat, however worn, cover a pride which would not for worlds be associated with the tweed cap or the suit of corduroy. Yet all the while, as the veriest novice in social questions can see for himself, we all live on one another's labor. When any one of us rises in the morning and puts a lump of coal on his fire, he does not see the face of the miner who hewed it out of the seam, or the haulier whose labor brought it to the surface; but none the less these men are brothers of his, and but for their toil his children had gone cold.

"When he cuts a slice of bread he does not see the face of the agricultural laborer who in all weathers ploughed the land, and sowed the seed, and reaped the harvest; but this laborer is a brother, and but for his travail the children would have gone hungry. When he looks out of his windows he does not see the face of the workman at St. Helens who made that glass at the furnace mouth, but the glass worker is a brother, and but for his sweat and toil the house had been dark.

"We all live for one another; and of all the follies with which humanity has been cursed, this vice of social snobbishness and vulgar pride, be it hereditary, educational, professional or mercenary, is the most unintelligent and the least pardonable."

HIS SUNDAY MEAT.

When dealing with social problems it is well to know all the facts, and Mr. Horne found himself silenced when on one occasion he launched out against the "prevalence of Sunday trading, and urged my hearers not to create unnecessary Sunday work by attending the Sunday market. At the end, a kindly, shabby man came to me and said, 'I liked what you said from that platform very well; but if you and your wife and children had only one room to live in and sleep in, would you buy your meat on Saturday night, and hang it up in that room?' I said nothing. It occurred to me that there were some things I had yet to learn as to how my neighbors have to live."

THE EXPLORER AND THE ESKIMOS

Vilhjalmur Stefansson, who discovered the white Eskimos, has some very interesting things to say in Harper's Magazine about the Christianising of the Eskimos—those of Alaska.

News just comes that the explorer's ship the "Karluk," with 25 men, is missing, carried away in a storm. He and his companions were exploring a vast arctic continent.

The explorer was himself once a Divinity student, and has a keen interest in missionary work. He points out the danger of assuming that the Eskimo in religious matters means what we mean. He thinks in terms of his own knowledge, and not of ours.

ESKIMO WISE MEN.

"Among the Eskimos the expression 'a wise man,' being translated, means 'a man who knows a large number of taboos.' He is an honored member of the community always, who knows more than anyone else about the things that ought not to be done. To know these things is very important, for if they be done—if a taboo be broken—no matter how innocently and unknowingly, the inevitable penalty follows in the form of an epidemic o. a famine or an accident or illness affecting some relative of the breaker of the taboo.

"'How did you break your marrow-bone?' Someone would volunteer, 'I broke mine with a stone.' 'Yes, and which hand did you hold the stone in when you broke it?' 'My right hand.' 'Ah yes, that explains it; you should have held the stone in your left hand. That is why your cousin's leg got broken.'

"The Christianity which exists in the minds of the missionaries, being as essentially incomprehensible to the Eskimo as our abstract political and scientfic ideas and complex social organization, the missionaries at first naturally accomplished little.

"So soon as the people in Kotzebue Sound were converted, there grew up among them what might be called an Eskimoised Christianity. In other words, Christianity comprehensible to the Eskimo. The real Christianity had had great difficulty in taking root, but this new form spread like the measles.

"I asked my host from whence he got these prayers and these new ideas, and he said that they came over the mountains from Kotzebue Sound, brought by a man well versed in the new religion and the possessor of a great many efficient prayers. The best prayer of all which this man had brought, and the most useful, our host told us, was one for caribou. The Colville people had used it the first year with such success that they had killed as many caribou as they had any need for. This was three years ago, and last year the prayer had not worked so well, while this year it had seemed to be of no use at all.

"Now that this prayer, after three years' use, had lost its power over game, our host inquired anxiously if we did not know a good one from the Mackenzie River missionary, of the general efficienc, of whose prayers the Colville people had heard much.

"I have lived with the Eskimos until they have become as my own people," says the explorer. "I pass my winters in their houses and my summers in their tents; I dress as they do, eat what they eat, and follow the game across the tundra to get my food exactly as they do, and I have come to feel that I understand them as well as I do my own people. My footing among them is antipodal to that of the missionary—he comes to teach, but I to learn. He tells them, 'Don't do this' and 'Do do that,' and the people soon learn what it is he approves; but I merely look and listen, with interest, but without comment. They will show him the characteristics which they know are likely to win his approbation, and they will keep from his knowledge the things he considers reprehensible; with me they take it for granted that I feel as they do—which, in fact, I do in many cases.

THE ESKIMOS' AYE AND NAY.

"In dealing with the missionary the Eskimos say, 'Aye, aye,' and 'Nay, nay,' and they watch him out of the corners of their eyes to see whether they said 'Aye' and 'Nay' at the right time."

A BOOK OF CHILD VERSES.

A new little volume of verses by "Chanticleer" is published for the benefit of the "Mamiee" cot in the Sanatorium for children threatened with consumption at Harpenden, Herts, England, or when sold on the American continent, for the benefit of the Blackfoot Hospital for Indians, near Calgary. It is entitled "In Fairy Fane" and is published by the National Children's Home, 104 City Road, London, but may be had from Mrs. Perceval, 237 Brock street, Kingston, Ont., 25 cts. net. The readers on both sides of the sea, who have known the former little volumes by "Chanticleer" will recognize in this one the same ardent love for and sympathy with little children which was so marked in its predecessors. Many of them are birthday verses and all have running through them the desire that the wee folk might "stay little." Always 'b-i-g spells big eno.'" The runaway years that carry off childhood are the universal bugbears to "Mister Man." The baby sayings and quaint words of little friends are the texts for a number of such verses as:—

"Oh Daddy, come here,"
Cries somebody dear
"An' look at the 'Sturtuim cat?'"

"In bed she lies
Wiv two brack eyes!
Oh, tell me, Ruth, I beg,
Who gave you these?
Oh, if you prease,
Old Mister Table'deg?

A different strain which forms the theme of a few verses is the transplanting of the little earthly flowers to the heavenly garden. Most of them, however, are light-hearted renderings of childish thought and speech. This is a worthy companion to the little group of "Praicie" Chickens," "Bairnies" and "Pickaninnies" through whom "Chanticlier" has already sent greetings to all children.

MARRIAGE.

An artistic little gift book, a very creditable specimen of Canadian book-making, is "Marriage, Its Antecedence and Sequence," by the Rev. A. M. Hubly, (Wm. Briggs and Company, 75 cts.) It contains five sermons given in a course on successive Sunday evenings in Emmanuel Church, Belleville, Ont., where the writer is rector. They are addressed to Christian young people, and treat the subject of love and marriage from a high spiritual standpoint, holding up the ideal of St. Paul, the union between Christ and his church as the standard of true marriage, and exhorting those to whom his words are specially addressed, to take into their company as a third at every stage of their mating life the Lord whose blessing will enrich and add no sorrow thereto.

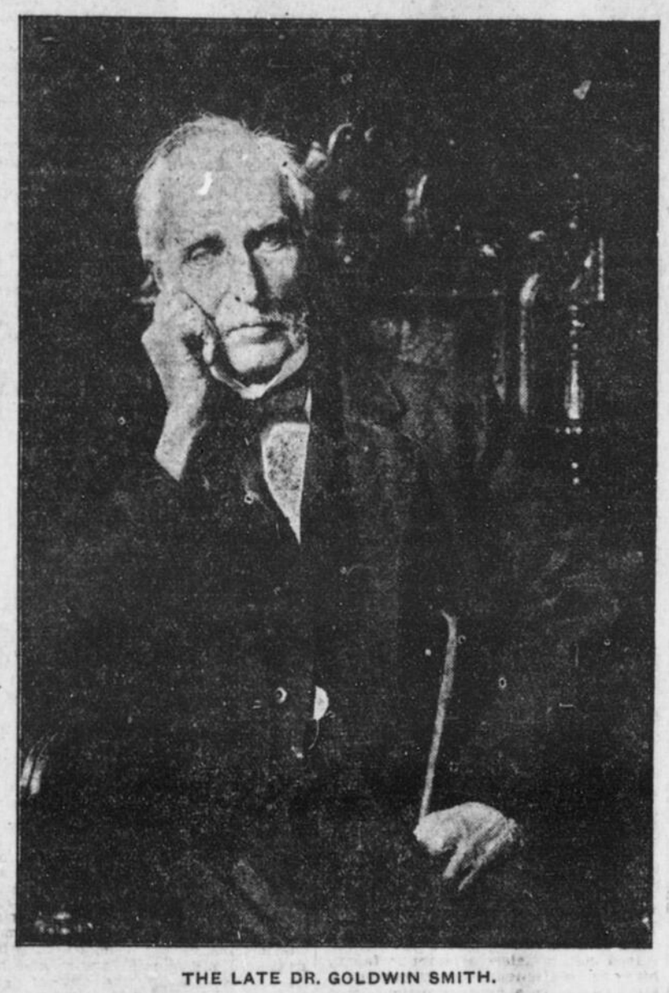
The chapters or sermons are entitled, "Sweethearts," "the Betrothal," "The Marriage Ceremony," "Husband and Wife," and "Father and Mother." Mr. Hpbby's remedy for ill assorted unions, divorces and married unhappiness generally, is the right attitude before and after marriage, looking upon it as a religious act and a fulfilling of the Divine will, not merely a physical or social union to be entered into from any but the highest motives. Those who are true helpmeets for eternity as well as for time will meet without dismay or distrust all the difficulties and trials of married life, and become more truly united from facing these together. Their children, too, "will rise up and call them blessed." What is interesting is to see this subject, which has to do with the deepest emotions, and the most impelling motives of life, faced from the pulpit. It is possible that, if what is the central theme of the novel and of the drama because of its dominating interest had had its one dominatin ginterest had had its due proved so questionable elsewhere.

GOLDWIANA---THE FAMOUS PROFESSOR AND HIS BOSWELL.

"Paraphrasing Oscar Wilde's famous witticism, we might observe that Goldwin Smith had no friends, but was rather liked by some of his enemies," says George Sampson, writing in the "Daily Chronicle," London. "At any rate, Mr. Haultain's latest volume about his old chief, full though it is of resolute hero-worship somewhat mitigated by bursts of critical candour, fails to reveal any aura of amiability about the personality of this expatriated Oxford professor. Dizzy called him "a social parasite," which he certainly was not; but Dizzy also called him "the wild man of the cloister," which he certainly was. It is natural that an historian should have a keen sense of the past; but in Goldwin Smith's case the keenness amounted to an aberration. He fought with as much personal bitterness about the instrument of Government or the Amphictyonic Council as about the contemporary evils of Jingoism and the Boer War. Indeed, he was not so much an historian as an elaborated and furious journalist taking all the past as his province.

SQUARE AND ROUND.

"There never was such a square peg in a round hole as Goldwin Smith. An Eton and Christchurch man in the thirties and forties, a Fellow of University College in the fifties, and Regius Professor of Modern History in



THE LATE DR. GOLDWIN SMITH.

the sixties, at times and in places schools are sincerely designed to raise when Tory and High Anglican colors were the only wear, he was the extremest Radical his age could produce, and a most vigorous hater of all ecclesiastical dogmas and decorations. One of the few things about which he knew nothing was compromise. To Goldwin Smith ecclesiasticism was the enemy, and he might have echoed "Voltaire's cry, "ecra ez l'infame!" If the clergy believed and taught all the dogmas and facts the Churches imposed on them they were fools; if they "adapted" their beliefs and minimized their dogmas, and still remained in the church, they were obviously rogues. The up-to-date Christian who allegorises away the Fall, the Incarnation and the Resurrection, and has rational explanations of all the miracles, he regarded with bitter contempt as an intellectual hypocrite and moral coward. Well! there is something to be said for his view.

TOO BLEAK!

"Unimpeachably pure in heart and mind, he was a little too bleak for this world, and his long life was a protracted process of throwing cold water on things. The present volume, in which Mr. Haultain has Boswellized his master by recording the conversations and his expressions of opinions, shows him almost invariably as a denier, as a sort of oracular and universal negative. Here are a few deliveries: "Swinburne is a ranting, raving creature"; "I never could see much in that woman" (Mrs. Browning); "Longfellow is barley-water"; "If Shelley were alive now, he would be put in a mad-house"; "Carlyle's prose consists of weird hysterical obsurgations against all there is"; "Women ought to be caged during a political convention"; "Emerson is a cataract of pebbles"; "Gladstone is not a statesman"!; "Disraeli—well, after "Lothair," in which the 'Oxford Professor" is caricatured, Goldwin Smith's opinions of that "Seemite" was scarcely printable.

"There was another warmer side to this chilly intellectual. Thus writes Mr. Haultain:

"His sympathy with suffering is intense. To hear him speak of "the 15,000 wounded Dervishes agonizing without water on the field of Omdurman" would move you. He is an active member of the Humane Society; will not allow his horses' tails to be cut, nor permit a bearing rein; keeps a tap running on his front lawn for thirsty birds; goes to his stables daily, and regales his horses on sugar and carrots and turnips, and prides himself on the familiarity with which the cats of the establishment treat him. . . . I have seen the dear old Professor take a hard-bottomed chair rather than disturb a cat which had usurped his soft comfortable armed one.

AMERICAN NOTES.

"Mr. Haultain's readable volume includes not only his notes of conversation, but a series of suggestive jottings made by Goldwin Smith on his visit to America in 1864. There is nothing of special value in this unpublished document, but it is worth printing for the sake of one sentence, in which he remarks that "American schools are sincerely designed to raise the people—not like ours, partly to raise partly to make them submissive." His views of contemporary personages, most of whom he knew, are always suggestive. Here is one:

"Gladstone was not a statesman. He was certainly not a statesman. His actions were prompted by impulses. . . . True, he was a marvellous man. His powers of acquisition and of exposition were immense. No details were too numerous or complicated for him. Villari told me that he heard Gladstone make a speech in Italian once, and there were in it only two words to which exception might be taken, and that only on the ground that they were words more suitable for poetry than for prose.

"Here is another pleasant anecdote: "The Duke of Cambridge is dead. I told him yesterday, "Ah, indeed! I remember his father. I often saw him in church. He had a habit of thinking aloud, and it was quite a common thing to hear a deep, gruff, loud comment issue from his pew when everybody else was silent. It was rather comic. He was present at the marriage of some princess or other when the bridegroom was some impecunious German princeling. When the bridegroom said, 'With all my worldly goods I thee endow, the Duke exclaimed loudly, 'Why, the boots you're standing in ain't paid for!'"

"There is a very caustic paragraph summing up Lord Randolph Churchill—cruelly, but by no means unfairly. We have no space to quote it, nor shall we quote the professor's opinion of the late King's intellect and mental ability. It would cause the estimable Mr. Legge too much pain We commend the book to our readers as a mine of good things.

"Goldwin Smith, his Life and Opinions, by Arnold Haultain. London, Werner Laurie, 16s. net.

DICKENS' CHRISTMAS CAROL.

"It was seventy years this December since the publication of the Christmas Carol.' Dickens conceived the idea of this story in September, and wrote it in intervals between his labor on two monthly parts of 'Martin Chuzzlewit.' He told how the story laid hold on him, and he 'wept over it, laughed over it, and laughed and wept again, how he walked twenty miles through the London streets at night, thinking it out, and how, when it was done, he 'let himself loose like a madman.'

"The success of the Carol' was instantaneous," says the 'Westminster, "the first edition of 6,000 copies being disposed of on the day of publication, and this success was particularly gratifying at the time, for Dickens had been depressed by the falling sale of 'Martin Chuzzlewit.' The book only brought him an immediate profit of £760."

Literary Notes

Mr. G. K. Chesterton's book on "Charles Dickens" has just been published by Methuens, London, in a shilling edition cloth. Mr. Chesterton is now engaged on a study of Charles Kingsley for the "English Men of Letters Series" (Macmillan).

"The Round Table" (London) is a co-operative enterprise conducted by people who dwell in all parts of the British Empire and whose aim is to publish once a quarter a comprehensive review of Imperial politics entirely free from the bias of local party issues. The affairs of "The Round Table" in each portion of the Empire are in the charge of local residents who are responsible for all articles on the politics of their own country. It is hoped that in this way "The Round Table" will reflect the current opinions of all parts about Imperial problems, and at the same time present a survey of them as a whole. Opinions and articles of a party character are to be rigidly excluded.

The third special article in the December number deals with the three chief instances in which British diplomacy is held by many to have bartered away in weakness or indifference great portions of Canadian territory. The first two instances are the delimitation of the Maine boundary under the Ashburton Treaty of 1842; and the delimitation of the Canadian frontier from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, under the Oregon Treaty of 1846. In both these cases it is shown that British diplomacy secured at least as much as it was entitled to, and more than was to be expected in the circumstances of the time.

Finally, there is a discussion of the Alaska Boundary negotiations in London, and of the part played by Lord Alverstone, in regard to which the conclusion is reached that, even if the conduct of Lord Alverstone was as reprehensible as his Canadian colleagues evidently considered it, it was still only an incident in a long diplomatic negotiation in which the interests of Canada were worthily upheld." The article concludes that: "whether we look at the general results of British diplomacy, or consider individual instances, we find that, whereas France and Spain have been squeezed out of the New World by the United States, Great Britain has always been strong enough to enforce at least a compromise. In cases where the rights of Canada were clear, she had not hesitated to be firm on the point of honor. In cases where those rights have had to give way to other Imperial considerations, compensation has been made. In the main they have been so well upheld that at the end of one hundred and thirty years we see Canada endowed with resources which none can calculate. Her power to-day gives the lie to any theory of continual British surrender. Whether this conclusion upholds the hands of the advocates of independence, or co-operation, or of closer Imperial unity, or is merely of historic interest, need not here be discussed; but it should with which too many Canadians still at least banish the touch of acrimony approach the question"

Rheumatism

Remarkable Home Cure Given by One Who Had It—He Wants Every Sufferer to Benefit.

Send No Money—Just Your Address

Years of awful suffering and misery have taught this man, Mark H. Jackson of Syracuse, New York, how terrible an enemy to human happiness rheumatism is, and have given him sympathy with all unfortunates who are within its grasp. He wants every rheumatic victim to know how he was cured. Read what he says:

"I Had Sharp Pains Like Lightning Flashes Shooting Through My Joints."

"In the spring of 1903 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today. MARK H. JACKSON, No. 909 Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y."

Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement is genuine.—Pub.

A PUBLIC PARTY NEW YEAR'S EVE

Thirty Thousand People See Old Year Out in Park.

New York, Jan. 2.—Under the softened radiance of myriad and multicolored lights, thirty thousand people gathered in City Hall Park Wednesday night and took part in the New York "American" New Year's Eve Party. It was an evening of general merriment and good cheer, and the spirits of the needy were lightened by the appetizing lunches distributed from four waggons.

As the chimes of Trinity sounded the last stroke of midnight closing out the old year and ushering in the new, the mighty crowd, with heads bared, sang "Auld Lang Syne," and the many lights on the Christmas tree were extinguished.

Earlier in the evening Chief White Eagle and his tribe of thirty-five Mohawks, attired in gaudy costumes, made a triumphant journey from the Hippodrome to City Hall Park on an auto-bus. Arrived at the Park, the Indians mounted the band stand and were greeted by Park Commissioner Louis La Roche.

Then an impressive scene was enacted. With his right arm outstretched Chief White Eagle uttered his peace message in the gutteral language of the Iroquois nation, of which his tribe is the most powerful member. The message was translated by Colonel John P. Wilson, the poet and interpreter of Indian lore.

Next the chief took his pipe of peace, lighted it, and pointed the stem toward the heavens, in token of friendship, after which he and Commissioner La Roche laid down upon the platform and smoked in turn.

Then came the Mohawk dance, by the bucks, whose costumes became a kaleidscope maze in the strong beams of five searchlights, while the squaws beat in unison upon their tom-toms. This dance caused such applause from the immense crowd that the Chief ordered his tribue to add a snake dance.

REMOVED FROM OFFICE.

New York Police Commissioner "Insubordinate."

New York, Jan. 2.—Summarily removed from office—Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo. Thus ended yesterday the public career in this city of a Police Commissioner who has had the distinction of serving more months than any of his predecessors, except Gen. Bingham, since consolidation.

For "childish, stubborn, insubordinate and petty action" at the close of his term in office, Waldo was stripped by Mayor Kline of his official honors and hastily departed the city.

Douglas I. McKay is Police Commissioner and will probably remain such for several days at least. Given the title of First Deputy by Commissioner Waldo, forced to resign ahead of time by the Commissioner, denied the privilege of withdrawing his resignation at the behest of the Mayor of the city McKay, late yesterday, was made a full-fledged Commissioner by Mayor Kline.

WALDO, N. Y. POLICE COMMISSIONER, WRATHY

Walked Out of Headquarters, Leaving City Without Civilian Police Head.

New York, Dec. 31.—Rhinelander Waldo, for more than two-and-a-half years police commissioner of New York, put on his hat and walked out of headquarters to-day, announcing that he had resigned forthwith. In a letter to Mayor Kline he said:

"It appears to be the desire of the incoming administration not to appoint a commissioner, but to have an acting commissioner appointed, while I retain charge of the department. I will not be a party to this plan."

Waldo's sudden resignation leaves the city without a civilian police head until John Purroy Mitchel, who takes office to-morrow, can name one. It had been announced that Douglas I. McKay, who had heretofore tendered his resignation as first deputy commissioner, effective at noon to-day, had rescinded his action and would remain in charge.

TAKE MY ADVICE

Don't waste time on inferior salves because they're a few cents cheaper.

I have proved Zam-Buk best for Eczema, Piles, Skin Diseases, and Injuries.

As a mother, you owe it to your family to use the best, that's Zam-Buk!

50c box. All Druggists and Stores.

TRY ZAM-BUK THE HERBAL HEALER

KILL WHALE IN CREEK.

Three New Jersey Men Have an Unusual Experience.

New York, Jan. 2.—Edward Furman, of Morgan, N.J., a settlement on the banks of Cheesequake Creek, which empties into Raritan Bay, near South Amboy, while rowing along the creek yesterday saw a violent disturbance in the water under a bridge.

Furman rowed the other way. His yells brought Patrick Haley and Thos. Mabley, and the three went to the bridge and saw a baby whale disporting itself in the creek. One of them lambasted the whale with a spade and it sank. When the tide went out there was the whale. It was harpooned and carried to the village.

The whale measured eight feet in length and weighed 450 pounds. How it got into the creek may never be known.

