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The Week's Outlook

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1914.

A Close Call

The result of the Manitoba general election does not betoken a victory for temperance. The party that espoused the cause of banish-the-bar, though a magnificent campaign was waged for it by men and women on that issue, has failed of a majority, though it has only just failed. But what is more significant is that the most striking gains have been in the cities, the strongholds of the bar, and must therefore be attributed to other issues. Probably chief among these was a strong sentiment against a provision in the law by which the public schools are rent in two on religious lines. What part was played by this in the rural parts; how far the electors were swayed by the question of direct legislation, so popular with our new population from the south; how far by woman suffrage, and how far by temperance can only be guessed at. What seems certain is that the shifty Roblin Government is on its last legs. With all the advantages of patronage which a party in power can wield, in defiance of the detectives who were understood to be on the look out against the barefaced electoral corruption of the past; with all the appeal of promised public works, where they were needed and where they were not, it has come so close to a defeat that it seems to be assumed by papers on both sides of politics that the verdict of the province is really against it, and that it is only holding on to power by grace, not of the conscience of the people, but of the casual advantages which it has had so liberally at its disposal.

Equal Rights

It is not improbable that there is much truth in the explanation given of the two elections by an Orange orator at Lachute, who claimed both of them as triumphs for the Orange principle of equal rights. In Ontario, Sir James Whitney was the opponent of bi-lingual Catholic schools, and he was well sustained. In Manitoba Sir Rodmond Roblin was the supporter of separate Roman Catholic teaching, and he was almost quite swept away. Rural Dean Saunders, who is a very earnest supporter of temperance legislation, said it was right that language and religion should take precedence of temperance. It is easy to understand the suppression of the French language and of Roman Catholic teaching on the principle of Protestant and English speaking ascendancy. That would be a more convincing explanation than the principle of equal rights. It is certain that if the tables were turned and the Protestants were not to be allowed to educate their children in their own religion, and in their own language, they would not describe that condition as one of equal rights. The Ulstermen believe thoroughly in the rule of the majority when the majority is Protestant, but they regard the principle with horror when the majority is Roman Catholic. Is not this better described by the phrase Protestant ascendancy than by the phrase equal rights? It might be thought indeed that Orangemen set little store by their own personal rights as freemen when members of their order are disciplined by exclusion from Orange activities from five years to come, because they were present at a meeting at which the Rev. John McNeil, for whom they were in no way responsible, warned King William against alliance with King Alcohol?

The Season

The Dominion weather map for the month of June shows that the temperature of British Columbia and of Northern Alberta were slightly below the usual mean average for the month, while the temperature of Southern Alberta, Northern Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Northern Ontario ranged from the average mean temperature for the month to three degrees above that mean. Quebec and the Maritime provinces were generally about three degrees below the usual June temperature. The rainfall in British Columbia and Northern Alberta is good, ranging from four to eight inches, except in the dry belt which centres around Kamloops. The rainfall for Southern Alberta and Western Saskatchewan was fair, running from two to three inches. South Eastern Saskatchewan had over three inches. The whole of Manitoba and North Eastern Saskatchewan and Northern Manitoba were exceedingly dry, having less than two inches. In fact, hardly any of this area went over an inch and a half. Eastern Quebec and the Maritime provinces were bountifully supplied, having from three to six inches, though parts of this province suffered from drought until the closing days of the month. Manitoba and North Eastern Saskatchewan are really the weak points in the map, and the lack of rain which they suffered, will be an important factor in the grain crop this fall. Since the beginning of this month the weather has done much to supply the lack of June precipitation, but nothing can quite restore the lost growth.

A Full Dress Rehearsal

A few days before the ticklish Twelfth, the Ulster leaders went through the very grave proceeding of assembling their so-called government, under guard, entirely unnecessary, of a regiment of Ulster volunteers under arms, and formally by resolution empowered their executive to take all needful steps to prevent the subjection of Ulster to Irish rule. This was undoubtedly an act of open rebellion. Under any previous condition of things in any country under the sun it would have meant, either a bloody and successful revolution, or the hanging of the leaders. Fortunately the British government of to-day is not to be stampeded into committing the first act of violence. The proverb of the old clan feuds was: Who takes the foremost foeman's life; that party conquers in the strife. It may have had some value where honors were even as to animosity. But on the moral plane, a much more trustworthy motto is: They that take the sword shall perish by the sword. So far neither party has taken the sword, and we think it improbable that either will. The Liberal papers deride these proceedings as stage thunder, to terrify parliament, while the press of the hitherto ruling classes, with the Northcliffe 'Times' now in full cry, hail them as proof of the helplessness of a government they abhor.

The Twelfth itself passed with great demonstrations and fiercely worded resolutions. An exception to the general lawfulness, was a proceeding not connected with the Twelfth. There was a custom's seizure of arms at Derry. On their way to Dublin in charge of a few constables, a detachment of the volunteers released them at Enniskillen at the point of the pistol, the constables, no doubt, Ulstermen themselves, surrendering at once. The resolution passed by an immense gathering at Drumbeg — was the place chosen in memory of Drumclog?—suggests a fear that there will be no fighting, as it exhorts the leaders to take "the initiative in the war. They resolved, "by the blessing of God, rather "to go out and meet danger than to "await it."

Exclusion From Ireland

Nothing short of the total exclusion of Ulster will satisfy Ulster. This is the announced conviction of all the opponents of the Home Rule bill in the House of Lords. It implies that such total exclusion would satisfy Ulster. That is a considerable concession from their former attitude. But is there any ground for such a conclusion? Not one of those who thus negatively say it would satisfy Ulster is willing to have it submitted to the vote of Ulster. There might possibly be a majority for it, though that is by no means to be counted on, for there are certainly a good many Protestants in Ulster in favor of Home Rule, and many more who, though opposed to it, would not vote themselves out of Ireland. But, assuming that there should be even a strong majority in favor of the exclusion of the province, such a vote would vividly reveal that half the province is in favor of, and not against, Home Rule, and therefore that exclusion would not satisfy it. On the other hand if we take the Protestant Unionist vote as being Ulster, to the ignoring of all other, would even it be satisfied with the exclusion of the whole province? How often has it vehemently declared that it would not—that the Protestants of Ulster would never desert their brethren in the rest of Ireland! Are they content to reduce that loyalty to mean only their brethern in the rest of Ulster?

Ireland Without Ulster

There are Protestants all over Ireland. Those of the other provinces are in much more danger, supposing ill-will to have any part in coming legislation or administration, than the Protestants of Ulster are, for they very largely represent the garrison of occupation of English gentry whose unforgotten yoke has in days gone by been cruelly heavy on the Irish peasantry. If retribution should have any place at all in the Irish heart, it certainly would be on this minority, so small that it would hardly have a voice in parliament at all. We do not believe that the position of these will be worse under an Irish than under a United Kingdom parliament. Under the latter, before the wrongs of the peasantry were heeded, there was a great deal of agrarian crime, and it was impossible to get a jury to convict. The only thing that reduced agrarian crime was the protection of the tenants in the fruits of their industry. So long as every betterment a tenant put upon his farm or his buildings, raised his rent, and what the landlord did not take had to go to the priest, it was impossible that there should be anything but thriftless stagnation and sullen rebellion. Those evils have been largely removed by Conservative British Parliaments, and with them has gone a great deal of the class bitterness. Still, we should look for a much better balanced state and a much more complete exclusion of class and race animosities with a good number of Ulster representatives, some on one side, and some on the other, of a legislature too busy with material things to dispute over matters of sentiment. Corrupt administration there almost certainly would be, as we have it here in Montreal. There would probably be a lot of it also in Ulster. If the honest Ulsterman is an Irishman he would naturally want to be in a position in which his vote would benefit not only his Protestant countrymen, but also his country. The Protestants could well hold their own in an Irish parliament, and the Catholics would not grudge them their considerable influence, for the Irish remember with gratitude that most of their advocates and home rule leaders in the past have been Protestants.

Second Thoughts

Now that they see that Ireland is going to have Home Rule in some form, the people of Ulster are getting more and more dubious of the demand of the Conservative party in England, that Ulster as a whole, and for all time, be excluded from the Home Rule measure. They are beginning to look more carefully at the result of such an action. Not only would it mean the abandonment of their brethren in the other provinces, but, if they run a wall across Ireland, the rest of Ireland will see that wall is built up high. Munster, Leinster and Connaught know the meaning of the boycott, and Ulster, which has heretofore been the manufacturing centre and the trade distributing centre for the rest of Ireland, will find itself shut off in both respects. It will not be at all surprising if after Home Rule has come into being for the three provinces, they exert all the power allowed them by the law to create a tariff barrier between themselves and Belfast, nor will it be surprising if that tariff barrier proves insignificant compared with the barrier of sentiment that is being created. It looks as if a large part of Ulster's prosperity would disappear suddenly. For another thing the loss of Dublin would be socially a serious loss to Ulster. The ambitions of her lawyers and professional classes centre there and its attraction would for a good while be ill replaced by anything that could be developed at Belfast. There is another aspect of the proposal to exclude the whole province of Ulster. Should such a proposal carry, as it is the intention of the lords it should, and should there subsequently eventuate a federation of the principal parts of Great Britain, in which Ulster would have a government of its own, the Ulstermen, it seems from their provincial representation in the British parliament, might, in their own government, find a majority of Catholics, or at least a majority dependent on Catholics for their election. It is possible then that in consenting to the exclusion of the whole of Ulster from the Home Rule Bill instead of being content with the proposal to exclude counties of Ulster that are in majority Protestant, the Irish Unionists would be accepting the very conditions that they are so much afraid of.

Dissolving Greatness

General Huerta has been elected president of Mexico. He held an election, and in the states which he still dominates a few people voted, and of course nearly all for him. The next thing we hear is that Huerta's wife and family with the wife of one of his ministers, are at Vera Cruz, where they are under United States protection. This is denied, but men eminent in the Huerta government who have escaped with their lives from the capital agree that Huerta's case is desperate, and that his own condition is deplorable. They say he would certainly decamp if he could hope to do so without being murdered. The British Government has it from Mexico that Huerta is ready to retire if a man can be found whom the people want; and there is a report of a palaver at Torreon at which the leaders there, Caranza and Villa, agreed not to be candidates for the presidency. Mr. Wilson is determined, we are assured, to keep his hands off and let Mexico settle her own affairs. That is a good resolve if he could only get them off. He is in the position of one who has hold of an electrified wire, and cannot let go. He finds it hard to convince the Mexicans of it after the aid and comfort he has given to the Carranzists. So long as his army of occupation remains on Mexican soil, his old insistence on the principles of constitutionalism will be exceedingly embarrassing to Carranza, who will be popular only in so far as the nation absolves him of looking to Washington for strength. Whether Carranza or any one else can hold a real election in Mexico remains to be seen. The people seem to take much more naturally to rifles and pillage than to the polls. They seem to need somebody to manage them.

LONGINGS FOR PEACE.

AMERICA—"IF ONLY I COULD GET THE FLAG FREE FROM THOSE THORNY CACTUSES!"
—"Ulk" (Berlin).

Strong Man Rule

Now we have Dr. Morrison, who is the adviser of Yuan Shi Kai, the Huerta of China, a potentate, who has many more executions and assassinations to his name than Huerta has, telling the world how China never had such a ruler and never was so prosperous—that under him indeed China is being transformed at a surprising rate, and that the only thing that hinders progress is the lack of money through the foolish idea of Europe that China is still in a state of revolution. With all his unconstitutionalism Yuan Shi Kai is recognized as de facto ruler in China. The United States was the first to recognize him. After a pretty complete demonstration that he cannot establish in Mexico a Sun Yat Sen regime any more than that could be done in China, we presume that President Wilson will be glad to recognize any strong man that can with any color of constitutionalism be placed on the presidential throne in Mexico, and that he will welcome any opportunity to withdraw his scavenging army from Vera Cruz where it has certainly done its usual exemplary work of physical purification—a lesson to all other towns in Mexico, and out of it.

High Flying

Of the attempt for an aeroplane flight across the ocean, Mr. Graham-Bell, who has given much study and experimental work to the subject of flying, says he thinks that the flight can be made with any ordinary machine that is able to support itself in air on an elevation of two miles with enough fuel, oil and cylinder oil to keep it going. The interesting thing about this remark is that Mr. Bell speaks of a height of two miles. He gives no reason for considering such an elevation an essential. At two miles up, the head friction to which the machine would have to contend would be very small, as the air is very light. Then, too, a person flying two miles up would be able to see ships at a long distance at sea should his engine fail him. In case his engine stopped, he would be able to make about ten miles in whatever direction he liked by volplaning, so greatly extending his chances of being picked up. On the other hand at that height the atmosphere would be thin and distressingly cold. The "America" is to make her attempt at an elevation of only two to five hundred feet. It is possible that this elevation was chosen because, at least at starting, she could not lift the three thousand pounds of dead weight that she will start out with to any greater height. Her pilot may find it well to increase his elevation as he decreases his load of gasoline and cylinder oil. At a height of two miles wind currents are comparatively steady, there is little gustiness, and the swirling motions are rare.

Farm Stocking

According to a report, a hundred men in a Western district of Canada have got together, and by subscribing each one hundred dollars, have created a fund of ten thousand dollars, which they intend to use to buy cattle with which to stock the surrounding farms. They intend to sell these cattle to the farmers on such easy terms that they can take them, and in this manner, change their district from a purely grain growing district into a mixed farming district, with butter, cheese, milk and meat as a few of its staple products. The men who have raised the funds are business men who want their district to grow and become prosperous, and they have certainly taken a splendid way of going about it. A dairy farm will employ four or five times the labor that the grain farm of the same size will. By turning each of the half mile farms in their vicinity into mixed farms, employing two or three hands apiece right through the year, besides the extra hands at harvest time, the town or village around which these farms centre will find its trade and population rapidly increased.

It would be far better as a means of increasing their welfare for Western towns, where the rainfall and land are suitable, to help to turn the farms around them in an ever increasing radius into mixed farms, and into farms raising more highly specialized products than it would for the same towns to put up the same amount of money to induce manufacturers to set up works within their borders. It would lead to a truer prosperity, and one that could never be snatched from them by the neighboring town offering to give more. Each little town, each little village, owes its prosperity to the farming country, but it seldom thinks of making any return by trying to help organize the farming community which has made its existence possible. It is ready to vote its money for an elegant town hall or a village band, or to help a new manufacturing industry, but not for the assistance of those who drive in to purchase goods at its shops. To be sure in most places the farmers do not want the help of the town folk to organize them. They would indeed resent suggestions of any sort from them. But there are localities where the surrounding farmers being on fertile soil, only require funds to equip themselves to make the highest uses of it. Could these not organize in a way that would entitle them to financial co-operation on the part of those interested in the region.

Army Corruption

It having been found that contracts for the supply of food for the British army were being let to Lipton's Limited in consideration of money or favors granted by the company to the army officers whose business it was to let the contracts, a prosecution was taken in the courts, the case was tried before Justice Darling, who pronounced a heavy sentence on the officers, whom he found guilty, and, in addition, had this to say of Lord Saye and Sele, the heir to one of the most ancient noble houses in Britain: "His letter shows sad decadence from the traditions of a great family. I myself, if I belonged to such a family, would starve rather than get my living by cadging for orders for beer." The lord thus reproached, who is Master of the King's Household, in defending himself in the House of Lords, repudiated "the mischievous idea that the possession of an illustrious ancestry debarred a man from earning an honest living in trade or otherwise." This is good democratic doctrine, hardly to be looked for from a descendant of the proud barons. It is a good answer to the judge's taunt, which was beside the mark. As a defence it altogether depends on what we understand by honest, for neither lord nor churl is free to earn a living in a dishonest way. His Lordship would seem to contend, that being able to earn money in no other way, he has a right to make profit out of selling the king's patronage, and not only the king's patronage, but the Government's patronage as well, where he can influence it. If he did not add some denial more explicit than is reported, one that would be inconsistent with this declaration, his statement amounts to an admission, and to an avowal of an intention to continue the practice. In that view, we are left to wonder at the aristocratic etiquette that required the Earl of Crewe to accept this statement and treat it as exoneration.

Another noble lord in rising to the defence of Lord Saye and Sele, inquired if Lipton's Limited had been scratched from the list of such firms as would be allowed to tender for the privilege of supplying the Government in future, and spoke of Sir Thomas Lipton, the head of the firm, as a man who should be hiding his head in shame rather than courting fame in yachting circles. Of course, this noble lord's remarks were privileged, being spoken in the House, and Sir Thomas can take no action, though the judge found that there was nothing in the evidence to show that Sir Thomas had any cognizance of the bribery that was going on. As a result of the query, the Government has decided to scratch Lipton's Limited, to prevent its doing future business with the Government, though it is not perfectly clear that it would not be just as well justified in taking from the army any right to call for tenders or let contracts in future. If some of the officers of Lipton's bribed, some of the officers of the army accepted the bribes, and the appearance is that the suggestion of bribery came, as it most often does, from the side of the receivers of the bribes, and that, not from people holding subordinate positions, or whose living depended on the business they could secure.

Protestant Minorities

The feud growing ever more between Mr. Redmond's followers in parliament and these of Mr. O'Brien, and the other war between the parliamentary Nationalists and the intransigent Fenians, of which there have been strong symptoms in connection with the Nationalist counter-organization for armed conflict, should prove reassuring to the Protestant minority in Ireland. It is beyond question that should Mr. Redmond become first premier of Ireland, the Irish parliament would immediately fly apart into two parties which, as always occurs, would tend to equality, as each sought to secure the support of the majority of the people. The Protestant minority, however small, would be diligently courted by both, and if Protestants, as a whole, had any grievance, that they themselves recognized as such, they would be in a good position at the polls to secure consideration for them.

The Protestants of this province are in a much smaller minority than would be the Protestants of Ireland, and the difference here is not only of religion but of race and language. They suffer from some disabilities. In so far as they are the commercial and taxable class they may suffer in the municipalities, but not in their quality as Protestants. Probably the most practically important legal distinction between Protestants and Roman Catholics in Quebec is the one that is not supposed to apply to Protestants at all—under which, indeed, they appear to enjoy a distinctive immunity. It is in the power granted to the Church of Rome from the beginning of things to tax the property of its own people. The way this works to the detriment of Protestantism is that whenever a farm is for sale church money is available for its purchase by a Roman Catholic, the church being able to realize on the amount loaned, not only interest, but also tithes and taxes for church building purposes. This proves a great assistance to the process by which the more prolific and more thrifty race is rapidly superseding the English-speaking Protestants in their old strongholds.

But nothing has occurred of a religious nature that has united the Protestants politically or stirred them much as Protestants. Indeed the practice is that, while in the mixed counties a Protestant, speaking English, is usually chosen by the whole community for Parliament, where the majority is Protestant, and English-speaking, a Roman Catholic, speaking French, is usually chosen, on purely party lines, to represent both peoples in the legislature, which is the only place where there could arise any question of Roman Catholic ascendancy, but where none such has ever arisen, unless the restitution of the Jesuits estates be so accounted. That evoked protest from Protestants all over the country, but not much from the Protestants of Quebec politically. So little is Quebec politics divided on religious lines that the Protestant electors have more often voted bleu than rouge; that is, they have been on the same side as the Catholic clergy. The same is the case in the Federal arena where the North of Ireland Orangemen are nearly always found on the side that is favored by the Catholic clergy. Such special privileges as have been accorded to the Roman Catholic church in the province of Quebec ever since the conquest are carefully provided against in the Home Rule Bill, and could not be made law in Ireland even if the majority wished it, which it is probable that they will very soon be far from doing. The church has small occasion to want Home Rule. The heart of the parish priests is naturally with the people. They are of the people. But it is not the church that has carried on this war.

Revolts in Parliament

Our London correspondent looks for a redistribution of forces in England when the present Government has fulfilled its mission in the matter of Home Rule and Welsh disestablishment. This expectation would seem to be inspired, not by any prevision of the inevitable reaction on which the Opposition has been so persistently and desperately counting, but by the conviction that the Asquith Government is not marching as fast in the direction of aiding the poor out of the wealth of the rich as the nation demands. There have certainly been symptoms of a serious schism in the ranks of the Government's bloc following. Home Rule removed from the scene, the Government could no longer have the solid Nationalist vote to fall back upon, and, without it, it would have been more than once in peril during the present session. It has happened on this wise: Mr. Lloyd George made some generous provisions for municipalities in need of government aid for housing, schools, and so forth, and to that end increased the income tax to one and fourpence on the pound. These grants were to be based on a new system of valuation which could not come into effect for a good while. On this score the more conservative Liberals assailed the tax as unconstitutional, and threatened revolt. The Speaker upheld their view as to constitutionality, whereupon the Government removed that element from

WHEN GOOD FELLOWS GET TOGETHER.
—Indianapolis "News."

the appropriations, and took off one of the pennies they had added.

At this reduction the Labor men revolted. They said it was not the constitutionality of the tax that the rich men were in revolt against, but the fact that it fell on them. They said that if the Government was going to reduce taxation, the reduction should come off the poor man's sugar and tea. So they stayed away when that item was being voted on, reducing the Government majority to thirty-eight. The millionnaires, as they are popularly called, were for their part, not satisfied with the concession they obtained, and they have, in turn, stayed away from a vote to the number of twenty-five. This demonstration was added to by the followers of Mr. O'Brien, the dissentient Irish Nationalist. These did not abstain, but voted against their party, thus reducing the Government's majority on one vote to twenty-three. We do not imagine that any of these demonstrators meant to turn the Government out, only to signify their resentment, and in the case of the Labor men, to please their supporters.