THE GREEK NAVY.

Athens, Jan. 2.—Premier Venizelos, replying to an interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, said that Admiral Countouriotis and the other naval authorities were satisfied that, despite the acquisition by Turkey of the battleship "Rio de Janeiro," the strength of the Greek navy is such that no anxiety need be felt. The Premier said he was not at liberty to explain what warships were available by purchase or what negotiations for purchasing vessels were proceeding; but he assured the Chamber that the Government was determined to maintain the naval supremacy it won in the recent war.

TRIBUTE TO POE.

Baltimore, Jan. 2.—Alfred Noyes, British poet, yesterday visited the grave of Edgar Allan Poe, in Westminster graveyard and placed a wreath upon the tomb. He was accompanied by his wife. "I consider Poe one of the most distinctive of your poets," he said, standing, his head bare, close to the tomb. "He is surely and securely among the immortals. I regard Emerson as the greatest American poet."

Secure more satisfactory service for yourself, and at the same time save us a great deal of trouble by remitting your renewal subscription well before, rather than after the date of expiry. Renewals are always made from date of expiry, regardless of date subscription is received.

F. & N. C. COUPON.

Friends and Neighbor Club. Catch your Pal. See front page.

JOHN DOUGALL & SONS, Publishers,
The "Weekly Witness," Montreal.

Dear Sirs,—I have secured the following NEW subscriptions to the "WEEKLY WITNESS," at your TRIAL rates, and have much pleasure in sending them to you:—

NAME.	ADDRESS.	One Year on Trial.
1		65c.
2		65c.
3		65c.
4		65c.

I also want you to renew my own subscription to the "Weekly Witness" one year ahead of the Present expiry date.

Total Amt. enclosed $.... Name and address of sender. P.O.....

Date ..... Prov. .....

N.B.—TWO NEW Subscriptions and your own renewal for only $1.95

FOUR NEW Subscriptions and your own renewal for only $2.60

If your own renewal to the "Weekly Witness" has just been sent, you may, instead of your "Weekly Witness" renewal, substitute a year's subscription to the "Canadian Pictorial," or eight months' subscription to "World Wide,"—in which case state your preference clearly on the following line.

Instead of extending my subscription to the "Weekly," please send me the ..... according to your offer.

PREMIUMS.

Any one sending a year's subscription to the "Weekly Witness" (new or renewal), may ADD the necessary amount to secure the Princess Tamboo Doll set, or any of the other premiums as advertised elsewhere in this issue.

Best Liniment of All Destroys Every Pain But Never Burns.

"How thankful we are to get hold of such a wonderful household remedy as Nerviline," writes Mrs. E. P. Lamontagne from her home near Wetaskawin, Alberta. "In this far-away section, far away from a doctor or druggist, every family needs a good supply of liniment. Nerviline is the best of all. It destroys every pain, but never burns. We use Nerviline in a score of ways. If it's rheumatism, aching back, pain in the side, sciatica, or stiff neck—you can laugh at them if you have lots of Nerviline handy. For earache, toothache or cramps I don't think anything could act more quickly. For a general all-round pain remedy I can think of nothing more valuable and speedy to cure than Nerviline"

The above letter is convincing—it tells how reliable and trusty this old-time remedy is. Nerviline for forty years has been a household word in Canada. Scarcely a home in Canada you can find without Nerviline. Every community has its living examples of the wonderful curative properties of Nerviline which will cure pains and aches anywhere in the joints or muscles. It's penetrating, soothing, warming and safe for young and old to use. Get the large 50c. family size bottle; it's the most economical. Small trial size 25c. at any dealer's anywhere.

EVERYWOMAN'S PAGE

Woman as a Citizen.

THE UNWOMANLY LIFE.

Half a century ago a woman was able to dictate an administrative policy, guide Royal Commissions, largely reform branches of government, and advise Ministers and viceroys in some of the most vital of their duties, military and civil. And we are still doubtful whether every woman is debarred from politics and administration by congenital folly or whether the usual human varieties are found among women.

Florence Nightingale was able to prove her administrative ability by a lucky chance, and clever enough to keep her position by tact and by using her influence in strict privacy and leaving the credit to the men whom she guided. "The determined way in which she will not let any one know what she is about is so curious," wrote her sister in 1857. "She will not even tell us; we only hear it from these men. She is killing herself with work (which they all say no one else can do, no one else has the threads of it or the perseverance for it), and yet no one will ever know it. Others will have all the credit of the things she suggested and introduced." Mill was right when he told her that this was not the best way of working. A great part of the work of the world, he said, had always been done by women, and he urged that it ought to be done in their own names and openly. Other friends thought otherwise. "I hope that you won't leave your incognito," wrote Jowett. "It would seriously injure your influence if you were known to have influence," and there can be no doubt that from the immediate practical point of view Jowett knew what made for success.

It was a fortunate accident that Miss Nightingale's first services had been of a kind that could be supposed after success had justified them, to be truly womanly. And a woman could not have "gone into the War Office," and stayed there, even privately, without the support of a great popular enthusiasm. The curious thing is that the enthusiasm was so ignorant. People were blinded by the ideal of womanliness. The verse-makers sang pillows and gruel, tenderness and self-sacrifice, when the indispensable gifts were masterfulness, energy, courage, the will to defy officialism if necessary, and the method and prudence of a great administrator. Even at a death-bed or an operation it is not mere tenderness that is wanted, but the presence of a strong soul on which one that is brought low can lean. Florence Nightingale succeeded by her manly qualities, if they must be called so. But may we not now drop the distinction? They are, of course, great and very rare human qualities.

THE IDEAL
OF WOMANLINESS.

In another way Florence Nightingale did not fulfil the ideal of womanliness. Sir Edward Cook has shown that she deliberately resolved not to marry, for the sake of her work. There are certain supporters of women's suffrage (men), who after much kind encouragement always wind up with a warning against forgetting "the special part maternity plays in a woman's life." As if women were in danger of forgetting it! The real fear, of course, is that they will forget everything else. But surely no one, not even a eugenist, will read this part of Miss Nightingale's life without feeling it was a noble decision she made not to give up to family what was needed by mankind.

"The perpetuity of generation is common to beasts; but memory, merit, and noble works are proper to men: and surely a man shall see the noblest works and foundations have proceeded from childless [women], which have sought to express the images of their minds, where those of their bodies have failed; so the care of posterity is most in them that have no posterity."

SHE REJECTED
DOMESTIC LIFE.

What she rejected was not marriage but domestic life. "I could be satisfied to spend a life with him," she wrote of one of her suitors, "combining our powers in some great object. I could not satisfy this nature [her 'moral and active nature'] by spending a life with him in making society and arranging domestic things." Her idea of marriage was that the two should "throw themselves fearlessly into the universe and do its work, secure of companionship and sympathy."

In the theoretic division of sex this moral passion, this longing to express the image of the mind in work, is assigned to men. Mr. Bernard Shaw does it, in his well-meant but too gross caricature of the womanly woman, "Man and Superman." "Moral passion," says the young man, "is the only real passion. . . . it is the birth of that passion that turns a child into a man. . . . All the other passions were in me before, but they were idle and aimless. When they suddenly began to shine like newly lit flames, it was by no light of their own, but by the radiance of the dawning moral passion. That passion dignified them, gave them conscience and meaning, found them a mob of appetites and organized them into an army of purposes and principles." The woman in the play does not understand. In Florence Nightingale's story the parts were exchanged. This woman's sad youth, passed in the weary torment of drawing-rooms, was devoured by the moral passion. "O weary days, O evenings that seem never to have an end! For how many long years I have watched that drawing-room clock and thought it would never reach the ten!" But marriage offered no escape. "To be nailed to a continuation and exaggeration of my present life, without hope of another, would be intolerable to me. Voluntarily to put it out of my power ever to be able to seize the chance of forming for myself a true and rich life would seem to me like suicide."

A SORRY
SERVITUDE.

This is now not an uncommon feeling among clever girls. Those I speak of would like to marry; they feel the privation; but they cannot bring themselves to sacrifice all chance of an independent life of work. I do not think maternity is the chief difficulty for this small and valuable class. These are not the women who would have large families, and, marrying reasonably young, they would be fairly free of the nursery at an age but little older than Florence Nightingale's at the beginning of her work.

But beyond maternity stretches a long servitude of well-to-do women to unnecessary attentions to people, to a superfluity of houseroom, food, clothes, furniture, and all kinds of property, which make nobody really happy. Men have no time for it, fortunately. "What makes the difference between man and woman?" said Miss Nightingale. "Quetelet did his work, and I am so disturbed by my family that I can't do mine." "How little women's occupations are respected?" Perhaps, on the other hand, men's are respected rather too much. Many men would be glad to have time to know their children. And it is bad for children to be brought up by women only. The sharing of labor is better than the division, and the "better life for women" which Miss Nightingale tried to create begins to be desired, even in the family.—R., in the Manchester "Guardian."

WOMAN APPOINTED HEAD OF REFORMATORIES

All who heard Dr. Katherine B. Davis (LL.D., Ph. D.), when she addressed a meeting in Montreal recently, will be interested in knowing that she has been appointed Commissioner of Correction, under Mayor Mitchel, of New York. Dr. Davis has been for years superintendent of the Bedford Reformatory for girls, and the new

DR. KATHERINE B. DAVIS.
—Photo, Bain News Service.

appointment means that she will have charge of all the correctional institutions of the city.

The selection of a woman for this position is evidence of an awakening to the importance of utilizing experience and ability wherever they are found, on behalf of civic government. The fact that it is a woman who happens to possess the needed qualifications is no longer considered an adequate reason for depriving the public of such services. Dr. Davis has had as many as five hundred girls in the Bedford institution at one time, and her influence over them has been almost salutary. It is expected that her administration will work needed reforms in the department of correctional institution

ITALIAN MEMORIAL TO FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

Almost everyone knows that Florence Nightingale was born in the city of Florence, after which she was named. Her parents resided at that period at Bellosgardo, a suburb outside the Porta Romana, where they occupied the fine old fifteenth-century villa known as La Colombaia.

Recently Italy and the British colony combined to pay a tribute of pride and affection to the memory of the famous Englishwoman whom "the City of Flowers" yet claims as one of her heroic daughters. The Italian Government willingly consented to the erection of a memorial in the cloister of Santa Croce, the Westminster Abbey of Italy. In the cloister beneath the arcade, which looks upon an ancient garden, has been placed the memorial, which is the work and gift of the sculptor, F. W. Sargant, and is extremely beautiful and appropriate in its classic simplicity. It represents Florence Nnghtingale as "The Lady of the Lamp," the touching name conferred on her by the wounded whom she tended so devotedly during the Crimea, and by which future generations will continue to know her.

Sargant did not attempt to reproduce the lineaments of the original, but has represented an ideal figure in white marble thrown into relief by a dark background. In the hand is a lamp held aside in the position of one thus better able to see the object at which the down-bent eyes appear to be gazing. The monument bears the inscription:

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE
1823-1910
The Heroine of the Crimea.

FREE MEALS FOR MOTHERS.

Paris has five free restaurants for nursing mothers. They are located in the poorer quarters of the city, and two meals daily are served, consisting of meat, soup, vegetables and unlimited bread.

It began in a tiny shop in the Julien-Lacroix alley in October, 1904, with a cash capital of exactly ten francs. The patronage was represented by one mother. Day by day, however, the number of mothers increased, rising to four hundred by the end of the first year, and eight hundred by the end of the second year.

The meals cost seven cents apiece. It is reckoned that the price of a bottle of sterilized milk feeds two persons, mother and infant. The mothers pay nothing and there are no formalities of any kind. No inquiry is made as to the religion, the nationality or even the name of the patron. To be a nursing mother is equivalent to a free meal ticket.

The patronage of the five little restaurants is floating and variable. Some mothers find better luck and drop out. The customers increase markedly in numbers toward the end of each month, when funds are lowest, and, as might be expected, there are many more of them in winter than at other seasons of the year.

THE INDIVIDUAL CHILD.

"Surround the child with that environment which seems best suited to his individual needs. If the public school is fashioning him to a certain standard, it may be necessary for the mother both to see that he gets the most good from his school and that his character building continues at home. We cannot have too many scientifically trained, thinking mothers."

That is how Dr. Maria Montessori sums up her theories in regard to the proper surroundings for small children.

"Study the individual child," says this educationalist, who is also a physician. "Do not try to pour him into a mould and expect him always to come out a perfect casting. Even iron poured into a mould will often show defects—sometimes has to be sent back to the furnace. How much more ridiculous to suppose that a living, mobile organism with a mind and a soul different from millions of others can be moulded to a set pattern!"

In the Montessori "children's houses" in Rome, the children are occupied in varied ways. The teacher, the passive director of their activity, is on constant watch, making observations of a psychological nature and along scientific standards. She is a student in a laboratory, where the phenomena which she observes are the acts of little children, quite as much a part of nature as the phenomena observed in the chemical laboratory. She sees the actions and the reactions. She observes what causes will bring certain results and she tabulates all this knowledge for future reference and use.

"In the home there is opportunity for just such a laboratory," says Dr. Montessori. "Study the individual child and use your best judgment to provide him with the environment which seems best suited to the needs of his progression.

"Teach the children a love of nature. Lead them to the doing of useful tasks. It will be play to them, if they are left to their own resources, just as much as the foolish games to which they turn when no other kind of activity offers.

"In our schools the children attend to the watering of plants. They are brought to the soil. They learn to love the beautiful things of nature, and they are not afraid of the crawling creatures of the earth which bring a shudder to many an older person. I have seen a group of children intensely interested in the wriggling of an earthworm or in the labored progress of a caterpillar. They do not shudder because they have never been told that such things are to be shunned."

WHEN AND HOW TO REST.

Everyone, no matter what his or her occupation, requires a certain amount of rest regularly. Part of this is of course taken during the night, but a part ought to go to find a place during their waking hours. Many people make the mistake of thinking that rest is a synonym for idleness, but some of the best and most refreshing forms of rest keep people occupied, writes a physician in the Sheffield "Independent." It would, indeed, be almost truer to say that rest is a change of work more often than it is idleness. The man engaged in absorbing mental work, for example, may feel immensely benefitted if he makes a point of doing regularly some manual labor, especially if this be of a kind that can be done in the open air. This is where a hobby is so valuable either for men or for women. Women are quite as much in need of rest that shall be a refreshment as men. They are often too much tethered in the narrow bounds of the home, not getting there so much change as a man does by merely going out to his daily work and coming in contact with other people, exchanging ideas and opinions, hearing news and so on.

Many a woman becomes a nervous wreck more from the monotonous character of her daily life than from the actual labor it involves. She might have been saved years of misery if she had but learned how to rest. Fifteen minutes spent in a comfortable chair with the newspaper after lunch would give her something fresh to think about. A book read just chapter by chapter every day provdes something to look forward to, and a sustained interest. It is a mistake for a woman to give up her music, her painting or anything else in which she is interested on her marriage. She needs recreation, and as she may not always be able to take it in the form of going out to entertainments, certainly that will be impossible if she has children, she should guard against boredom by keeping interest in some pursuit. Rest for certain people and in certain cases really should be as near complete idleness as possible, but this is by no means true of the majority of healthy persons. For them the best rest is a change of occupation which brings into play muscles and mental processes not much used in the work on which they depend for their daily bread, since this, it is to be presumed, demands the greater part of their time.

WOMEN IN CHINA.

Lady Blake writes entertainingly in "The Nineteenth Century," on "The Position of Women in China." There is undoubtedly, she says, considerable difference in many ways between the life led by a Chinese lady and that of her European sister of the same class; but it does not follow that the position of Chinese women is in everything inferior. In some respects, indeed, the Chinese lady has the advantage. Her power over her children is greater; in the event of her husband dying, she becomes the acknowledged head of the family.

The power of Chinese parents over their children is supreme, and has the force of the law behind it.

In the matter of marriage, it is true girls are not given much choice in the selection of the future husband, but neither has the man the choice of his bride. The whole responsibility of the marriage rests with the parents and the professional match-makers. The match-makers are women, and, oddly enough, are reckoned among the nine classes of professional women of evil renown with the people.

So long as her parents-in-law live the son's wife is subordinate to them; and as Chinese women are as human in their feelings and tempers as are those of other races, even the rigidity of celestial etiquette does not invariably suffice to ensure agreeable relations between a mother-in-law and her son's wife. Habit, however, we all acknowledge is second nature; what would be impossible with us, custom has rendered possible in China, and in probably the majority of cases mother-in-law and daughter-in-law live on friendly, often on affectionate, terms.

The Chinese are most affectionate parents and children often designate their mother, "Chia-tz'n," i.e., "the family gentle one." A child's education is supposed to be prenatal in its influence. After its birth the first lessons to be impressed on the infant mind is to eat with the right hand, to speak in a subdued voice, to be deferential in manner, and unselfish in conduct. Not till the child has reached its eighth year does the school education begin.

Chinese ladies do not care for exercise, and rarely leave the house except in a closed sedan chair. They pay and receive visits, see after their households, choose jewels and toilettes, play cards, dominoes, or chess, smoke water-pipes, make the pretty little miniature gardens of which several are usually seen in Chinese houses, occupy themselves in various kinds of work, in printing, and so on. The life is varied by the recurrence of festivals, and a wealthy woman sometimes passes several months in pilgrimages.

Chinese women have a high standard of morals, and in their education etiquette is rigidly laid down.

One duty that has to be undertaken by the mistress of a Chinese household is that of finding husbands for her slave-girls. It is a more onerous one than might be expected. A slave-girl must have the option of marrying when she attains the age of sixteen, and, alone of all Chinese women, must be consulted as to her wishes in the matter of a husband. "I can marry my relations to whom I like," observed a lady, "but I must ask my slave-girls if they are satisfied with the husbands I propose for them."

PIONEER IN THE WOMAN'S MOVEMENT

One of the pioneer suffragists of America, Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, passed away this week. Brief announcement of her death was made on Tuesday, from the sanitarium at Englewood, N.J. Mrs. Blake, who was eighty years old, was for many years known as the champion of "woman's rights," as the suffrage and allied movements were then called. She was president of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association for eleven years.

Mrs. Blake was a native of North Carolina, and was a descendant of the Rev. Samuel Johnson, first president of King's College, now Columbia College. Other ancestors were William Samuel Johnson, first United States Senator from Connecticut, and the great divine, Jonathan Edwards.

MRS. LILLIE DEVEREUX BLAKE.

In her young girlhood she was quite a famous belle. At the age of twenty-two she was married to Frank Geoffrey Quay Umsted, a lawyer of Philadelphia. Before her husband's death, in 1859, she had published her first novel, "Southwold," and during the seven years of her widowhod she supported herself and her two children by her writing. She was one of the Washington correspondents of the New York "Evening Post" during the first year of the Civil War.

Her second novel, "Rockford," was published in 1863, and was followed by "Treton Standish, the False Kinsman," in 1866. This was later dramatized under the title of "The False Friend," and was a successful play.

In 1866 she married Grinfill Blake, a New York merchant, who sympathized with and encouraged her reform work. In 1870 she espoused the cause of woman suffrage, then very unpopular, and devoted her abilities to the effort to better the condition of women. She took up the work of changing the laws of New York, begun by Elizabeth Cady Stanton in 1848, and it was largely due to her labors that the laws of New York became more kind to women. She secured the appointment of women as police matrons, and this in spite of the most violent opposition on the part of the police authorities. She obtained the passage of the law granting school suffrage to women in New York, and also was the leader in securing it for the women of New Jersey.

The appointment of women as census enumerators, and making them eligible to civil service positions was largely due to her work. She devised the laws providing seats for saleswomen, enabling a woman to make a will without the consent of her husband, and making mother and father joint guardians of their children. She helped to procure pensions for the women who served as war nurses.

She was the first person to ask for the admission of women to Columbia College, which had been founded by her great grandfather. In 1874 her last novel, "Fettered for Life," was published. This was written during her first years of work for woman suffrage, and the unhappy condition of the women of that day is shown in it.

A TITLED MILLINER.

LADY EVELYN WARD,
Is one of the titled English women now doing business. She is a milliner in Toronto.

VISIONS OF THE FUTURE.

"What, in your opinion, would be the most significant change likely to be brought about in the political, social and intellectual world by the enfranchisement of women on equal terms with men"

This question was put to some prominent people by the Editor of "Votes For Women." Here are some of the replies:—

PROFESSOR GILBERT MURRAY.

"I think that the enfranchisement of women is likely to have the following results:—

"1. To improve the general relations between men and women.

"2. To better the social and economic prospects of the most oppressed classes of working women.

"3. To help forward the Temperance movement.

"4. Probably, after the first shock is over, to steady and make more conscientious the political judgment of the ordinary voter."

MISS BRADDON.

"I naturally consider that from the moment the franchise was widened sufficiently to admit all sorts and conditions of men it was high time that women should have an equal vote. As to the effect that their influence would have, I think it could but work for good, and in the cause of law and order."

MRS. FLORA ANNIE STEEL.

"The most significant change in the political world will be the automatic disappearance of party government. When the male element in humanity finds itself in constant and harmonious juxtaposition with the female elemene, it will cease to feel, as it does now, that necessity for criticism outside itself which lies at the bottom of party government. The secret that Two are One and One is Two is the secret of the universe. The natural "opposition" of man is woman.

"In the social world, the disappearance of chivalry in favor of charity. Mutual forbearance is only possible in equal share to man and woman when they stand together on equal ground.

"The intellectual world will benefit at once by the automatic division of intellectual work which must follow on a widening of intellectual qualities. The outlook of man and woman being essentialy different, it stands to reason that the inclusion of a different element into public and private life, into politics, morals, and manners must be beneficial to humanity as a whole."

MISS LILLAH McCARTHY.

"I think that if women were enfranchised on equal terms with men there would be an element of greater liberation of the spirit of things, in political, social and intellectual matters. Because women would have obtained their equality with men, which would enable their dissimilarity to temper the male personal ambition and individualistic aspirations."

VISCOUNT DILLON.

These are my opinions:

Politically.—Women being by nature more conservative than men, it would arrest or stop the downward progress of political immorality.

Socially.—It would improve conditions as causing a greater respect for purity and a high standard of domestic morality.

Intellectually.—It would encourage those women who have already attained high positions in the scientific world, no less than those who are striving to gain the place due to their intelligence, which has been so liberally distributed by Providence among their sex, as amongst men.