The "Daily News and Leader" and the "Westminster Gazette," leading Liberal organs, are both rating the Government for not keeping in touch with its followers. This advice, coming just now, would seem to be in sympathy with the "Millionaires' Cave," and is easily understood, as in these days newspapers are usually at the bidding of rich owners. But how the Government is going to keep in touch with both parties is not so plain. The thing has occurred a hundred times that a portion of the Liberal party has grown rich, and has ceased the pursuit of the Kingdom of Heaven and sided with mammon and privilege; and it will occur often again. In spite of the fact that some of Mr. Lloyd George's measures for the good of the poor, notably the Insurance Act, are resented by those whom they are meant to serve, a resentment which has been carefully nursed by the Tories, we believe that the Asquith Government, and particularly Mr. Lloyd George, have a very firm place in the heart of the people of England, and that their hold on the people is sure to be greatly strengthened by this revolt of the rich.

Unconsecrated Rifles

Our readers will remember the fuss that arose over a notice sent out to the Canadian militia to the effect that it was against army regulations to carry arms on religious occasions. The only place where this instruction hit was at the practice of turning out a Roman Catholic regiment to salute the host at the Corpus Christi procession held annually in our cities and villages with as much pomp as each can command. The commander of the Sixty-fifth immediately declared his regiment quite ready to follow regulations, but there were others not so complaisant. As the name of the festival implies, the Roman Catholics hold the host to be the body of the Saviour, therefore something to which all earthly governments should bow, and it soon became evident that the military zeal of the warriors would be discouraged and would wane if they were not allowed to make their organization the medium of national tribute to their form of devotion. The clergy were not satisfied with the presence of the soldiers in the King's uniform. It was a question of homage. The nation must pay homage through its military system.

Here was a perplexing position for a minister who was a leader of the Orangemen and who found himself in a government, whose party in this province had always been the Priest-party, and yoked with fellow ministers who represent and depend for election upon the fanatical wing of their countrymen. Some brilliant and inventive genius discovered for the minister a way out. It was a very crooked and squirming way; but he must get out of it in some way. The discovery was that if the regiment did not carry their regimental arms, but some other guns, they would not be breaking the letter of the law. Colonel Hughes quotes the Judge Advocate, whoever that may be, for whom he at all events vouches as a thorough-going Protestant, as being authority for this interesting interpretation. So the Sixty-fifth men were served with other guns, and went forth and fulfilled their ancient and most valued function of, not only giving glory to the pageant with their uniforms, but doing homage to it with these borrowed guns. What difference these wrong guns could make is a puzzle. There are people who consecrate church buildings and graveyards and pictures, and bells, and fronds of palm, and find a different quality in them after that ceremonial, but we were not aware that there was any distinctive sanctity in an army rifle, nor do we know at what stage in its service it becomes sacrosanct to none but irreligious use. But this satisfied the Minister and the Judge Advocate.

It seems to have struck some, however, that the Recipient of the honor might possibly not be greatly pleased with such evasions. A high clerical organ, with which army regulations evidently do not count, found fault in the angriest terms that the soldiers were not allowed to salute with their own arms. It was an insult to their faith. On the other hand the Orange lodges all over began passing resolutions denouncing the minister for subjecting the army to priestly demands, and making it minister to the Roman Catholic religion. The minister, being himself a leading Orangeman, and finding himself thus under fire from both sides, sends an address to the Orangemen in which he declares them to lead the world in intelligence and tolerance and differentiates them entirely from the "few fanatics" that were guilty of these resolutions. He also declares his critics on the other side to be a "few fanatics." Still, we doubt if the militia department will soon hear the end of paying this forbidden salute to the Heavenly King with unbought, irregular and possibly obsolete rifles.

The Blind Lane

The blind lane, as it is called, is a bad entrance to life. The blind lane is employment that neither offers in due course a comfortable living nor can be made a stepping stone to a higher position. There are many occupations, crude mechanical performances, that are all blind lane. The boys on the coal sorting belts, who pick out and throw to one side the slag as the belt passes past them with its product from the mine, the girls in the box factory and in the manufactories where they sew all day, are people who are accounted to be running up blind lanes. Many, indeed, put the day laborer in this class, the man who works with pick and shovel. The day laborer seems generally to put himself there, and the day laborer is a considerable part of the population. But the day laborer does not belong in it, if, as a boy, he went through school and secured an average education. If a day laborer needs to remain a day laborer it is usually either because he lacks education, or because he prefers spending his earnings on drink and gambling to saving them with the intent to advance himself. It is distressing both to the employee and to the employer that there should be any such things as blind lanes. But it is not possible for the employer, if his business is of a crude, mechanical nature, to advance every employee to other positions. While there are at times men who deserve to do better, and who have striven the best they they knew how, who stray into these blind lanes through no fault of their own, most of those found there, are there because their parents gave them insufficient education, or because they themselves have been unambitious and consequently shiftless and foolish.

One of the recent novels, called the "Children of the Blind," is a story of a young Irish boy who grew up without education, and became a navvy. The story is wonderfully true to life, the brilliant author having been through it all in his own life, but one cannot help being impressed with the number of chances he had and let slip that would have started him on the road to comfort, if not affluence, though the author intends the story to be one showing the hopelessness of the down-trodden. The boy could read and write, and was of a thoughtful disposition, but owing to the fact that the landlord claimed all that was earned by the family on the farm for rent, and the priest demanded, on the penalty of being cursed, an extra tax which could not be wrung from the land, it was his duty, and the one purpose for which he had been reared, to go out in the world and send back his earnings to meet the family's dire need. For years he did this dutifully, but in doing it, he was robbed of any stronger incentives to earn than that of filial duty. It was on account of the hopeless position in which this endless drain on his resources held him that he took to drinking and gambling. Had this navvy but let drink and the cards alone, he could, by the time he was twenty-five, have got together a very tidy sum of money, and secured a comfortable farm which, being a farmer's son, and having often worked on other people's farms for wages, he would have known how to run. But liquor and cards form the pavement of the blind line on which navvydom resides, and many, many are tempted down it.

Departmental Autocracy

The Canadian immigration department has discovered a fine way of putting beggars on the street. It has sent out a notice that men or women who are found to have accepted relief from charitable institutions will be deported to the country they came from at the expense of the steamship company which brought them here, if they have been in the country for less than three years. There are considerable numbers of men out of work in the cities of Canada. As foreigners are, under civic conditions, the first to be cast off there are now many of these who after long idleness are at extremities, even though industry is now recovering. Unless we are to account ourselves an extraordinary country, and not subject to the natural losses of trade, we must always expect such periods of slackness of business to recur. It is for such slack times, whether they be confined to one or two trades, or whether they be common to all trades, that our civic charities exist. If men are to be punishable by deportation for securing relief from them, they will become useless except for naturalized or native Canadians.

If the Canadian government intends to make our charities, by law, available only for Canadian citizens, and penal for unfortunate foreigners, they have not the sympathy of the Christian people of the country with them. How it comes about that a single man who is not even a minister of the crown can issue such an edict of his own motion it is difficult to understand. No doubt Mr. Scott of the Immigration Department can quote law for what he is doing, but this purports to be a new application of it. If our emigration officers have been given such wide powers practically of law making, the sooner these powers are rescinded by parliament the better. The issue of such crude wholesale enactments which it seems from the moment Mr. Scott issues them become the law of the land, could hardly have the approval of parliament. Even laying aside the shocking cruelty of the regulation which forces any one who has not been in the country for three years, and finds himself out of work, to suffer without going to a civic hospital for help, or to starve without asking for aid from the public charity organizations, the order is impolitic in that it invites retaliation from other countries, and in that it will frighten emigrants from our shores when we next desire them.

These things are supposed to be done to conciliate the labor men, but that is what the present edict does not seem to have done. The Labor Union men of Montreal are indignant. Mr. J. T. Foster, the president of their organization, makes the following statement with regard to it: "A very poor solution of the labor "and out of work problem" was his "comment. Here we have a Govern-"ment which supports costly agencies "in Europe which are encouraging "foreigners to come out to Canada. "Those we have in the city now came "out at the earnest solicitation of the "Government and by steamship lines "that are bonused for the purpose. "The steamship companies are still "being bonused at so much per head "for the immigrants they are bringing "over, and our attitude towards the "bonus being allowed in the first place "is well known." When one couples this act of the Superintendent of Immigrantion with the recent ukase of the postmaster-general, we find that the most important edicts of the country are made, not by parliament, but simply on the word of individuals, without even special orders-in-council. It is clear that both in the immigration department and in the post-office department the heads of these departments have, at some time, been given by parliament autocratic power. If parliament goes on distributing such autocratic powers among the cabinet ministers and other officers of the Crown, Canadians will find that in each different sphere of action, they are governed by some single man, whose word is law, beyond appeal, and whose laws may alter any day without a moment's notice.

The City's Owners

It seems to be generally expected that, with the support of a favoring or at least consenting press, and with a Council and Board of Control elected by means of sectional cries addressed by the said press to both sections of the people, the Tramways Company is going to be granted a forty years contract on its own terms, the rate being, raised from four to five cents—a franchise worth to it, let us say, from forty to a hundred millions better than under a continuance of the present one. The people of Montreal will well deserve to be so plundered, seeing that they elected men known to have been in league with plunderers before. It is thus that money combinations play with our democratic institutions, and tax the people at their pleasure. Each city is simply owned by a set of public exploiters who first get control of the press and then get a council to their mind.

There are few cities in which the owners of public utilities do not get all they want, and this result is almost inevitable. It is not the capitalists who are the most corrupt. Very often they stand out, as our Street Railway people apparently did for years for a square deal with the city, and are met by determined inaction on the part of a council waiting to be personally convinced. Not one step can they move toward any sort of settlement till they are satisfied to use the means more or less questionable which are always at the disposal of capital. These may not consist in the handing over of cheques, such as was shown to be possible at Quebec. That is very crude indeed. But the combination that can control the press and the electors can get pretty much what it likes from the elected. And there are as was abundantly shown by the Cannon inquiry innumerable ways by which the elected can co-operate with contractors and grow rich in the process. If the managers of any public utility are themselves unwilling to enter devious paths, there are sure to be others less scrupulous, able to manage for them, and to make their own out of so doing. Under the present system, even should there be no corruption, the people are likely to be sold every time. There are on one side all the personal interest, all the wealth, and all the cleverness, and on the other that of the public, no money to spend or use for it, no personal interest and no cleverness. In Great Britain corporations are not accorded the powr to grant such long and lavish contracts as prevail in America. That does not work either. The tramway services, not being able to strike out as ours do, are for the most part lame concerns compared with ours.

It is plain that something is wrong. It is generally felt that the remedy is not in public ownership. Only theorists can fail to see that that would put the management and service from top to bottom into the hands of patronage appointments, and that the result would be unprogressive, indifferent and wasteful service. On the other hand it is clearly wrong that the two contracting parties, the franchise holding company and the city, should each be able absolutely to hold up the other, with the natural, and one might almost say inevitable, results above described. It is clear that by such a process the result arrived at, whatever it might be, can only, by accident, be a fair result. The demand of the Tramways Company for five cents instead of four has come out of the enormous distances recently added to the city, and of the clamor of the representatives of unimproved property, miles away, for tramway service at the same rate as is enjoyed within the first mile-and-a-half radius. It is through and on behalf of these representatives of speculation that the rate is going to be raised on the actual citizens. It seems to be always private interests and not the interests of the people that rule.

It seems plain that some relief is needed. The company should not rule through its wealth and civic frailty, nor should the purchasing party, the city, be able to dictate on what terms it will buy. There must be some arbiter, and it should be a disinterested one. It should not be appointed by the city, which, however honest, is one of the parties to the bargain. The remedy that is more and more being applied in the United States and more or less in Canada, is the appointment of state commissioners to settle the terms under which public utilities shall operate. These are experimental and so far seem on the whole to have satisfied the people while being approved by capital. It would appear that in this direction is the way out. A provincial commission does not in this province seem theoretically ideal. The one we have has been excellent so far as its powers go. But theoretically speaking Montreal interests might on occasion bulk too large for legislative, and consequently for governmental or arbitral independence. It would seem right that such commissions should have the widest basis possible, and that, should our constitution at all permit, they should be of national status, and should be so chosen as to be beyond the reach of interested influences.

War Waste in Peace

In this year of business stress, when money is reported scarce all over the world, and when interest rates are high, the French government asks for a loan. This loan, be it noted, is not to be used in productive work, but to be spent almost entirely in army work that will never pay a centime of interest, and further by supporting three hundred thousand more men in unremunerative employ, will subtract an equal amount from the nation's earning resources. But it is a French government loan, and the French people have absolute confidence in the continuance of their government, and in the certainty that it will meet all its financial undertakings. So while business concerns, which see profitable chances for expansion if they could get the money, are forced to do without it because no one will lend, the French peasantry put their hands into the toes of their stockings, and find that they have there twenty-seven hundred million dollars that they would be glad to spend on taking up the French loan, fifteen times as much as was needed. As the loan only calls for one hundred and eighty million dollars, twenty-five hundred million dollars of the money of the French farmers and trades people will have to go back into their stockings for a future occasion.

In view of such a wonderful exhibition of latent resources, it is evident that all that is needed to restore an easy flow of money through the channels of industry is confidence. But there are two things in which confidence must be restored. One the international situation and the other a balance between production and consumption. If, for instance, there is a suspicion that there is for the time being much more automobile manufacturing machinery in existence than is needed to keep up with the world's demand, it is going to be hard to induce anybody to invest money in the expansion of automobile factories. In many lines of industry such suspicions exist at such a time with regard to enterprizes generally, and those who have money are waiting until they see a sure sign that consumption has again overtaken production before they put their money out freely. The other thing that is troubling the capitalists is, of course, the international troubles. We are assured that a United States war in Mexico has been averted. When Greece and Turkey, Albania and Austria-Hungary, have settled down with any appearance of continuance, there will be an outpouring of money from Europe. So long, however, as the Balkans remain in a state of flux, money is likely to be hugged. An internal settlement in Mexico would make some difference as far as British capital is concerned. A settlement of the new railway rates in the United States will also make a considerable difference in freeing both the United States and European money. But the Mexican position has little effect compared with the Balkans on the wonderful wealth that a loosening of the purse strings of Western Europe could put forth.

In the meantime, the one hundred and eighty million dollars that France has borrowed is going to the dogs—the dogs of war to be exact. That one hundred and eighty million dollars represents an enormous amount of stored up labor. It has taken the efforts of hundreds of thousands of men working day after day for years. These men while they worked had to earn enough for the support of themselves and their families, what they earned and used for their pleasure, their food and their lodging was gone as quickly as it was earned: it was but the upkeep expenses. But these hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen, being of a saving nature, laid aside from their earnings, and in years accumulated this one hundred and eighty million dollars. Now the nation is going to burn it. It is going to take it for the purpose of steadily maintaining hundreds of thousands of extra men in the non-productive work of marching, and counter marching, of shooting off ammunition, of learning to ride horses, of manufacturing guns that will lie in the embrasures of the forts until made useless by time, in the manufacturing of ammunition that will be used in practice and in exhibitions and in other such works.

It is not only that a one hundred and eighty million dollars is to be thrown into the dust heap, but that it empowers the French government to commandeer a few hundred thousand more citizens for employment in such a way that they cannot in their turn be doing useful work which would replenish the sources from which the one hundred and eighty million dollars was drawn. The result is that France, as a nation, has made itself that much poorer and will have on an average to live in just that much poorer circumstances. It will get less food, less good housing, less comforts, and less enjoyment to the extent of the one hundred and eighty million dollars which had been put by, by economy, for the purpose of providing those things. This waste is to be followed in the next six years by two similar loans, making a total of over five hundred million dollars. Adding this to what France has already invested in war, adding it also to the fact that unsettled conditions preclude the profitable use of enormous capital, we find that France like other countries has a heavy burden to bear through not being able to trust her neighbors or through wanting to get the better of them.

Bible and Barroom

Our correspondent, M.S., thinks those who condemn the moderate use of alcoholic drinks are flying in the face of the Bible. Before the slaveholders' rebellion brought slavery to an end in the United States, slavery was defended from the Bible with just such arguments. The Bible recognizes slavery, and nowhere condemns it. We are forbidden to take interest for our money, but we are not forbidden to keep slaves. The Christian pulpit, as it considered itself, was for the most part against abolition. Indeed, the ministers were few who dared to denounce the institution. Those who did so, like Dr. Cheever, of New York, and Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn, were denounced by the press as seeking to stir up a servile war and bring a deluge of blood on the country. They were held by their contemporaries to be in rebellion against divine teaching, and those who so held had at least as good ground as M.S. to assert that they preferred to believe God rather than the teachings of modern sentimental philanthropy—much better ground, if we may judge from the quality and proportion of the people convinced. But a certain flatboatman on the Mississippi, reaching New Orleans with his humble cargo, saw in the streets there the reality of a slave auction. He had to swallow his indignation, but he said to himself: "If I might have a chance to hit this thing, I'd hit it hard." When he became President he set all the slaves free. Which was the Christian, the pulpiteer who showed from the Bible that slavery was the will of God, or the boatman, whose heart told him it was not?

It must be hard for the most orthodox interpreter of texts to see the vivid and true pictures that have been appearing in the Ontario newspapers, of the peril to the boys of the rising generation from the barroom, knowing, too, as all who have experience of life do know, how the evil takes tithe of every family connection, and still hold on to his faith that the barroom is according to God's will because total abstinence is not prescribed in the Bible. Nor that matter, there is nothing in the Bible to tell Chinamen what they ought to do about opium. It is a somewhat important subject, yet there is absolutely no instruction concerning it. Absurd, it will be said, the people in Judea knew nothing at all about opium. Most true; neither did they know anything about the barroom and the chief curse of these strenuous meat-eating northern nations. If we are to look to the Bible as a book of rules on all subjects, under all conditions, for all countries, and all time, we cannot suppose that He, whose book it is, did not know all about the evils that were to be in the great world. But He made no code of rules as to the details of life. All the law was summarized in two commandments, His master rule was: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself" and St. Paul's application of this was "if meat make my brother to offend I will eat no flesh while the world standeth lest I make my brother to offend." This may be called an eastern hyperbole, but it obviously includes banish the bar.

Our Slums

At the sixth National Conference on City Planning lately held in Toronto, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, on opening the convention, made three suggestions for the betterment of the living conditions of the poor: (1), The need of provision of ample park and playground space; (2), The creation of main arteries of communication in cities, and, last and most important, the securing of proper and adequate housing conditions for the increasing urban city population. The need of parks everybody perceives who sees the poor children of the slums, with only the streets for a playground, through which automobiles race insolently, and great drays lumber. The need of boulevards radiating from the centre of the city to the outskirts that will allow a passage both easy and quick, there is no need to dwell on, at least in these columns. The third of the Duke's suggestions is one with regard to which we are most lamentably behind. We sit still and let bad enough alone, with the result that worse follows, and then worse still until we are genuinely startled by some European investigator who tells us that our slums are actually worse than the old slums of the cities of Europe, which have some reason for their existence, in that they grew to decay before the world understood the necessity of regulation.

Not until we specify the most uncivilized conditions in which a man may be allowed to live, within the confines of the city, can we keep men and their families from living in worse conditions than those. If we make no conditions, whole families will live in single rooms, people will be found living by twos, threes, and fours in dark rooms without even a window, and the very fact that these people are living like pigs, and paying almost no rent, makes it possible for them to sell their labor so cheaply that others are forced down to their level, simply by our neglect to make and enforce laws. New York has worked gradually up with its restrictions on the limit of badness of the quarters in which its poor may live, until it has prohibited the construction of any building that is, by its design, of such a nature as to imperil health and morals. Dark stairways to tenement houses are prohibited for moral reasons. Sleeping rooms without windows are also prohibited, and a minimum is placed on the number of cubic feet of air in the room to be occupied by one person. These are just a few of the things that have been done. Many other restrictive laws have been made for the benefit of those who are forced to live on the lowest level that the city will allow, and gradually others will be adopted; for New York does not consider that it has by any means secured the minimum standard that it hopes to reach. In Canada, we remain dormant so far as the elimination of our slums is concerned, though as a young and growing country we are in a position to make more far-reaching laws and secure to ourselves the beneficial results of them much more speedily than is possible in older countries.

Of course concurrent with regulations prescribing how people must live there would need to be provision for such as cannot possibly attain to the prescribed standard. The cripple, the incompetent, the diseased and the drunkard, and those naturally dependent on any of these, would of necessity become to some extent the wards of the municipality. For the drinkers, who are the most general and most pressing problem, Ontario is making provision on farms, where they will, as far as they can, be required to support their families. There is nothing to prevent this idea being improved upon, and, so long as the community licenses the sale of drink, it owes it to families thus distressed and degraded that they should be relieved of the incubus thus imposed upon them. There should be rural refuges protected from the drink danger where as many forms of industry as possible may be profitably conducted, in which the patients suffering from this infirmity may be coerced into suitable useful industry, and required to do their utmost in aid of those to whom they owe support. There would need also to be sanitoriums for the victims of other diseases which either incapacitate or ostracise their victims. But these things are all needed any way.

ELBA.

ROOSEVELT, BANISHED TO AN ISLAND BY THE DOCTORS, TAKING A REST.

—Brooklyn "Eagle."

A SCOTTISH GARDEN.

(From the "Atlantic Monthly.")

Lowland garden,
Sunk in beechwoods,
Lichen walled,
Espaliered, ivied;
Where the wee burn,
Bridged and arbored,
Winds through bluebells;
In its dulcet
Wave, reflecting
Rhododendron,
Oleander:
Here at even
Dimly wandering
Shadowy forms
Of olden ladies
Pass and hover:
Soft the trail of floating panier,
India muslin:
Faint the scent
Of heaping baskets,
Sweet geranium,
Cinnamon roses;
Silver fall
Along the beechwood,
Mingled voices,
Hidden calls
And dreamlike laughter:
"Arabella!"
"Theodora!"
"Juliana!"
"Leonora!"

—Sarah N. Cleghorn.

THE COMMON DUTY.

Not in Sinai's ringing thunder comes
the voice of God to-day;
But as each goes forward—backward—
Duty fronts him on the way.

Take it! Leave it! On thy choosing
clangs the crucial moment's door,
Thou art lord or thou are vassal, self
or king, forevermore!

He who wins must be a doer in the world
of thought and act;
He who wins the thing worth winning
must be God's in truth and fact.

Must be God's—all God's—no dual empire rules the human soul;
Not to Mammon is the work-time, and
to God the Sabbath dole!

Must be God's—all God's—his spokesman, clean of thought and pure of lips;
Must be God's—all God's—his craftsman
to the tingling finger tips.

Must be God's—all God's—his vassal
lord of all the world beside,
Striking down the wrong inhuman,
nursed by human want and pride.

Thou thyself must be a doer in the
world of act and thought;
As thou doest, lord or vassal, thou art
much, or less than naught!

Thou thyself must be a leader, thou
must do thy part or lack;
Set thy face unto the sunrise, put the
shadows at thy back!

—Hugh J. Hughes, in the "Northwestern Christian Advocate."

THE WISDOM OF BABIES.

(From the "Youth's Companion.")

How, when a child, I felt the dawn's
young glory!
Was it not young with me? Its
tender glow
Seemed a pearl casket, holding God's
own story,
Which even my child soul might read
and know.

A woman now, the searching noon
above me
Shows me a world, material and
gray,
What could life mean, if there were
none to love me,
No human hands outstretched along
the way!

Perhaps, when age comes, and the
shadows lengthen,
The sunset's glory rivals that of
morn,
The spirit world again its hold may
strengthen,
The older, truer wisdom be reborn.

"MORNING IN THE ORCHARD."

From "Morning in the Orchard," in the Collected Poems (Macmillan) of Norman Gale:

The fruity acre, veiled in white
Of buds and blossoms opened quite,
Grows warm with sun; and soon is
heard
That dear duet of bee and bird.

Now Nature haunts the fragrant
aisles
With musing skirts and happy
smiles!
And how her windy whispers stir
The bridal boughs in praise of her!

The comfort of the air is full,
The thrush's sermon is not dull.
What fine persuasion! And how
fair
His leafy altar in the pear!

The country is a poem writ
By God, and few decipher it;
Come hear the mellow thrush
translate
The silence of the mother mate!

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS

NEWS OF THE WEEK

JULY 14th 1914

CHIEF OFFICER TUFTENES OF "STORSTAD" BLAMED FOR "EMPRESS" DISASTER

Captains of Both Vessels Cleared of Blame, and St. Lawrence Waterway Excluded as Factor in Collision Causes.

ROYAL COMMISSION MAKE SUGGESTIONS FOR MINIMIZING RISKS IN THE FUTURE.

Quebec, July 12.—Blame rests on one man for the collision between the collier "Storstad" and the Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of Ireland" that took place early on the morning of May 29 off St. Luce, in the River St. Lawrence, and resulted in the loss of 1,012 lives. That man is Alfred Tuftenes, chief officer of the "Storstad."

Such, in brief, is the finding of the Commission of Inquiry into the casualty as delivered here on Saturday by Lord Mersey, acting as president of that body. No other person is mentioned as being responsible for the calamity. Captain Kendall is relieved of responsibility and Captain Andersen, of the "Storstad," is held blameless.

CAPTAINS ARE CLEARED.

Tuftenes is held as having acted with negligence in not calling the master as provided for in the general orders.

It is held that Captain Kendall "would have been better advised if he had given the "Storstad" a wider berth. . ." Then this statement follows: "We do not think, however, that his stopping, which was really done for greater caution, can be said to have been an unseamanlike act, nor do we consider his failure to give the wider berth as a contributory cause of the disaster."

PREVENT FUTURE CALAMITIES.

Various suggestions are offered with a view of making navigation safer in foggy weather, one of these being that it would be desirable to close all watertight doors and portholes below the top of the watertight bulkheads, and to keep them closed until the fog has completely cleared.

It is recommended that life rafts should be placed on the upper deck so that they would float automatically on the water as the ship sank.

The report concludes with this paragraph: "It has not been suggested during our inquiry that the catastrophe was in any way attributable to the arrangements made by the Canadian Government for the navigation of the St. Lawrence, nor have we any reason to suppose that those arrangements are in any way unsatisfactory; but we suggest that it might be worth while for the Government to consider whether it may not be desirable and practicable to arrange for the picking up and dropping of pilots to be done at different points so that incoming and outgoing ships may, as far as is possible, be relieved of the necessity of crossing one another."

OPEN PORTS ALSO BLAMED.

In considering the rapid manner in which the "Empress" foundered the opinion is expressed that the midships compartments were thrown into one, but that the cross bunkers prevented the flow of water from the starboard side, where the ship was wounded, to the port side, consequently there was an immediate list when the "Storstad" withdrew from the hole. It is accepted that there were open ports in the lower line of sidelights and that the flow of water through these further contributed to the list and prevented the liner retaining the stability provided for by the designer in that she should float with two compartments flooded.

The report consisted of sixty-five typewritten folios and contained approximately 20,000 words. Lord Mersey read the report, omitting some of the technical details, and the time occupied in reading was two hours.

REPORT IN SEVEN PARTS.

The report is divided into seven parts. The first deals with a description of the two ships. Then follows a summary of the stories of the two parties. The third part is devoted to a consideration of the blame; the fourth is concerned with the reasons for the rapid sinking of the ship; the next part discusses the life-saving appliances on the "Empress" and the measures taken to save life by both vessels; part six is taken up by answers to the questions propounded by the Canadian Government, and part seven is taken up by the suggestions of lessons to be learned from the calamity.

The first part is rather technical and hardly likely to prove of interest to the non-technical reader: in the second part the report summarises the statements made by both sides, and then deals with the navigation of each ship in the fog.

TRIED TO AVERT COLLISION.

Concerning the "Empress" the report follows:

"As soon as the fog began to affect the "Storstad's" light the engines of the "Empress of Ireland" were stopped, and put full speed astern, and her whistle was blown three short blasts, signifying that this had been done.

"About a minute later the fog shut out the lights of the "Storstad," which were then seen bearing about one point on the starboard bow. A prolonged blast of the "Storstad's" whistle was heard about two points off the starboard bow of the "Empress of Ireland", signifying that the "Storstad" had way upon her, and the sound appeared to come from a mile or mile and a half away. The "Empress of Ireland" then blew a series of three short blasts. A prolonged blast from the "Storstad" was again heard about four points off the starboard bow of the "Empress of Ireland."

"At about this time the "Empress of Ireland" being at a standstill in the water and heading about N. 76 E. by Compass or N. 73 E. magnetic, her engines were stopped and two long blasts sounded on the whistle, signifying that she was stopped and had no way upon her. Another prolonged blast was heard from the "Storstad," still on the starboard bow, apparently about six points, and about a mile away. The whistle of the "Empress of Ireland" thereupon again sounded two long blasts. As the position of the sounds heard from the "Storstad" was broadening, first from two points to four, and then from four to six, Captain Kendall supposed the relative positions of the two ships to be perfectly safe.

"Very soon after the "Empress of Ireland" had blown the second set of two long blasts, the mast head lights and the two side lights of the "Storstad" were seen by Captain Kendall about 100 feet away, almost at right angles to the "Empress of Ireland," and approaching at a fast speed.

"Captain Kendall, by megaphone, hailed the "Storstad" to go full speed astern, and at about the same time the "Storstad" was heard to begin sounding three short blasts, the third of which sounded as the "Storstad" struck the "Empress of Ireland," as mentioned in the next paragraph.

"In the hope of possibly avoiding or minimizing the effect of a collision the engines of the "Empress of Ireland" were ordered full speed ahead, and her helm was ordered hard aport; but the "Storstad," continuing to come on at a fast speed of about 10 knots, struck the "Empress of Ireland" amidships and penetrated through her steel decks to the extent of 15 to 20 feet. The angle of the two ships at the moment of the collision was about 7 points.

"The engines of the "Empress of Ireland" were immediately stopped, and the "Storstand" was requested, by megaphone to go full speed ahead. The ships, however, after a few seconds, separated, and orders were given to put the engines of the "Empress of Ireland" full speed ahead with a view to beaching the vessel, which at that moment was listing heavily to starboard. Steam, however, failed, the engines stopped, and the lights went out. The vessel continued to list and about fifteen minutes after the collision, foundered. She was then heading S. E. by compass, i.e., substantially to starboard of her course. The locality was about six and one-half to six and three-quarters miles east of Father Point, and the time of the collision was about 1.55 a.m. (Montreal time.)

The story of the navigation of the "Starstad" up to the time of the fog and during the fog is then taken up. Dealing with the events in the fog the report reads:

"When the "Empress of Ireland" was enveloped in the fog, she was heard to blow a signal of one prolonged blast on her whistle. The "Storstad" answered the signal with one prolonged blast. One or two minutes later the "Storstad" was enveloped in the fog, and the chief officer ordered his engines to 'slow,' and after one or two minutes to 'stop.' According to the third mate, there was a second exchange then of prolonged single blasts between the two steamers, but the chief officer himself is not sure whether a second prolonged blast was ever heard from the "Empress of Ireland." It is agreed, however, that a little later a signal of three short blasts was heard from the "Empress of Ireland," and answered by one long whistle, signifying that the "Storstad" had way upon her. Sane, the third mate, admits further that there was a second series of three short blasts from the "Empress of Ireland," and states that it was answered by one prolonged blast from the "Storstad."

"A little later the chief officer of the "Storstad," in order to counteract the influence of a current upon the heading of his vessel, ordered the wheel to be ported. This was done, but the vessel did not answer, and the third officer then put the wheel hard over to port himself to make sure that it should go all the way. Still the "Storstad" did not swing; and then, finding that his vessel had lost steerage way, the chief officer ordered a signal to be blown of two long blasts to show that his vessel was not under steerage way.

DELAYED CALLING CAPTAIN.

"About the same time, in order that his vessel might not become entirely unmanageable, he gave a signal on the telegraph 'slow ahead.' It was not till this order had been given that the chief officer called the captain and told him it was getting foggy. The captain asked if Father Point could be seen, and the chief officer replied that it had just been shut out by the fog. No mention was made of any vessel in the vicinity.

"Captain Andersen went on the bridge and found by the compass that his course was W. by S. half S. (W. by S. magnetic), and an instant later saw a masthead light about three points or perhaps a little more on his port bow, moving at a fast pace across the "Storstad's" course from port to starboard. He immediately ordered the engines full speed astern."

The events of the brief period immediately preceding the collision are reviewed, and then the report deals with the question of blame.

"The question as to who, if anyone, is to blame for the collision in this case depends largely on which of the two stories put forward by the respective owners of the vessels is to be accepted. The main difference between the two stories is to be found in the description of the way in which the two vessels were approaching each other at the time the "Empress of Ireland" changed her course, after having obtained an offing from Father Point.

"Father Point is the place at which the "Empress of Ireland," the outward-bound ship, had dropped her pilot. It is also the place at which the "Storstad," the inward-bound ship, was to pick up her pilot. It is situated on the south side of the river.

"The witnesses from the "Storstad" say they were approaching so as to pass red to red; while those from the "Empress of Ireland" say they were approaching so as to pass green to green. The stories are irreconcilable, and we have to determine which is the more reliable. Times, distances and bearings vary so much even in the evidence from witnesses from same ship, that it is impossible to rely or to base conclusions upon them. We have, therefore, thought it advisable to found our conclusions almost entirely upon other events spoken to by the witnesses and upon their probable sequence in order to arrive at a solution of the difficulty.

"While the inquiry was proceeding, and before the position of the wreck had been ascertained, the Court asked Captain Kendall and Mr. Toftenes, the

(Continued on next page.)

ARMED CORPS OF ULSTER WOMEN VOLUNTEERS.

At Brookfield, near Omagh, Co. Tyrone, there is a corps of armed women Volunteers, which was organized by Canon Scott, the object being that the women in the event of civil war, should be able to look after their homes. One of the girls when asked to define the objects of the corps, said when her brothers were called upon to fulfill the terms of their covenant, she would stay at home and protect her father, who was too old to look after himself. The photo shows the corps on parade. When not at the shooting-butts, its members use dummy rifles.

ROBLIN GOVERNMENT RETURNED, BUT MAJORITY WILL BE BETWEEN ONLY TWO AND FIVE SEATS

Premier Himself Had Narrow Shave From Defeat, and Provincial Treasurer Was Beaten.

LIBERAL SWEEP IN WINNIPEG.

LATEST ESTIMATE OF STANDING OF PARTIES.

Conservatives	24
Liberals	22
Deferred	3

Winnipeg, July 10.—By the narrow majority of six seats—and doubtful even of that—and one more still to give an answer, the Roblin Conservative Government was returned to serve five more years by the people of Manitoba to-day. In all the elections ever held in the West the one that has just closed with a near defeat of Sir Rodmond Roblin and his party is the closest beyond any doubt.

Of the Cabinet ministers, the Hon. Hugh Armstrong, Provincial Treasurer, was defeated, while the Hon. Geo. Lawrence had a very narrow majority.

The Premier himself had a narrow escape from the avalanche of votes that played havoc with the government forces in the province.

Winnipeg city turned right against the government, and elected four Liberals and two Conservatives. The city of Portage La Prairie turned, too, and it was there that the Hon. Hugh Armstrong met his Waterloo. It is anticipated, however, that a recount may save him; in fact, many recounts will be necessary, so close was the result.

It will be several days beore many of the majorities are confirmed; but present figures show there is no doubt that the government has been sustained.

Sir Rodmond Roblin is elected in Dufferin by a majority reported at 126. Actual result indefinite.

Winnipeg, July 10.—Reports received up to midnight have not definitely decided the standing of the parties in the next Legislature, but they indicate clearly enough that the government will have a small majority, which likely will be increased to a working efficiency by the three elections yet to be held in the deferred northern seats, which are under favor of the present administration—first, because they are part of Manitoba at all and, second, because of the work of northern development the Roblin Government has under way. There is also the inevitable tendency of deferred electorates to side with the majority, even when the majority is slim.

At midnight the Liberals claimed a tie of 21 seats each, with four to hear from. These four are claimed by the government, who also claim several of the seats confidently placed by the Opposition in their own column.

A "DETACHED" ESTIMATE.

A detached estimate might put the final standing at 25 Conservatives and 21 Liberals, with three deferred elections, making the total of 49. What the Government side now claims is 27 as against their opponents' 19. Liberals claim that the results in six seats now standing in the Government tcolumns are so close that recounts are inevitable, such a seat being Kildonan and St. Andrew's, where thee Hon. Dr. Montague has at present a majority of but four, whereas at the recent by-election it stood in the hundreds.

The eresult is undeniable a sore blow to the expectations of the Government. Outside of the loss of a number of what two doubtful seats in St. George and Ste. Rose. To-night, however, the Liberals, while conceding Ste. Rose, claim were considered safe seats, many other seats were held only by a small majority. Premier Roblin himself, whose majority at the last election was over four hundred, has little to spare now.

The Liberal sweep in Centre and South Winnipeg is one of the most surprising things of the campaign, and can only be attributed to a hostile or Orange and Church sentiment.

In South Winnipeg, particularly, Mr. McMeans was a fine candidate, who sat in the last Legislature and armed civic popularity by taking up cudgels of the city against the Reese interests, which sought to jam a bill, crippling the city's power development, through the Legislature.

CANDIDATES ELECTED.

The following is a list of the elected candidataes to-day:

LIBERALS.

Arthur, John Williams.
Carrillon, T. B. Molley.
Deloraine, Dr. R. S. Thornton.
Gladstone, Dr. J. W. Armstrong.
Glenwood, James W. Breakey.
Hamiota, J. W. McConnell.
Lansdowne, T. C. Norris.
Minnedosa, George A. Grierson.
Rhineland and Morden, Valentine Winkler.
Mountain, J. B. Baird.
Norfolk, John Graham.
Prairie, E. A. Mcpherson.
Russell, D. C. McDonald.
St. Clement's, Donald A. Ross.
Swan River, W. H. Sims.
Winnipeg Centre, Tom Johnson.
Winnipeg Centre, F. J. Dixon.
Winnipeg South, A. B. Hudson.
Winnipeg South, W. L. Parrish.

CONSERVATIVES.

Assiniboia, John T. Haig.
Beautiful Plains, tthe Hon. J. H. Howden.
Birtle, G. J. H. Malcolm.
Brandon City, the eHon. G. R. Coldwell.
Cypress, George Steele.
Dauphin, W. J. Buchanan.
Dufferin, Sir Rodmond Roblin.
Elmwood, H. D. McWhirter.
Emerson, Dr. D. H. McFadden.
Gilbert Plains, Samuel Hughes.
Gimli, S. Torvaldon.
Iberville, A. Bernard (acclamation).
Kildonan and St. Andrew's, the Hon. W. H. Montague.
Killarney, the Hon. Geo. Lawrence.
Lakeside, J. J. Garland.
La Varandrye, J. B. Lauzon.
Manitou, K. Morrow.
Morris, J. Parent.
*Roblin, F. Y. Newton.
Rockwood, Isaac Riley.
St. Boniface, the Hon. Jos. Bernier.
*St. George, E. L. Taylor.
*Ste. Rose, Joseph Hamelin.
Turtle Mountain, James Johnson.
Virden, Harvey Simpson.
Winnipeg North, Joseph P. Foley.
Winnipeg North, D. MacLean.

* Stands for doubtful.

SHATTERED, SAYS "WORLD."

Toronto, July 10—The "World" says: "The Roblin government in Manitoba if not defeated, has been shattered. It very much resembled the Ross government in Ontario in its grasping on to power when the people wanted it out of the way for ever. The Roblin government has too long played its peculiar part, and it can never now redeem itself. The sooner it goes the sooner will better government come to that Province. It would have been wiser for the Borden government to have let it go—not to have tried to delay the going."

CHANGES BY REDISTRIBUTION.

The new house will have 49 seats as against 41 in the last legislature. There are many changes in the Manitoba constituency map following the redistribution of January, 1914, the most notable being in Winnipeg where the four constituencies were merged into three and two members granted to each seat. The added territory is also given increased membership, LePas, which embraced the whole of the northland, being split into the Pas, Norway and Split Lake and Nelson Churchill. Three seats have still to be heard from.

Avondale and South Brandon, both former Conservative seats have been split up and divided amongst surrounding constituencies including the new constituency of Glenwood.

Winnipeg, July 12.—The standing of the parties in the next Legislature of Manitoba still remains in doubt two days after the election. Liberal and Conservative claims still differ, the Government forces still believing in a 25 to 21 standing, which includes the St. George as a Liberal victory, giving Sigfuson, Liberal, over Hamlin, Conservative, by 47 majority, with three polls to come. Of these three polls two, they declare will go Liberal and one Conservative, leaving the final result a Liberal victory.

Should the Liberals really be successful in taking the St. George seat, the standing would be 24 to 22, the Conservatives having formerly claimed both these seats in arriving at the 25 to 21 standing.

The result cannot be settled with any degree of accuracy, however, until the returning officers' official figures are turned in, and St. George, having a round dozen inaccessible polls in the north, will likely be somewhat delayed. There are twenty-nine polls in this constituency, and about nine are still unavailable.

A claim put forth by the Liberals to-night is that Mr. George Steele's majority for the Government in Cypress has been reduced from 92 to 16, which may mean another recount. Mr. Steele had a majority of 176 in the 1910 election and has represented Cypress continuously since 1899.

Returns from isolated polls, which however, do not change the successful condidates' majority, have been secured, as well as missing polls. General interest continues keen, as the public watches these stragglers come in, the Government's smaller margin leading to speculation in the standing of the forthcoming Legislature.

There remains little doubt of the Government having a majority, but it will be a small one; how small is the announcement the public waits for.

Mr. T. C. Norris, Liberal leader, issued a brief statement to-night. He said he was "completely satisfied with the result."

Hon. A. Boyd, Premier, Sept. 16, 1870, to Dec. 14, 1871-7.

Hon. N. A. Girard, Premier, Dec. 14, 1871 to March 14, 1872-7.

Hon. H. J. H. Clarke, Premier, March 14, 1872 to July 8, 1874.

Hon. N. A. Girard, Premier, July 8, 1874 to Dec. 2, 1874.

Hon. R. A. Davis, Premier, Dec. 3, 1878 to Oct. 16, 1878.

Hon. D. K. Harrison, Premier, Dec. 26, 1887 to Jan. 19, 1888.

Hon. T. Greenway, Premier, Jan. 19, 1888 to Jan. 6, 1900.