IF HEAD ACHES AND YOUR EARS BUZZ YOU SURELY HAVE CATARRH

It doesn't matter how long you have suffered, or how often you have failed to get relief—even though Catarrh may affect every organ in your body, you can be permanently cured by inhaling the soothing vapor of Catarrhozone.

A few breaths through Catarrhozone inhaler clears the phlegm out of the throat and stops your cough. The nostrils are cleansed of offensive mucous discharge, and sneezing and sniffling stop at once. Partial loss of hearing and headache (very common symptoms of catarrh), are quickly cured, and in a short time every trace of catarrh disappears.

Nothing can be simpler or more pleasant than Catarrhozone. Its healing piney vapor sends a warm cleansing sensation through all the air passages in the head and throat—makes you feel better in half a minute.

"My ears buzzed by the hour, and I had frightful head noises," writes J. P. Purdy, from Port Huron. "Catarrh fairly filled my whole head and throat. I got relief mighty fast when I tried Catarrhozone; it hit the spot instantly. You bet Catarrhozone has cured me and I simply swear by it."

Get the complete $1.00 outfit; it does the trick in a hurry; never fails; small size 50c.; trial or sample size 25c., sold by dealers everywhere.

You and Me

HOME OR CIRCULATING LIBRARIES
WHICH DO YOU BELIEVE IN?

Which is better for the growing family and which ideal for those setting up a new home; a membership in a good circulating library, where they will at once have access to all the new books; or a slow, steady gathering of books of their own choice to form a permanent library in their own home? Write telling us which you believe in, and why.

We will give three prizes for the three best letters on this subject.

First Prize—"Queen's Letters" in three volumes, cloth bound and illustrated.

Second Prize—Pen knife, thin nickle plated handle.

Third Prize—Set of beauty pins, infine hard enamel.

Write on one side of the paper only, and not more than two hundred words; put your full name and address at the top of the page, and sign any name or initials you wish to have published. Address to "The Competition Editor," "Weekly Witness," Montreal, and mail not later than Jan. 20.

PRIZES WON FOR LETTERS
ON "SHOULD WIVES BE PAID."

First Prize—Set of Scissors in pocket case—won by "Cape Bretonian's" letter, entitled, "A Partner, not a Hireling which goes to the heart of the matter.

Second Prize—Set of three enamelled Pins, awarded to writer signing "Wee Wifie," whose letter pleads not for pay, but at least a regular allowance.

Third Prize—Triple flower brooch, and pins to match, awarded to "S. J. C.'s" letter, "True Wife, not Paid with Common Coin."

SHOULD WIVES BE PAID?

Dear Editress:—

The question to be discussed in your corner now, I see, is "Should a wife be paid." To answer that question is difficult for there are such a variety of women.

If some wives were allowed to go to the purse and help themselves when they choose it would be very hard on some purses, also in the husbands, especially when they spend it foolishly. Some women would spend any amount in order to be in the style and keep up with some other woman. To a woman like this I would say give them an allowance each week, for if they had freedom to go to the purse when they chose they would go beyond their means, and go up in smoke is just as much her's as his and why should he be allowed to spend unwisely and not her.

So it depends on the wife and husband how it should be arranged, does it not editress? The wisest way, you may be sure, will be the best.

CHRISTMAS CHEER.

DIVIDE THE SURPLUS

Wives, most undoubtedly should be paid; but in what way? And how far should or could this be carried.

A laboring man not getting a very large wage could hardly be expected to pay his wife very much, as he does not make enough. But even what wages he does get he should be pleased to divide evenly, what is left after all expenses are paid. There should be a small surplus left over!

Then again a man earning a larger income should do the same, only on a much larger scale or according to his income.

A farmer's wife should have her fair share of the returns, such as on a mixed farm, she should have the products of the dairy and poultry. In this way she could increase her income to a good sum each year.

Again, a man in a great many cases will have his tobacco and glass of liquor without saying anything about it to his wife; this may mean fifteen or twenty cents per day, so why should he not be satisfied to let his wife have the same amount, which would be much better spent.

At this age of the world wives take a high place personally, socially and publicly, so why should she be compelled to ask her husband for a few dollars when she should have it of her own. Again, I say, most assuredly, a wife should be a financial partner, with her husband.

J. H. S.

BUYING ON THE INSTALMENT PLAN.

Dear Editress,—The instalment plan in past years, has in many cases proved of inestimable value, by enabling poor, laboring men to purchase homes of their own, paying for them in monthly instalments instead of paying the same monthly sum for rent.

But as good, if overdone, may easily become evil, so with instalment buying—which is certainly overdone, when young men and women are allowed to purchase clothing, etc., in this way. The result is likely to be disastrous, as according to human nature, we are always tempted to buy more—and at a higher price, if the payment is to be deferred.

The high cost of living, or shall I call it the cost of high living, may be responsible for some of the evils of instalment buying, but I think it rather the result, of such buying.

If we go back about thirty-five years, we find laboring men receiving from eight to ten dollars per month, and domestic servants receiving two to four dollars per month, while clothing, or, rather, dry goods, cost much more than at present, flour $9 per barrel, and sugar 14 cents a pound. Of course eggs, butter and meat were cheaper than at present, and we lived and dressed as decently as at present, and kept out of debt.

TRIXY.

UNAFAIR TO OURSELVES

I am all one-sided in this matter, and prejudiced against it, for there is nothing I despise more than being credited for anything bought at a store. Some may say, "But this is not credit—it is a method by which we may buy things easier, and we do not have to part with our money in a lump," so to speak. But is it the best way of doing business? Are we fair to ourselves, and our creditors? What if we were taken ill suddenly, and were in ill-health for many weeks, perhaps months? I do not think the shopkeepers would make any allowance for that—indeed, I know they would seize the unpaid-for article, and in the instance related in the "Witness's" note what would one do if it were ruined or spoiled in some way, as this girl's happened to be?

Shop-girls in particular, think it is a great snap, but I do not think they realize the importance of being absolutely free from debt.

I do not think any one should promote this plan, but discourage those who support it, and teach independence and self-reliance.

DOES IT PAY TO GO TO
THE JANUARY CHEAP SALES.

I believe that I have been able to effect a substantial and very real saving in the expense of clothing six children and myself by buying at January sales. Of course I know it is easy also to waste much more time and money than is saved by attending such tempting affairs, but I have a method which I think keeps down such waste to a negligable quantity.

I usually start the winter with last winter's underclothing and stockings, which have been carefully repaired at the end of the cold season. The children find soft, old woollens much more agreeable to their feelings than new ones, and the thinner, partly-worn garments are usually quite warm enough for the early winter. I do not wait for bargain day for boots or rubbers, but at whatever necessary cost, I see to it that feet are warm and dry. Last year's school dresses often have a few weeks' wear in them, so have the boys' clothes, so a little sewing keeps us going until fall house-cleaning and preparations for Christmas are over. I manage in this way to have time to enjoy the beginning of the school-work with my children, and to ease to a considerable extent the hard tug after holidays. Then comes the Christmas interlude, when we play a good deal, rest a little, and cheer each other up.

Soon after the New Year, the days begin to lengthen, and usually the cold grows more intense. Warm underclothing, purchased at a real reduction, exactly fits the need. Before going to the sales I look over all our clothing, and make a list of the articles we need, even to buttons or thread. Then I study advertisements and note where the things I want seem to be offered at tempting prices. I often jot down the usual prices, so that I may not become bewildered in a crowd or because of haste.

Our dresses are beginning to look a little less fresh, especially as we generally have barely enough to do us. I can almost always buy good serviceable material, of becoming colors, very cheaply after Christmas, and now that the first part of the winter's work is out of my way, I can quite easily make up new gowns without calling in much outside help.

Here in the West the larger stores are placing their spring and summer staples on sale very early, so as to make a quick turn-over of their investments, and after replenishing the winter wardrobe, I take an inventory of household linens, and summer underclothes, nightgowns and such necessary commonplace supplies, and get these things made up, leaving summer dresses and outside garments till a later time, when I can tell better what will be worn next summer.

In this way, by counting supplies on hand, by considering carefully, when quiet at home, exactly what I need, and nearly what amount of sewing I can do myself, and so getting ready to face temptations with knowledge of needs and amount of money I may safely spend, I feel sure that January sales have often made possible to me and to my family much greater comfort than we could have enjoyed from the same expenditure in other ways.

Yours for sober and sensible living,

L. P.

DEPENDS UPON THE BUYER.

Does it pay to go to January cheap sales? Well that really depends on the buyer. If a woman (for the majority of hunters of cheap sales seem to be women) knows what she wants and the value thereof, she will save money by attending sales; for exceeding good value is often obtained.

Speaking generally, it is the ignorant buyer who makes cheap sales possible. The experienced buyer knows too well how much an article should be, and it is not she but her ignorant sister, who buys things she does not need, just because they seem to be bargains. But a thing one does not want is never a bargain. A good rule to follow is, "Never buy anything that you don't know some particular use for." This rule, like all others, is subject to exceptions or modifications. More and more should women study the science of buying. It is wonderful how little some women know about it. I have known girls to get married who had never bought as much as a new pair of shoes for themselves, and yet they were undertaking a life that called for wise expenditure, and they knew absolutely nothing about such a thing. It is the duty of every mother to teach her daughters as much, at least, as she herself knows about a thing that so vitally affects matrimonial welfare.

T. H. B.

THE EDITRESS.

Home knitting is quick and easy with any one of our 6 Family Knitting Machines. Socks and Stockings, Underwear, Caps, Gloves, Mittens, etc.—Plain or Ribbed—can be knitted ten times as fast as by hand, and for far less than they cost ready-made.

A child can work our machines. Besides your own family work, you can make good money knitting for others.

FREE—6 illustrated Catalogues—No. 636

Agents wanted in every locality for Typewriters and Home-money-maker knitting machines. Address

CREELMAN BROS.
Box 635. Georgetown, Ontario

Don't Fail to see the "Princess Tambon" offer on Page 22.

WORLD'S WELFARE

THE UNITED CAMPAIGN FOR HOME AND FOREIGN MISSION.

On the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of David Livingstone, that great apostle to the dark continent, a notable missionary decision was reached. On that day (March 19, 1913) representatives of the Home and Foreign Missionary Boards of North America met in New York City for prayer and conference and decided unanimously to co-operate in a united missionary campaign to bring the world-wide missionary needs and opportunities before the Christians of North America. This conference had been preceded by several weeks of earnest consideration, so that the action represented the careful thought of the leaders of the missionary enterprise.

It was clearly recognized that the co-operation of these forces would mean greater efficiency and economy of time, money and effort in the cultivation of the home base; that all the forces combined could bring a much stronger impact upon a community than could be brought by communions working separately, without reference to each other's plans.

To plan and conduct such a continental campaign, a central committee was organized, composed of 80 members, representing the different Home and Foreign Mission Boards. The following officers were elected: The Rev. Arthur J. Brown, D.D., secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, chairman; the Rev. H. C. Herring, D.D., general secretary of the Congregational Home Missionary Society, vice-chairman; Mr. Eben E. Olcott, of the Reformed Church of America, treasurer, and Mr. William R. Millar, of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, secretary. An executive committee was appointed to look after the details of the campaign.

This campaign is intended to promote the entire missionary work of the church at home and abroad, and the effort will be made to enlist the entire membership of all denominations. Emphasis will be placed upon fundamental spiritual requisites for abundant Christian life and for fruitful Christian service.

During the first season—September to February — interdenominational conferences are being held in which men and for the midweek meetings during one month.

The simultaneous personal canvass for missions has many advantages. Under this plan the United Presbyterians have increased their gifts for missions and benevolences from $552,347 in 1910, to $739,452 in 1913—and this does not count the offerings of the Women's Missionary Society. The total giving in the entire communion for outside objects averaged $6.10 per member per year. With this also came an increase of gifts for the current expenses—as is always the case.

"There is that scattereth and yet increaseth.'

What has been the result in other churches? Two hundred and fifty of the Southern Presbyterian churches adopted the every-member canvass with the result that they have given over $7.00 per member to benevolences, while the strongest churches of the denomination not using the canvass, are giving at less than half that rate. The offerings for foreign missions alone increased from $420,602 in 1910, to $631,069 in 1913.

RESULTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN CANADA.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

To all Missions, Ontario and Quebec, 1908.. .. ..$103,000
To all Missions, Ontario and Quebec, 1913.. 220,000
Membership, 55,000.

CANADIAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

To all Missions, 1908.. 236,083
To all Missions, 1913.. 927,728
Membership, 301,465.

In 1,200 parishes of the Protestant Episcopal Communion, better methods of finance have been introduced, with the use of the duplex envelopes and a weekly basis of giving. To this fact the "Spirit of Missions" credits, in part at least, the fact that the Board of Missions of that church received last year $95,688 more than in the preceding year.

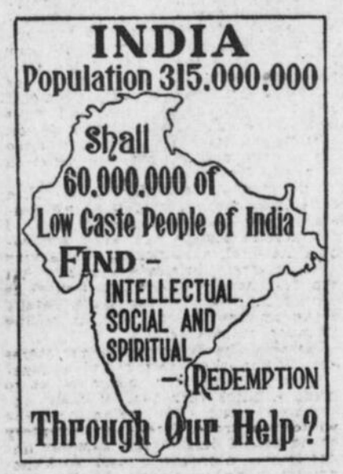
Through the annual canvass the Baptists of Toronto have more than quadrupled their missionary output in the last six years, increasing from $23,000 in 1907, to nearly $100,000 this year. The Presbyterians of that same city in the same period increased their missionary offerings from $62,000 to $132,000.

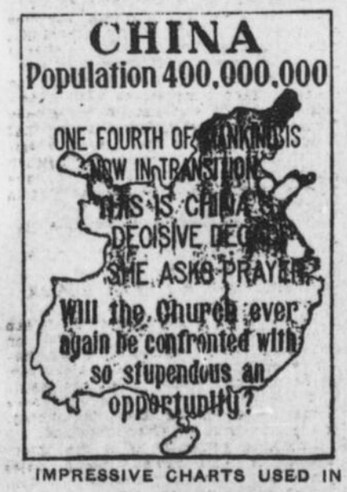
TORONTO, CANADA.

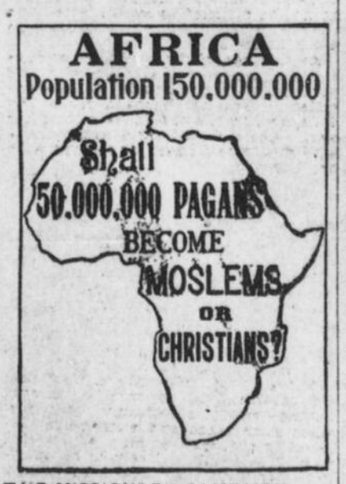
To all Missions, 1907.. .. ..$175,000
To all Missions, 1908.. 236,088
To all Missions, 1909.. 363,697
To all Missions, 1910.. 410,000
To all Missions, 1911.. 441,194
To all Missions, 1912.. 479,000

A large city church, Toronto, Canada. Bloor Street Presbyterian. Membership, 1,100.
By the old plan.. .. .. $6,000
By the use of the Duplex Envelope.. 12,000
By the Every-Member-Canvass.. 16,000

Similar reports of enlarged giving and of increased blessing as a result have come from many churches that have put "system in the place of spasm," so that it is not a stretch of faith to believe that the united campaign will not only increase largely the offerings from the churches, but will result in untold spiritual blessings to those communions that persistently and faithfully adopt its programme.







IMPRESSIVE CHARTS USED IN THE MISSIONARY CAMPAIGN.

will be presented more adequate methods of missionary education in local churches and better methods of finance. These conferences are to lead up to a nation-wide simultaneous "Every-Member Canvass" in March, 1914, in as many denominations as can arrange to undertake it at that time; the month of February to be devoted to special denominational effort in lining up the churches for this canvass.

The organization and direction of these interdenominational conferences has been entrusted to the Laymen's Missionary Movement, and the Missionary Education Movement has been asked to formulate a plan for the educational features. Already some 500 conferences have been arranged for the autumn and winter. The reports indicate that, with but few exceptions, there has been a good attendance and a deep interest awakened in the conferences already held.

The educational plans for this year include the study of the home mission field in the autumn, with special emphasis upon the question of immigration. Dr. Shriver's new book on this subject is recommended as the text book, and after the first of January foreign fields will be emphasized with the study of Mr. Sherwood Eddy's new book on "The New Era in Asia." The four chapters of Mr. W. E. Doughty's "Call of the World" will form the basis of discussion groups for

EXPERIENCES OF A NEW MISSIONARY.

(By Edith Williams, M.A.)

"Do you know the language yet?" "How much teaching do you do?" "Do tell me all about your work." These are a few among many things which greet the astonished eyes of the new missionary as she pores over her English mail budget. Less than two months in India, and—"Do you know the language yet?"

It is to try to give such questioners some idea of the life of a missionary during her first six months in India that these impressions are recorded.

AN ILLUSTRATION.

Days of waiting in Calcutta over, you are dispatched to your station, and experience the feeling of utter helplessness which comes from journeying in a strange land, knowing not the language, with a little orphan in charge, with whom you perforce converse only in smiles. Her story forcibly brings you face to face with things as they are in India. It is, briefly, this: The grandmother broke some slight caste rule, and was ordered to purify herself by going to bathe in the Ganges. Too poor and too feeble for the long journey, she refused, and not only her, but her daughter and grandchild, were turned out to die of starvation. Mother and grandmother both dead, the little one found her way back, and stood before them with bent head and clasped hands, only to be driven off with stones and curses. She was found, a mere bundle of skin and bones, and carried to a tea planter's bungalow. There she was carefully nursed back to health and strength, and then passed on to our hands. She and the Miss Sahiba, both coming to a new, strange home, what more natural than that the bond should be sealed between them, and that henceforth little Phulmattia should call the new Miss Sahiba her "mamma ji"?

HOME COMING

Bankipur in the early morning with the east glowing softly, the sun not yet visible, a touch of "cold" weather freshness in the air, impresses the newcomer favorably. A wide road, lined with great, beautiful trees, a sweep into a garden drive, a white porched, verandahed house, a figure at the top of the steps murmuring words of welcome, and you have come to your new home! At once you make the acquaintance of your bedroom and study, with their six doorways each. At first you attempt to shut them when you want to feel alone, but are long you let the wind blow as it lists on all the curtains and heed it not.

You very soon acquaint yourself with the premises, and are greeted with excited salaams from children of all sizes in the various school buildings. An object of great interest scrutiny and amusement is the new "Miss Sahiba," and she finds that true wherever she goes. If she is rash enough to present herself at the Post Office, a group of men will sit down calmly in front of her for the sole purpose of staring at her. There is a comforting side of things, though. It is a new and pleasant experience to be addressed by that rich-resounding title, "Huzzor!"—"Your Highness!" and the exceedingly deferential, not to say reverential, air with which a well trained servant salaams is gratifying to one's sense of one's own importance! When you hear one servant address another as "Your Honor," pride has a fall!

THE MARKET PLACE

The bazaar in Bankipur, you find, is much as, apparently, all bazaars are: narrow, dirty streets, lined both sides with open drains, an atmosphere reeking with evil odors, and animals and human beings meandering over it with a sublime indifference to vehicles. Goats with large families nibble unmolested at the vegetables set out for sale, and at times a great sacred Brahmin bull pokes an appreciative nose into whatever captures his fancy.

The shops are raised above the level of the road by a few stone or wooden steps; they are one-roomed, open, guiltless of chairs and counters, stacked full of goods, and the shopkeeper and his friends sit in the doorway smoking the hookah and enjoying a chat. Very often they are sound asleep, and it is a humorous sight to see the policeman helping himself to pan (a concoction of spices) under the very nose of the sleeping shopkeeper. The smaller shops are of mud and brick, the roofs tiled with row on row of small earthenware flower-pots, and sometimes ornamented with a crude figure of an elephant or of some idol. Here and there a white-domed Mohammedan mosque or a flat-roofed Hindu temple breaks the line of shops.

THE FIRST SUNDAY

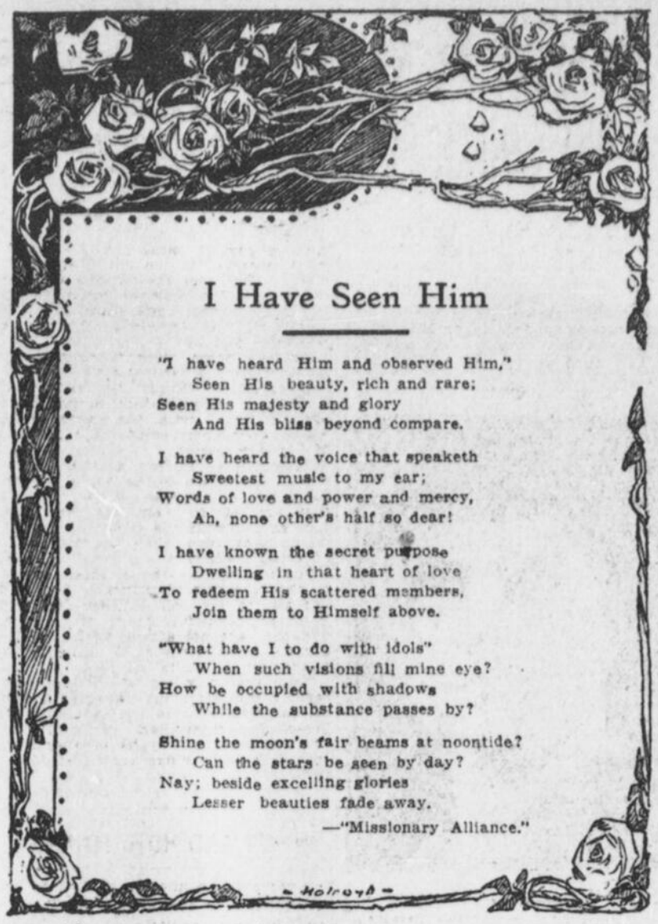
Naturally, the first Sunday stands out in memory. One now makes the acquaintance of the typical missionary gari (carriage). A rather superior bathing machine, shuttered with doors at the sides, jolting over a pebbly beach, would give a fairly correct idea of this "carriage." As you drive through the bazaar you are repelled by the sight of the Hindu priests lolling on the verandah of the temple. It is difficult to imagine any more repulsive-looking beings than these, with their matted hair, often dyed reddish, or smeared with Ganges mud, and their sensuous faces with the mark of the god painted on their foreheads. Through the open doorway of the temple you catch a glimpse of the hideous idol in its shrine and of the sacred tree. It is with a sense of relief that shortly afterwards you reach a gateway bearing the inscription, "G. Dann, Baptist Mission," and see in the compound the little red brick church, where you realize, perhaps more keenly than at home, the communion of "the saints." As the service proceeds you hear the clash of cymbals and blowing of conches, as the priests wake up their god to receive the evening oblation. But they sleep well, these gods of Hindustan!