Hon. J. H. Macdonald, Premier, Jan. 8, 1900 to Oct 29, 1900.

Hon. R. P. Roblin, Premier (now K.C.M.G.), Oct. 20, 1900 to present time.

LIBERAL LEADER NEAR TO VICTORY

Mr. T. C. Norris, Leader of the Opposition in the Manitoba Legislature, whose party came very near being elected to power.

THE CAUSE

Why Manitoba Changed Its Vote, According To Roblin.

According to Mr. Roblin and the Conservative papers of Manitoba, the great overturn in the vote against their party was due to a dislike for the Coldwell amendments. These Coldwell amendments are certain new clauses put into "The Public School Act," which read casually would seem of almost no import, but which have been the cause of much heated discussion. The following are the three most disliked of the amendments made to the School Act by the Roblin Government:—

(1) The word school wherever it occurs in this act, shall mean and include any and every school building, school room or department in a school building owned by a public school district presided over by a teacher or teachers.

(2) It shall be the duty of every public school board in the province to provide school accommodation according to the requirements of "The Public School Act" when so requested by the parents or guardians of children of school age under the "P. A. A."

(3) Section 218, chap. 143, Revised Statues of Manitoba, was intended to mean and does mean a teacher for the children of petitioners, and of the same religious denominations as these teachers.

A careful reading of the first of these clauses shows that any school room in a school building where children of a particular religion are taught, becomes itsel a separate school. Clause two forces the school boards to provide accommodation for separate schools. Clause three interprets the "Public School Act to mean that wherever the minimum number of children necessary by the provincial law for the formation of a school can be collected together, who are of the same religious denomination, their parents or guardians can demand that they have a separate school, and be taught by a person of their own religious faith. The result of these amendments is, of course, the institution of two separate school systems throughout the province in all places where the minimum number, be it ten, twelve or fifteen children of Catholic parentage can be collected, whose parents will demand for them separate teaching.

MINISTER OF MILITIA MAKES HIS DEFENCE

Explains Action in Forbidding Rifles in Religious Processions at Montreal

ANSWER TO ORANGE PROTESTS.

Ottawa, July 7.—Colonel, the Hon. Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, has addressed an open letter to the Orange Order, in reply to resolutions passed by several lodges of that body protesting against the participation of the 65th Regiment in the recent Corpus Christi procession in Montreal. The Minister's letter is as follows:

"To the Orangemen of Canada.—

"The principles of the Orange institution are, without exception the best yet promulgated for the up-building of humanity. Orangemen as a class are unsurpassed by the best of any in the world.

"Their principles are the broadest kind of tolerance, yet, unfortunately, in all organizations, intolerant fanatical-minded people are found.

"However, these in the Orange Order are a very small percentage of a great mass of splendid, well-informed men constituting that society.

"A few of this tolerant class have recently been interesting themselves passing resolutions anent the fact that the 65th Regiment of Montreal marched in a Corpus Christi procession a few weeks ago in that city. The resolutions are promulgated without the slightest regard to the facts of the case and the authors thereof openly and flagrantly violate the first principles of the Orange institution.

"But this is not the first time I have calmly faced the wrath of a few fanatics. Yet I have lived to be endorsed and justified by every sensible man in the Orange Order. In 1896, I had the honor of opposing Laurier's policy and also Tupper's policy re Manitoba schools. Laurier's policy is found in the iniquitous systems prevailing in Manitoba to-day, while Tupper's was rank. My mandate was for both political parties to let the people of Manitoba alone. Time has vindicated the wisdom of my policy.

RELATES HISTORY OF AFFAIR.

Now what are the facts of this 65th Regiment affair. The 65th is one of the best regiments in Canada. They marched loyally to the Northwest in 1885, and rendered splendid service everywhere in that campaign, oColonel Ostell and others now in the Corps served Queen and country on that occasion. How many of those passing condemnatory resolutions did likewise? The 65th also sent some of its best to South Africa.

"Their custom, for more than half a century it seems, has been to parade on Corpus Christi Sunday, carrying Government rifles. I do not here discuss the character of the procession. My views on that subject may be as strong as any, but it comes under the heading "religious," and, under the law, soldiers are permitted to march therein, but they are not permitted to carry Government rifles. During the last year, owing to irregularities by members of certain Cadet Corps, who had carried rifles in religious processions, I caused notification to be sent to every corps in Canada to the above effect. Therefore, this year, when the religious authorities asked Colonel Ostell, as usual, to march, he drew their attention to the law, and respectfully declined to disobey it. Colonel Ostell further, in a press interview contradicted the rumor that the officers and non-commissioned officers were rebellious over the order, and he reiterated that to a man, officers, non-commissioned officers and men would loyally observe the law.

MAINTAINED RULES OF MILITIA.

"I was then appealed to, not by the 65th, not by Roman Catholics alone, but by Protestant citizens of Montreal—as good and true as are in Canada—and by several Protestant newspapers, to suspend the law and allow Government rifles to be carried. As every honest Orangeman knows, I refused point blank to allow any change. It was then brought out by a Protestant officer in Montreal that rifles, other than those issued by the Government could be carried without violating the law. This interpretation was confirmed by the judge-advocate-general, and no better Protestant or Orangeman than he exists. The prohibition was against the carrying of Government rifles. The Militia Department has no authority to interfere against private rifles. That would come under municipal, provincial or justice department control.

"Permit me to say, however, that I am convinced that, on reflection, the large majority on learning that their custom has been in violation of the regulations enforced since Wellington's time, will be the first to desist from the carrying of rifles in religious processions. I am further convinced that the militia and cadets of the country, all high-spirited and proud of their organizations, will not agree, for the future, to even a technical observance.

"They will, I am convinced, see the propriety of marching in the usual way—side arms only. It is rather amusing to me to see the attempts to stir up, on the one hand Protestant fanaticism, and on the other hand, Roman Catholic.

REFUSED SALUTE TO PRELATE.

"Recently, I declined to permit the turning out of troops, or the firing of salutes in honor of a distinguished prelate from a Catholic Church because what would be done for one Church must be done for all, and forthwith I am assailed as a fanatic by a few Roman Catholic people. On the other hand, I have rigidly adhered to the law regarding the carrying of Government rifles in religious processions, and am assailed by a few Potestant fanatics who do not understand the facts at all.

"These people seem to think that it is the function of the Minister of Militia to "butt in" to everything concerning fire-arms or fireworks. Permit me to say I endeavor strictly to attend to the business of the Department of Militia and Defence, and it is not my intention to be swayed by any misdirected agitation on the part of misguided persons of any or all religious creeds."

Toronto, July 8.—The Orangemen of Toronto seem satisfied with the statement of Colonel the Hon. Sam Hughes regarding the 65th Regiment's attendance at the religious procession in Montreal. County Master A. A. Gray said: "The explanation is perfectly satisfactory, and I do not think that Orangemen generally will have any further sense of grievance against him." Mayor Hockin said that if the Quebec people are satisfied that was all right. The Orangemen should be.

STRONG LANGUAGE AT LIBERAL MEETING

Hon. Sydney Fisher Calls Minister of Militia a Liar and a Coward.

CHARGES EXTRAVAGANCE.

Bedford, Que., July 10.—Strong denunciation of Col. Sam Hughes, by the Hon. Sidney Fisher, who called the Minister of Militia a liar and a coward, was a feature of the Liberal rally held here to-day. Five hundred persons heard addresses by the Hon. Messrs. Fisher and Mackenzie King and F. W. Kay and George Boivin, members of Parliament.

The prospect of a general election was made a plea for liberal organization and the Borden Government was taxed by the speakers with wanton extravagance, bad faith, inefficiency, and a desire to obtain for the executive council a power of control which rightfully belongs to the people.

Mr. F. W. Kay, M. P. for Missisquoi, said the meeting was held primarily for the re-organization of the Liberal party in the county, as the government might at any time force a general election. Sir Robert Borden, he added, was too weak to hold the reins of government, as he was pulled one way by the Conservatives and another by the Nationalists. Mr. Kay reviewed the achievements of the present administration, which, though their record was now near completion, amounted, he said, practically to nothing.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS REDISTRIBUTION.

The Hon. Sidney Fisher spoke of an attempt made under redistribution to divide Missisquoi county among three others. This attempt he said was to give a discredited Conservative a better chance for election and had only been foiled through the strenuous efforts of the opposition.

An infinite capacity for doing nothing, Mr. Fisher said, was a chief characteristic of the government, which had utterly failed to take such measures as would mitigate this depression.

What the farmers need is not granted them, he said, referring to the Opposition to reciprocity and the duties on agricultural implements. What the manufacturers want is given them immediately, so that the big interests may favor the government.

Evidences of inefficiency in anything but spending money were numerous, Mr. Fisher said, turning to the government's outlays on public works and militia. In the former department $17,000,000 was the increases in the expenditure in three years, as compared with an increase of $7,000,000 during the Liberal government.

COL. THE HON. SAM HUGHES.

"Some of you have heard of Col. Sam Hughes," he went on. "Col. Hughes is as reckless in expenditure as he was in South Africa. He has doubled the expeneses in his department, and yet he said he should have had $17,000,000 and that $14,000,000 was not enough."

"Not only has Col. Hughes shown himself reckless in expenditure, as evidenced by his trip to Europe with a large staff and three ladies, but he has accused me in Parliament of deriving personal profit from the purchase of the Farnham camping ground made under the Liberal Government. Any one who knows how the purchase was made will qualify this statement as absurd.

"I challenged Col. Hughes to repeat his accusation outside Parliament, that was three months ago and Col. Hughes has done nothing. I say it is a disgrace to Canada that the head of the militia department is not only a liar but a coward."

Mr. George Boivin, M. P., condemned the principle of militarism and the taking of children from school to camp. He said wanton extravagance had been shown when the post office department installed 100,000 rural post boxes, now to be replaced at a cost of $425,000 merely to allow the people to send a little larger parcel for a little more money. Mr. Boivin said the orders forbidding regiments to carry arms on the occasion of religious parades was a useless breach of immemorial custom.

TOO MUCH POWER.

The Hon. Mackenzie King instanced a number of ways in which he said the Borden Government was endeavoring to obtain control for the executive council of powers rightfully belonging to the people.

First, he said ,were the cash appropriations sought for highway improvements, and naval contribution which the Conservative Government would only accept on condition that the executive should have full control of the spending. Then came the government's effort to control taxation, evinced by their seeking power to increase the duty on anything at any time. An effort was also made to control citizenship by giving to the Secretary of State power to give naturalization and thus partly to control the franchise. Next, the closure was asserted to be a means of controlling Parliament.

After dealing with the $45,000,000 grant to the C.N.R. which was condemned by the speaker as waste of money, Mr. King concluded with a criticism of what he said was the wholesale distribution of money to veterans of the Fenian raid, without any inquiry as to whether or not the money was needed. This, the speaker said, was but another way of advertising the Conservative Government to gain votes.

J. V. Gosselin, M.P.P., also spoke.

DUKE'S HEAD ON $2 NOTE.

Ottawa, July 9.—A new two dollar bill is being issued bearing the likenesses of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. The bill is cleaner looking and the likenesses are sharper than on the old bill. It bears the date January 2, 1914.

CHIEF OFFICER TUFTENES

(Continued from page 3.)

chief officer of the "Storstad," to mark on a chart the place at which they thought the collision had taken place, and they did it. They were in reasonable agreement, but they were both wrong, possibly to some extent because the chart used was a small scaled chart and it was difficult for the witnesses to be precise. But the position of the wreck has now been definitely ascertained. It is Latitude N. 48 degrees, 37 feet 30 inches, Longitude 68 degrees, 22 feet, to the south of both the points marked, and in our opinion that position fixes with sufficient accuracy the spot where the collision took place.

"Upon the 'Empress of Ireland' leaving Father Point, her course was N. 47 E. magnetic. This is a usual course. Her engines had been put at full speed but we think that she probably never reached that speed at any time before the collision. Her maximum speed was probably at no time more than 14 or 15 knots. Later on, her course was altered under a port helm to N. 73 E. magnetic. The exact point at which this change was made is uncertain; but it was a customary change for outward bound vessels. It was shortly before this change that the two vessels first sighted each other, and they were then at a distance of 6 to 8 miles apart. This was about 1.30 a.m. (Montreal time), and at about this time the 'Storstad' set a course of W. by S., from which the witnesses from that vessel say she was never subsequently changed. The bearings of the two vessels, one to the other, are matters of uncertainty; but both agree that neither at this time, nor at any time before the lights were shut out by the fog which subsequently surrounded them, did their relative positions involve risk of collision. The 'Empress of Irelaand,' according to her own account, had been a crossing ship; but at such a distance as to involve no risk of collision, and before the fog shut out the 'Storstad's' lights, she had, according to Captain Kendall, ceased to be a crossing ship, and was safely green to green. According to Mr. Tuftenes, the 'Empress of Irelnad' was a crossing ship until she altered her course to N. 75 E. magnetic, when he claims that she ceased to be a crossing ship, and made a course towards the 'Storstad' which brought the two ships red to red. This manoeuvre is said by Mr. Tuftenes to have taken place when the two ships were about one and a half to two miles apart, and is described by him in these words, 'As far as I could see she was then just keeping on my port side—going clear on my port side,' intending to pass port to port, and leaving ample room if both ships kept their courses.

MR. TUFTENES MISTAKEN.

"After carefully weighing the evidence we have come to the conclusion that Mr. Tuftenes was mistaken if he supposed that there was any intention on the part of the 'Empress of Ireland' to pass port to port, or that she, in fact, by her lights manifested the intention of doing so; but it appears to us to be a mistake which would have been of no consequence if both ships had subsequently kept their courses.

CHANGING DURING FOG.

"Shortly after the ships came into the position of green to green—as claimed by Captain Kendall—or red to red, as claimed by Mr. Tuftenes—the fog shut them out from each other, and it is while they were both enveloped in this fog that the course of one or the other was changed, and the collision brought about. From the evidence adduced on behalf of both vessels, it is clai that before the fog, and when they last saw each other, there was no risk of collision if each kept her course. Therefore the question as to who is to blame resolves itself into a simple issue, namely, which of the two ships changed her course.

"With reference to this issue, it will be convenient to deal with the evidence connected with the "Empress of Ireland" first.

"No witness speaks of having seen her make any change of course during the fog, and those who were on board, engaged in her navigation, distinctly deny that any change whatever was made. The question which naturally arises, is, why should she change her course. She had been set on the proper course for her voyage, and she was in a thick fog, and it was her duty to keep her course. What object could be served by changing the course? Mr. Haight, the counsel for the "Storstad" felt this difficulty, and he set up more than one theory to explain the suggested change. He was at first of opinion that someone on board had starboarded the wheel. He said, 'It is my idea that one man, perhaps the second mate, ordered his wheel ported, and that another man ordered the wheel starboarded,' and when asked why he said, 'It is exceedingly difficult to say why, unless the position was supposed to be safe, and the fog shut us out, and the course was going to take them a little out of their ordinary way, and the big steamship said "we have speed enough and room enough, and we can cross his bow.'"

"Later on in the case the Captain of the "Storstad," when under examination, was asked by the Court whether he could suggest a reason for the alleged change of course of the "Empress of Ireland"—and his answer was "I cannot say; but I might think when the fog set in the ship was trying to get farther out in clear weather.'

"EMPRESS" DIDN'T CHANGE.

"There is, in our opinion, no ground for saying that the course of the "Empress of Ireland" was ever changed in the sense that the wheel was wilfully moved; but as the hearing proceeded another explanation was pronounced namely, that the vessel changed her course, not by reason of any awful alteration of her wheel, but in consequence of some uncontrollable movement which was accounted for at one time on the hypothesis that the telemotor steering gear was out of order, and at another by the theory that having regard to the fulness of the stern of the "Empress of Ireland" the area of the rudder was insufficient. Evidence was called in support of this explanation. It is not necessary to examine this evidence in detail."

STORY IS DISCREDITED.

The report discusses the testimony of Quartermaster Galloway and determiens it as being unreliable, and the conclusion is vouched that there was no defect in the steering apparatus and that the rudder area was sufficient.

The report continues:

"It is necessary, however, to refer to a manoeuvre of the "Empress of Ireland" commenced when the lights of the "Storstad" first began to grow dim in the fog and continued for some uncertain time after. This manoeuvre consisted of reversing her engines full speed astern. That this manoeuvre was in fact executed we have no doubt. It was evidenced by appropriate whistle signals from the "Empress of Ireland" which were heard by the "Storstad."

"When Captain Kendall was asked to give the reason for his order to put his engines full speed astern, he explained to use that, knowing the "Storstad" was in the vicinity, he wished to take the way off his ship and bring her to a stationary condition. He thought this a prudent ecurse. It was said on behalf of the "Storstad" that the order was probably given because the "Empress of Ireland" had become unmanageable by reason of her defective steering gear.

CAPTAIN KENDALL UNEASY.

"We cannot accept this suggestion; but we do think the stopping evidences uneasiness on the part of Captain Kendall and a consciousness that his ship was possibly in too close proximity to the "Storstad." We think that he would have been better advised he had given the "Storstad" a wider berth, and had navigated his ship so as to pass the "Storstad" at a greater distance on his beam than he originally intended. We do not think, however, that his stopping, which was really done for greater caution, can be said to have been an unusual act, nor do we consider his failure to give the wider berth as a contributory cause of the disaster.

"It is now necessary to consider the position and conduct of the "Storstad" with the view of ascertaining whether it was she who changed her course.

"It is admitted that those on board the "Storstad" did that which in ordinary circumstances would change her course, and that they did it in the fog shortly before the accident. They ported, and they hard a-ported the "Storstad's" helm. Assuming that she answered to this hard-a-port helm the effect would be to bring her head round to starboard in the direction of the "Empress of Ireland," and if she continued under this helm the effect would be to bring her into collision with the "Empress of Ireland." It was said, however, that the porting of the helm, although once while the ship was in the fog, was an act of prudent navigation, because it was done to counteract the effect of a current which exists in the locality; and it was further said that, by reason of this current and by reason of the fact that the "Storstad" had little or no way on her, the porting had no effect on her course, which remained W. by S., as it had been for half an hour or more before.

"We are unable to accept this view. Mr. Haight, in his statements made to us before any evidence was called, informed us that Mr. Tuftenes, who was in charge of the "Storstad," had explained to him that the object of porting the helm was to 'make ample room,' and this is no doubt true. No current was then mentioned. Then the character of the damage done to the "Storstad's" bow (which we have seen) satisfies us that considerable way must have been on her at the time she dealt the blow on the "Empress of Ireland's" starboard side. Captain Kendall said that at the time of the collision his ship was lying in the water, stopped dead, and that therefore no movement of his ship contributed to the force of the impact. This is perhaps doubtful. We think that although his engines had been reversed for some minutes, Captain Kendall may be mistaken in supposing that may have been entirely taken off his ship, and it is possible therefore, that to some extent her movement may have contributed to the force of the blow. But the fact remains that the "Storstad" ported her helm and changed her course, and so brought about the collision.

"It may be asked what induced the men in charge of the "Storstad"—Mr. Tuftenes and Mr. Saxe—to port and to hard-a-port the helm. The explanation is fairly plain. They believed (wrongly as it turned out) that the "Empress of Ireland" was passing their ship red to red. They wanted, as Mr. Tuftenes said to Mr. Haight when he gave his first version of the story 'to make sure of ample room,' and they ported in order to secure it. Unfortunately the "Empress of Ireland" was passing green to green and so far from the porting securing more ample room, it brought the vessels into closer proximity, and then into collision.

MR. TUFTENES NEGLIGENT.

"We are further of opinion that Mr. Tuftenes, the officer in charge of the "Storstad" was negligent in omitting to call the captain when the fog was coming on. At this time the captain was asleep in his room; but he had left orders that in the event of fog coming on he should be called to the deck, and there was a standing order on his ship to this effect. It is of the last importance that when a ship encounters another in fog her navigation should be in the control of a man of experience and of judgment. In this case no step was taken to bring the captain to the deck until too late. The captain is the man who ought to have been there. Mr. Tuftenes says that he thought there was no danger and therefore that it did not matter. he was wrong: there was danger, and anyway it was his duty to obey the order which he had received to call the captain when the fog came on.

"We regret to have to impute blame to anyone in connection with this lamentable disaster, and we should not do so if we felt that any reasonable alternative was left to us. We can, however, come to no other conclusion than that Mr. Tuftenes was wrong and negligent in altering his course in the fog, as he undoubtedly did, and that he was wrong and negligent in keeping the navigation of the vessel in his own hands and in failing to call the captain when he saw the fog coming on.

"It was not to be supposed that this disaster was in any way attributable to any special characteristics of the St. Lawrence waterway. It was a disaster which might have occurred in the Thames, in the Clyde, in the Mersey or elsewhere in similar circumstances."

The watertight bulkheads and watertight doors and ports next receive consideration. This statement is made:—"From an examination of the damage done to the bow of the "Storstad" it has been estimated that the area of the hole made in the side of the "Empress of Ireland" was sufficient to allow an initial inflow of water into the vessel of 265 tons per second, supposing such inflow was unobstructed. Coal and other obstructions would lessen this rate, but it is certain that in a very short time both boiler rooms would be entirely flooded up to the water level outside, as from the evidence is known to have been the case. Flooding these compartments involved a mean sinkage of practically 9 feet, and assuming, it the first place, that the water as it rose in these compartments was symmetrically distributed with reference to the middle line of the ship, this sinkage would take the main deck 4 fast below the water at amidships, and this deck would be below water throughout its length except for a comparatively short portion forward.

"Under these conditions of damage, the ship would still have had a meracentric height of just over two feet, and would have continued to float upright had the watertight doors in bulkheads above the main deck bounding the damaged length been closed. Under the actual conditions prevailing at the time of the collision, however, with the side of the vessel, where struck, open to the sea above the main deck, and with bulkhead doors on the starboard side of that deck open, water could find its way freely over that deck, thus wholly destroying the vessel's stability and causing her to capsize and founder."

CREWS DID ALL POSSIBLE.

The report considers that there was sufficient life saving apparatus on board the "Empress," and comments:—"The crew appear to have responded readily to the call made upon them, and to have worked well, but soon, owing to the rapid and great influx of water, the ship listed so rapidly to starboard that it was absolutely impossible to put out the port boats."

Referring to the "Storstad" people, the report says:—"No complaint can be made of the conduct of those on board the "Storstad." They appear to have done all in their power to save life."

The report reviews the work done by the Canadian Government steamers, and by the Marconi operators afloat and ashore, and then proceeds to deal with questions raised by the Canadian Government. Some of these are considered to have been answered by the report, and in some instances special replies are given. It is held that on leaving Quebec the 'Empress of Ireland' had answered all requirements of the Merchants Shipping Acts. It is also held that she was sufficiently and efficiently officered and manned. It is also held that the life-saving apparatus was in proper working order on board the "Empress."

In reply to the question, "Was a good and proper look-out kept on board of both the vessels." The answer is made:—"A good and proper lookout was kept on board the "Empress of Ireland." We are not prepared on the evidence before us to say whether the mistake made by those in charge of the "Storstad" in thinking that the "Empress of Ireland" was passing port to port was or was not due to an insufficient lookout being kept."

LESSONS LEARNED.

When in the concluding section of the report the following suggestions are offered:

"1—In order to prevent, if possible disasters such as that into which we have been inquiring, we think that in foggy weather it would be desirable to close all watertight doors and portholes below the top of the water-tight bulkheads, and to keep them closed until the fog has completely cleared. We think also that wherever practicable all watertight doors and port holes below the above level should be closed at sunset and kept closed until sunrise.

"Precautions of the kind suggested would have the effect of securing the floatability of the ship in accordance with the intentions of the designer, whereas neglect of such precautions may lead to the foundering of a vessel which would otherwise have remained afloat.

"2—The rapidity with which the vessel foundered after the collision made the life saving appliances on board of little use. Most, if not all of the passengers were in bed when the vessel was struck, and there was an interval of only about fifteen minutes between the collision and the foundering. The list which the vessel took to starboard was so sudden and so great that the lifeboats on the port side were rendered useless almost at once. Some of them were indeed worse than useless, for they broke adrift and injured people as they clattered down the sloping deck. Of those on the starboard side only six were launched although the best was done in the short time available to get them into the water. These circumstances lead us to suggest that it might be desirable to consider whether rafts could not be placed in such a position on the upper deck that they would float automatically on the water as the ship sank. Such rafts would doubtless have to be attached to the deck in such a way as to prevent them from getting adrift in bad weather; but the attachments might be of a simple kind which could be loosened in a very short time.

"3—It has not been suggested during our inquiry that the catastrophe was in any way attributable to the arrangements made by the Canadian Government for the navigation of the St. Lawrence, nor have we any reason to suppose that those arrangements are in any way unsatisfactory; out we suggest that it might be worth while for the Government to consider whether it may not be desirable and practicable to arrange for the picking up and dropping of pilots to be done at different points so that incoming and outgoing ships may, so far as is possible, be relieved of the necessity of crossing one another.

(Signed),
" Mersey.
" E. McLeod, C.J.
" A. B. Routhier.

"We concur—
"W. F. Caborne,
"L. A. Demers,
"J. J. Welch,
"P.C. Howe."

VERDICT A JOKE, HE DECLARES.

Quebec, July 12. — Various opinions are heard here on the judgment handed down on Saturday by Lord Mersey on the collision between the "Empress of Ireland" and the "Storstad."

Captain Andersen, commander of the "Storstad," curtly characterized the report as a "joke," and walked away. Later he stated by way of explanation that he thought Lord Mersey had failed to mention several things in his report which, in the opinion of Captain Andersen, were of great importance and should have had a material bearing on the decision reached as regards where the blame lay. One of these, he said, was the fact that Lord Mersey had not considered the position in which the sunken liner is now lying.

ONE MAN KILLED IN ELECTION RIOT.

Rome, July 7.—Violence marked the elections for city and provincial councils which have been going on throughout Italy the last few days.

In the constituency where Prince Borghese was a candidate, a serious riot took place in which one man was killed and another seriously injured.

HOME RULE AMENDMENT GETS 263 MAJORITY

Only Ten Peers Vote to Impede Progress of the Measure.

LORD CREWE URGES CONFERENCE.

London, July 6.—The House of Lords this afternoon passed by 273 votes to 10 the second reading of the bill to amend the Irish Home Rule Bill. That the House would pass the bill in order to amend it in committee was a foregone conclusion, but there was surprise that only ten "die hards" could be found to vote for Lord Willoughby de Broke's motion for its rejection.

NO GUARANTEE AGAINST CIVIL WAR.

The Marquis of Crewe, in winding up the debate for the Government, challenged the Opposition to guarantee that there would be no civil war in Ireland, even if the bill was amended totally excluding Ulster. Concerning the possibility of a solution by conference, if dropping the amending bill and breaking down the Government's policy was to be a preliminary, it would be impossible for the Government to accept it, but, short of entailing such a sacrifice, the Government was most anxious to facilitate a conference.

CREWE URGES CONFERENCE OF LEADERS.

For himself, he did not hesitate to say that if John Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster Unionist leader, William O'Brien, and two or three other Irishmen could get together it would be a better augury for some permanent arrangement than any other kind of a conference.

After the division was taken, notice of several amendments was handed in providing for the exclusion from Home Rule of the whole of Ulster.

COMPLETELY SEPARATES ULSTER.

These amendments if carried will make the exclusion of the whole Province of Ulster without any referendum or election, and the excluded province will be placed under the jurisdiction of the new Secretary of State in the Imperial Parliament, whose administrative orders would require the sanction of the British Parliament.

LORD ROBERTS FEARS DISASTER.

London, July 6.—How was it, asked Lord Roberts in the House of Lords during to-day's debate, that they were faced with a situation in which the army had indicated the possibility of disobedience. The answer was that this was no mere political crisis. They were face to face with the clash of principles which raised the question far beyond the realm of ordinary politics. At a comparatively early stage in the struggle he warned the Government that any attempt to use the military forces for the coercion of Ulster would break and ruin the army. (Opposition cheers.) His words fell on deaf ears. The country might plunge into civil war or might drift into it but whichever course they took, it remained civil war. They might make the position of the army yet more difficult by graduating the steps so as to give each step a fair appearance of legality and reason, but those steps would none the less lead them into the same abyss sooner or later. It would become manifest that force was to be used for the sole purpose to coercing Ulster. When that moment was reached disaster to the army, which he foresees, would come about.

EXPLAINS ARMY'S POSITION.

"I tell your lordships again now, as I told you in February," declared Lord Roberts, "if this demand be renewed the army will be brought to destruction. (Opposition cheers.) What is it that the army has indicated it's unwillingness to do? The army refused to shoot down men whose only crime consists of the unconquerable determination, mark you, born of intense loyalty and passionate love of country. Is it to be wondered at if discipline is powerless to make men take the lives of their fellow citizens, fellow subjects, under such circumstances as these? Surely no other result could be expected in the face of so appalling, so monstrous a demand. I have attempted to put the facts of the situation before you in the plain, simple language of a soldier, and to show you why it is morally unjustifiable and practically unfeasible to apply coercion to Ulster." (Opposition cheers.)

Surely even now we can take steps to avert an inexpressible disaster to the army and the nation. Is it too much to ask of patriotism that men should drop all party differences, and seek a national solution of this otherwise impossible situation?

LORD MEATH SUPPORTS LANSDOWNE.

The Earl of Meath, an Irish Unionist, supported Lord Lansdowne's proposal that they should make the best of this bill, always looking at it from the point of view that it did not settle the Irish question. The only thing which would settle the question was a Federal system of Home Rule. The fact that there were nearly 300,000 armed men in Ireland at the present moment had entirely altered the complexion of affairs. Both Home Rulers and Unionists must therefore think the thing out afresh. His advice as an Irishman who knew his fellow-countrymen was to give this amending bill a second reading. He hoped both parties would then follow the advice of the Archbishop of York and bring about a convention with a view to a settlement. If they could only get the matter dealt with by Irishmen, and exclude Englishmen, Scotchmen and Welshmen altogether from intervening, he believed they would settle the difficulties in a very short time.

The ten peers who voted against the second reading of the amending bill were—Lords Willoughby de Broke, Arran, Coventry, Mayo, Northesk, Donoughmore, Desart, Farnham, Oranmore and Browne, and Lord Bessborough.

TO EXCLUDE ALL ULSTER.

London, July 7.—The official Amendments to the Home Rule Amending Bill number three.

Lord Selborne proposes to delete Clause One, which deals with the Government's exclusion proposals.

Lord Lansdowne moves that Subsection One of Clause Two, be omitted, he adds a series of resolutions under which the Government of Ireland Act shall not apply anywhere in the Province of Ulster.

The less widely anticipated third amendment was moved by Lord Middleton, who proposes that the phrase "Secretary of State for Ireland" be substituted for Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The most discussed unofficial amendment includes Lord Dunraven's proposal to suspend Home Rule pending a convention.

CHANGES PROPOSED.

London July 8—The House of Lords, in committee on the Government of Ireland Amendment Bill, made large changes in the measure, a number of which were agreed to by the Government. An amendment, moved by Lord Lansdowne, and adopted by a vote of 138 to 39, eliminated the time limit, and provided that exclusion shall apply to Ulster as a province. The committee stage will last three days. Lord MacDonnell proposed a "Home Rule within Home Rule" compromise. The first Unionist amendment, to eliminate the clause providing for a vote in each county of Ulster on the question whether it should be excluded from the operations of the Home Rule Bill, was carried by 158 against 55.

An important concession was made by the Marquess of Crewe on the amendment moved by Viscount Middleton to the sub-section which provides that the power of the king in the excluded area shall be exercised by the Lord Lieutenant through such officers and departments as may be directed by Orders-in-Council.

Lord Middleton, having regard to the close relations which, under Home Rule, the Lord Lieutenant will have with the Dublin Parliament and the executive, proposed to substitute "a Secretary of State" for "the Lord Lieutenant." This in substance the Government accepted. It follows that so far as the excluded area is concerned, the relations between Ulster and the Government in London will be of a direct character and not via Dublin.

In accepting this on behalf of the Government the Marquess of Crewe said that whatever force there might be in the objection to the Lord Lieutenant exercising a dual function he did not think it would be wise to insist that the Minister responsible for the administration of Ulster should be a secretary, which in practice would be the Home Secretary. He would not oppose the amendment.

Other amendments were agreed to, providing that the officers and departments through whom the civil government is administered in the excluded areas, shall not be the officers or departments exercising executive power under the Irish Government, and that all Orders-in-Council relating to the excluded areas shall not have effect without the sanction of both Houses of Parliament in this country.

A number of consequential amendments were agreed to, including one reducing the number of Irish members at Westminster from the Home Rule area.

HOME RULE WITHIN HOME RULE.

The most animated discussion of the evening took place on Lord MacDonnell's scheme of "Home Rule within Home Rule." The proposal which he put before the House was, shortly stated, that an Ulster council should be constituted with administrative control within that province, of education, local government, agriculture and technical education, and at the same time Ulster should be represented in the Dublin Parliament. Lord Crewe objected to the scheme as one which did not appeal to Ulstermen themselves. It was approved by Lord Loreburn and also by Lord Courtney. The latter made an impassioned appeal to the Unionists to accept it.

"We are in rather a mess now," he admitted. "Owing to a miscalculation on the part of the Government, they miscalculated the strength of the Opposition that prevailed in Ulster." Some heat was imported into the debate by the Lord Chancellor, who charged the Unionists with not looking beyond the party view of the moment. He asserted that, in the view of the Government, Home Rule was the only solution, but he said they felt that the dangers of carrying out that solution must be met, and the bill was an attempt to meet them. Lord Bryce urged that Lord MacDonnell's scheme should be accepted as an alternative to that of exclusion, the difficulties surrounding which might, he thought, be insuperable. Lord Curzon vigorously protested against the tone of the Lord Chancellor's speech. He pointed out that the present situation arose from the procrastination of the Government, and from their inability to see things in the right light.

Speaking as a Home Ruler, Lord Weardale announced that he had reluctantly come to the conclusion that exclusion of the whole Province of Ulster was the only thing going to bring peace.

Lord Lansdowne, referring to the Marquis of Crewe's challenge on Monday, said that the Opposition would not guarantee that Ulster's exclusion would prevent civil war. Things had come to such a pass in Ireland that it was impossible for anyone to guarantee what might have happened there in the next few weeks, even days.

"But on the whole," he continued, "we are inclined to believe that this arrangement is more likely than any other to provide relief from the present anxieties."

BILL THROUGH COMMITTEE.

London, July 9.—The House of Lords concluded to-day the committee stage of the bill amending the Home Rule Bill. The only additional important change was the insertion of a new clause giving the Lord Lieutenant control of the Irish Constabulary instead, as provided in the Home Rule Bill, of transferring the control of the constabulary to the Irish Government after six years. The amended bill comes up for its third reading on Wednesday next.

The Opposition leaders of the Lords to-day concluded that in view of the present situation in Ireland, they would concentrate their amendments with a view to preventing civil war in Ireland.

"We should complicate the issue and divert public attention from the issue if we made ourselves responsible for other proposals to protect the Unionists in the South and West," said Lord Lansdowne.

Lord Middleton claimed that justice in Ireland would become a sham, if the appointment of judges were given to the Irish parliament.

Lord Crewe replied that it would be difficult to persuade the Home Rulers that Parliament ought to withdraw from them the appointment of the judiciary.

LIGHTNING STRIKES FACTORY.

Fairfax, Que., July 8.—Fire started by lightning in the butter factory here, was soon extinguished.

HON. H. R. EMMERSON FORMER MINISTER, DIED

Ex-Premier of New Brunswick and Federal Minister of Railways and Canals

30 YEARS OF POLITICALLIFE.

Dorchester, N.B., July 9.—Conscious to the last, the Hon. Mr. Henry Emmerson, former Minister of Railways and Canals, died at 11.20 o'clock this morning, after passing a restless night.

At his bedside was his aged mother and his sister, Mrs. H. Atkinson, of Ottawa, four daughters, Mrs. F. H. Deacon, and Mrs. J. Cornell, of Amherst, Mrs. H. K. Bowes, of Ottawa, and Miss Bernice Emmerson, living at home. He also leaves one son, Mr. Henry H. Emmerson.

Born at Maugerville, Sunbury County, N.B., on September 25, 1853, the Hon. Mr. Henry Robert Emmerson, LL.D., K.C., P.C., M.P., was one of the most notable members of the Canadian House of Commons. He was in political life for over thirty years and while he made many political enemies, he also had a very large number of political and personal friends, among the latter being many who admired his personality whilst they did not agree with his politics.

In the year 1887 he ran for the House of Commons in Westmoreland County, N.B., but was defeated. In 1889 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly of the province for the County of Albert, but met defeat a year later. In 1891 he was appointed to the Legislative Council, which New Brunswick then possessed, and early displayed his radicalism by voting for its abolition. His career in provincial politics was brilliant thereafter.

PREMIER OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Just previous to the provincial elections of 1892 he was sworn in as Minister of Public Works and elected for Albert. He continued in that position until October 29, 1897, when upon the death of the then Premier, the Hon. Mr. James Mitchell, he was called upon to form a government, which he did, taking the portfolio of Premier as well as retaining that of Public Works.

In 1900 he left the provincial field to enter the federal arena and was elected for Westmoreland by 486 majority. Four years later, upon the resignation of the late Hon. A. G. Blair, he was called to the Privy Council and appointed Minister of Railways and Canals, a portfolio which he held until April 2, 1907, when he resigned. Since then he has been a private member of the House, being re-elected in 1908, by a majority of 1,385, which he accepted as vindication by the constituents of the charges which were brought against him and which forced his resignation from the Laurier Cabinet.

In 1912 Mr. Emmerson was one of the most uncompromising opponents of the Government's Naval Aid Bill, and he created a sensation in the House one night, while arguing against the principle of taxation without representation, by reading the American Declaration of Independence.

This year he created some sensation by protesting from his place in the Commons against the appointment of Prince Alexander of Teck as Governor-General. He was married in 1878 to Miss Emily C. Record, of Moncton, who died in April, 1901. He held degrees of LL.B., from Boston University; D.C.L., from Acadia College and LL.D., from the University of New Brunswick, and was a member of the Board of Governors of Acadia.

LARGE ATTENDANCE AT FUNERAL

Moncton, N.B., July 12.—The funeral of the Hon. H. R. Emmerson, which was held here yesterday, was largely attended, prominent men from both sides of politics being present, from different parts of the county and province, to pay a last tribute. The body was brought from Dorchester to Moncton in a private car furnished by the I. C. R., and was met at the station by thousands of people. A memorial service, conducted by the Rev. G. A. Lawson, pastor of the First Baptist Church, assisted by local clergymen and others from outside the city, was held in the Central Methodist Church. Interment was made in the family lot in Elmwood Cemetery.

NUMBER OF BODIES FROM "EMPRESS" WRECK

Ship Which Rammed Ill-fated Liner Sold by Auction at Montreal.

Rimouski Wharf, July 7.—The bodies of Brigadier General J. Hunter and his young son were recovered from the wreck of the "Empress of Ireland" to-day. Divers Henry and Chinchen, both of the Yankee Salvage Company's crew, made the descent to-day, and Diver Chinchen found both of the bodies. That of the Brigadier was clothed, and contained plain marks of identification.

"STORSTAD" SOLD AT AUCTION.

The collier "Storstad," which rammed the "Empress of Ireland" on May 29th, was sold last week by auction for the sum of $175,000, Mr. Charles Cornell, treasurer of the Prudential Trust Company, who acted on behalf of the Hull Indemnity Company of Vidor and Skuld, Norway, being the successful bidder. The sale was a duel between Mr. Cornell and Mr. Thomas Hall, the initial bid of $100,000 being made by the latter. Mr. W. G. Marson conducted the sale.

The "Storstad" was built about three years ago at a cost of $295,000, and it was said by an expert yesterday that the repairs to her hull will cost about $50,000. The contract for repairs has been given to Captain George Daire, shipbuilder of Levis, Que., and the steamer will start for the dry dock to-day.

The vessel, which now lies at Montreal, is in charge of Captain Andersen and manned by a new crew sent out from Norway. After undergoing repairs she will be put back on her old route.

FIVE MORE BODIES.

Rimouski, Que., July 10.—Five bodies were recovered from the wreck of the "Empress of Ireland" to-day. Diver Henry Chinchen, of the Yankee Salvage Company, recovered one man and a girl. Jack Devine brought the bodies of two men to the surface, while Edward Tuck recovered one woman who wore three rings.

BABY HAD DYSENTERY

Had Two Doctors, But No Result

WAS CURED BY THE USE OF DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY

Mrs. Martin Farraher, Dogherty Corner, N.B., writes: "I can very strongly recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for Dysentery and Summer Complaints. My little girl, at the age of two years, had the dysentery very bad. We had two doctors, but with no result. My mother brought me a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and when half the bottle was used the little girl was running around playing with her dolls with great delight and joy to the family, for we did not think she would ever get better."

Imitators have even gone so far as to imitate our wrapper in color and style, and have adopted similar names, such as Strawberry Compound, Extract of Strawberry, Wild Strawberry Compound, etc., which preparations they have been trying to sell as the genuine, at a bigger profit to themselves, but unfortunately not to the consumers, who sometimes have had to employ medical aid afterwards.

Do not be led into taking a substitute for "Dr. Fowler's" and thus endanger your life.

Price, 35 cents. Manufactured only by the T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

SMUGGLE IN ARMS AND AMMUNITION

London, July 7.—A report from Belfast states that two hundred thousand rounds of ammunition for the Ulster Volunteers have been landed on the coast of County Down.

MACHINE GUNS LANDED.

London, July 7.—News from Belfast states that forty machine guns with full ammunition have been landed by the Ulster Volunteers, at Annalond, County Down.

NO "STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS."

London, July 10.—The predictions of the Unionist press that to-day would see some startling developments in the Ulster situation were not fulfilled. Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster Unionist leader, arrived at Belfast and was recorded a reception of a military character, after which the "Provisional Government" held its first formal meeting and passed a series of resolutions, authorizing the executive to take whatever steps were necessary to enforce Ulster's opposition to Home Rule.

The Unionist papers declare that the gravest possible crisis is at hand in Ulster, and some of them have sent large staffs to that province and have made preparations to report unexpected events.

On the other hand, the Liberal papers contend that the followers of Carson are working up a great sensation, which is only a bluff, intended to influence the coming debates in the House of Commons on the amending bill, and frighten the Government into yielding all the exclusion terms demanded by the Carsonites.

Belfast, July 12.—If the celebration of the Battle of the Boyne on Monday passes without a collision between the Orangemen and Catholics, the Home Rulers of Ulster will have passed another critical danger point. The anniversary fell to-day and the Presbyterians made references to the day in the service.