THE LANGUAGE

Before many days pass you settle down to your study of the language with a pandit, and at first "this strange man and his quaint attire" are more absorbing than the curious sounds he makes. A scarlet muffler frames the wrinkled face (for this is the cold season), the coat is checkered, of altogether Indian cut, something like the fashions portrayed for the less respectable personages of "Pickwick Papers"; hands and mouth are stained with the much-loved pan. Quaint as is the figure, the bearing has all the courtesy and grace of an Indian gentleman. You begin, then, upon a course of interesting duets, striving to harmonize your tones with his, but to his ears your accent is hopeless, and his tones grow steadily in pitch and vehemence as he repeats: "I said——!" and for all your strivings you can't catch that elusive sound! "Tongue at the roof of mouth," comes like a refrain, but the recipe is altogether insufficient. There must be a physiological difference between the races, you think, in your utter powerlessness to imitate that sound. The lessons are enlivened at first by the quaint English instructions issued. It takes some little thought to realize that "Give one pie" means "Put a full stop," and "d below zero" is "d with a dot underneath."

After a month or two, when the old gentleman thinks it time you tried to understand, he drops English, and the lessons lose some of their charm.

Patient continuance in well-doing is the quality most needed at this stage. So the first months pass, and all this time your main business is language study; yet when the teacher Miss Sahiba goes off for her yearly holiday in June, and you are for the first time actually in charge of twenty-five orphans left behind, you realize how woefully poor your vocabulary still is. Imagine the difficulty of scolding naughty children in broken Hindu and of maintaining your dignity at the same time! Silent contempt is sometimes the best policy! At any rate, at the end of the month the



PRAYER.

Lord, when I look at the beauty and majesty of Thy world, at the starry heavens or the sailing clouds, at the greenness of Thy grass or the whiteness of Thy snow, I adore Thee! When I remember the exquisite beauty of every little tree leaf and the infinite painstaking of its creation, the marvellous delicacy of every tiny snow crystal, I feel that I am looking upon the embroidered robes in which Thou art half revealing, half concealing Thine own infinite loveliness. My soul is filled with wonder and worship. If earth is so wonderful, what must heaven be! If Thy mere trailing garments are so fair, what must be the full revelation of Thy loveliness!—Lucy Rider Meyer.

wings of your understanding have begun to grow, and you know something of the difficulties, the sorrows and the joys of the jack-of-all-trades Miss Sahiba in India.

One thing hammers itself insistently into your mind: "This kind cometh not out but by prayer. . . ." The difficulties are great. Indian children seem to have a talent for lying, thieving and disobeying, but they do respond to love. Would that from out of the overstocked teaching profession at home Christian men and women would come out here, where they are so sadly needed.

True, the work here is far harder, and consists very little in actual teaching work, but is it not well worth while? There can scarcely be a more important side of the work of establishing the Kingdom of God in India than that of trying to mould the children for Christ. There is much talk at home now of getting hold of the children in that comparatively well-watered garden plot of England. How much more imperative is the need in this vast desert of India!—"The Herald."

There is no bondage like the bondage to self, none other that so enslaves. In our higher and happier moods I think we all have vision of the truth that we never are, nor can be, "paid" for our best save only in the doing of it.—F. L. Hosmer.

* * *

God does not perfect us at a stroke, but by constant and protracted discipline. Little by little does God, by his spirit, bring out of us the infinite beauty and glory which he first put into us when we were made in his own image and likeness.—W. L. Watkinson.

* * *

"It has been rightly said that 'the fortunate people—the truly fortunate—are not so much those who succeed in life as those who succeed in living.' Right living is a beautiful art, made up of courage and kindness and hard work and true religion, and it is open to everybody."

* * *

It is easy for us to forget the benefits we receive from God. We see no divine hand giving us the good things we need, and we forget that there is such a hand. Our common blessings come to us in what we call natural ways, and we fail to remember that every good gift is from above. Life would be wonderfully changed for us if we could keep ourselves always aware that it is God who gives us everything we receive. It would give a new sacredness to all our blessings.—Selected.

THE SERMON

SIN AND THE HEART.

(By Rev. David J. Burrell, D.D., LL.D.)

Text: "And the last state of that man is worse than the first." Luke 11: 25-26.

The Lord has just healed a demoniac; and the multitude, amazed by this and his other wonderful works, were asking, "Is not this the Christ?" The Scribes and Parisees, alarmed by his increasing popularity but unable to deny the validity of the miracle, charged him with "casting out devils through Beelzebub the prince of devils." His answer was after the manner of the schools. He began with the reductio ad absurdum: "If Satan be divided against himself, how shall his kingdom stand?" He next employed the argumentum ad hominem. "If I by Beelzebub cast out devils, by whom do your sons cast them out?" And then he used the syllogism, "If I with the finger of God cast out devils, there is no doubt that the kingdom of God is come among you." Having thus disposed of his critics by the logical method, with which they were most familiar, he resumed popular form of address in the parable of the House without a Tenant.

THE HOUSE DESOLATE.

It is commonly agreed that the immediate application of this parable was to the Jews. The evil spirit which had long held possession of the nation was idolatory, which was finally cast out by the Babylonish captivity. It required seventy years of discipline to clean house; but it was cleaned as with a besom. On their return from Babylon the Jews proceeded to the garnishing. What fasts and festivals and solemn assemblies! Of the outer forms of religion there was no lack, of bowings and genuflections, of formal prayers and oblations and tithes of garden herbs. It was at this time and under such conditions that Isaiah delivered the thrilling message, "Hear, O heavens, and give ear, O earth; for the Lord hath spoken; I have nourished and brought up children and they have rebelled against me. To what purpose is the multitude of your sacrifices unto me? Bring no more vain oblations; your incense is an abomination unto me. Wash you, make you clean; cease to do evil, learn to do well!" The house had been swept of idolatry and garnished with all manner of rites and ceremonies, but, alas, it was empty! There was no real devotion. The result was a foregone conclusion. Into that empty house came the evil spirits of pride and uncharitableness, formalism and hypocrisy, worldliness, apostasy and disloyalty to the Hope of Israel: so that when the long-looked-for Messiah came, it was his own people who nailed him to the bitter tree! Thus their house was "left unto them desolate": and it has remained desolate to this day.

CASTING OUT THE SQUATTER.

The parable is addressed in particular to respectable sinners. The general understanding is that there are two kinds of sinners: namely, the vulgar sort of "down and out" drunkards and reprobates who frequent our rescue missions, and the respectable class that assembles in our large churches. In fact, however, there is no such distinction in the sight of God.

The house of this parable is the heart of man, "out of which are the issues of life." Its owner is God, who, as its Creator and Redeemer, has a proprietary right in it. But he is excluded. "The carnal mind is enmity against him."

The intruder is Satan, who occupies the heart only by "squatter's right." The denial of the personality of Satan, against the teaching of Christ and the Scriptures, is one phase of current unbelief. If the foundations of Biblical authority are undermined what is to prevent the gainsaying of any or all spiritual truth? In this case the rejection of the incarnation and the atonement, of the divine immanence and the supernatural itself follows almost as a matter of course.

The eviction of the foul spirit by "the stronger man" is not an unusual occurrence. In the experience of many a drunkard there comes a time when, scouraged by shame and remorse, he cries, "things cannot go on this way," and resolves to be a better man. I do not go with those who regard this as impossible even in the most desperate cases. A man can quit his vicious habits when he wants to.

The will is here the "stronger man." The drunkard "swears off"; and this particular spirit of evil goes out of him. He has "reformed," as we say; and it is assumed that he is a better man.

The sweeping and garnishing are then in order. The man is now clothed and apparently in his right mind. He takes his place in commercial life where he is recognized as a man among men. The vulgar vices, such as theft and adultery and inebriety, are abhorrent to him. He keeps out of jail, as a good citizen, and conforms to the conventions of common life. But the question occurs, is he really a better man?

The house is empty. It is swept and garnished, but without a tenant. He has not passed under the yoke of any nobler purpose or loftier aim. The owner of the house is still shut out. It is to let. An empty house is a weird place; full of gloom and shadows and oppressive silence, of ill odors and scurrying mice and of mold and cobwebs. An empty heart-house is always a haunted house; haunted by ghosts of previous occupants; by memories of the misilved past.

THE KEEPER OF THE HOUSE.

What happens then? Here they come! The seven spirits of evil are not content to "wander in dry places," but must needs find an embodiment in man. The vacant heart invites them No vulgar vices now; but smug and decorous sins, such as pride, envy, avarice, impiety, insincerity and self-righteousness. Oh, there is no end of respectable sins!

The garnishing of fringes and phylacteries covers no sins from God. He sees the dead men's bones in the whited sepulcher. The secret imaginations of the heart are known to him. And sin is always sin in his eyes; vulgar or respectable, it matters not. Envy and avarice and selfish arrogance are as truly abhorrent to him as theft and murder and adultery. It follows that the man who has forsworn inebriety or licentiousness or any other of the vulgar vices, while yielding to more presentable sins, is mistaken in assuming that, on that account, he is really a better man. In fact, "the last state of that man is worse than the first"; since, by reason of self-satisfaction, he is less accessible to the approach of truth and righteousness.

What is the remedy? Let the Owner come in! He wants to be admitted, saying, "My son, give me thy heart!" Once there, he has power to repel all comers. Without him there is no moral security; for "except the Lord keep the house, the watchman waketh, but in vain." All th good resolutions in the world cannot exclude sin from a heart that is closed against God.

FAITH THE DYNAMIC OF CONDUCT.

And with the new affection comes a new conviction. Life is now grounded in truth. Faith becomes the dynamic of conduct. Things temporal and things spiritual are seen in their right relations. The man has a goal set before him, and "the high calling of God in Christ Jesus" rings in his ears. He is no longer under the necessity of casting up earthworks to repel every invader, because God has taken command; and if God be for him, who can be against him? His heart is fixed on the great verities which centre in God and is therefore armed and equipped against sin.

And the new affection and the new conviction bring with them a new occupation. The man has something to do. He has found a new Master and keeps busy for him. To the spirits of evil who draw near, as Sanballat and Tobiah approached the builders on the walls of Jerusalem, he answers, "I am doing a great work, and I cannot come down!"

It is frequently said that if one does his best no more can be acquired of him. This is quite true; but no man is doing his best when he leaves God out of the reckoning.

"TRY CHRIST. LET HIM IN."

The effort to repel sin and build up character without the divine help is a dead lift; and it always ends in failure. The best that can be hoped for under such circumstances is the transformation of a vulgar into a respectable sinner, which does not mean the making of a better man. No such halfway measures will answer. Take the case of John B. Gough as a contrast to that just referred to. For years he tried to reform himself, only to find that the expulsion of one vicious habit was merely the opening of the door for other sins. One day as he was reeling through the street of Newburyport a cobbler named Joe Stratton laid a kind hand on his shoulder and said, "John, there's good stuff in you; but you are going at this thing in the wrong way. I know a Friend who can help you. Try Christ. Let him in!" From that day the result was certain. He had a mighty Friend and leaned hard on him. His resolutions now were buttressed by Omnipotence. The Owner of his heart was defending it.

"BEHOLD I STAND AT THE DOOR."

The life of Luther is also in evidence. He was compassed about by besetting sins. He speaks of his many personal encounters with the spirits of evil. But the time came when Luther, half way up Sancta Scala, heard a voice saying, "The just shall live by faith!" And then and there he took Christ as the Man of his counsel. The rest of his life voyage was all plain sailing. He presently wrote: "If any man knock at my bosom and ask 'Who dwells here? Luther?' my reply is 'Nay; Luther once dwelt here, a self-willed man; but Christ has moved in and taken possession.' I no longer live, but Christ liveth in me!"

Are you, my friend, engaged in this grapple with sin? Have you failed? Are you asking, like the young ruler, "What lack I yet?" You need a Tenant. Let the Lord come in! He waits to enter. His word is full of promise: "Behold, I stand at the door and knock. If any man will open unto me I will come in and sup with him and he with me."

Sunday School Lesson

THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

Jan'y 18, 1914.

Luke 10: 25-37.

Golden Text.—Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.—Mark 12: 31.

(From Tarbell's Notes.)

WORDS AND PHRASES EXPLAINED.

25. A certain lawyer. Obviously, this is not the same lawyer whose conversation with Jesus is recorded in Mt. 22 and Mark 12. He was not a lawyer in the modern sense of the word, but a scribe, a religious teacher, one who was a professed student and expounder of the Mosaic Law.—Stood up. Probably they were in a synagogue.—Made trial of him. Tested Jesus by a question which he thought hard to answer.—What shall I do? What great deed shall I do; he thinks of doing, not of being.

26. What is written in the law? It has been suggested that Jesus may have pointed, as he spoke, to the phylactery which the lawyer wore bound on his forehead, and which contained the first part of the passage which he quoted in answer.—How readest thou? What is the result of your pouring over the law?

27-29. Thou shalt love the Lord . . . . mind. He quotes Dt. 6.3—And thy neighbor as thyself. From Lev. 19.18.—Desiring to justify himself. Desiring to show that he had not asked a simple question which could be so quickly disposed of.—Who is my neighbor? Only an Israelite was to him a neighbor. The rabbis said, "He excepts all Gentiles when he saith his neighbor."

31-33. By chance. "God's unseen providence, by men nicknamed chance" (Farrar).—A Levite. The family of Aaron were priests; the rest of the tribe of Levi assisted the priests in the service of the temple and were supported by tithes from the people. Levite and priest were both men most honored by the people.—Samaritan. Regarded by the Jews as an outcast. See Luke 17:16; John 4:39-42. It is interesting to see how Mr. Claude Montefiore, a Jew, in his commentary declares that the word Samaritan is an alteration, and should have been Israelite! "'Priest, Levite, and Samaritan,'" he says, "is no less queer and impossible than Priest, Deacon, and Frenchman would be to us to-day. Most probably the alteration was simply due to the uncomprehendingness of Gentile Christians, who did not know that 'Israelite' was commonly used for a man who was neither Priest nor Levite."

34-35. Pouring on them oil and wine. These were household remedies; they were mixed and used as a salve for wounds.—An inn. The Greek word is not the same as the one used for an inn in connection with the account of the birth of Christ. The latter was a khan, a group of buildings where each one provided for himself; this was a Greek type of inn, with a landlord.—Two shillings. Two Roman denarii, thirty to thirty-four cents in our money, a sum sufficient to supply his wants for several days. "You find plenty of people willing enough to be the Good Samaritan without the oil and the two pence." (Sydney Smith.).

36. Which proved neighbor unto him? Jesus' question shows that the important matter is not to decide "Who is my neighbor?" but "To whom can I prove myself a neighbor, whom can I help?" Love of one's neighbor leads one to question, not "What must I do? but, "What may I do?"—He that showed mercy on him. "He will not name the Samaritan by name, the haughty hypocrite" (Luther).

Jesus accurately speaks in his parable of going down from Jerusalem to Jericho, for Jerusalem is on the tableland of Judea, and Jericho, twenty miles distant, is in the deep gorge of the Jordan valley, 900 feet below sea level. The road was narrow as well as steep, with hills and narrow gullies and caves on either side.

The tract was uninhabited, and notorious for such brigands as the parable mentions. Josephus more than once speaks of the extent to which Palestine was infested with banditti: and from St. Jerome we learn (Trench) that the road leading from one of the cities to the other was at one place called the Red or Bloody Way, from the blood that had been shed there, that in his own time there was in this wilderness a fort with a Roman garrison, for the protection of travellers.

THE MASTER'S LESSONS FOR ALL TEACHERS.

What would have been the result if, in answer to the lawyer's question, "Who is my neighbor?" Jesus had replied, "A Samaritan is thy neighbor?" Would not the lawyer have quoted some rabbi who spoke as did later Maimonides, and have remained firm in his conviction that only an Israelite was his neighbor? What if Jesus had made an appeal to reason, would the lawyer ever have made the admission which he did in the words of verse 37? Instead, Jesus appealed to the man's conscience, and he did it by means of a story.

Knowledge should lead to action. Have you ever compared your knowledge with your conduct? What a contrast! Your knowledge is a mountain, your conduct is a molehill. And have you ever compared your futile wishes with your actual acts? he might have continued.

"How vastly more the world would see of good
If only what we do were what we would."

In the words of Carlyle, the chief end of man is an action, not a thought.

Emotion should lead to Motion. The priest and the Levite came to the place, looked on the sufferer, pitied him, no doubt, but—passed by on the other side. Mr. Charles R. Brown thus analyzes the Levite's feelings:

Idle pity, remarks a current magazine, is of all things the cheapest and the most enervating. Emotion that does not lead to motion is not only useless to others, it is deadening in its effects upon ourselves. When we feel, let us be up and doing. "How much do you pity him?" said a Quaker, putting his hand in his pocket, to a group of people who were condoling with one who had met with an accident. That's the point.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSONS.

(By Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

(Copyright, 1912, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)
The Bradley-Garretson Co., Ltd., Publishers, Brantford, Ont., Canada.

Jan. 18, 1914.

The Good Samaritan. Luke x: 25-37.

Golden Text—Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. Mark xii, 31.

(1). Verses 25-28—What is the usual answer in these days to the question, "What shall I do to inherit eternal life?"

(2). Why did Jesus say nothing about faith as a condition for inheriting eternal life?

(3). If a man anxious to be saved should know nothing of the doctrine of faith, but hearing and heeding these words of Jesus, how long need it take him to find rest for his soul?

(4). If a man starts out with sincerity to learn to love God and his neighbor, at what stage in the process would eternal life be given to him?

(5). Explain how it is possible for a mortal man to love God with all his heart and his neighbor as himself? (This is one of the questions which may be answered in writing by members of the club.)

(6). Verse 29—What does it imply to be a neighbor?

(7). Verse 30—Suppose it had been one of the thieves that was found wounded and half dead, would he have had the same claim upon the kindness of the good Samaritan as in the present case?

(8). Should we regard a bad man in distress as our neighbor and help him as readily as we would a good man in the same condition?

(9). Verses 31-32—Which should have the prior claim upon our sympathy and help and why, the physical or the spiritual needs of a man?

(10). What do you consider was the moral and spiritual condition of this priest and this Levite?

(11). When it is a matter of relieving physical suffering or rescuing people from danger what is the evidence to show that church members are more ready to help than outsiders?

(12) Verses 33-34—Would you say or not, and why, that the church ought to be as thoroughly organized to help men physically, as she is to help them spiritually?

(13) Which is more pleasing to God and why, an atheist who is always doing good deeds like this Samaritan or a professed Christian who rarely puts himself out to help those who are in distress?

(14) Was this Samaritan, judging him alone by this good deed, necessarily a good Christian?

(15.) Verse 35—What is the supreme test of neighborliness?

(16.) If a man does not gladly hold his money subject to the call of God and his work of mercy what would you say is his spiritual condition?

(17.) Verses 36-37—Which is the more important for us to cultivate and why, the sentimental part of Christianity or the practical?

Lesson for Sunday, Jan. 25, 1914. Serving Jesus. Luke viii., 1-3; ix., 57-62; x., 38-42.

FIGHTING THE WHITE PLAGUE

Paris, Dec. 30. — Announcement has been made by Dr. Pierre Roux, director of the Pasteur Institute, to the Academy of Sciences of a discovery by one of the bacteriologists of the institute, F. Marino, which, it is thought, may entirely alter the aspect of the quest for a cure for tuberculosis.

Farino observed that all other germs, which multiply rapidly together, die if cultivated with tubercle bacilli after the lapse of ten or fifteen days. His experiments have established the fact that cultures of tubercle bacilli within that period give off a poison fatal to any form of microbe.

This toxin, which has been isolated, has characteristics entirely different from other toxins, such as those of diphtheria and tetanus. It resists the action of heat, and is neutralized neither by anti-tuberculous serums nor ordinary blood serum. If anything, it is less affected by the former than by the latter.

Further experimentation has shown that this toxin, when injected into animals, forms no counter poison, and it is deducted that because of this both vaccines and serums intended for the cure of tuberculosis are without effect.

MARSHALL ANSWERS HIS CRITICS.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 30.—Vice-President Marshall replied to criticism of the recent interview in which he took the ground that there should be no anti-trust legislation.

"My feelings on that subject are very clear," he said, "and I make no excuse whatever for them. The Democratic party has done two things for the people of the country. It has passed a new tariff law and created a new currency system. The Democrats do not know certainly what the effect of that legislation will be.

"Now, if the trusts are coming in voluntarily and all offering to allow the Government to handle them there is nothing to be done by the party but to wait and see what results are forthcoming.

"The Democratic party has given people of the country two doses of medicine. If those two doses cure the patient, well and good; if not, then will be time to look to the future, perhaps to prepare."

LORD METHUEN WILL OPEN SOLDIERS' CLUB

New York, Dec. 30.—A cable to the New York "American" from Borden, Hampshire, says: Lord Methuen, the redoubtable old soldier, who at one time commanded the London district, has the welfare of "Tommy Atkins" at heart. A soldier's club is to be opened by him on Wednesday. It will be under the management of a committee of officers, non-commissioned officers and men.

The building has cost about $40,000. It is built in the old Georgian style and is handsome and imposing. It stands on the high ground above the camp.

Besides a good supper room, bar and other entertainment rooms, there are reading, billiard and tea rooms for wives and families of soldiers. It is felt that the inception of the club will lead to the erection of others.

DREADNOUGHT FOR TURKEY.

London, Dec. 30.—The "Times" understands that the negotiations for the purchase by Turkey of the Brazilian dreadnought Rio De Janeiro have practically been completed.

ENDED HIS LIFE.

Portland, Maine., Dec. 30.—After fastening a rope to the ship and tieing the other end about his neck so that his body might not be lost, Frank James, a sailor on the steamship "Ascania," drowned himself to-day. Letters addressed to his parents in England showed that he was despondent.