The demonstration in honor of the day will take place on Monday when a great procession will march to Drumbeg, four miles distant, to hold the customary celebration. The Protestant section of Belfast is decorated more lavishly than in former years. Flags and banners bearing inscriptions defying Home Rule are displayed everywhere. The presence of Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, and armed guards surrounding his headquarters at Captain's Craig's house, together with a review of battalions of volunteers, which several of the leaders held yesterday caused much excited talk.

Belfast, July 12.—The resolutions to be moved at the Orange demonstration at Drumbeg to-day, after a declaration of loyal devotion to the person and throne of His Majesty go on to declare:

"In view of the imminence of a final struggle against Home Rule we call upon our leaders to take whatever forward steps they consider necessary, inasmuch as we, like our forefathers, stand upon our guard and do resolve by the blessing of God rather to go out and meet our danger than to await it.

ANOTHER HIT AT 'DEMAGOGIC CLERGYMEN'

Toronto, July 6.—In a letter to the press Sir James Whitney again hits at the "demagogic clergymen." He says in part: "It seems that my manners are bad—at least that is the opinion of J. A. Macdonald, who has within the last few days blossomed out as an arbiter elegantiarum. Note the contrast between this man's language and the venom which it indicates, and the tone and language of the Rev. Dr. Carman, whose sincerity and honesty of purpose no one can question.

"As I have already said, there is no stone to be cast at the great majority of the clergymen of the province. The offenders are not many in numbers, relatively speaking.

"It is suggested that previous to 1905 I called for the help of the clergy, and that it is inconsistent in me to object to their action now. Let us see. Ballots had been switched, burned and otherwise destroyed. Government maladministration of the liquor law had been undisguised, and general devilment had been abroad with references to the conduct of elections. There was no question of opinion, the facts were known, and had been proved in open day. I asked the clergy's aid to change this."

Sir James says the evils of the liquor traffic were undisputed, but no clergyman was justified in going into the pulpit and denouncing in violent, intemperate and abusive language all others who did not see eye to eye with Mr. Rowell.

DROWNED IN RIVER BLYTH.

London, Ont., July 7.—Vestor Bell, aged twenty-one, while bathing in the river at Blyth, was seized with cramps and drowned before his chum could aid him.

LIBERALS RALLY AT WATERLOO

Hon. Messrs. Fisher, Lemieux and Mackenzie King Attack Borden Government

ORGANIZATION URGED.

Waterloo Que., July 9.—More than a thousand persons assembled here to-night, and listened with enthusiasm to speeches delivered by prominent members of the Liberal party, including the Hon. Sydney Fisher, the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, and the Hon. Mackenzie King.

The meeting was held in the open air, as the town hall would not accommodate the crowd. The Hon Sydney Fisher, former Minister of Agriculture, in his speech referred to the prospect of the general election by saying the Borden Government might spring an election on the people before it lost any further prestige. He urged organization and constant watchfulness on the part of the Liberals.

DISCUSSES NAVAL POLICY.

Turning to the question of good faith in administration, the speaker blamed the Borden Government for their naval policy, asserting that the Government had not been able to carry out its policy because it was a coalition government made up of Conservatives and Natoinalists. The promises made to the Conservatives of Ontario in the matter of helping Great Britain had not been kept, and the promises made to the Nationalists of Quebec likewise had not been kept, for the Laurier Naval Bill which had been objected to in Quebec was still on the statute books, and, further, there was now a menace of legislation which would deprive mothers of their children and send the boys to serve in England. Mr. Fisher dwelt on Sir R. Borden's charges of Liberal corruption, based on the large expenditure of a hundred and twenty million dollars. What, then, asked Mr. Fisher, must be the corruption existing in the Borden administration when it has brought the expenditure up to two hundred and sixty millions?

SAYS NO CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The promised civil service reform had fallen to the ground, and nothing had been accomplished in this matter, the speaker continued. Mr. Borden had gone into office under false pretence and deceived the people who had put him in power. The ex-minister of agriculture said that not till last year had Canada's prosperity, built up by the Liberal administration of fifteen years, been undermined by the Borden policy, but there was now a serious check to that prosperity. The Borden government had done nothing to improve matters.

INSINCERITY ALLEGED.

Furthermore, the Conservatives had condemned reciprocity, root and branch, and one would have expected them to discourage trade with the United States, but instead of this trade with the United States had been increased more than two hundred million dollars through the acceptance of a new tariff, while trade with Great Britain had only increased by sixty millions. This fact, Mr. Fisher said, was proof of insincerity or incompetence on the part of the Government, though the speaker himself was not opposed to increased trade with the United States, yet we were no less near to annexation now than in 1911.

In conclusion, Mr. Fisher criticised the Conservatives as monopolists in their policy of protection for iron and steel industries, which was only granted, he said, in order to gain votes.

MR. LEMIEUX ON LIBERALISM.

In commencing his address the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux congratulated his former colleague, Mr. Fisher on the zeal which he had manifested in the service of the Liberal principles. The hour was not far distant, he said, when he would again take his seat in Parliament. He congratulated Mr. Boivin on the talent and assiduity displayed by all, remarking that it was one of the strong points of the party.

After pointing out the unanimity with which the two races worked together under Liberal standards the speaker said that Liberalism itself stood for progress, reform, justice and liberty. Mr. Lemieux went on to make a comparison between the Liberal regime and the present regime. Fifteen years under the Laurier Government he said had given to the country civil and religious peace, and at the same time unexampled prosperity. It had put an end to the emigration which was emptying the country for the benefit of the New England States. A strong current of European and American emigration had been set up in the prairie provinces of the west. Two new provinces had been cut out of the Territories. The peopling of the prairies had created by reaction great prosperity in the east.

Mr. Fielding, thanks to the tariff of 1897, and to the tariff in favor of Great Britain, had brought great prosperity to the farmers. The St. Lawrence was improved and Montreal was made a national port. In 1911 the principle of a Canadian Navy was set down and accepted.

ATTACKS BORDEN GOVERNMENT.

The work of the Borden Government he said consisted of two things, discharging officials and appointing commissions. The number of unemployed had been so augmented in the large cities as to necessitate deportation as a means of relief. Industries have been paralysed. The speaker also pointed to what he alleged was the extravagance of the Hon. Sam Hughes in carrying the expenditure on the Militia from seven to fifteen millions in less than three years, and of the Hon. Mr. Rogers who he said had doubled the budget for public works in the same time.

Continuing, the Hon. Mr. Lemieux derided the Borden naval policy which he claimed had been defeated by the efforts of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the wisdom of the Senate. In conclusion the speaker urged his hearers to rally to the Liberal standard which had given peace and prosperity to the country. They desired, he said, as in 1897, to revise the tariff without injuring legitimate industry. They wished to give to the country greater prosperity, and at the same time to reduce the cost of living. They wished to open to the West a market for the surplus of their produce and to give them free of impediment. To this end he said, the hour had come to return to power Sir Wilfrid Laurier, for he stood for the best traditions in Canadian politics.

The Hon. Mr. MacKenzie King blamed the Borden Government with the present high cost of living and attributed the former prosperity of the country to the progressive measures of the Liberal administration. He asserted that the policy of a cash contribution for the navy, discussion of which had wasted a whole session, had been a menace to the autonomy of the Dominion. The former Minister of Labor condemned in strong terms the granting of forty-five million dollars in the Canadian Northern Railway, which he said was a bankrupt enterprise, and which had already received three hundred million dollars of the people's money in subsidies. He concluded his brief speech by urging the voters presen to be ready for an election.

Mr. George H. Bolvin, M.P. for Shefford, and Mr. S. W. Bullock, M.P.P., also spoke in criticism of the Government.

KRAFCHENKO PAYS THE PENALTY FOR MURDER

Winnipeg, July 9.—John Krafchenko, the murderer of Banker Arnold, of Plum Coulee, was hanged here this morning. The drop fell at 6.59.

The Rev. Mr. Heney, his spiritual adviser, entered Krafchenko's cell at 11 o'clock last night and throughout the night he and the prisoner prayed. At four o'clock Krafchenko suddenly stood up, holding hands even with his shoulders, every muscle tense, and his face reddening with the strain.

"Listen," he said, and for four full minutes he stood braced and taut. Then "ready" was blurted out, and Krafchenko collapsed unconscious on the prison bed. From that moment up to within ten minutes of his execution, he remained unconscious. Dr. Carscallen and several guards attending him. He recovered about 6.45 and at 6.55 he was taken from his cell to the place of execution.

Krafcheko maintained his innocence to the last. A few tall white lilies were sent by some anonymous friend. In token of penitence he proved to the Rev. Mr. Heney that had he wished he could have left his cell, could have broken out as he had out of the "old kitchen," and a bent and battered old teaspoon was the simple implement he used to pick the massive lock of his cell before the eyes of the clergyman.

LORD SEYMOUR AS REMOUNT OFFICIAL

Former Trooper of Strathcona Horse Chosen to Superintend Remount Branch.

Ottawa, Ont., July 9.—Lord Seymour has been appointed head of the Remount Department. Recently a tract of land was reserved in Alberta for the breeding of horses suitable for army remounts. On these horses the War Office and the Canadian Militia will have a first call, at a price not to exceed $250.

Lord Seymour has a farm near Toronto and was a trooper in the Strathcona Horse during the Boer War.

THE SCILLY ISLANDS.

The passengers on the "Gothland" may congratulate themselves that they have escaped the fate which has overtaken so many in that rock-strewn area where the English Channel merges itself in the Atlantic. Within a circle barely thirty miles in circumference there are over one hundred islets and gigantic rocks, all of which are of granite, and only half a dozen of which are large enough for habitation. In 1875 a German steamship, the "Schiller," struck on one of these reefs, and over 300 of those on board perished. In the same spot, in 1707, Sir Cloudesley Shovel, coming home from the siege of Toulon with nine ships of the line, met his end, no fewer than four of his squadron going to the bottom with all their crews. Sir Cloudesley himself reached one of the bigger islets, but was murdered by the islanders on account of the gold ring he was wearing. Nowadays Londoners look to the Scilly Islands for early flowers and vegetables, which flourish there all the year round, so mildly equable is the climate and so fertile the soil.—"Westminster Gazette."

ALLEGED FRAUD ON UNEMPLOYED.

St. Catharines, Ont., July 9.—Complaints that certain contractors on the Welland Canal are not adhering to the fair wage clauses of the Dominion Regulations having reached the Department at Ottawa, E. W. Compton, fair wage officer, has been sent here to make an investigation. Employment agents are said to be sending men after charging a heavy fee without giving any guarantee of employment.

To-day two Russians, starving and without funds, told the chief of police that they each paid $15 to an agent at Montreal for situations and were surprised to find that no jobs had been arranged for them.

PROTEST AGAINST GERMAN WAR TAX

Berne, Switzerland, July 8. — The Federal Council, through the Swiss Legation at Berlin, it is reported, has handed a note of protest to the German Government against the imposition of a war tax.

The note declares that Swiss companies with branches in Germany, are more heavily taxed that corresponding German companies, which is contrary to the treaty of 1910.

TAX ON HEIRESSES MARRYING ABROAD.

Washington, July 9.—American heiresses who have married titled foreigners will have to pay twenty-five percent of their income annually to Uncle Sam, if a bill Representative Bowone, of Ohio, proposes becomes law. Bowdie proposes to provide revenue for the government and to promote the general welfare by levying a special tax on the income of citizens of the United States who contract marriages with titled aliens.

DR. J. B. COLERIDGE DEAD.

Woodstock, Ont., July 8.—The death took place here to-day of Dr. James Bruce Coleridge, several times mayor of Ingersoll. He was in his 36th year. Dr. Coleridge was nominated in the Conservative interests in the recent provincial election, but the state of his health compelled his withdrawal at the last moment.

DUFFERIN TERRACE SWEPT BY FIRE

Famous Board Walk at Quebec Narrowly Escaped Complete Destruction.

Quebec, July 9. — Practically the whole of the Dufferin Terrace west of the bandstand was demolished here to-day by a fire which was probably started by a carelessly thrown cigarette end. The blaze originated on the cliff under the board walk, and must have had considerable headway on before it made itself noticeable through the boards. It did not start between the boards as is the case with so many fires that break out on this promenade.

It was shortly after noon when the first alarm was turned in and a general alarm was not rung in until about a quarter to two. To add to the difficulties of the firemen, who could only attack the blaze from one side the city main burst at two o'clock and the pressure suffered much in consequence.

CHATEAU FRONTENAC ESCAPES.

It was feared at first that the Chateau Frontenac, which is situated at the eastern end of the terrace, would be endangered, but luckily the wind was blowing in another direction and the hotel was left untouched. However, two houses which overlook the promenade were badly damaged, and it was not until three o'clock that the fire was under control, it being two hours later when it was finally extinguished.

It had also been thought possible that some of the houses in Champlain street which run along the foot of the cliff below the terrace might suffer from falling masonry, but these, too, were left immune.

A movement is now on foot to have the terrace rebuilt of some permanent material.

Two firemen were overcome by smoke and had to be taken to the hospital. The damage to the terrace is estimated at about $5,000, while the loss on the two houses burned is in the neighborhood of $20,000.

A MAGNIFICENT PROMENADE.

Dufferin Terrace was the greatest "board walk" in Canada. Two hundred feet below the River St. Lawrence rolls along to the sea. Looking down the river the end of the Isle of Orleans is seen thrusting itself into the port of Quebec. Opposite on the cliffs the historic town of Levis stands outlined. Beneath the Terrace is the oldest portion of the city.

Dufferin Terrace stretches from the Post Office block to the steps that lead still higher to the Citadel. Near the Post Office end of the walk the monument of Champlain rises. It stands with its back to the river, for the sculptor's conception is that the great explorer has just stepped off his little boat upon the shores of the new land. About midway along the walk the Monument des Braves stands. Overlooking it all is the great Chateau Frontenac.

DECLARES DIRT NOT UNHEALTHY

St. John, N.B., July 7.—A bombshell was thrown into the meeting of the Public Health section of the Canadian Medical Association at their opening session this afternoon when a paper prepared by Dr. H. W. Hill, of London, Ont., promulgated the doctrine that dirt has little to do with disease.

Dr. Hill contended that much of the activity of boards of health and medical men was beside the mark, and that they might be better occupied promoting conditions enabling men to live a more natural life than is possible for many city dwellers at present than giving so much attention to dirt and other things.

Dr. Hill's views called forth strong protests.

TO MEET AT VANCOUVER.

St. John, N.B., July 8.—The Canadian Medical Association, to-night chose Vancouver, B.C., as its meeting place next year.

The date will be selected by the local medical society.

DESTROYER WRECKS SUBMARINE BOAT.

Toulon, France, July 7.—The French submarine "Calypso" was sunk to-day by the destroyer "Mosqueton" during manoeuvres. The crew of the "Calypso" were saved. The "Calypso" was navigating on the surface at the time of the collision and most of the men were on deck.

The shock was severe and a great hole was torn in the submarine's side. The boat sank in a few minutes.

KINGSTON TO GET MILITARY HOUSE.

Kingston, Ont., July 8.—The military residence which Major Leonard offered to build in connection with Queen's University, at a cost of over $600,000 but which was later refused, will be erected in Kingston. This was the declaration of the Minister of Militia to-day. There was no thought of dropping the matter, he said. Col. Hughes inspected the cadet camp at Barrifield and found everything satisfactory. He left at noon for London, Ont., where he will inspect other cadet camps.

MORE POWER FOR WESTERN ONTARIO

Berlin, Ont., July 8. — Sir Adam Beck was the guest of honor at a largely attended banquet held at Bridgeport this evening. Sir Adam informed his hearers that the hydro commission is negotiating for an increased supply of power for Western Ontario, and stated that it would not be developed along the Welland Canal.

FRENCH STEAMER IN TOW.

London, July 9.—The French Line steamer "Virginie" was signalled to-night 200 miles southwest of Browhead in tow of the British freighter "Etonian." The "Virginie" sailed from New York June 27, for Havre. This steamer usually carries a small number of passengers. The "Etonian" sailed from Antwerp July 4 for New York.

NOT DECIDED ON WESTERN TRIP.

Ottawa, July 9.—It is learned that Sir Robert Borden will not decide for some weeks yet whether or not he will go West this year.

CHARGES DISMISSED AGAINST DR. A. H. MACKLIN AND REV. J. ELLIOTT.

Goderich, Ont., July 1.—Declaring he could place no confidence in the evidence of J. B. Hunter, the informant, and that he could find nothing to support the charge, Police Magistrate Kelly to-day dismissed the charges of conspiracy and bribery against Dr. A. H. Macklin and the Rev. Joseph Elliott in connection with the Centre Huron provincial election contest.

DECORATED CHIMNEYS

Why should a factory chimney be ugly? Some think a slim, well-proportioned tower may be a thing of beauty in itself, even when it serves as a channel of escape for the products of combustion. Certain factory-owners near London evidently do not agree with this view, and believe it necessary to disguise their smoke-minarets in the act of decorating them. Says a writer in "La Croix" (Paris.):

"Some manufacturers in the neighbor-

hood of London have decided to decorate and embellish the chimneys that make the landscape hideous. They are changing them into observatories, of agreeable aspect, while still permitting them—or even obliging them—to smoke as of yore.

"Soot will take the place of the 'patina' of antiquity, and this will perhaps be beautiful, some day or other. Lamp-black would go very well with gargoyles." The photograph shows a beautiful chimney.

WHAT DRUNKENNESS DID FOR THIS MAN.

Toronto, July 8.—The Toronto police court records tell of a habitue who, in 1896, was fined $2 or ten days for drunkenness, and in eighteen years since has suffered imprisonment aggregating eight years and eleven months. In the eighteen years eh has appeared in court ninety-eight times and in addition to the jail terms served has been sentenced to pay $953 in fines and $211.75 in costs. He is still a drunkard.

SIR R. L. BORDEN TALKS OVER THE NEW CABLE

Congratulates P. E. Island on Further Means of Communication with Mainland.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., July 6.—The new telephonic cable connecting Prince Edward Island with the mainland was officially opened to-night, when Premier Mattieson spoke to Sir R. L. Borden in Halifax, thanking him personally for having provided the cable across the strait. This cable, he said, was another link binding the Maritime Provinces.

Sir Robert, in fitting terms, congratulated the Island people upon having at last secured this much-desired boon, and expressed his hope to visit the Island during the coming Confederation celebration. Both Premiers were well pleased with the transmission, and were able to hear each other very distinctly.

After they had finished several newspapermen and others spoke over the cable.

BODY OF GUSTAVE HAMEL FOUND.

Paris, July 9.—The body fishermen found floating on the sea off the French coast on Monday is unquestionably that of Gustave Hamel, the aviator who was lost while trying to cross the channel, according to M. Morans, the aeroplane constructor who witnessed the departure of Hamel on the fatal morning.

INDIANS WANT SECULAR TEACHERS.

Ottawa, July 8.—A protest against nuns being sent into reserve as school teachers, has been sent to the government by the Indians of Caughnawaga. They say the Jesuits look after the religious welfare of the community and that secular education is desired for children.

MRS. LANGSTAFF MAY NOT PRACTICE LAW

Quebec Board of Examiners Refuse Her Right to Take Bar Examinations.

Quebec, July 7.—Mrs. Annie Langstaff, B. C. L., graduate of the Faculty of Law McGill University, Montreal, was this morning refused admission to the law profession by the Board of Examiners of the bar of the province of Quebec at a session of the examining board held in the Court House here to-day.

The examiners of the provincial bar at the first sitting of their session this morning dealt with the application of Mrs. Langstaff, who is seeking admission to the legal profession. Mrs. Langstaff obtained her degree in law at McGill last spring, but before she can practice she must be formally admitted by the provincial examiners. This being the first time that a woman has applied for entrance, the examiners were somewhat embarrassed as to the legal points in the case. There is nothing in the Bar Act which says that women may not practise law in this province, but it is a well known fact that decisions of the courts in England have gone against their admission.

BARRED IN ENGLAND.

The matter was further complicated by the fact that Mrs. Langstaff is married, and by law is deemed to be under martial control. In the event of her being admitted to the bar she would be obliged to enter into professional relationship with clients while under such control, and this, in the opinion of the board was a question with which the Legislature ought to deal by an Act relieving her of the disability.

The examiners finally decided that they could not admit Mrs. Langstaff to write on the bar examinations which are being held in the Court House here to-day.

THREE NEW JUDGES NAMED FOR ALBERTA

Ottawa, July 9.—The Cabinet, at a meeting to-day, filled the three vacant Supreme Court judgeships of Alberta. The new members are: Maitland S. McCarthy, J. D. Hyndman, of Edmonton; and W. C. Ives, of Lethbridge. They are all prominent members of the Alberta Bar. Mr. McCarthy was a member of the Dominion House for two sessions and is a son of Judge McCarthy, of Alberta. Mr. Hyndman contested Edmonton twice in the Conservative interests. He is a son-in-law of Sir Louis Davies. Mr. Ives has been prominent in politics and legal affairs in southern Alberta.

EGYPTIAN JEWELS GREATLY ADMIRED

London, June 29—The most admired exhibits at the Royal Society's Conversazione last night were the wonderful ancient Egyptain jewels recently discovered by Prof. Flinders Petrie.