CHICAGO POLICEWOMAN HAS A STRONG RIGHT ARM

Chicago, Dec. 30.—Some of Chicago's newly appointed policewomen believe that duty has been fully performed when they have detected a lawbreaker and summoned one of the male members of the force to make the actual arrest.

But not so with Mrs. Mary Boyd. That militant official demonstrated that a policewoman can do other work than counsel mothers of wayward girls and trap mashers.

She backed up her police star with a muscular right arm, yanked a man who tried to resist arrest off a street car and backed him up against a post while she summoned a patrol waggon.

Mrs. Boyd was on a car at North Clark street and West North avenue. Tossel Wendt, a janitor at No. 1545 Wells street, was arguing with the conductor about a transfer and using more or less vigorous language. Finally the two began to fight. Wendt was getting the better of the conductor when Mrs. Boyd, presenting her star, told him he was under arrest.

He replied with an oath and tried to slap her face, she told the sergeant afterwards. Mrs. Boyd hadn't pulled gasping bathers out of the lake at the Fourteenth street beach all summer without developing a muscle. She rode to the station with her prisoner and preferred a charge of disorderly conduct.

DIGS UP RARE OLD COINS.

Workman's Find Leads to Treasure Story and He Gets a Marriage Offer.

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 30.—A silver dollar bearing the date 1804, highly prized by numismatists, and understood to be worth $3,500 for collection purposes, was found here.

William Sullivan, a workman excavating on the site of the new ice rink for the Yale hockey team, turned over with his shovel an old jar which rested on a boulder seven feet below the surface of State street, near by. Under the bowl was a silver snuffbox made in Nuremberg, green with oxydization. The snuffbox contained a silver dollar, dated 1804, with letters around the edge in place of milling; silver dollar, 1798; three Connecticut copper coins, 1787; Connecticut State banknote for 40 shillings, date 1778; Continental note of 1775 for $3; a watch made in Strassburg in 1731; a deed of property written in Old English, not yet deciphered, of date of 1697; a document dated 1728, with six imprints on it which appear to be imposts by the British Government. The hall mark on the snuffbox is of 1740.

Exaggerated reports of the treasure find spread rapidly and scores of persons flocked to the excavation and began stirring up the wet earth. Sullivan, the finder of the snuffbox, had a proposal of marriage from a woman who had heard that he had found $10,000.

CHARGED WITH ARSON ON THE HIGH SEAS

Boston, Dec. 30. — The trial of John Albert Fish, a civil engineer of New York, and a Boer war veteran, on the charge of arson on the high seas, set for to-day in the federal court, was said to be the first under a statute governing such cases. The indictment alleges that Fish set fire to his auxiliary schooner yacht, the "Senta," off Edgartown, on the night of October 25, 1910. The yacht was destroyed.

Since his arrest in New York last September, Fish has been at liberty under $10,000 bail. It claims that the fire started either from a cigarette butt or from a stove and that his first knowledge of it was when he was awakened by the crackling of the flames. Fish and two lady guests, his cousins, with the four members of the crew, escaped in their night clothes into a small boat and rowed ashore.

Fish, who was engaged in engineering work in South Africa at the outbreak of the Boer war, enlisted in the British army. During the war he was promoted to a captaincy in the Imperial Horse.

MUST RESPECT RUSSIAN HYMN.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 30.—A Russian newspaper man named Brushkovsky, who is an amateur detective, and who worked up the case against Mendel Beilis, was sentenced to imprisonment for one year in a fortress for keeping his seat when the national anthem was being played recently. The charge against him was lese majeste.

TO LEAD ANOTHER EXPEDITION TO THE SOUTH POLE

London, Dec. 30. — Sir Ernest H. Shackleton, the explorer, in a letter to the "Times" announces his intention to lead another expedition to the South Pole in 1914. He will start from a South American port, with the object of crossing the South Polar continent from sea to sea, returning by way of New Zealand. He adds:

"I have been enabled to undertake this expedition through the generosity of a friend, and I have taken the liberty of calling the expedition 'The Imperial Trans-Atlantic Expedition,' because I feel not only the people of these islands, but our kinsmen in all lands under the Union Jack will be willing to assist towards the carrying out of the full programme of exploration to which my comrades and myself are pledged."

An interesting feature of the equipment to be used by Sir Ernest H. Shackleton on his proposed expedition next year across the Antarctic continent will be sledges driven by aeroplane engines and an aeroplane with clipped wings to aid in propelling the sledges over the ice.

The transcontinental party will consist of six men and 120 dogs. The animals chosen will be those accustomed to team and post work in Alaska and Siberia, and they will be handled by experienced Canadians.

Sir Ernest plans to land at latitude 78 degrees south, on Weddel Sea, at the beginning of November, 1914, and expects to arrive in Ross Sea, on the other side of the South Pole, in March, 1915.

The expedition will have two oil-driven ships.

QUEEN MOTHER OF SWEDEN DEAD

Stockholm, Sweden, Dec. 30.—Queen Mother Sophia of Sweden died here to-day in her 78th year. She had suffered acutely for several days and succumbed to an attack of inflammation of the lungs.

Her Majesty had been practically an invalid for more than a quarter of a century. She was subject to melancholia, which necessitated a constant watch being kept on her by medical attendants. She took very little part in court functions, devoting herself, whenever her malady permitted it, to enterprises of a religious nature. She was a great sympathizer with the Salvation Army, whose operations in Scandinavia she followed with interest. At the same time she was a strong advocate of temperance.

The late Queen Mother was a princess of Nassau and was married at Wiesbaden to the late King Oscar II. in June, 1857. The royal couple celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, a rare event in royal circles, in 1907, just six months before King Oscar's death.

It is said Her Majesty has left a large fortune, most of which, it is understood, will go to her younger son Oscar, who renounced his right to the throne in order to marry Miss Ebba Munk, his mother's maid of honor. This marriage was the cause of the only difference which ever arose between King Oscar II. and Queen Sophia, the latter encouraging the match.

RECORD IN U.S. FARM PRODUCTS

Washington, Dec. 30.—Ten billion dollars worth of products, five billion dollars of cash income—a bumper year in spite of droughts and other setbacks—is the 1913 record of six million American farms.

The most successful year of husbandry in the United States brought forth $6,100,000,000 worth of crops, of which $2,896,000,000 were represented by cereal, alones and $3,650,000,000 worth of animals sold and slaughtered and animal products. The value of the 1913 crops is twice as great as that of 1899; more than a billion dollars over 1909, and substantially greater than 1912. Of all the crops, however, it is estimated that 52 per cent. will remain on farms where they were produced and that 20 per cent. of the animal production will remain. On that basis, the cash income is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at $5,847,000,000.

But despite a record year of crops value—although the record of production has fallen—and the fact that the number of farms has increased eleven per cent since 1910, until there are now estimated to be 6,600,000 farms in the country, the department, in a discussion of the subject made public to-day, does not take the view that a lower cost of living will follow as a consequence.

MANAGING EDITOR OF NEWSPAPER A GIRL

Evanston, Ill., Dec. 30. — Miss Hetty Cattell has been chosen managing editor of The "Index," to be managed and written entirely by women.

The "Index" has been purchased by John C. Shaffer, owner of The "News" and The "Tribune." Even the office "boy" and sporting editor will be of the gentle sex.

"Despite the fact that the entire personnel of the staff will be feminine, the paper will be far from being hysterical," said Miss Cattell. "We will steer clear of any drastic advocation of women's rights.

"It will be a newspaper in every sense of the word. I will employ only ambitious and competent women on the staff.

"I know that women can produce a paper. I shall endeavor to make a newspaper fit to be in the homes of educated people who enjoy news printed in a true but decent manner."

NEW BASILICA AT ROME.

Rome, Dec. 30.— The new basilica of the Holy Cross to commemorate the sixteenth centenary of the recognition of the Christian faith by the Roman Emperor, Constantine the Great, was solemnly inaugurated to-day by Cardinal Francis di Paula Cassetta, in the presence of many high church dignitaries.

The basilica was erected in ten months by the Roman architect Aristide Leonori. It is 150 feet long, 90 feet wide, and 100 feet high.

LAND GRANT FOR GERMAN IMMIGRATION PROJECT

Edmonton, Dec. 30.—The Dominion Government is understood to have granted sixteen townships in the centre of Alberta for a German immigration project which is expected to bring a great influx of settlers into this province. From meagre details so far divulged the undertaking is to involve an expenditure of millions of dollars. Everything necessary for the settlers is to be provided. The farms they will take up will in some measure be patterned upon the ready-made farms of the C. P. R., but more complete. The obect of this immigration seems to be to develop an immense dairying industry by the Germans who will settle here. his object will be encouraged by the actual investment of $5,000,000 subscribed capital.

ARE REPORTED SAFE.

Berlin, Dec. 30. — The escape off Dr. De Ininger, and Dr. Kempen, two German government foresters, reported to have been killed by cannibals in the interior of Nuemecklenburg, in the Baemarch Archipelago, was telegraphed to the government to-day from German New Guinea. The cannibals killed nine of the detachment of native soldiers accompanying the officials.

EXPLAINED WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

Toronto, Dec. 30.—Sir William Meredith in explaining to the Bar Association yesterday his draft of the Workmen's Compensation Act, said that under the present law an employee to secure compensation for an injury had to prove some breach of contract on the part of the employer. Modern thinkers held that each industry should bear the cost of injuries to employees in that industry that the amount of compensation paid to workmen was an item in the cost of production. Sir William said that he had endeavored to eliminate from his proposed measure a defect of both the German and the English law, namely, that they required the intervention of the courts. He explained the method of grouping adopted, the legislation of the Board to be formed and the reason for permitting no appeal from the findings of the Board.

There could be few questions of law arising in the cases. Sir William pointed out that the new bill did not recognize the old rule that the employer was freed from liability when an injury was due to the negligence of the employee. He considered that the provisions of the bill were fair to the manufacturers.

"There are some who say" he continued, "that the manufacturers are well enough taken care of. It seems to be bad policy on the part of the manufacturers to antagonize the workingmen at this time. I can imagine no stronger battle cry to appeal to the people upon than 'You are willing to protect the manufacturer, but not the workingman.' I hope that we shall soon have on the statute books a law in advance of that of any other country. I would ask the members of the profession to study the question."

AVIATOR KILLED.

Johannithal, Germany, Dec. 30. — A young aviator named Remus fell from his aeroplane last night and was killed. He was volplaning and his machine turned over and crashed to the earth.

PURCHASED GIFTS ON OCEAN LINERS

London, Dec. 30.—There has been a record homecoming from Canada and the United States for the holidays. The White Star line within eight days landed 7,000 passengers from America, and the Cunard line brought to port neary 5,000 passengers in four days. Most of these were first-class passengers, weathy Englishmen returning under the lure of the festive season. In the second class were many others who were settled in business across th Atlantic, but were able to come home to spend Christmas in their native land.

Father Neptune and Father Christmas have been lifting their shaggy eyebrows in horror this year, for the spirit of luxury at sea in searching for a fresh sensation has added the new science of merrymaking and feasting to the old regime.

"I did my Christmas shopping off Fastnet," said a woman who had stepped ashore from the Caronia. "Last year I gave Christmas orders to London by wireless ,but this year I bought all my presents on the ship."

Christmas stores were opened on nearly all the big liners this year, and on the Caronia there was quite a busy scene outside the shop when the vessel was nearing England. The exchange of Christmas cards is another custom that has been transferred from land to sea. These frosted greetings can be bought at the ships' shop, but now the correct thing is to have one's own Christmas cards printed in the office of the wireless "Bulletin," and make a postman of the cabin steward to deliver Christmas letters to the occupants of any cabin one pleases.

FOUR SHOT FROM AMBUSH.

Country Boys and Their Sweethearts Fired On—Rivals Suspected.

Washington, Penn., Dec. 30.—Edward Smith and Floyd Moore, who reside near Washington, were taking their sweethearts home from a dance, driving in a surrey, when they were fired on from ambush. Their assailants, who were concealed in a clump of bushes, used shotguns, and all of the four occupants of the carriage were struck by bird shot. The horses were stung, too, and ran more than a mile before the young men could stop them.

Smith and Moore hint that their assailants were two countryside rivals, who expected to take the girls to the dance, but were "cut out" at the last moment.

LORD KITCHENER IN AEROPLANE FLIGHT

New York, Dec. 30.—A London cable to the New York "American" says:—Lord Kitchener had his first flight yesterday with Airman Olivier in a Farman biplane. He flew for fifteen minutes over the suburbs of Cairo, and afterward said: "It's a splendid game!"

Nelson, B.C., Dec. 30.—In accordance with instructions from the police commissioner all fruit and tobacco stores will be closed next Sunday for the first time in the history of Nelson.

Kindly tell your friends about this.— If you don't, they may never hear of the opportunity.

NORTHER MESSENGER

16-24 Pages each Week.

On Trial for Twelve Months only 30 cents.

This special rate is given the more quickly to introduce it into every home where it is not now taken.

"THE NORTHERN MESSENGER" has by far the largest circulation of any paper of its kind in Canada. That speaks for its widespread popularity. Indeed, it has been for nearly fifty years the favorite with the Canadian people. Apart from the intense interest in its short and serial stories and various departments of value to old and young, it is appreciated for the splendid influence it wields in every family it reaches. It is a character builder and a strong ally to the Temperance Cause, and a champion of moral reform.

A year's subscription to it is a splendid Christmas or New Year's present to any family. Four subscriptions to NEW subscribers only one dollar.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS, TAKE NOTE. The NORTHERN MESSENGER is the best paper for general S. S. distribution because, besides so greatly interesting the scholars as to be a real inducement to regular attendance so as to get the NORTHERN MESSENGER, it also reaches the older people in the homes of the scholars. It is more widely circulated by churches and Sunday schools than any similar paper in the Dominion, because of its Lesson Study and splendid influence, coupled with its great popularity and cheapness. Evangelical; Temperance; Interdenominational. The Special Sunday School Club Rate is only 20 cents per annum in lots of ten or more copies a week.

WE ARE ALWAYS GLAD to have the opportunity of sending, free of charge, enough copies for distribution to any school for three consecutive weeks, **Free of Charge.**

Individual Teachers can awaken interest at trifling expense, by having the 'Messenger' sent to each scholar, or having them sent for distribution in class.

If you already get the "Northern Messenger" in your home, introduce it into your school by the Free Experiment method set forth above. If you are not getting the "Northern Messenger" direct or through your church or Sabbath School, you and your young folk are MISSING MORE THAN YOU REALIZE.

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

P.S.—Delivery in Montreal and suburbs requires 50 cents a year extra.

TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

MESSRS. JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers, "Witness" Block, Montreal.

.....1913.

Please find enclosed the sum of .... cents, for which you are to send the "Northern Messenger" ON TRIAL for one year.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

Some of your friends would like to take advantage of the above offers, if you show them your copy. And don't fail to tell them of the Christmas Post Card Set for six cents extra added to a year's subscription.

? Why "Catch Your Pal" ?

To make two blades of grass grow where one grew before is the splendid ambition and achievement of the good farmer. To have twice as many WEEKLY WITNESS subscribers in each locality and to get at least one in every English-speaking neighborhood throughout Canada is the determination of your publishers—but such an achievement will only be possible to the extent of the enthusiastic co-operation of their readers. It could be done in a day—It easily could be achieved before the end of this year. It will be, if each of our present subscribers got one new subscriber.

* * *

SPECIAL FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

To make this as easy as possible we are making the special Friend and Neighbor Club offer of 65 cents for one full year's trial to any families which have not been taking the WEEKLY WITNESS during the past year.

SPECIAL FOR PRESENT SUBSCRIBERS.

But present subscribers, by sending us two NEW subscriptions at the 65 cent rate, may have their own subscription extended for twelve months at the same rate. Or by sending four new subscriptions, the sender's own subscription will be extended for twelve months FREE OF CHARGE.

THE REASON FOR SPECIAL RATES.

This 65 cent rate involves an immediate loss in every case. It is only offered so that our friends can more easily induce their friends and neighbors to try the "Weekly Witness" at the bargain Trial Rate. We count on getting full rates from the new subscriber when his time comes for renewal, when he, too, will also become a self-sustaining member of the great and famous family of "Witness" readers.

* * *

Each subscriber will get ONE new one if he or she really appreciates the WEEKLY WITNESS and its work in the nation—because only through such co-operation on his or her part can the WEEKLY WITNESS grow better and stronger and be the better able to lead the people in the great moral battles of the time. **We are doing our best** under existing conditions. It really rests with our subscribers to improve both the conditions and our capacity to serve the nation by getting one new subscriber before the end of the year. The sooner the quicker—**and the easier.**

"CATCH YOUR PAL" and — "DO IT NOW"

Those taking advantage of the Special "F. and N. Club" offers will kindly say so when sending in their subscriptions. Convenient subscription COUPON headed F. and N. Coupon, will be found on page 19 of this paper.

FAITHFULLY YOUR PUBLISHERS.
JOHN DOUGALL & SON

THE PRINCESS TAMBON DOLL SET

FREE!

Princess Tambon's Little Sister

She's just as cute as her big sister, and you can't help but love her when you see her bright eyes and sweet, pretty face.

Six Inches High

Six Inches High

Princess Tambon's Little Brother

He is six inches tall and looks just like a little Indian boy—dressed in true Indian fashion. He is certainly a bright little chap and you'll like him.

Wonderful!

Yes, but "wonderful" doesn't begin to describe these three gorgeously dressed Indian Dollies—Princess Tambon and her little brother and sister.

You just ought to see these wonderful Indian Dolls. Children simply go wild over them and never grow tired playing with them. Your children would be the same way, for they are just the finest playmates any child could wish for.

Thousands of little ones all over the country have been made happy with these fascinating little playmates, and we have arranged matters so that every child in the land can likewise share this great happiness.

The Princess Tambon

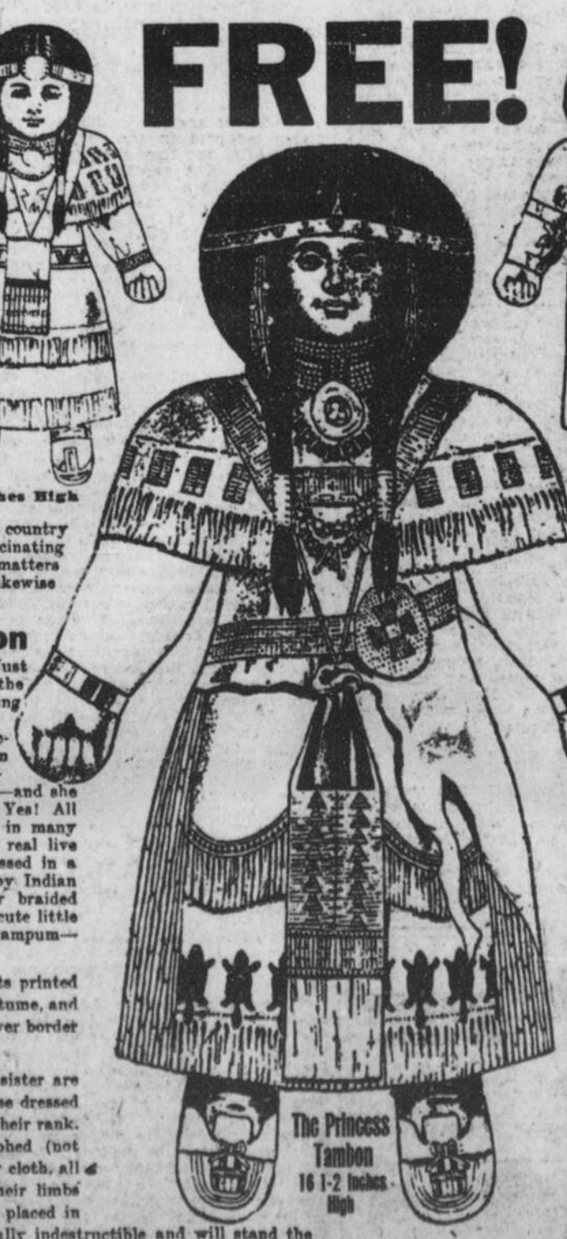
Every little girl wants a big doll. Just think, then, of the joy and happiness the lovely Indian Princess Tambon will bring to a little girl's heart.

We can't begin to show you in this picture how the beautiful Princess Tambon really looks. She is 16½ inches tall—more than twice the size of this picture—and she has the most beautiful Indian costume! Yes! All beautifully and brilliantly lithographed in many fast colors, all true to life—just like a real live Indian Princess looks. She appears dressed in a tunic made to represent leather worn by Indian maidens. About her head, binding her braided black hair, and on the moccasins on her cute little feet appear ornaments representing wampum—strings of shells and colored beads.

Then there are lots of other ornaments printed to represent Indian gems all over her costume, and a border of animal skins encircles the lower border of the tunic.

Princess Tambon's little brother and sister are each six inches tall, and they are likewise dressed in brilliantly colored costumes as befits their rank.

These dolls are beautifully lithographed (not printed) in many bright colors on heavy cloth, all ready for cutting out and stuffing. Their limbs are movable, permitting the dolls to be placed in all sorts of positions. They are practically indestructible and will stand the hardest usage without the possibility of injuring them. You can play with them just as hard as you like and tumble them around all you want to—you can't break them, soil their hair or lose their pretty eyes. They are already dressed and require no making of clothes.



3 Dolls Free!

It is your greatest desire to add to the innocent happiness of your children in every way you can.

And we want to help you.

At a great expense we have had manufactured for us thousands of sets of these copyrighted beautiful Indian Dolls. We know they will prove a never ceasing source of surprise and keen delight to your children.

These Dolls are not sold separately but go only with a subscription to the "Weekly Witness" — new or renewal — when 25 cents extra is added. Your own renewal with the dolls would call for $1.25. Get a neighbor who has not before taken the "Weekly Witness" to join you and the two subscriptions would cost $1.50, with 50 cents extra for a doll set to each—in all just $2.00. Or if you can introduce the "Weekly Witness" into TWO new homes, your own subscription, together with the two new ones, would cost only $1.95, with 75 cents extra for a doll to each, only $2.70 in all. Share this offer with two neighbors and gladden the hearts of two families of children at this holiday season, as well as benefit the household during the whole of 1914 by the weekly visits of your favorite paper, the "Weekly Witness." If you send more than one subscription with doll order, just make out extra doll coupons on blank sheets of paper, so that there will be no risk of a busy clerk overlooking one name and so keeping some eager little folks waiting.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
"Weekly Witness"
Witness Block, - Montreal.