It is admitted that no modern workman could imitate them. They were made for a Princess of Old Egypt, are about 5,300 years old, and are wonderfully well preserved, despite their delicacy of workmanship. The chief prize of the collection is a wonderful amethyst necklace, 'the most beautiful amethyst I have ever seen," said Prof. Petrie yesterday—with gold lion claws as terminals. Then there are golden collars, exquisitely fashioned armlets and bracelets of gold bars with turquoise and carnelian bead work, and wristlets with amulets inlaid.

The metal is entirely gold, as bright as when it was refined in the days when Senusert II. was king, and the designs are all inlaid, never of fused enamel. In one of these there are no fewer than 370 pieces of cut stone; nothing like is made nowadays, and the best Parisian jewelers say that they could not hope to imitaate the work. The reason is that this was Government work, in which neither cost nor labor was regarded. The collection is priceless, and only in the Cairo Museum is there anything to equal it in antiquity and beauty.

AMBASSADOR'S NEPHEW JOINS MOUNTED POLICE

Ottawa, July 9.—Private Spring Rice, a near relative of Sir Cecil Spring Rice, British Ambassador to the United States, and said here to be the Ambassador's nephew, is a recruit of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

He was sent to Regina, Sask., where he is now being broken in, and where he will be sure of his keep, good horses to ride, and outdoor life, plenty of hard work and about fifty cents a day in pay.

JACK ASHORE WAS ROUGHLY HANDLED.

Havana, July 9. — Cuban government authorities to-day investigated charges that the Havana police have been guilty of too severe handling of United States sailors during the visit of the "Connecticut" here. The situation reached a crisis after a number of jackies were unceremoniously thrown into jail for mere boyish skylarking. United States Minister Gonzales brought the matter to the attention of the government officials and the blue jackets were immediatery released when it was intimated that American sailors would not be given shore leave at Havana if they were not accorded better treatment.

CONDEMNED AT AGE OF SEVENTY-TWO.

London, July 8. — A woman seventy-two years old was to-day sentenced to death for the murder of her husband. She alleged a love affair on the part of her husband for another woman. It is unlikely that the sentence will be carried out.

BULGARIAN ARRESTED AS SPY.

Budapest, July 8.—Rudolf Polyak, former private secretary to King Ferdinand, has been arrested by Austro-Hungarian authorities at Miskoloz as a Russian spy, according to a despatch published by a local paper to-day.

FELL DEAD ON HER DOORSTEP.

Blenheim, Ont., July 6.—Mrs. Willis Bell, 60 years of age, dropped dead on her doorstep to-day from a paralytic stroke.

TWELVE HUNDRED CADETS IN CAMP

Three Rivers, Que., July 8.—Twenty-five hundred troops left by boat and train on Saturday, and yesterday a few straggling uniforms amongst the crowd at the Park marked the remainder of the great military camp. But to-day all was excitement with the advent of the French and English cadets from all parts of the Province: Bay of Ormstown on the west, New Carlisle on the Chaleurs, Montreal and Quebec, Sherbrooke and other towns and villages to the South were all represented.

Over 850 came by the steamer "Trois Rivieres" from Montreal, in charge of Capt. Archambault. It was about equally English and French. Lieut.-Col. Cole and Major S. H. Hill had arrived in camp on Sunday and found that Major Anderson, who had remained over from the previous camp had arranged for the reception of the cadets. The total strength of the camp is 1,250.

LATE MR. JAMES CONMEE'S WILL PROBATED.

Port Arthur, Ont., July 9.—The will of the late Mr. James Conmee was probated to-day. He leaves an estate totalling $246,000. His widow and children receive all.

ORDER INQUIRY INTO MR. KNOWLES' DEATH

Deceased Worked for Purer Civic Administration at Porcupine.

Toronto, July 6.—Ugly rumors concerning the death of James Knowles, son of the Rev. Robert B. Knowles, of Toronto, at South Porcupine as a result of injuries on the head caused by a blow from a milk bottle, are beginning to be heard.

Mr. Knowles had aroused great personal hostility against himself in Porcupine on account of his activity in having certain civic officials unseated for irregularities in office, and was himself appointed solicitor for the township in the place of the man who retired.

Whether a first assault against him, as well as the latter fatal attack, were the result of this hostile feeling is not disclosed, but the facts are considered of sufficient importance by the Attorney-General to warrant an investigation.

STEAMER "SICILIAN" DISABLED IN ATLANTIC

London, July 9.—The Allan steamship "Sicilian," which sailed from London on July 2 for Montreal, put into Queenstown to-day disabled.

The "Sicilian's" intermediate pressure engine broke down on Tuesday last when 410 miles west of Fastnet. The accident caused no commotion and the liner was not so crippled, but that she could have completed the voyage slowly with safety. The captain, however, decided to return to Queenstown out of consideration for his passengers who will be transferred to the "Scotian" calling at Queenstown on Saturday.

Repairs to the "Sicilian," it is announced, will take about five days.

ORANGEMEN PLAN TO CELEBRATE 12TH

Cornwall, July 8. — The members of Monroe Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 880 and of Ulster Covenant Chapter No. 887 Royal Black Knights of Ireland, will observe the Anniversary of the battle of the Boyne by attending service at the Methodist Church on Sunday next. Brethern from Moulinette and other adjacent points will be present and the members of Victoria Lodge, Sons of England, have also accepted an invitation to join in the procession which will be headed by the Governor-General's Foot Guards pipe band from Ottawa.

The Orangemen of the County of Stormont will participate in a celebration to be held in Winchester, in Dundas County on Monday next. The County lodge have secured the services of the pipe band of the Governor General's Foot Guards, of Ottawa. Those announced to speak on the occasion are: Rt. Wor. Bro. Fred W. Forde, of Ottawa, Grand Master of Ontario East; Rt. Wor. Bro. Duncan Monroe, of Cornwall, Past Grand Master, Wor. Bro. A. Broder, M. P., and Wor. Bro. Rev. Wm. Phelp.

MUST VACCINATE AGAINST TYPHOID.

Paris, July 6.—The Paris City Council to-day refused to cancel the regulation making vaccination against typhoid fever obligatory in the case of staffs of various hospitals.

CONCESSION FOR THE CONVICTS.

Winnipeg, July 6. — The Assizes Grand Jury to-day recommended that the trusted prisoners at the provincial jail in Winnipeg who are employed around the court house doing odd jobs should not be compelled to wear the striped prison garb while out of doors.

BACK NUMBERS WANTED

We would like to secure the following back numbers:—

DAILY WITNESS, 1909—
Mar. 1, Sep. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30.

WEEKLY WITNESS, 1909—
Jan. 5, Jan. 12, Sept. 21, Sept. 28, Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 inclusive.

NORTHERN MESSENGER—
1908—First 6 mos., Jan to June, also for Dec. 18th.
1909—Feb. 12th, June 25th, and Dec. 24th.

Subscribers who happen to have any of these numbers by them will confer a favor by sending a post card first to DEPT. F, Attention A.R.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
"Witness" Block, Montreal.

Cut This Out

Famous Specialist's Recipe for Catarrhal Deafness and Head Noises

If you know someone who is troubled with head noises, or catarrhal deafness, cut out this formula and hand to them, and you will have been the means of saving some poor sufferers perhaps from total deafness. Recent experiments have proved conclusively that catarrhal deafness, head noises, etc., were the direct cause of constitutional disease, and that salves, sprays, inhalers, etc., merely temporize with the complaint, and seldom, if ever, effect a permanent cure. This being so, much time and money has been spent of late by a noted specialist in perfecting a pure, gentle, yet effective tonic that would quickly dispel all traces of the catarrhal poison from the system. The effective prescription which was eventually formulated, and which has aroused the belief that deafness will soon be extinct, is given below in understandable form, so that anyone can treat themselves in their own home at little expense.

Secure from your Druggist 1 oz Parmint (Double Strength), about 75c worth. Take this home, and add to it ¼ pint of hot water and 4 oz of moist or granulated sugar; stir until dissolved. Take one tablespoonful four times a day.

The first dose promptly ends the most distressing head noises, headache, dullness, cloudy thinking, etc., while the hearing rapidly returns as the system is invigorated by the tonic action of the treatment. Loss of smell and mucus dropping in the back of the throat, are other symptoms that show the presence of catarrhal poison, and which are quickly overcome by this efficacious treatment. Nearly ninety per cent. of all ear troubles are directly caused by catarrh, therefore, there are but few people whose hearing cannot be restored by this simple home treatment. Every person who is troubled with head noises, catarrhal deafness, or catarrh in any form, should give this prescription a trial. There is nothing better.

Important.—In ordering Parmint always specify that you want Double Strength; your druggist has it or he can get it for you; if not, send 75c to the International Laboratories, 74 St. Antoine St., Montreal, P.Q., who make a specialty of it.

CANADIAN DAVID E. KENNEDY LIMITED.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 10th day of June, 1914, incorporating Frederick Henry Markey and Waldo Whittier Skinner, both of His Majesty's counsel learned in the law, William Gilbert Pugsley and George Gordon Hyde, advocates, and Ronald Cameron Grant, accountant, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz:—(a) To manufacture, buy, sell, lease, construct, repair and deal in all kinds of material, plant, equipment, machinery, furniture and supplies used in or incidental to or connected with the construction, development, equipment and operation of any buildings or superstructures, and generally to carry on the business of contractors, merchants, engineers and designers in all branches of the building trade; (b) To apply for, acquire and dispose of trade marks, industrial designs, processes, patents, patent rights, licenses and privileges for or in respect of any inventions that may be deemed useful or advantageous, and to manufacture, use, exercise and work the same; (c) To carry on any other business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business, or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Canadian David E. Kennedy, Limited," with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars, divided into 100 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 16th day of June, 1914.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

SMITH, MARKEY, SKINNER, PUGSLEY AND HYDE,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

BRITAIN AND STATES IN TREATY FOR PEACE

New Commission To Be Appointed to Which Both Governments Will Submit Differences.

London, July 9.—The American Ambassador, Mr. Walter H. Page, speaking at the peace centenary meeting in the Metropolitan Tabernacle to-night, made reference to a new treaty between the United States and Great Britain. After referring to the cordial relations now prevailing, and complimenting Viscount Bryce on the part he had played in clearing up all differences between the two countries, the Ambassador said it was the policy of the American people to have an alliance with none. Where there was perfect friendship alliances were not needed.

The old arbitration between the two countries, however, had been renewed for another period, and he was free to announce that a new treaty was being concluded whereby a commission was to be set up to which either Government could refer any question arising between them. Both Governments, he added, promised not to begin hostilities until this commission had investigated matters and submitted its report. The treaty, the Ambassador declared, was now virtually completed.

The announcement evoked a great outburst of cheering.

FINAL CONTRACT FOR TRENT VALLEY CANAL

Ottawa, July 9.—The contract for the final section of the Trent Valley Canal, was let by the Cabinet to-day. The successful tenderer was the Randolph MacDonald Company of Toronto at $901,141.

The section let to-day was on the Severn River division and the whole canal from Georgian Bay to Lake Ontario is now under contract.

STARVED FOR WEEK, DIED WHEN HE ATE

St. Catherines, Ont., July 9.—Mortgaging his farm in Roumania and bidding good-bye to his wife and six children, Fontu Toder came to Canada in April. Since then he has found just six days' work. He sent back home the $26 he had. After going for over a week without food, friends prevailed upon him to take some mush and milk, which caused acute indigestion, and his death.

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JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Montreal, Que.

DEAF PEOPLE NEED WORK.

Few Jobs For Those Who Cannot Hear.

A LEAGUE FOR HARD OF HEARING DOES UNIQUE WORK.

(New York "Evening Post.")

That deaf people should band together and organize for mutual assistance is the idea which Edward B. Nitchie put into execution among the graduates of his New York School for the Hard-of-Hearing. The blind have long had organizations, and because of their helplessness have been the object of noble philanthropics. The deaf-mute, too, has been cared for. But the peculiar problems of the adult deaf have hardly received the share of attention that they deserve. The present movement in their behalf shows remarkable growth and development.

The New York School of Lip Reading had graduated numbers of pupils skilful in the art, and sent many teachers to different parts of the country. The New York League for the Hard-of-Hearing, whose headquarters adjoin the school at 18 East 41st street, aims to "promote the cause of the deaf" in every possible way. The employment bureau is in touch with many employers and other bureaus, and has aided numbers of discouraged and disheartened deaf to find work and a new interest in life. At the clubroom of the League they may meet friends and take heart by learning of other's experiences.

Lip-reading is a solace to many, and frequent entertainments and contests give practice in the art. A number of scholarships are provided for those unable to pay for the course. That deaf people find amusement in each other's company is proved by the laughter and animation seen in the clubroom when a contest or "lip-reading bee" is being on.

THEIR EMPLOYMENT LIMITED.

It is a recognized fact among the charitable bureaus of the city that it is harder to find employment for the deaf than for the blind. Employers are unwilling to be responsible for the safety of deaf employees. The nature of the employment is necessarily limited. The post of mail-order clerk or sometimes post-office clerk is open to the deaf, and if a man is remarkably alert and observing he may fill other posts with success. But such cases are exceptional. Up to the present time, nine firms have announced their willingness to employ deaf people: it rests with the ingenuity of the League members and their friends to discover other openings, and to persuade other employers of the deaf man's capacity. In cases where strict attention is needed, the deaf man has the advantage, being able to concentrate his mind without interruption. This same factor, however, leads at times to trouble, when his absorption in the task before him becomes too great. It rests with the deaf to cultivate alertness of mind and to endeavor to train his other senses to assist him in the lack of the one he has lost.

This is exactly what the study of lip-reading tends to do. The man who has a habit of "wool gathering" soon discovers that he must mend his ways, and his mental nabits, and eliminate all laziness of miad, if he would not be thrown out in the race. The results attained when an energetic student takes hold of this idea and applies it are often remarkable.

What can the public do to aid the cause of the deaf, who are as the sands of the sea for multitude??

WHAT FRIENDS CAN DO.

Physicians can investigate and further the work of the League: clergymen can spread the news of its endeavors; friends can use their influence in obtaining positions for the workers, and can interest themselves in the art of lip-reading far enough to be able to aid the beginners in its difficult attainment. Writers and newspapers can help royally by giving publicity to the cause, and gaining the interest of the public. Work, employment, is the chief boon to the deaf man in his isolation and loneliness, and it is extremely hard to obtain. Happy are the deaf who have the consolation of their brush or pen to fill their lives and earn their support.

Many celebrated people have been deaf; the great Sir Joshua Reynolds, with his ear trumpet; the poet Swinburne, and Thomas Edison with his marvellous inventive mind, to which deafness gives, it may be, the envied freedom from interruption. Edward S. Martin, the witty editor of "Life," is deaf; he has written a delightful essay on the subject. Grace Ellery Channing, in "The Art of Being Deaf," touches on the different sides of deafness with grace and wit. She finds from the flood of answers that came to her when her essay was first published in the Boston "Transcript," "that either the circulation of the "Transcript" is larger than I supposed, or else it circulates wholly among the deaf," and she wonders "why we should ever feel isolated, when there are so many of us." "Certain afflictions," says this author, "are not to be borne with fortitude, but worn like decorations, or there is no success in it." And thus, with inimitable charm and wisdom, she has stated the gist of the whole matter from the standpoint of the deaf. Certainly those who adopt this for their watchword and press on in spite of their tremendous obstacles, well deserve the warmest help and co-operation of the community at large. — Frances Irvin.

AVIATOR KILLED LOOPING THE LOOP.

Saumur, France, July 6.—George Legagneux, one of the best known French aviators was killed to-day while attempting a double loop in the air. He had completed the second loop when the propeller broke and as the aviator was finishing a glide on the wing the machine plunged into the river Loire. It is believed he was killed in the air as he was struck on the head by a section of the engine in the fall.

Legagneux had been prominent in aviation since 1908.

In 1910 he made the flight from Paris to Brussels and several times established the world's altitude record. His best record for height was made last year at St. Raphael when he ascended 20,295 feet.

MR. AND MRS. LAWRENCE RETURN TO MILITANT FOLD.

London, July 7.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Pethick Lawrence, who for a long time have held aloof from active suffragette movements on account of their disapproval of militancy, have decided to resume their activities by joining the United Suffragists, a strong society occupying an intermediate position between the militants and the Constitutionalists.

YANGTSE KIANG CHINA'S HIGHWAYS

The Yangtse Kiang has been from time immemorial the greatest highway in China. Rising among the mountains of Thibet, it flows first through the remote and turbulent province of Szchewan till near the border of Hoopeh province a barrier ridge of mountains appears to offer implacable resistance to any further progress. Through these mountains, however, the Yangtse forces its way in the grand series of gorges which are regarded as one of the marvels of Asia. The gorges extend for a distance of about 450 miles from Chung King in Szchewan to Ichang in Hoopeh.

The river, confined between precipitous walls, flows in a series of rapids, runs, and races, which render navigation at all times arduous and often precarious. The gorges are not continuous; here and there the cliffs open out into wide stretches of country, where the hills draw back a little distance from the river bank. But in the main this reach of over 400 miles through which the Yangtse pours its mighty discolored waters is one great funnel, and up and down this funnel the considerable river traffic has to make its way, for the Yangtse constitutes the main entrance and exit of the province of Szchewan.

The Yangtse is one of the longest rivers in the world, and the gorges expedition—to see anything of the district—cannot be accomplished much under a month, writes Violet Markham in the Westminster "Gazette," (London.) The Yangtse is in the main a great discolored stream, flowing for hundreds of miles between mud banks through a flat, drab country. Withal it is a mighty river, and Nanking, the ancient capital of the Mings, a heap of ruins, . . and Hankow, a flourishing commercial centre higher up the river, have their own interest for the traveller. Beyond Hankow, however, the call of the wild becomes more insistent, till at Ichang the eye rests at last on the great huddled range of mountains to the west. . .

Other travellers have already described the grandeur and solemnity of the Yangtse gorges. . . .A long, open stretch of river bank divides the first gorge from the second, the famous Ox Liver gorge, where the great cliffs fall sheer into the water in impressive guise. No less wild and striking is the Wushan gorge beyond. At night. . . the silence, save for the sough of the water on the stones, was penetrating, making the world of men and cities seem immeasurably far off.

MINISTERS AND FARMERS.

Announcements are out for two state conferences designed particularly to interest country ministers in the greater possibilities of country life, says the "County Gentleman." At the New York College of Agriculture a conference of leadership in country life will be the fourth conference of this character and it is particularly designed to interest rural ministers, secretaries of various rural associations, men's and women's clubs, school principals, editors, grange institute officers and other leaders in various communities. The Iowa Agricultural College will hold a similar meeting—the third in that state. Dean Hunt organized such a course at the California College of Agriculture last year, and conferences of the same kind have been held in Massachusetts and Wisconsin, as well as in a number of other states.

COMMUNION WITH GOD.

It is not by driving away our brother that we can be alone with God. . . Communion with God is never isolation.—George MacDonald.

FROWN ON PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO THE CZAR

Paris, July 7.—The extreme Socialists in the Chamber of Deputies today voted in a solid body against an appropriation of $80,000 to cover the expenses of President Poincare's approaching visit to the Emperor of Russia. In spite of this, however, the appropriation was adopted by 428 against 106 as all the other parties in the chamber united to support it.

Jean Jaures, the Socialist leader, said the French Socialists were not opposed to the alliance between France and Russia, but considered the long and expensive visits of President Poincare overdone. Besides, he added, the Russian Duma no longer had any influence on Russian policy, which now was a policy of reaction.

WEEKLY HOLIDAY FOR STATE WORKERS

Paris, July 8.—The Senate by a vote of 246 to 20 to-day adopted a bill providing for a Saturday half-holiday in the state workshops. This bill has already passed the Chamber of Deputies in spite of strong opposition from the Finance Committee, which took the ground that the granting of a half-holiday to state workers would render such action obligatory among private industries.

This Premier Viviani denied. Social reform he said could not be imposed by legislation unless already partially adopted by custom.

WINDSOR READY TO CELEBRATE PEACE

Windsor, Ont., July 8. — Enthusiasm was displayed by those who attended the meeting held in the city hall here last night for the purpose of organizing a local committee to make preliminary preparations for the celebration of the centenary of peace between the United States and Great Britain.

A committee comprised of the following was selected: Mayor Harry Howe, William Wollatt, and ex-Mayor Revell, of Walkerville; Reeve Charles Montreuil, or Ford City, George Mair and T. C. Ray, representing the Windsor Board of Trade and C. L. Barker and Alderman Keough.

POLICE TRICKED HIM.

Kingston, Ont., July 8. — Arrested on a serious charge, David Green, aged 60, residing at Bedford Mills, about 40 miles from Kingston, was brought to the city this morning. The man had been expecting a visit from the authorities and had the upper part of his domicile filled with guns and ammunition. In order to get him the police disguised themselves as a fishing party and engaged his services as a guide.

LE PAS ELECTION, JULY 30.

Le Pas, Man., July 8. — The deferred election in Le Pas, has been set for July 30.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S FAMILY

THE KAISER'S SIX SONS, DAUGHTER, SON-IN-LAW, AND DAUGHTERS-IN LAW.