PRINCESS TAMBON DOLL COUPON

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
"Witness" Block, Montreal.

Enclosed find an extra 25 cents, which, as I am also sending a year's subscription to the 'Weekly Witness,' will secure me the three Indian Dolls, as advertised.

NAME .....

P.O. ..... Prov. .....

N.B.—These dolls are not sold to the general public, but to anyone sending a year's subscription, new or renewal, to the 'Weekly Witness,' direct to the office of publication, an extra twenty-five cents will secure the dolls.

Egypt Field for Study by Stamp Collectors

Philatelists Find Great Possibilities for Original Work Among the Early Stamps of Egypt—Unsolved Problems in Egyptian Issues.

There are probably few countries which offer a wider or more fascinating study to the collector of stamps than do the early issues of Egypt. There is yet much stamp history attached to the land of the Pharaohs which the specialist must unravel, while, looking at the country from quite a different standpoint, one can say, without fear of being contradicted, that many of the early stamps are well worth full catalogue if anything like fine, well-centred copies.

The first postage stamps of Egypt were produced in 1866, when an issue of seven different values appeared watermarked with a pyramid surmounted by a star, the 1 piastre alone being on unwatermarked paper. The stamps were printed by Pellaz Brothers, of Genoa, the black Turkish overprint being added at a second operation.

PUZZLE TO STUDENTS.

The research student is then at once confronted with his first puzzle: How was this issue printed, and were all values produced by the same process? Until quite recently no one seems to have thought this problem out, and the point has never received any serious consideration from the research student. Yet, surely, the subject is an interesting one.

At the present time opinions differ as to whether the stamps of this issue are lithographed or typographed, but nearly all are agreed on one point—namely, that the 1 piastre is produced by a process of manufacture different from that of the remaining six values.

Apart from the method of production, there is that brain-racking puzzle as to the why and wherefore of the 1 piastre being on unwatermarked surfaced paper. Was this value produced as an experiment of some sort, or did the printers run out of watermarked paper, or was this stamp the work of other printers? Clearly a point to delight an enthusiastic specialist.

HINT TO SPECIALIST.

The would-be specialist should clearly understand the difference between imperforate copies of this issue—all exist in this condition—and proofs. The imperforate specimens are on watermarked paper, while all proofs are on a thinner, unwatermarked paper. The distinction between the 1 piastre proof and the imperforate variety lies solely in the different textures of the paper, and they are not difficult to differentiate.

The second issue (of 1867) does not offer much in the way of abstruse problems. There are four types of each stamp, and at least two values are known in distinct printings, which can be detected by the shades, and also the condition of the impression.

The series of 1872-5 undoubtedly offers the greater possibilities to those who are eager to learn for themselves. The perforations and shades are, as yet, not worked out to any degree of reliability, nor are the catalogue quotations for certain values of the two printings based on much more than primitive knowledge.

PLATING INADVISABLE.

It has been more than once suggested that the stamps of this third issue can be plated, but, even supposing such to be the case, the inferiority of the printing and inking would render such a task well-night impossible. Furthermore, the exact positions occupied by some of the tete-beche stamps of this issue are yet to be discovered. The above should prove ample to show the possibilities for original work among the early stamps of Egypt.

There are a number of new issues to hand. From Abyssinia comes the 1909 series overprinted in black characters, with the words "as Kafel" (signifying "to pay") for use as postage due stamps. Bosnia has issued a special series of newspaper stamps without name or writing of any description. Dahomey and Ivory Coast are both believers in artistic stamp designs, and the new issues of both of these districts are decidedly pleasing.

NEW HOLLAND ISSUE.

Several Continental stamp journals illustrate the much heralded new centenary issue of Holland, although there appears to be no ground for assuming that they are actually on sale at the Dutch post offices. The stamps are of an oblong shape, bearing the inscription "Nederland" in white on solid background at the top and the value in figures at the bottom.

In the centre are portraits of some of Holland's rulers, with the names of these portrayed in small uncolored tablets on either side and above, while below the head in a small uncolored tablet are the dates "1813-1913." The remainder of the design is filled in with weird and curious arabesque ornamentations. The stamps are by no means artistic creations, and scarcely merit the preliminary booming they have received.

JAPAN ADDS NEW VALUES.

Japan has added several new values to those already issued, and we are informed that only the 6, 8, and 50 sen denominations are required to complete the set. Provisionals arrive from Mexico at fairly regular intervals at present, and the latest addition to our album pages is an issue emanating from the State of Carranza, and comprising seven values.

Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co., of Ipswich, have shown some further values of the new Zanzibar stamps, including 1 rupee green in a strikingly handsome design, showing a native sailing a catamaran—a vessel which reminds one of an ice-yacht.—London "Express."

Odd Visitors in Mines--- Birds, Dogs, Cats, Mice

Presence of Birds Not Uncommon in Collieries of Great Britain—Dog in South Wales Pit Cause of a Strike That Had Curious Sequels.

After a colliery explosion at Llanbradach one of the rescue parties made a surprising discovery. Perched on a tub in the mine was a robin. Now, most colliers regard the presence of birds, particularly those with white plumage, about pits as a "token," and the "fire" which had occurred was, therefore, attributed to the intrusion of the perky little stranger.

Rats are not uncommon about a pit head, and some of them reach the depths beneath, occasionally with fatal haste. One, during the process of falling down a shaft, acquired such a momentum by the time it reached the bottom that when it struck a collier there was a loud report as of an explosion, and the man was knocked to the ground with great force.

In warm mines, too, mice are numerous. A few reach a new pit in the trusses of hay and bags of corn that are taken down it for the ponies, and these, notwithstanding the strangeness of their environment, multiply so rapidly that cats have to be installed in the stables. It might be supposed that they, at any rate, would not take at all kindly to the subterranean world; but they soon become used to their surroundings.

In one mine a fine pit tabby used to knock off with the men on Saturday, but, unlike them, she did not start again on Monday morning. She was always missing till Wednesday or Thursday, when she returned from the old and disused portions of the mine. A strike, however, plays far greater havoc with the mouse population of a pit than any number of cats, because the food of the ponies and of the men and boys is no longer available for the unfortunate little creatures.

When, by way of example, the Durham colliers joined in the great general strike last year, many of the pits in that county were overrun with mice; but for some time after work was resumed not one was seen.

Dogs also are among the animal trespassers in mines. By some means a terrier entered a disused pit in Swaledale, and for eight days it roamed about the workings without anything to eat.

More remarkable was a dog's intrusion into a South Wales pit, which has the reputation of being haunted.

The animal in question was seen prowling about the workings, and, as it seemed to vanish when an attempt was made to catch it, a number of colliers at once "downed tools" and went home. Some of them then consulted a local wise woman, telling her of the "vision" they had seen earlier in the day, whereupon she predicted a disaster. As a result more than 200 men refused to go down the following morning, and, though the manager did his utmost to induce them to resume work, they obstinately determined to remain idle.

And, what is more, it was not until three days later that all the men were at work again. There were two curious sequels to this incident. One, which took place about a week afterward, was the prosecution and conviction of the fortune-teller for causing the miners to absent themselves from work.

The other sequel happened much more recently, and was the discovery of a skeleton of a dog—doubtless that which had been seen by some of the miners—in the workings.

The most singular trespassers in coal mines, perhaps, are workers from neighboring pits. A man or boy loses his way, and, when his lamp goes out, wanders in the pitchy darkness through the disused workings, ever listening for the sound of a pick, till he either sinks exhausted or gets in touch with humanity again.

A bloodhound was once taken down a pit to find a man who had disappeared, and in several cases lost miners have ultimately worked back to their starting point. Several years ago, for instance, a boy was lost in a Scotch colliery from Monday morning to Wednesday morning, notwithstanding that he was searched for systematically the whole time and in the end, when almost exhausted, he came upon his father and uncle at the very place where he had left them.

Sometimes, however, miners become trespassers—only in a technical sense—through "striking" a road communicating with another pit, and following it up.—London "Answers."

A Year's Work of the Man Who Laughs at Speed Laws

Nearly 7000 Runs Made Since January 1st by the Ambulance Drivers of Four City Hospitals, the "General" Leading With 2700 Runs.

How many people walking the streets in good health, know that more than one percent of the population of Montreal is rushed to a hospital each year by ambulances?

How many are there who, when they see an ambulance borne by two fiery steeds fly by, realize that the life of one or more persons depends upon the speed of that team?

Of the police and fire systems something is known, but of the modern day ambulance emergency system, many are in ignorance. The life of the fireman is confining, but not nearly so confining as that of the ambulance driver. For every call which a fireman must answer, the ambulance driver answers many. He must be ever on the alert. He must be ever expectant. He cannot sleep secure from interruptions. He must be ever at his post; ever on the qui vive.

Since January of this year the ambulances of four hospitals have made 6,710 runs. Of this number nearly seventy-five percent have been for accidents, and the remainder, sick calls. Leading in the list of cases is tthe General Hospital, with 2,700 runs during the year. Then comes Notre Dame, with 1682 runs; Royal Victoria, with 1,500 runs, and Western, with 788 runs. Apart from these cases there are numerous others which are brought to the hospital in cabs, and by other means which bring the total up considerably.

CONTRAST WITH 20 YEARS AGO.

An interesting contrast in this respect is found in the figures above given and those of 1903. In that year the population of Montreal was 211,000. The number of ambulance runs during that year was 1,484, of which 794 were General Hospital cases, and 640 Notre Dame cases.

The increase in accidents and emergency cases since 1892 in General Hospital alone, is well shown from the records kept by James Williams, ambulance foreman for Wray and Co., attending to all the General Hospital ambulance cases. In 1892 there were 538 runs; 1893 there were 794; 1898, there were 1,055; 1908 there were 1,678, and 1913, there are 2,700. During the week of December 7th, Mr. Williams answered 61 rush calls, and 16 on one day. This is a record in Montreal.

THE WORK IS DANGEROUS.

The work of the ambulance driver is confining, and is attended with a considerable danger. In his wild rush to reach a patient he has right of way over every other vehicle save a mail waggon. He laughs at speed laws. Policemen hold up traffic as he goes by, and people scamper in all directions at the sound of his bell. Occasionally he strikes a curb, or a post, or the wheel of another vehicle, but these incidents are rare. The ambulance driver is skilled with the reins and ever careful.

Some might ask what would happen if in going to one accident the ambulance should cause another. In such an instance the driver would hold up long enough to allow the hospital doctor to attend, and once more the ambulance would rattle on to pick up the case set out after. The demand for speed, the danger encountered in the rush, and the benefits derivd from fast ambulance services, were exemplified to THE DAILY TELEGRAPH representative not long ago, when he accompanied the driver on a rush call to Wellington street subway. A boy had been found minus a leg, which had been crushed under a train, and his condition was doubtlessly seriously. The phone message calling for an ambulance was sent in to the General Hospital. The ambulance station was notified of the rush by a gong. In a few seconds the horses were harnessed, and in front of the hospital door, where a white-coated surgeon waited and jumped in. The rush from St. Dominique street to the Wellington street subway was made in ten minutes.

MUST KEEP TIME.

Again, the drivers of ambulances are held to time conditions, such as making the Angus shops in eighteen minutes. To do this the horses must be fresh and the driver thoroughly familiar with the best route in the city. The shortest route may not be the best, for the driver may be held up on a corner by a car, or happen upon particularly heavy traffic, and thus be held back. So it is up to him to know what he is about.

Ambulance driving is a race against time, and also against the ambulance of another hospital. This element of competition furnishes excitement. A common call is sent in for a down town case to Notre Dame Hospital ambulance and the General Hospital ambulance. The distances are nearly equal. Both teams are fresh, well mated and fleet. That from Notre Dame dashes down St. James or Notre Dame streets westward. That from the General Hospital flies via St. Lawrence boulevard and Craig street; and while each driver expects that the other is trying to make the case, neither knows the location of the other, until, when within a short distance of the place of accident one dashes down from a side street past the other, and wins the case by a length. If luck is with one of these drivers—that is if traffic is cleared for him, and he has not many corners to turn—he may win the case even though his horses be less fresh than those of the other team, and his route slightly longer.

SIEGES COST MANY LIVES IN MOST CASES

Japan's Loss at Port Arthur the Greatest Modern Sieges.

No details are yet available of the losses incurred in the reduction of Adrianople, but they are bound to be enormous. The capture of Port Arthur cost Japan 34,000 wounded and 58,000 dead. In the Franco-German War, the loss of the besiegers was very small in all cases. But that was because the French garrison surrendered quickly, or where the French held out the Germans did not attempt an assault. Strasburg was taken with a loss of 866 men. Belfort cost the Germans 2,100 men. At Paris, Metz and the other places, the loss was insignificant.

In 1877 the Russians besieged two fortified places held by the Turkish troops. Kars was captured by a surprise night attack, at which the Russians lost 2,300 men. Plevna showed a very different result. Here the Russians carreid out three assaults, all of which failed, and their total loss in killed and wounded amounted to the immense number of 27,700 officers and men, or nearly one-third of the besieging army. The great siege of Sebastopol, in 1855, was a very bloody affair. It lasted eleven months, and in that period the Russians had 84,000 men killed and wounded, while the French and British besieging forces lost 60,000. In this case, however, the Russian communications remained open, and they were able to get reinforcements to the end.

At Delhi our loss was 4,850 killed and wounded. The siege of San Sebastian cost us 2,000 men, and the famous siege of Rochelle, carried out over four centuries ago, cost us no fewer than 20,000 men. In this case eight assaults were delivered. The Americans lost heavily in the sieges of the Civil War. To give one instance, the Federal army had 10,000 killed and wounded in the two assaults delivered on Petersburg.—Dundee Advertiser.

"BULLS" ON THE PLATFORM.

Shortly after Premier Borden was elected to office he was visiting one of the rural constituencies of his native Province of Nova Scotia. The president of the town Conservative association was authorized to extend a welcome on behalf of the association to the First Minister. He decided that things should be done differently than usual, and instead of reading a formal and stereotyped address of congratulation, he proposed that few appreciative words, spoken orally, would serve the purpose much better and appear as if they came straight from the heart. Mr. T—— intended to commit what he had to say to memory, but memory plays queer pranks at times when we desire to place most reliance upon it. President T—— got on very well, but the ringing applause and the size of the crowd somewhat shattered his equilibrium. Thinking the people were anxious to hear Mr. Borden, he hastily concluded his "few remarks," after paying a high tribute to the Conservative statesman and the signal success which he had attained at the polls.

"But why go on," he added. "You, sir! have heard so much of late of your fine qualifications, dignity, sound judgment and splendid ability for the office to which you have just been elected by the people of Canada, that if I continue with such a recital you will actually begin to think there is really something in what I am saying."

The audience caught the point and laughed uproariously, but the chairman could see no joke in this reference, and nervously began to look around, wondering whether his collar had come loose, somebody had stolen away his seat or pinned a comic picture on the back of his coat.

Mr. Borden quickly came to the rescue and warmly thanked the gathering for the hearty greetings extended by the chairman, and then to relieve the tense situation and place that invididual somewhat at ease, told of a distinguished resident of a certain Western city who was returning to the scenes of his boyhood. The people had decided to get up a demonstration in his honor. The former citizen was plainly touched by the tribute of respect, and being desirous of showing that he still felt thoroughly at home and not above the common folk, started his reply: "For this splendid and whole-hearted welcome I am grateful to you from the bottom of my heart, ladies and gentlemen—but no! I will not call you that, for I know you all too well here to greet you by such a title."

This little story broke the ice and made the chairman, who committed the previous "bull," feel more at home for the rest of the evening, but he declares that next time he will read an address of welcome to any political magnates.—Toronto "Saturday Night."

"OH, THE GOOD WE ALL MAY DO."

(Gal. vi., 10.)

"Oh, the good we all may do!"
While the days are going by!
Thus we sing the words so true,
Often followed with a sigh.
Still we spend the fleeting hours,
Knowing not their priceless worth,
And devote our noblest powers,
To the paltry things of earth.

"Oh, the good we all may do!"
In this world of pain and grief,
Where the poor and suffering, too,
Need much comfort and relief.
We may speak a word of cheer,
To the lonely and the sad,
We may soothe the sick ones near,
And may make the hungry glad.

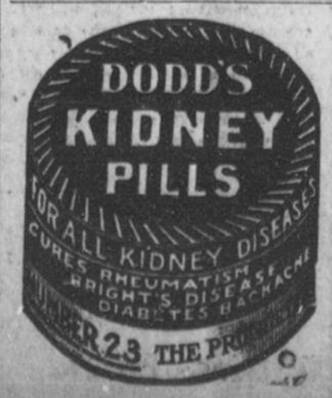
"Oh, the good we all may do!"
All along life's rugged road,
Where our fellow-pilgrims, too,
Often sink beneath their load.
We may help the weary saint—
Bear his burden, share his toil,
And when wounded, bruised and faint,
Freely give our wine and oil.

"Oh, the good we all may do!"
In the vineyard of the Lord,
Where the workers are so few,
Who go forth to preach the Word.
We may give with willing hands,
Of our silver and our gold,
That to those in heathen lands,
The glad tidings may be told.

"Oh, the good we all may do!"
Shal we then but idly sing,
While the val nthings we pursue,
No contentment to us bring.
Oh, may we, like Him of old,
Though so oft misunderstood,
Spend our time, our strength, our gold—
Spend our lives in doing good.

P. N. ESNOUF.

St. Lambert, Que.



BAD BLOOD

IS THE DIRECT CAUSE OF

Pimples.

Pimples break out on the face and body and it is impossible to get rid of them, unless you cleanse the blood of all of its impurities.

Burdock Blood Bitters is without a doubt, the very best medicine for this purpose.

This old, and reliable medicine has been in use for nearly forty years, and has a reputation unequalled by any other preparation for removing all the impurities from the blood and banishing the pimples.

Mr. Edward Paquette, Navan Centre, Ont., writes:—"One month ago my face was covered with pimples and a rash. I had tried a number of these so called blood purifiers with no avail. Seeing an almanac of yours in which you strongly recommend Burdock Blood Bitters, I decided to try a bottle, and after I had taken it I could see a decided change, and after using three bottles more all the pimples had completely disappeared."

POTASH

IN CANADIAN AGRICULTURE

Canadian Farmers during the past year used almost 100 % more POTASH than during the preceding twelve months. The total value of the POTASH used in the Dominion by Agriculturists in 1906 was $87,848.00; the POTASH used by Farmers during the year ending 31 March, 1913, was valued at $330,399.00. These figures speak for themselves.

POTASH is an INDISPENSABLE Plant Food. No other ingredient can replace it Every farmer should realize, that to grow a maximum crop his soil should contain an AVAILABLE supply of POTASH, sufficient for the crop's requirements.

In pursuance of our EDUCATIONAL POLICY, we are prepared to send our REPRESENTATIVES TO ADDRESS MEETINGS on "THE FERTILIZING OF CROPS," and "THE RATIONAL USE OF FERTILIZERS," SECRETARIES of FARMERS' INSTITUTES and AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ARE INVITED TO COMMUNICATE WITH US TO ARRANGE SUITABLE DATES FOR SUCH MEETINGS.

Write us for FREE copies of our educational bulletins. These include:—

"Artificial Fertilizers; Their Nature and Use."
"The Potato Crop in Canada."
"Fertilizing Grain and Grasses."
"Fertilizing Hoed Crops."
"Farmers' Companion," etc.

German Potash Syndicate

1200 Temple Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

MISSING RELATIVES.

Flynn—Stoker Daniel Flynn, of H.M.S. King George V., would like to have news of his brother William, who left Burnley, Lancashire, England, about nine years ago, and was last heard of in Toronto.

Lynch—William Lynch (South Africa) seeks his aunts, Mary and Margaret Lynch, natives of Omagh, who went to America 40 years ago.

Fazer—From Argentine—Fanny Fazer, nee Russell, is anxious to hear from her uncle, Samuel Salamon, late of Canterbury; last heard of Philadelphia, 1893-5.

Ansley (Harry, William and Lily) left London for Canada 14 years ago. Brother Ernest asks.

Ashley (Frank), a coachman, went to America, 1885; thought to have revisited London two years ago. Brother William asks.

Bailey (John and Arthur) were last heard of in Canada, 1907. Cousin Bill asks.

Connelly (Richard), a miner, last heard of Pittsburg, 23-24 years ago, is sought by nephew Edward.

Daisly (William), late Stranoriar, Co. Donegal, was living Centre street, Dorchester, Mass., many years ago. Sister-in-law Emma asks.

Denman (JJohn Prosser), smelter by trade, was last heard of Bingham Canyon, U.S.A., 1908. Daughter Margaret asks.

Eynon (Jane) was living Parker avenue, Cleveland, 1897. Niece Eliza Jane asks.

Fox (Charles Alexander) was living West Forty-Eighth street, New York, 1897. Stepbrother William asks.

Goodall (Frederick Archibald and Alfred), last heard of in Ontario six years ago, are sought by sister Bella.

Ham (John George) was last heard of Brooklyn, N.Y., seven years ago. Father and sister Nellie ask.

Keane (James) left Waterford, 1881; last heard of working in a factory in New York five years ago. Brother Patrick asks.

Koazy (Emma Rosetta), nee Knight, was living Brooklyn, New York, 1906. Mother asks.

May (Edgar), a laborer, late of Ipswich, was last heard of Port Arthur, Ontario, 1910. Grandmother asks.

Miller (John), last heard of New York 10 years ago, is sought by nephew Francis William.

Millington (Albert) was living Beckenham, Ontario, six years ago. Brother Alfred asks.

O'Neill (Edwin) was living in Third avenue, S. Seattle, 1911. Father asks.

Perryman (Henry), a cutter, was last heard of New York 34 years ago. Brother Edward asks.

Rees (Frederick Charles) left Camberwelt for Canada 1906. Mother asks.

Sharpe (Archibald) wrote from Winnipeg, 1907, saying that he was about to go West. Sister Annie asks.

Wheeeler (Stanley Norman) was living Wilton avenue, Toronto, two years ago. Mother and brother ask.

Crabb—Wanted, the present address, if alive, or information respecting Jane Ann Crabb, who was head dairymaid at Sunnyside Asylum, Forfarshire, Scotland, about 1884 or 1885.

Austen, or Rosenberg (John Adam), was last heard of at New York, 1911. Brother asks.

Bellman (Robert A.), an actor, was last heard of on his way to San Francisco, 1906. Brother Eric asks.

Bunyan (Frederick), was living Tiffany street, Hamilton, Ontario, 1909. Mother asks.

Dalton (Richard Fewson), left Dartford, Kent, 1905, and is believed to have gone abroad. Sister Marion asks.

Dingley (Charles), left New York for Virginia three years ago. Sister asks.

Fields (Tom), late of Burgh, Lincs, was working Toronto three years ago. Father asks.

Fleming (James), a mason, was living at Pittsburg, 1901. Brother Robert asks.

Hackett (John), was employed at an hotel at Pendlebury, Manchester, 1896; is believed to have gone to America. Brother William asks.

Kay (Henry Durrett), left England 1876 for Santa Cruz; last heard of 1883. Sister Theresa asks.

Lammer (Florence), nee Greenfield, was living at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Canada, 1911. Mother asks.

Lewis (John James), wrote from Government street, Victoria, B.C., January, 1912. Mother asks.

Marnes (Ellen), was last heard of at Calle Santiago, Rosario, Santa Fe, April, 1912. Brother Albert asks.

Mockford (Edward), was farming Saskatchewan six years ago. Sister Louisa asks.

Nelms (Harriet Mary), left Manchester for St. John, Canada, 1911. Mother and sister Catherine ask.

Paresh (James), late of Catford, wrote from Winnipeg 14 months ago. Brother Henry asks.

Renshaw (Harry), a miller, wrote from Calgary, 1903. Mother asks.

Ryan (James), was last heard of Boston, Mass., 20 years ago. Niece Polly asks.

Spencer (John), late of Keighley, was living at Olnyville, Rhode Island, 16 years ago. Daughters Maud and Amy ask.

BARGAINS IN MAGAZINES & NEWSPAPERS.

A HEALTHY GROUP

of Papers and Magazines, covering the entire range of human interest

Entirely owned and Edited by the Dougalls.

In some homes they make a practice of taking one of the above papers in the father's name, one in the mother's name, and one in the name of the grown-up son or daughter, and one in the name of the boy or girl, so they all have a personal interest in the family reading.

It is a family group of publications that fulfil the needs of the family.

Special Price for all, only $2.70 a year

If you already get these papers, would you kindly pass on this announcement to some one else or slip it into the next letter you write to a friend?

JOHN DOUCALL & SON, Witness Block, Montreal

SUBSCRIPTION ANNOUNCEMENTS

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS And CANADIAN HOMESTEAD

Edited by JOHN REDPATH DOUGALL

Canada's Leading National Newspaper. Always Independent and Dependable. Strong and Courageous.

This great paper has been loved by its subscribers for three generations—yes, and feared, too, by the enemies of society. The 'Witness' is ahead of its age and leads the march of progress and reform.

Its Editorial pages are acknowledged to be both fair and forceful, and are probably more quoted at home and abroad than those of any other Canadian journal.

Besides its splendid News features it has special Departments, edited by experts, of interest to all members of the family, and to all walks of life. Its Market and Stock Reports and Financial Review are fair and most trustworthy. Its Literary Review, splendid Short and Serial Stories, Home Department, Boys' Page, Children's Corner—cover a wide range of human interest. Its Queries and Answers on all subjects, including Agriculture, Veterinary, Poultry, etc., and its Farm and Garden Departments are greatly prized for their practical and timely hints and information.

The Hon. R. L. Borden says:—The responsibilities of a public journel are not less than those of a public man. In fulfilling these, the 'Witness' has manifested, in an eminent degree, the qualities of courage and sincerity.'

Sir Wilfrid Laurier says:—'Whenever you differed from me,and thought me in the wrong, your criticisms derived all the greater force from my intimate conviction that they were inspired by a sense of public duty.'

Leading men in every walk of life, and leading ministers of all denominations, have, time and again, expressed their admiration for the 'Witness.'

The 'Witness' editorial pages are unique, and alone worth the full price to anyone.

One Dollar a year. ON TRIAL to New Subscribers, one year, only sixty-five cents.

N.B.—Add twenty-five cents and get the three PRINCESS TAMBOW DOLLS. For description see another page in this issue.

CANADIAN PICTORIAL

The 'Canadian Pictorial' is the best printed magazine in Canada. It is crowded with the most interesting pictures of recent happenings, pictures of beautiful and curious things, portraits of men and women in the limelight, pictures showing the kaleidoscopic development of our great Dominion—pictures that tell the facts as no type-printed pages ever could. It is the next best thing to travelling and seeing people, places and events, with one's own eyes.

The 'Canadian Pictorial' contains between one and two thousand square inches of pictures in each issue, and is printed on enamelled paper.

Monthly, 10 cents a copy, $1.00 a year. ON TRIAL to New Subscribers one year, only Sixty-five cents.

NORTHERN MESSENGER

Our good old Sunday 'story-teller' friend, the 'Northern Messenger,' has been for over forty years a favorite with the Canadian people. It gives splendid value for the money, and contributes largely to a Sunday so well spent as to bring a week of content. A strong ally to the temperance cause.

Forty cents (40c) a year.

ON TRIAL to New Subscribers, one year, only thirty cents.

N.B.—Add six cents and get the CHRISTMAS POSTCARD SET. See another page in this issue.

WORLD WIDE

Canada's Leading Review. A weekly reprint of all the best things in the world's greatest journals and reviews, reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres. Good selections from the best cartoons of the week. The busy man's paper. Nothing like it anywhere at the price. It is literally a feast of reason, and flow of soul.' Almost every article you want to mark and send to a friend, or put away among your treasures.

One Dollar and Fifty cents a year ON TRIAL to New Subscribers, one year, only One Dollar.

SAMPLE COPIES.

Sample copies of the above publications sent free on application, by mentioning this paper. Special trial rates, quoted above, are good to any address in Canada, excepting only Montreal and surrounding thirty miles.

A GREAT FAMILY CLUB

No other group of four publications can so completely satisfy the whole family.

1. **Weekly Witness - $1.00**
   Canada's leading and most reliable National Newspaper.
2. **World Wide - - $1.50**
   Canada's Leading Eclectic and Literary Review.
3. **Northern Messenger .40**
   Largest circulation of any religious Illustrated Story paper in Canada.
4. **Canadian Pictorial 1.00**
   Canada's Best Printed and Most Popular Magazine.

ALL FOUR, $2.70, worth **$3.90**

SPECIALLY REDUCED COMBINATIONS

Publications.	Price.
1 and 2 twelve months for only	$2.00
1 and 3 ..... for only	1.90
1 and 4 ..... for only	1.50
2 and 3 ..... for only	1.65
2 and 4 ..... for only	2.00
1, 2, 3 ..... for only	2.80
1, 2, 4 ..... for only	2.50
1, 3, 4 ..... for only	1.70

These Splendid Bargains would interest your friends.

POSTAGE INCLUDED.

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

YOUR FRIENDS IN THE ABOVE COUNTRIES would be favored to get these papers. If you will send us their names we will send them free samples without implying the slightest obligation on your part or on theirs.

POSTAGE EXTRA.

To the United States, including Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands:—"Witness," 25 cents extra; "Messenger," 10 cents extra; "World Wide," 16 cents extra; "Canadian Pictorial," 10 cents extra.

To all other foreign countries add postage as follows: "Witness," $1.60 extra; "Messenger," 50 cents extra; the "World Wide," 50 cts. extra; "Canadian Pictorial," 36 cents extra.

For Montreal and Suburbs.

For the City of Montreal and suburbs add postage as follows "Witness," $1.00 extra; "World Wide," 50 cents extra; "Northern Messenger," 50 cents extra; "Canadian Pictorial', 25 cents extra.

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

OBEY THAT IMPULSE Send your trial subscriptions at the above reduced rates while they are to be had.

If within four weeks any new subscriber to any of the above writes that he does not like his bargain we will promptly send his whole MONEY BACK

'CAMP' COFFEE

The Morning Rush!

'CAMP' COFFEE puts things right instantly—it soothes and satisfies. 'Camp' Coffee is always fragrant and fresh—easy to make and such a delicious flavour that once tried you want it again—and again—always. Ask your grocer.

R. Paterson & Sons, Coffee Specialists, Glasgow.

LONDON LETTER

The Revolt of Labor—In the Post-office—In Africa—In Dublin.

(Correspondence of the 'Witness')

The postal strike, which it was generally feared might break out at Christmas, is not to take place, at any rate for the present. For some time there has been considerable dissatisfaction among postal employees, and a few months ago a commission, the "Holt Committee," was appointed to inquire into their grievances. In September the report of the Committee was published, but, although it suggested certain changes in hours of work, rates of payment, etc., it was most unfavorably received by the employees of the Post Office. At the annual meetings of the various unions connected with the Post Office, the recommendations of the report were almost unanimously condemned, and a claim was made for further reduction of hours and a 15 percent increase of wages all round. If these were not to be granted a strike was threatened. The Postmaster-General (Mr. Herbert Samuel) received a deputation on the subject, but entirely refused to consider the question of a 15 percent increase. The more violent section of the postal employees thereupon threatened to strike during the Christmas season, but at a general meeting of representatives, held at Leicester, the majority decided to make another appeal to Mr. Samuel. This was done, and, although he remained firm on the important point of a general increase in wages, he promised to look into some minor grievances, and to encourage the consideration of the matter by Parliament when it meets in February. Last week the joint executive of the British Postal Unions considered the offer made by the Postmaster-General, and, after a seven hours' debate, decided against an immediate strike ballot, and in favor of an appeal to Parliament.

POST OFFICE MILITARISTS.

The extremists in the Post Office, however, are opposed to this compromise. Inspired by syndicalist theories, they incline to a militant policy. They have formed a union of their own, whose programme contains as its principal points the resolution that it should adopt the preamble and programme of the Industrial Workers of the World, the syndicalist organization; that its members should join in an "obey-the-rules-strike," each department deciding how best it can disorganize the service and cause the maximum of chaos and destruction to the employees; and that this strike should be continued until the general increase of 15 percent is given. This adoption of sabotage by the less responsible employees of the Post Office is, of course, fraught with great danger to the public, especially at such a busy time as Christmas, and it is only fair to say that such methods are totaly repudiated by British trade unionism as a whole. It is a remarkable fact that even the Confederation General du Travail of France, the first and most important syndicalist organization in the world, the inventor of sabotage, has now ceased to recommend it, having learut by experience that no constructive reforms can issue from such merely destructive policy. Meanwhile the revolutionaries in our Post Office have yet to learn that sabotage does not "pay"; but in truth their campaign is not regarded by the public as being very serious.

THE MERITS.

What justice there is in the grievances of the Post Office it is almost impossible for the outsider to estimate, owing to the complicated and varied nature of postal work. The complaints concern themselves mainly with wages, pensions, methods of promotion, holidays, hours of attendance, the conditions for rural postmen, and for casual labor, and the demand for removal of restrictions on behavior when out of uniform, the quinquennial investigation of abuses by a select committee of the House of Commons, and official recognition of the union. No doubt these will all be thoroughly investigated when Parliament meets. Meanwhile, we are able to despatch our Christmas packages as usual, but it is as well to remember that, if the syndicalists carry out their threat, letters and parcels are liable to be delayed, and even tampered with.

THE NATAL SORE.

The situation in Natal does not seem to be substantially improved, in spite of the appointment of the Government commission. A large meeting of Indians held at Durban on Monday, protested against the constitution of the commission on the grounds that it contained interested persons. It was also urged that representatives should be specially nominated by the Indian community to serve on the commission. On Wednesday a telegram was received from Mr. Gokhale in India, advising the Indians to have nothing to do with the commission, and as a result a recrudescence of the strike seems probable. On Thursday the first meeting of the commission was held. The chairman, Sir William Solomon, announced that, with a view to making the investigations as thorough as possible, the Indian strike leaders in jail, Messrs. Gandhi, Polak and Kallenbach, were to be released immediately. The inquiry, he announced, would be held in public; and he requested that the Union Government, the Natal Indian Association, and the other interested parties should send counsel to represent them. The Indian Government also, he added, were entitled to representation before the commission. These suggestions, however, do not satisfy the Indians. On Sunday, at a meeting of five thousand of them held in Durban, speeches were made by the released leaders, and the following motions were passed:

PASSIVE REBELLION.

"That the Indian community could not give evidence before the commission as at present constituted, as it contained no member representing them; that the Government should be urged to add to the commission some European member whose nomination would be acceptable to the Indians; that, if this were done and the passive resisters still in jail discharged, passive resistance should be discontinued until after the publication of the commission's report. If the Government does not accept the Indians' suggestions with regard to the commission, it seems likely that the strike will break out again with renewed vigor; and indeed Mr. Gandhi himself promised that it should do so "on the first day of the New Year."

In Dublin, too, there is to be no Christmas peace. The conference between the employers and the trades union leaders met for the last time on Saturday, but after a two hours' sitting negotiations broke down on the question of reinstatement of the strikers. The point of view of both sides may be sympathized with; the employers naturally do not feel that they can dismiss those men who helped them in their time of need in order to make room for those who had left them; and the strikers consider with some reason that if they are to be penalized by loss of employment for their strike, their object in striking will be defeated. There seems to be no way out of the tragic situation.

SCOTTISH LETTER

Signs of a Coming Slump in Trade.

("Weekly Witness" Correspondence.)

Glasgow, Dec. 20.

I suppose you are now in the depth of your winter, with lots of snow and tobogganing, and fur coats and all that sort of thing? Our mental picture of Canada always includes the fur coats. If ever I shall be induced to go to Canada in the winter time, it will be because of those fur coats. It has always been my ambition to wear a fur coat, but the idea is impracticable in my case, as I am neither an earl nor an actor. For anybody else to be seen in a fur coat here is shockingly bad form.

But I can imagine myself swaggering along the streets of Montreal in a great furry garment, with a natty fur cap (what do you call it—toque?) on my handsome head. In my earlier days, perhaps, my fancy ran more to the Canadian skating jacket, and I pictured myself cutting intricate figures on or scudding like the wind over vast sheets of Canadian ice. But, alas, we have had no skating here worth mentioning for several years, and I fear I should not shine now at the sport, because of want of practice. Besides, my poor bones are not what they used to be—say, a quarter of a century ago—and, also, it is possible that the skating jacket might not accommodate itself gracefully to my latter-day waist measurement. Not that I grow fat—pray, don't think so for a moment—but one fills out, you know, when one lives a good life and possesses an easy conscience.

A young friend who arrived here last week-end from Winnipeg via Montreal told us that he had not seen any snow in Canada this season so far. Of course, we did not believe him. It is absurd to think of Canada without snow at this time of year. We advised him to stay with us for a few months and have a good warm, but he says he is going back as soon as he gets through visiting his folks and former companions, as he has already caught a cold in our delectable climate.

This young fellow, a working lad, has been in Canada for two years, during which time he has gained two stones in weight and accumulated a bank balance which permits him to take an expensive holiday without worrying. He states emphatically that he has never met in Canada anybody who was not doing well, except amongst the usual wasters.

Although trade here is still good, there are ominous signs that the end of the boom is approaching. Happily, the shipyards have work in hand that will last for a long time, but reports of various industries—including the iron trade, strange to say in a period of shipbuilding activity—are pessimistic in the extreme. I shall not be surprised to see a great rush of workpeople to Canada next spring.

Meanwhile, the community is concentrating on the New Year. In Glasgow the streets are gay with the warehouse shows, which are more brilliant than ever. The shop-windows are besieged by eager crowds intent on the purchase of presents for Christmas and New'erday, and the manager of the largest warehouse in Argyle street informs me that not only are the people buying fast but they are asking for the higher-priced goods. Money is plentiful after five months of constant work in almost every branch of business.

PROUD OF OUR SHIPBUILDING.

The great battle cruiser "Tiger," launched this week from the yard of Messrs. John Brown & Co., Clydebank, is the largest and fastest cruiser in the world, and at the same time the most costly ship that has ever been built. She is likely to cost fully two and a quarter millions sterling. Her special feature is enormous engine power. The sets of turbines are by far the largest ever constructed, and are expected to realize 100,000 horse-power, or 25,000 more than the largest at present in use.

It constitutes a fine record for the Clyde, which has produced so many greyhounds of the sea, that this wonderful warship—which is not being repeated in the navy, at least meanwhile—should be constructed at the Scottish centre. Realizing a probable speed of 31 to 32 knots an hour, the "Tiger" will guarantee safety to the great mercantile fleets of Britain. With such a vessel upon the high seas all privateers, improvised mercantile cruisers, and other predatory craft would be summarily hunted down and despatched. She is so well armed and protected, moreover, as to take a prominent place, if not in the first, at least, in the second lines of battle squadrons.

The builders of the "Tiger" have achieved distinction in the production of turbines. They engined the "Lusitania" (68,000 h.p.), the "Indefatigable" (43,000), and the "Queen Mary" (75,000 h.p.) They have on hand great sets for the "Aquitania," "Burham" and "Tiger," and maintain the place they won last year at the head of the engineering firms of the world for aggregate output.

SCOTSMEN AND THEIR HISTORY.

Lord Strathclyde, presiding at a dinner held in Glasgow this week to celebrate the foundation of a chair of Scottish history and the installation of the first professor (Mr. R. S. Rait), said it was a wonder how Scotsmen, who really loved their native country more than perhaps any nation in the world loved theirs, had so grievously neglected the history of their own land and the literature of their own land, and were so shockingly ignorant of what their great men of letters had written and of the great deeds done by their forefathers. Was it that the incidents, the institutions, the characters of great men in Scottish history were so puzzling and perplexing, so wrapt up in mist, vagueness, haziness, that men of the present day, who were given to definite judgments and to cut-and-dry opinions on every topic which came under their notice, looked with aversion upon anything about which they could not be dead sure?

The ignorance which shocks this lord of session is not too apparent to others. Few nations know more about their history than Scotsmen know about theirs; it is just because the Scotsman knows so much about the history of his country that he wishes to know more, and thus the chair of Scottish history in Glasgow University was established.

A NEW CLAN FEELING.

At a social meeting of Highlanders in Paisley, the chairman, Mr. George A. Clark Hutchison, of Eriska, Argyllshire, said that the old clan feeling was gradually departing, to be replaced by a wider breadth of fellowship. The clans to-day were banded together for mutual assistance, but he was glad to believe that behind the movement there still existed the preservance of the old Celtic poetry, art and music.

The Mackintosh of Mackintosh, presiding at the annual gathering of the Glasgow Inverness-shire Association, referred to the large number of young people who were leaving the country, and remarked that if they could arrive at some means of lessening the emigration it would be well. But Scotsmen were always keen on getting to the top. He was glad to think that considerable strides were being made in industrial development in many parts of the Highlands, as this would assist not only in keeping the people at home, but in increasing the resources of their counties.

UNITED F. C. MODERATOR-ELECT.

The Rev. Dr. George Reith, College and Kelvingrove Church, Glasgow who has been chosen as Moderator-Elect of the United Free Church of Scotland, is a native of Aberdeen, where he was born 71 years ago. He took his Arts course at Aberdeen University, and his Divinity course at the New College, Edinburgh. In 1866, he was licensed as a preacher by the Glasgow Free Church Presbytery.

Shortly afterwards he received a call from College Church in Glasgow to be colleague to the Rev. Dr. Robert Buchanan, one of the leaders in the Disruption of 1843, and the author of "The Ten Years' Conflict." In 1909 College Church and Kelvingrove Church were united, and Dr. Reith is at present senior pastor of the united congregations.

NOTABLE ULSTER SCOT.

I notice that ex-Bailie Taggart, formerly of Glasgow, and now settled in Vancouver, is gaining golden opinions in his new home on account of his musical talent. The Bailie was for many years prominent in musical circles here. A choir of his training, according to Vancouver advices, recently gave a most successful concert in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church there, both he and his daughter contributing solos.

The Bailie was one of our most interesting civic personalities. He was well-known as an employer of labor in the east end of the city, where he conducted a large cabinet making business. Although almost typically Scottish, he was born in Ulster, coming of a family of Presbyterians which farmed a holding in County Armagh, near to the picturesque village of Scarva. He was quite a lad when he came to Glasgow, but rapidly rose to a position of importance in the business life of the city.

One fact concerning him that comes to my memory I must set down here in the hope that it will reach his new friends through "Witness" subscribers out West. It is a long time ago—when I was very young—but I distinctly recall the talk about an exceptionally daring deed performed by Mr. Taggart at Largs, a watering-place on the Clyde. Some person had fallen into the sea between the pier and an incoming steamer, and Mr. Taggart leapt into the water and effected a rescue which was considered to be as clever as it was brave. The details have gone out of my head, but I fancy Mr. Taggart has a medal locked away in some drawer that will remind him of the circumstance. I think it was the Albert, only bestowed in special instances of life-saving.

SUNDAY OPENING OF MUSEUMS.

Edinburgh is following the lead of other big cities in responding to the call for Sunday amusement. Perhaps "amusement" is not the right word, for it is merely the Museum of Antiquities that the capital proposes to throw open to the public in the first day of the week, and nobody will imagine that anything particularly hilarious will be found in that institution.

There was a sharp discussion at the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries which decided on the innovation, but the vote gave a majority of 43 against 24. Lord Guthrie, a legal luminary, was the chief advocate of the change, and by his forensic ability swayed the meeting. He took up the attitude that, as administrators for the public, the members were not entitled to exercise merely their individual opinions, but must look to the public, and he strongly deprecated the idea that the opening of the museum would be injurious to the morals of the people. Dr. Hay Fleming, in opposing the idea, said that, with artisans getting Saturday afternoons, and with shopkeepers getting one afternoon per week, there was really no necessity for opening on the Sunday. Further, as a matter of principle, he was opposed to the step.

That is just the point—the principle of the thing. No one supposes that harm would come from a visit to this particular museum on a Sunday, but what is the nature of the call for the opening? Is it not a disregard for the sanctity of the Sabbath?—is it not a surrender to an imported craving for excitement on the day of rest? It is possible that those good people who are letting in the thin edge of the wedge by opening museums and art galleries on Sunday do not recognise that the call is not really for such on their merits, but for much more extensive and much more dangerous forms of entertainment.

All the men of my acquaintance who have to work hard for six days of the week are grateful for the quiet of the Sunday, and have no hankerings for shows. I am willing to admit that the case is different in countries where the Saturday afternoon is not, as with us, a general holiday. The people of such countries may require all the relaxation they enjoy, but I suspect that they would be very glad to exchange it for our weekly half-holiday and our full day of rest.

MISSING MOUNTED POLICE PATROL REPORTED SAFE

Ottawa, Jan. 5.—A patrol of Royal North-West Mounted Police in command of Sergeant Harper, which left Saskatoon Lake two months ago in search of a man charged with abduction, has returned, according to news received at R. N. W. M. P. offices here, thus setting at rest rumors as to their safety.

The patrol consisted of Sergeant Harper, Trooper Stevenson, and a packer named Harrington. They went down the Porcupine River to arrest Asa Hunting, who had carried away a fifteen-year-old girl from Red Willow, Saskatchewan. The news received here is that the patrol apprehended its man near Grand Cache on December 23rd, and is now on its way to Lake Saskatoon.

MARINE LOSSES HEAVY.

Toronto, Jan. 5. — The year just closed was the worst for marine losses in the history of the Great Lakes. The loss to boats during the season will run close to $6,000,000, the largest amount recorded in one season, as well as the largest loss of life.

ADMIRAL MAHAN DISCUSSES THE BRITISH NAVY

New York, Jan. 5.—A cable to the "Tribune" from London says:—A noteworthy contribution to the discussion on the question of the British navy comes to-day from the pen of Admiral Mahan, in an article published by "The Daily Mail" which describes him as the greatest of all naval historians. Admiral Mahan arrives at conclusions which my be summed up thus:—

The British nvy cannot abandon the Mediterranean without disaster to the Empire, but cannot hold the Mediterranean without disaster to Great Britain.

"At the present moment," he says, the mere society of the British Islands is conceived to be so far imperilled that it has prompted a radical change in the distribution of the British navy, the leading feature of which is concentration around the islands themselves of a very large majority of the battleship force. Subordinate to this, but directly related to it, has been the withdrawal of the Mediterranean fleet from Malta to Gibraltar as its definite headquarters. England's naval force is too few in units for distribution in both British seas, and the Mediterranean is too small for the Mediterranean division to be advanced as far as in former days.

"Thus analyzed, the situation itself proclaims more forcibly than words can the effect upon British tenure of the Mediterranean exercised by the development of the German fleet, and by the coincident reduction of the British intended naval strength from the two-power standard to that of a sixty percent.

"This reduction, although the basis for the estimated percentage is the Germany navy only, is of itself a withdrawal from the advanced position which is regarded as no longer tenable. hether it is proper and necessary is a matter too intricate for the pronouncement of a foreigner.

"The avowed and executed purpose of Germany to force her navy, and the rivalry between Italy and Austria, insuring a similar if smaller development in the eastern Mediterranean, constitute the main elements of the contemporary naval situation as adverse to Great Britain. That the Near East will constitute for a generation to be the tinder box which it has been for the half century past is more than ever likely from the events of the last twelve months.

"If a general war should grow out of the present critical situation, how certainly can the British navy secure Egypt and Suez Such security if maintained, would imply almost inevitably the power to act offensively also in the neighboring waters. The British Empire needs the whole sea, for its Imperial naval effectiveness are dependent upon the movement of fleets ellishu ulolfipSvb lfahlkefjxf —d lm essential to existence of the Empire."

DISGRACEFUL SCENES AT COMEDIAN'S FUNERAL

Great Crowd Gathered to See Harry Fragson Buried at Paris.

Paris, Jan. 5. — Disgraceful scenes were witnessed at the funeral of Mr. Harry Fragson, the Anglo-French comedian. The funeral was announced for 2.30 p.m., but an hour before the Rue Lafayette, in which he lived, was impassable. Friends could not reach the house because of the disorderly crowd. The wreaths piled around the door were torn in pieces by curio-seekers.

When the procession left the house for the church the mourners found it almost impossible to pass through the crowd of 10,000. Outside the church hawkers sold Fragson's latest songs, which the crowd bought and sang. Onlookers on a balcony who laughed at the disorder were stoned and forced to retreat. When the service was over the crowd delayed the mourners in the church, forcing them to chase the distant hearse in taxi-cabs.

Apart from these disorderly demonstrations the funeral was an extraordinary tribute to the popularity of the dead comedian. The hearse was covered with wreaths, and another hearse was filled with floral tributes.

"STRONG ARM SQUAD" WILL BE REORGANIZED

New York, Jan. 5.—The unusual activity of pickpockets and rowdies has caused Mayor Mitchel to instruct Police Commissioner McKay to "make the streets safe" and to accomplish this the "strong arm squad," which went out of existence with the arrest and conviction of former Lieutenant Charles Becker for the murder of the gambler, Herman Rosenthal, will be reorganized. The new squad will consist of forty policemen in plain clothes. These men will watch all places where crowds assemble and because of their acquaintance with the persons believed to be responsible for picking pockets and rowdyism much of the practice is hoped to be eliminated.

It was stated yesterday that Mayor Mitchel had received a letter from Col. George W. Goethels, engineer in charge of the Panama Canal construction, declining the mayor's offer of the police commissionership.

BISHOPS SAY WOMEN'S DRESS IS SHAMELESS

Berlin, Jan. 5.—The bishops of Germany have come to the conclusion that the modern woman's clothing is shameless and they have made urgent protest. The year 1913 began with such an episcopal protest and ends with one. The latest protester is Bishop Hahling, of Paderborn, who greeted the Ladies' Elizabethan Society with these words: "Ladies, you will agree with me when I say that many ladies nowadays are ignorant of what is meant by respectable clothing." Archbishop Hartmann, during a visit to Cologne recently also complained bitterly that nowadays women's dress was simply shameless.

On Jan. 1 Bishop Laibach began a series of protests with an episcopal letter to his flock, wherein he "implored the ladies to shake off the reign of terror which makes them slaves to fashion. In most towns, high and low, rich and poor, wear fashions which are a mockery of all decency and modesty."

BIG POSTAL INCREASE.

New York, Jan. 5.—The annual report of Postmaster Morgan, which only covers the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, shows the gross receipts for the year 1913 to have been $30,002,089.29. This was an increase of $4,254,856.29 over the gross receipts for 1912. The big increase was mainly due to the parcel post service inaugurated January 1, 1913. Gross receipts for the month of December last were $3,071,180.95, an increase of $590,426.33 over the same month in 1912.

PIRATE HOLD-UP OF A STEAMSHIP

San Francisco, Jan. 5.—A sea rover and Arctic trader turned pirate, Andrew B. Nelson, a master mariner and one-time owner of the schooner "Hera," was brought to port in irons, locked in the brig of the steam lumber schooner "Williamette." He was held by the Federal authorities in $10,000 bail on a charge of trying to murder Captain Reiner on the high seas.

With him was brought Joseph Laramie, charged with being an accomplice.

Nelson was arrested Wednesday night after a hand-to-hand fight in the captain's cabin, which he had entered muffled in a towel, wearing a brown wig, false moustache, and holding an automatic revolver in his hand.

Though a smaller, lighter man, Captain Reiner grappled and got the pistol away from the grotesque pirate, who drew another revolver. He was overpowering the captain when three seamen seized him.

Laramie was standing outside the door.

The "Williamette" carried $1,500 in cash to pay her crew of 25, and there were 25 passengers aboard.

A launch had followed the vessel. Captain Reiner believes the pirate intended to rob the safe, hold up the passengers and escape in the launch.

SIR GEORGE PAISH ON CANADA'S DEVELOPMENT

Predicts That it Will Increase Threefold in Next Ten Years.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 5.—Sir George Paish, editor of "The Statist," who recently visited Canada, anticipates that Canada's development in the next ten years will increase threefold. He writes: "How much capital will come in, in the next few years cannot be calculated. It is very desirable that an abundance of capital should now be provided for farming and mining, in order for one thing, that the great sum of capital spent in Canada in recent years may become productive, and for another, that the world's supplies of food may be largely increased, and that the high cost of living everywhere may be reduced. If capital were provided freely for construction of farm buildings, and for the purchase of agricultural machinery, and generally for increasing quickly the productive power of the country, transition from a constructive to a productive period would be greatly facilitated.

HURRICANE SWEPT NEW JERSEY COAST

New York, Jan. 5.—The New Jersey and Long Island coasts, famed for their summer resorts, vacation homes and permanent fishing villages, suffered a property loss estimated at from one to two million dollars in the hurricane that swept in from the sea early Saturday morning and which did not begin to abate until early today.

Seabright, N.J., which was swept by a violent storm on Christmas night, when an estimated loss of half a million dollars resulted, was again the centre of the gigantic waves. More than 100 persons were made homeless and the summer cottages of New York and Philadelphia business men tumbled into the sea, as did the Octagon Hotel, one of the largest summer resorts along the Jersey coast. The town, with only $12,000 in its treasury to relieve the homeless, will appeal to-day for State and Federal aid in the construction of a sea wall to prevent a recurrence of the disaster.

While the greatest damage was done at Seabright, the New Jersey coast from Sandy Hook to Long Branch lashed by waves and the bulkheads, which for thirty years had protected the low beaches, were ripped to pieces and tossed aside. Heavy losses are reported from Atlantic City, where wires are down and part of the city in darkness last night.

Shipping in New York harbor suffered when the storm that began on Saturday continued, with the wind blowing at a terrific velocity and gusts of driving rain, snow and hail. The smaller craft met with serious damage, six coal barges were sunk off Staten Island, and shipping was practically at a standstill. The Bermudian, of the Bermuda line, arrived with more than three hundred passengers, who told of being storm-tossed outside of Sandy Hook. The Carmania reached her pier yesterday morning 24 hours late, and smaller vessels were tossed about for hours before finding an anchorage in protected places.

Seabright, N.J., Jan. 5.—Although Seabright is torn and desolate from the effects of the disastrous storm which raged from Friday night until last night, relief came to-day with a shift in the wind, and the sea began to moderate. The stiff northeast wind which prevailed for days drove the Atlantic far inland, but an offshore wind set in this morning with snow.

Every able bodied man in town was busy to-day setting things in order. Mass meetings are to be held looking to an appeal for funds both from the State and National Governments. Damage along the coast is difficult to estimate, but it will exceed a million and a half dollars.

JANUARY SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers whose address labels are marked **JAN.**, are asked to kindly attend to their renewal AT ONCE. Nothing is ever lost by renewing a little in advance, as extension invariably dates from the expiry of present subscription. On the other hand, an overdue subscription will mean interruption in the service and vexatious delay in replacing the name on the mailing list. See fuller subscription announcements and clubbing offers elsewhere in this issue.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be takes of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c; marriage notices for 50c; death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of birth, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses), occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

ALLAN — On Friday, December 26, 1913, to Dr. and Mrs. J. Leslie Allan, 835 Wellington Street, a daughter (still born).

DIXON — On Wednesday, December 24, 1913, at Bloomfield, New Jersey, to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis M. Dixon, a daughter (Doris Isobel).

FULLER — At Granby, Que., on Sunday, December 28, 1913, twin daughters to Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Fuller.

GRAY— On Sunday, December 28, 1913, at Grace Hospital, Toronto, to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Gray, 312 Delaware avenue, a son.

MACLACHLAN — On Tuesday, December 30, 1913, at 583½ Manning ave., Toronto, to Mr. and Mrs. Wills Maclachlan, a son.

MACLAURIN — On Tuesday, December 30, 1913, at the Cottage Hospital, Toronto, to Dr. and Mrs. Norman T. Maclaurin, a daughter.

MATTHEWS— On Thursday, Christmas Day, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. John Kerr Matthews, at the Parsonage, St. Jovite Station, Que., a daughter (Margaret Janet).

MUTRIE — On Tuesday, December 30, 1913, at Grand Valley, Ontario, to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mutrie, a daughter.

PATTISON — On Christmas Day, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. Harold Pattison, at the Willard Apartments, Toronto, a daughter.

POWELL — On Thursday, January 1, 1914, at the Woman's Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. H. F. B. Powell, of 1925 Mance street, a son.

PRESTON — To Mr. and Mrs. Ernest E. Preston, 11 Playter Crescent, Toronto, on Tuesday, December 30, 1913, a son.

RUTHERFORD — On Tuesday, December 16, 1913, at 465 Mount Pleasant avenue, Westmount, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Stewart F. Rutherford.

SINCLAIR — On Sunday, December 28, 1913, at 246 Russell Hill Road, Toronto, to Mr. and Mrs. James M. Sinclair, a daughter.

TEMPLETON — On Christmas Day, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Templeton, 81 Marchmont Road, Toronto, a son.

THOMSON — At Rathwell, Manitoba, on Monday, December 15, 1913, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Thomson.

TUCKER — At Chisamba, West Central Africa (Canadian Congregational Mission), on Wednesday, November 13, 1913, to the Rev. and Mrs. J. T. Tucker, a son. (Both doing well.)

WIANCHO — On Friday, December 26, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Wiancho, at 462 Spadina avenue, Toronto, a son.

WOODROOFFE — At St. Catharines, Ont., on Christmas Day, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Woodrooffe, a son.

MARRIED.

BLAKELY — FRENCH — At Brampton, Ont., on Wednesday, December 24, 1913, by the Rev. N. A. McEachern, Alice Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. French, Brampton, to Frederick Harold Blakely, manager of Merchants' Bank, at Ormstown, Quebec.

BRADSHAW — PRICE — On Thursday, December 4, 1913, at Christ Church, Lancaster-Gate, London, England, by the Rev. Percy Ellis, vicar of St. Mary's, Vincent-square, assisted by the Rev. Herbert Bate, Captain Arthur Bradshaw, I.C., youngest son of Sir Frederick and Lady Bradshaw, to Florence Mary, daughter of the late Henry Price, Quebec, Canada.

BRIDGMAN — BOWMAN — At the residence of the bride's brother, J. H. Bowman, Esq., Dundas, Ont., by the Rev. A. K. Birks, on Saturday, December 27, 1913, Charles S. Bridgman, representative of the Imperial Life Insurance Company, of Aylmer, Ont., and Miss Carrie M. Bowman, Hospital Superintendent, of Portage la Prairie, Man.

CAMPBELL — SCOTT — At the Manse, Collingwood, Ont., by the Rev. D. W. S. Urquhart, B.A., on Tuesday, December 30, 1913, John G. Campbell, of Sheldon, North Dakota, to Annie Scott, daughter of the late John Scott, of Collingwood.

CARTER — THOMSON — At Elora, Ont., on Thursday, December 25, 1913, Mrs. Louise Le Duc Thomson, of Hamilton, to Wm. T. Carter, of Windsor, Ont.

DAVIDSON-BLACK — NEVITT — On Saturday, December 27, 1913, at St. Luke's Church, Toronto, by the Ven. Archdeacon Hill, M.A., D.D., uncle of the groom, assisted by the rector, the Rev. G. F. B. Doherty, Adena, daughter of Dr. R. Barrington Nevitt, to Davidson Davidson-Black, M.B., younger son of the late Davidson Black, of Osgoode Hall, barrister-at-law.

FEATHERSTONE—WATT.— At St. Stephen's Church, Toronto, on Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1913, by the Rev. T. G. Wallace, Kate Mabel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Watt, 283 Markham st., to Bert Featherstone, Barker, N. Y.

FORD — BURTON — On Saturday, December 27, 1913, at old St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, Ont., by the Rev. S. Harper Gray, Berenice Irene, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Burton, Dundas, Ont., to Captain Elroy Ford, Div. Sig. Officer, 2nd Division.

GORDON — McCLELLAN — At Detroit, on Monday, December 22, 1913, by the Rev. James Black, D.D., Frederick John Gordon (Gordon Bros., builders, Toronto), eldest son of Ex-Bailie Gordon, of Hervie, Scotland, to Laura E. K. McClellan, second daughter of the late Lawrance L. McClellan and Mrs. McClellan, Alton, Ont.

GRIFFIS — BENSON — In St. James' Methodist Church, Simcoe, Ont., by the Rev. Manly Benson, D.D., on Tuesday, December 30, 1913, Julia Frances Benson, youngest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Manly Benson, to Chas. Alexander Griffis, of St. Catharines.

HOARE — HEBDEN — On Saturday, December 27, 1913, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Montreal, by the Rev. Arthur French, rector, John Edward Hoare, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hoare, 4 Roland Gardens, London, England, to Brenda Mary, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hebden, 1 Prince of Wales Terrace, Montreal.

HOLWELL-MACGREGOR.— On Tuesday, Dec. 30, at "Inversnaid," Galt, Ont., the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Dickson, May, daughter of R. MacGregor, to Harry Holwell, of Toronto.

KING — MUHLIG — On Monday, December 22, 1913, in New York city, Lillian Grace, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Muhlig, of 9 Lisgar Road, New Edinburgh, Ottawa, Ont., to Bruce Thaxton King, M.D., son of Dr. A. H. King, of Nashville, Tenn.

McKERCHER — GRANT — At the Presbyterian Manse, Maxville, Ont., on Tuesday, November 25, 1913, by the Rev. Thos. Johnstone, Harry G. McKercher, of Sandringham, Ont., to Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Angus Grant, of Moose Creek, Ont.

McLAUGHLIN-BANFORD.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Sunnymeade, Lachute, Que., on New Year's Day, by the Rev. J. L. George, Alice Margaret, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Banford, to Mr. D. John McLaughlin, of Schenectady, N.Y.

MITCHELL — PERKINS — On Thursday, December 11, 1913, at Ferme Park Chapel, Hornsey, by the Rev. Charles Brown, D.D., Isaiah Edward Mitchell, B.A., M.D., of Sherbrooke, Quebec, and of the London Mission, Hongkong, to Eleanor Whitworth Perkins, M.D., B.S., also of the London Mission, Hongkong, eldest daughter of William Perkins, of Llanberis, Crouch-end, London, England.

MUIR —GREIG — At the residence of the bride's parents, "The Pines," on Thursday, January 1, 1914, by the Rev. G. Whillans, James Gordon Muir, to Jessie Oliver, daughter of Wm. A. Greig, both of Howick, Que.

RACE — HARKNESS — In Waddington, N.Y., on Saturday, December 27, 1913, at the residence of the bride's sister, by the Rev. E. W. Middleton, Miss Mary Dell Harkness, M.A., to Wilfrid Ballantyn Race, B.A., of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

SMIT — SALMON —At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Henry G. Salmon, on Thursday, December 25, 1913, by the Rev. Churchill Moore, his eldest daughter, Miss Daisy Jane Salmon, to Mr. Charles Gordon Smith, all of Ayer's Cliff, Que.

STEWART—BATTY — On Thursday, December 25, 1913, by the Rev. Dr. Wallace, Claire Winnibelle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Allan L. Batty, Toronto, to Edward Maclean Stewart, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stewart, Guelph.

WALTON — HUNTER — On Wednesday, December 31, 1913, in King Township, by the Rev. H. H. Allen, Jesse M. Walton, of Aurora, to Rachel May, elder daughter of Mr. B. Hunter.

WOODSIDE — McGREGOR — At Smith's Falls, Ont., on Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1913, by the Rev. James H. Woodside, brother of the bridegroom, Helen Marjorie McGregor, to William Alexander Woodside, both of Smith's Falls, Ont.

DIED.

ABBOTT — On Monday, December 29, 1913, at the residence of his son-in-law, F. L. Hubbard, 862 Broadview avenue, Toronto, Anderson R. Abbott, M.D., in his 77th year.

ARMSTRONG — At her late residence, 223 Fern avenue, Toronto, on Saturday, December 27, 1913, Lottie, daughter of the late Dr. Wm. Armstrong.

BURNS — In this city, on Thursday, January 1, 1914, aged 75 years, George Burns, formerly of Rawdon, Que., father of Mrs. D. A. Carle.

BUTTERWORTH — At 62 Chatham St. West, Windsor, Ont., on Wednesday, December 31, 1913, Robert Butterworth, aged 78 years.

CAMPBELL — On Monday, December 29, 1913, William Campbell, late editor of "The Bulletin," Toronto, in his 90th year.

CARROLL — On Wednesday, December 31, 1913, at Toronto General Hospital, Ray A. Carroll, aged 21 years.

CHILD — In Toronto, on Thursday, December 25, 1913, Roger Brant, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Child, aged 4 months and 3 weeks.

CUNNINGHAM — In this city, on Tuesday, December 30, 1913, at the age of 81 years, John Cunningham, who was connected with the Montreal Gas Company for over 40 years.

DAVIDSON — Suddenly on board SS, "Mexico," on Thursday, December 25, 1913, William Edward Davidson, of 6 Linden street, Toronto, third son of the late Rev. Canon Davidson, of Colborne.

DONNELLY — At Grimsby, Ontario, on Thursday, December 25, 1913, Kathleen Donnelly, wife of the late Dr. Charles Donnelly, and eldest daughter of the late Robert J. Hamilton, aged 76 years.

EAGEN — On Friday, December 26, 1913, at the residence of her son, A. Eagen, 738 Ossington avenue, Toronto, Margaret Martin, widow of the late John Eagan, in her 80th year.

ELLISON — At the Manse, Alliston, Ontario, on Sabbath morning, December 28, 1913, William T. Ellison, late pastor of Knox Presbyterian Church, Alliston.

GANT — At Georgetown, Ont., on Saturday, December 27, 1913, David Gant, aged 75 years.

GREIG — Suddenly, in Toronto, on Saturday, December 27, 1913, John Greig, in his 70th year.

HARRIS — On Friday, December 12, 1913, in London, England, Andrew David, of Toronto, Canada, in his 54th year.

HARWOOD — On Saturday, December 27, 1913, at Roxbury, Mass., U.S.A., John Charles Edward Harwood, son of G. P. Harwood, of Ottawa.

HYNES — In Renfrew, Ont., on Friday, December 5, 1913, Thomas Hynes, aged 69 years.

JENKINS — On Friday, December 26, 1913, Jennie Bailey Jenkins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Jenkins, 131 Empress Crescent, Toronto.

KENNY — On Tuesday, December 9, 1913, in a nursing home at Kingston, Jamaica, William Kenny, eldest son of the late William Kenny, Esq., J.P., of Cragleigh, Ennis, County Clare, and dearly-loved husband of Leonora Kenny, of Dysart, Oaklands Park, Surrey, England, aged 58.

KINGSLAND — At Ottawa, on Saturday, December 27, 1913, Mrs. Anna Kingsland, in her 72nd year, dearly beloved mother of Ernest and Herbert Kingsland.

LEWIS — On Tuesday, December 30, 1913, at Hospital for Incurables, Toronto, Mrs. Lucinda Lewis, in her 59th year.

LOUDON — On Friday, December 26, 1