Reading from left to right we see: Back row—Prince Joachim of Prussia, the Emperor's sixth and youngest son, born 1890; the Duchess of Brunswick, the Emperor's only daughter, born 1892; and the Duke of Brunswick (Prince Ernest of Cumberland), born 1887, who were recently married. Second row—Prince Oscar of Prussia, the Emperor's fifth son, born 1888; Princess August Wilhelm of Prussia (Princess Alexandra Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein), born 1887; the Crown Prince, born 1882; and Prince Eitel Friedrich, the Emperor's second son, born 1883. Front row—Princess Eitel Friedrich (Princess Sophia Charlotte of Oldenburg), born 1879; the Crown Princess (Princess Cecilia of Mecklenburg, married to the Crown Prince 1905), born 1886; Prince Adalbert, the Emperor's third son, born 1884; and Prince August Wilhelm of Prussia, the Emperor's fourth son, born 1887.

DR. A. R. PYNE DIES FROM SUNSTRKE

Toronto, July 6. —Dr. A. R. Pyne, Dominion analyst, and a brother of the Hon. R. A. Pyne, Minister of Education, died here to-day. Dr. Pyne had been suffering for eighteen months from the effects of a paralytic stroke. He succumbed to a second stroke to-day.

The late Dr. Pyne was sixty-five years of age and was born in Waterford, Ireland. He was the son of Dr. T. Pyne, a Dublin physician, who came to Canada and settled in Newmarket.

Albert Roberts Pyne, who was named after his cousin, Field Marshal Earl Roberts, was educated at the Newmarket Grammer School, where his teachers were the Rev. Brothwick, B. A.; Marling and W. H. Vandersmissen. After matriculating he taught school for a number of years. He graduated in medicine in 1887 from the University of Toronto.

BOMBS INTENDED TO KILL M. POINCARE.

Paris, July 8.—The bombs found in the possession of the two Russians who were arrested at Beaumont-sur-Oise on Monday, were intended for President Poincare, in the opinion of the police who attach great importance to the affair.

Four persons whose names were on a list found on the Russians have been arrested, among them being Prince Alexander Abachidze, a member of a wealthy and aristocratic Russian family. Most of the other names on the list were those of dangerous anarchists, whom the police have had under observation for some time.

UNKNOWN MAN IS KILLED ON TRACK

Sherbrooke, July 8.—An unknown man was killed on B. and M. track yesterday afternoon when he was struck by the engine of a passenger train coming towards Sherbrooke. He was a stranger in the locality, and his clothing contained nothing that would indicate who he is or where he came from. The man was about 45 years of age. The fatality is the first that has ever occurred in Engineer Thompson's thirty-two years' experience as an engineer.

BIG MINING SUIT WILL BE FOUGHT IN ENGLAND

London, July 8.—Upward of $5,000,000 is involved in an Anglo-American suit which will be fought in the courts here shortly. It concerns concessions for mines situated in California, and prominent American financiers are connected with it.

The identity of the parties has not yet been disclosed. The cause is simply entered as "Walker and others versus Narez and others."

The plaintiffs are members of North of England business associations and include a well known titled member of Parliament.

FLOODS RUSH IN SIMPLON TUNNEL

Brigue, Switzerland, July 7.—The Simplon tunnel was inundated to-day by a stream which burst through the wall and flooded the tunnel to a depth of two feet. A train was derailed in the middle of the tunnel but no one was hurt. The passengers were obliged to walk several miles to Iselle.

Workmen are now engaged in repairing the tracks and pumping out the water, and it is hoped that traffic will be re-established to-morrow.

ONTARIO MEDICAL MEN ELECT OFFICERS.

Toronto, July 8.—Officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Ontario Medical Council yesterday as follows: President, Dr. James McArthur, London; registrar, Dr. J. D. Bray, Toronto; solicitor and counsel, Mr. H. S. Osler, K.C., Toronto; public prosecutor, Mr. John Fyfe, Toronto; official stenographer, Mr. George Angus, Toronto; treasurer, Dr. Wilberforce Aikens, Toronto.

ITALY UPHOLDS MR. NATHAN'S ELECTION

Will Not Recall Him Simply Because the American Catholics Have Objections

Rome, July 7.—Replying to Signor Santini in the Senate last night on the subject of Mayor Nathan's selection as Italian commissioner to the Panama Pacific exhibition, the foreign minister, the Marquis di San Guilano, said American opposition was confined to some "very noisy circles," particularly composed of Irish Roman Catholics, who on all occasions passed motions in favor of the restoration of the church's temporal power. Consequently, the minister said, the Italian Government did not need to trouble himself about them.

SMUGGLED DIAMONDS FROM MONTREAL

New York, July 6.—Herman J. Dietz and his son Charles, both of whom are now believed to be fugitives in Europe, were to-day indicted by the Federal grand jury on charges of having smuggled diamonds to the value of more than $1,000,000 into the United States. With the indictment came the announcement from Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the port of New York, that discoveries in his office, in conjunction with the efforts of the United States Attorney Marshall's staff, showed that in the last three years at least $7,000,000 in diamonds had been smuggled into this city from Montreal alone. These known operations involve numerous firms and individuals who have not yet been indicted.

Other clues, the investigation of which is not as yet complete, show that the amount involved is easily in excess of $1,000,000 in three years, during which time Dietz and his associates, with the co-operation of allies in Montreal maintained a bi-weekly service between Montreal and New York. In addition, large quantities of stones are known to have been smuggled into New York direct from Europe by persons having no direct connection with the Dietz gang.

WOMAN AIDED SMUGGLERS.

In the operations of the Dietz group, at least one woman figured. It was easier for her to bring in stones concealed in her hair and about her person, as the examination of passengers coming into the United States from Montreal on the night trains is rather perfunctory except in the cases of those suspected of smuggling. Other women worked with the band, but to what extent is not yet clear.

The operations of the various smugglers, as described by Mr. Malone, were simple. A quantity of diamonds would be ordered from Gruenzweig and Zimmer in Amsterdam by pawnbrokers and diamond merchants in Montreal, who would pay for the goods. The goods, not dutiable in Canada, would be put through the customs in the usual manner. Then Dietz, who was known in Montreal as J. Herman, would secure the goods, paying cash or in notes, and either bring in the goods himself or have another member bring them over, coming here from Montreal on a night train.

WORK OF C. P. R. COLONIZATION DEPARTMENT.

During the first six months of 1914 the department of natural resources of the C. P. R. has colonized 101,154 figures of land in Western Canada. The figures issued by the departments for this period show that 457 families are established on the land. This means that 1,765 souls are settled on farms averaging 221 acres each.

CHARLOTTETOWN BOY DROWNS.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., July 6.—Slipping off the wharf where she and her husband were standing, Mrs. Harold Croucher was drowned yesterday afternoon. Her husband leaped after her, but his attempt at rescue ended in having to be rescued himself.

TORONTO IS CLEARING HOUSE FOR SMUGGLERS

Sarnia, Ont., July 8.—That Toronto is the clearing house of the Chinese smuggling traffic in Canada, with Sarnia, Windsor and Niagara Falls the shipping points, is the conviction here. The report of the unearthing at Saginaw, Mich., of the headquarters of one of the biggest Chinese smuggling syndicates on the continent is credited in this city.

Sarnians are quite familiar with the smuggling method locally. One of the Chinese agents arrives in the city and starts a laundry. In a few days five or six of his countrymen join him. These disappear in a day or two, powerful motorboats and big automobiles being, as a rule called into play to land the "visitors" in Port Huron. The agent then gets out, selling his laundry to another, who repeats the trick.

From Toronto they are sent in batches to either Sarnia, Windsor or Niagara Falls.

CHARGE STUDENTS AS CONSPIRATORS.

Berlin, July 8. — The police to-day arrested the president and members of the Servian Students' Club and searched their rooms for evidence of a pan-Servian conspircy, which is alleged to involve Servians living in various towns of Germany.

The German police months ago received an anoymous warning from Sarayevo, where Archduke Francis Ferdinard and the Duchess of Hohenberg were assassinated that an attempt against the Emperor's life had been planned. The Sarayevo tragedy recalled the warning and the police have been carrying on investigations since then.

The students assert that their club is a social organization and has no political significance.

AERIAL TRAMS TO CROSS WHIRLPOOL

Toronto, July 9.—A Spanish Company incorporated at Bilbao, Spain, with Canadian headquarters in Toronto, has obtained concessions from the Niagara Power Company Commission to construct and operate an aerial tramway across the whirlpool rapids at Niagara Falls.

The span across the gorge will be 1,180 feet, the longest in the world utilized for passenger traffic.

The company already operates a similar tramway at San Sebastian, Spain.

BEDFORD TO HAVE A WATER SYSTEM.

Bedford, Que., July 8.—The Bedford Council last evening decided to obtain prices for hydrants, water pipes, water tower, and other accessories for the installation of a water works system. Last September a bylaw was passed authorizing such a move, and the townpeople have urged that a move be made as soon as possible. It was also decided to look for a suitable site for a headquarters for the waterworks system.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FOR MODERATOR

Ottawa, July 6.—At a special meeting of the Congregation of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church to-night, the Rev. Dr. W. T. Herridge, recently elected moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly was unanimously granted a year's leave of absence. This was decided in order that he may give time to the duties of his new office.

HALTS SMUGGLING OF ALIENS.

Niagara Falls, Ont., July 6.—The United States Immigration officials have a total of thirty-four Bulgarians in custody in Tenth street Detention Station of the New York Central Railway as a result of their efforts for the past two nights in checking the wholesale smuggling of aliens across the border between Lewiston and Youngstown on the lower river.

PRESS OPINIONS.

PERHAPS HE WAS SPYING.

(Quebec "Telegraph.")

The Kaiser as an Admiral on a British man-of-war must have been a sight to make that "emergency" lie down and die.

BOOZE ON BOATS.

(Toronto "Globe.")

"I bought the booze on the boat," said a prisoner at the Police Court yesterday when under trial for riotous conduct. The breaking of the law in this respect on steamers running out of Toronto is notorious.

THE PARCEL POST.

(From "La Patrie.")

As now established, the parcel post has not sensibly reduced the cost of living. It has not created any union between the producers and the consumers. The first measure to take to secure this end is for the Postmaster-General to lower the rates and extend the local zones.

PROHIBITION IN VIRGINIA.

(Portland (Me.) "Express.")

The prohibition bill which must be voted on in Virginia this fall was highly unsatisfactory to the liquor interests because it makes the question a straight "for" or "against" prohibition. The liquor people wanted to becloud the issue, but failed.

THE FIGHT GOES ON.

(Halifax "Chronicle.")

Mr. Rowell fought a gallant fight against overwhelming odds. He goes back to the Legislature with a following nearly twice as strong numerically as he had in the last House, and,—although he has met defeat, he is the rising figure in the public life of Ontario.

EVANTUREL'S ELECTION.

(From "Le Devoir.")

The election of Mr. Evanturel is very regrettable, but it is explained by a number of local circumstances. We do not wish to press the point, but to our English-speaking compatriots, who commence already to make loud cries over the incident, we ask them to recall that not so very long ago an English-speaking constituency in Ontario re-elected Mr. J. C. Rykert, who had been expelled from the chamber by his peers.

THE MEXICAN WAY OF CHASTISING.

(The "World's Work.")

Fierro, in addition to being a sort of lord high executioner, was in charge of the rail transportation of Villa's army, until Eusebio Calzadao took his place at the end of March. One of his water and provision trains was thirty-five minutes late after a hard night's fighting at Torreon. Villa, sleepless, dusty and hot, sent for him and gave him what might correspond to a reprimand in our service. His screams of wild rage could be heard across the camp, terrifying, maniacal, as he shook both fists in his subordinate's face. Fierro, a murderer by profession, walked away, green with passion, without lifting a hand against his chief, but half an hour later, when the delayed train pulled into its siding, cut short the conductor's explanation by shooting him dead.

WHERE THE BLAME RESTS.

(Ottawa "Citizen.")

It cannot be denied that the moral issue was put plainly before the temperance element in Ontario. It cannot be said that the Liberal party adopted the temperance platform from ulterior motives. The fact is that the temperance people induced the Liberals to incorporate their wishes in a definite plank in their party platform after failing in a similar request to the Conservatives, and volunteered to assist that party—not from political motives—but from an expressed desire to effect a great moral reform. They asked for an opportunity to show their faith and their strength. That opportunity was afforded them, and they failed in so signal a manner to take advantage of it that the cause they advocate, but do not vote for, has received a set-back which must be felt for many years to come.

The Progressive Liberals have no reason to be ashamed of the result. If the temperance voters, or rather the advocates of temperance, have failed then, they, at least, have the satisfaction of having acted in good faith and with the best of motives. It is a matter of sincere regret to all genuine reformers that the temperance followers have not that consolation to sustain them in the future.

100 YEARS OF PEACE.

(St. Alban's (Vt.) "Messenger," July 3rd.

One hundred years of peace! What thoughts those words arouse! How wonderful it is that we are permitted to celebrate such an occasion! And yet how perfectly natural. For war between English-speaking peoples would be unnatural. What an object lesson to the world! What inspiration for those who dream of the day of universal peace!

What does it mean? Here are two mighty nations sprung from the same source that for a century have known only peace between them while war has raged on all sides. And in likeness there is ample opportunity for difference. Thus it has happened that there have been times when relations were greatly strained only to resume the normal, when the realization of what war between these kindred folk would mean had caused a violent reaction against such ugly thoughts.

Here we are with our boundary line stretching from Atlantic to Pacific between this nation and the wonderful British possession of Canada. Yet there is nothing to mark the passage from one country to the other. One enters Canada or the United States as easily almost as one passes from one state of the Union to another.

The eye searches in vain for the frowning battlement or the hostile gun. No machinery of war mars the passage. Nothing but signs of peace and understanding. How different from the lines of demarcation on European soil! No heavy standing armies here, straining at the leash and anxious to get at one another's throats. The arts of peace prevail and instead of martial rivalry there is the good-natured rivalry of who best shall build in peaceful progress.

Is this not wonderful in these days of national spites and suspicions? Is it not worthy of being celebrated? Is it not a lesson to this troubled old world, the lesson that mutual respect and confidence have place in the scheme of international relations? Eminently fitting is it then, that Americans and Canadians join to-morrow in showing their realization and appreciation of 100 years of peace.

ANOTHER HUERTA ELECTION.

(New York "Sun.")

In the Presidential election last year in Mexico a citizen approached one of the polling places at the capital to find himself confronted by a courteous gentleman who asked him what his intentions were. "I should like to vote for General Felix Diaz," said the citizen, anticipating no difficulty in exercising his rights as a freeman—even his rights as a Mexican, since far and wide it had been proclaimed that there were four candidates in the field, and that the choice of the people would prvail. Smilingly, but firmly, the polite election officer, expressing his deep regret that he must disappoint the Felicista said that he could not vote at that booth because it was a Huerta and Blanquet polling place; and the incident ended without protest.

There was an election for President, Vice-President and members of Congress on Sunday (July 5) in the territory which the dictator controlled, and he and his army associate, it seems, were again chosen by the few voters who visited the Huerta and Blanquet polling places, while the Congress returns showed no changes. It remains for Congress to confirm the choice of "the people," or under orge: declare the Presidential election invalid, and direct General Huerta to continue to discharge the duties of a provisional government, which was the course followed a year ago. Several days must elapse before the "jefes" report officially.

The situation is in General Huerta's hands. There is an intimation that this time he will decide to regard himself as legally elected, and after appointing a cabinet resign the Presidency to make way for another. It is all idle speculation.. Whether General Huerta retires or not is a matter of indifference to the Constitutionalists, whose objective is the city of Mexico, and whose terms are unconditional surrender. That the mediators are expecting General Huerta to efface himself in favor of a respectable figurehead is not improbable, but the Constitutionalist leaders, if they agree, must always have the last word.. If they fail to agree no concessions, and certainly no sacrifice, can be expected from General Huerta, from any point of view the elections were a sorry farce.

SAFETY AT SEA.

(Ottawa "Citizen.")

A local contemporary, while rightly refraining from any expression of opinion regarding responsibility for the "Empress of Ireland" disaster, says:—

"It is interesting to note that the watertight doors on the "Kaiser Wilhelm II." were closed directly she became enveloped in the fog, consequently she was not fatally injured when rammed by a heavy grain boat. The watertight bulkheads of the "Empress of Ireland" were not ordered closed until it was too late for the order to be effective."

In 1858 the "Great Eastern" was built, and Brunel and Scott, the men responsible for her, produced a craft that stands to-day as a striking example of what can be done within commercial limits to render a ship well nigh unsinkable and proof against collision. During one of her runs to New York the "Great Eastern" hit some hidden rocks near Montauk Point, Long Island, and ripped two great holes in her outer skin. This bit of news may surprise many, but the "Great Eastern" not only had numerous watertight bulkheads but also an inner or double bottom. The combined area of the two injuries aggregated a single hole 80 feet long and 10 feet wide. In spite of these gashes the big ship kept on to port and reached New York under her own steam. This performance, more than half a century ago, has a present bearing on the "Empress" disaster, because the "Great Eastern's" construction was such that she could have withstood such an injury as sent the "Empress" to the bottom.

In a technical description of the "Great Eastern" J. Bernard Walker says:—

"It is stated that the inner skin was carried forward right up to the bow, as a protection against collision with an iceberg, and it is further stated that the combination of longitudinal and transverse bulkheads afforded such complete subdivision that several compartments might be opened up to the sea without endangering the ship."

The system of construction gave to the "Great Eastern" a peculiar measure of general rigidity and incidentally made it certain that damage would be localized within moderate areas. The "Great Eastern" with her double hull and extensive bulkheading more than conformed to the British regulations of to-day, which specify that a ship "shall be so subdivided by means of transverse bulkheads that she may continue to float when any two adjoining compartments are flooded," and then have a reasonable chance of surviving "provided the ship be in smooth water."

It is an indisputable fact that in the last five decades shipbuilders generally have not progressed in the matter of making safe against collision and grounding the average run of passenger steamers, although they have developed enormously in their spectacular characteristics. In the case of warships this does not hold, however, as every effort has been bent to safeguard these against accidental injury and the consequence of an enemy's attack.

Are the steamship companies to blame? Yes and no. The traveller upon the sea to-day is commonly an impatient mortal. He wants to reach the other shore in the shortest possible time, and to make his few days upon the water bearable he demands all sorts of luxuries that put a tax upon the designer of ocean-going craft. The layman does not begin to grasp the juggling that must be done by the naval architect in order to effect a compromise between the demands of the passenger and the pocket books of the owners. When the travelling public demands safety first, even at the sacrifice of luxury, and maritime shipping is done for use instead of profit, ocean travel will become safer and incidentally cheaper, even if a little slower.

FORBIDS INTOXICANTS TO FIREMEN.

Sarnia, Ont., July 7.—As a precautionary measure, Sarnia City Council has issued an edict prohibiting the members of the fire department from drinking either on or off duty. Immediate dismissal is threatened for infractions of the regulations.

250 COMPANIES, WITH CAPITALIZATION OF $125,000,000 INTERESTED IN CALGARY OIL

About $2,000,000 in Cash Actually Invested; Few Companies Making Genuine Effort to Determine Possibilities Of the Field.

PROSPECTUS PRINTERS MAKING MONEY.

Calgary, —There are three classes of people who are undoubtedly reaping a harvest from the oil boom in this district. They are first, the geologists, who are kept busy travelling through the foothill country, even into the forest reserve, passing opinions on the prospective value of leases; secondly, the promoters, who sell the stock of the oil company which is usually formed, with certain leased areas as assets, after the geologist has made his report; and, lastly, the printers, who are being worked to death getting out prospectuses.

Companies are being formed so rapidly that organizers are finding great difficulty in securing a nice euphonious name for their new flotations. One gentleman told a correspondent that he had forwarded four names to the Government offices at Edmonton, to represent as many companies which he and his associates had formed just recently, and was informed that other companies had selected exactly the same names many weeks before his application for charters had been received. This difficulty in nomenclature is one of the natural, and possibly fortunate, obstacles which aspiring oil magnates have now to overcome in their speculative ventures.

SCRIPTURAL REFERENCE.

One expects daily to see advertisements in which generous offers of stock will be made to the more literary element in the community for the best suggestions in the way of appropriate names for newly-organized companies. In this competition of names the Scriptures have been of valuable service to one promoter, who last week triumphed gloriously over many of his rivals. He went to Deuteronomy, and found that Asher, one of the favored sons of Jacob, had been blessed by Moses in the following words: "Let him be acceptable unto his brethern, and let him dip his foot in oil." The Asher Oil Company was the result of this timely reference to the Old Testament, and the name is now spread pretentiously on placards in the street cars, and appears gaily on linen streamers, in which the publicists of this and other oil interests have literally swathed the entire business section of the city.

WORK FOR PRINTERS.

A casual collecting of oil prospectuses in Calgary during the past two weeks has resulted in a pile of assorted literature on one's desk that would enlarge the eyes of any industrious printer. There are over 120 booklets in that pile, representing as many different companies, and this is less than half, according to the statement of an authority recently, of the number of flotations which have been organized and placed on the market since the strike at the Dingman well six weeks ago. A conservative estimate places the total published capitalization of these companies at $125,000,000. The amount of money actually involved at the present time in the development of the field where it is hoped oil will be found, cannot exceed two million dollars. Before the end of the year, however, it is safe to say that five millions of capital will be actually engaged in the work of discovering oil in Southern Alberta. All through the country immediately southwest of here, and south into the Lethbridge district, and even into the Sweetgrass Hills, derricks are being erected and preparations for development are being made. North of Calgary, and west of the C. P. R. line running to Edmonton, as far as Red Deer, the country has been leased by eager speculators. The reported strike at the Monarch well, west of Olds, two weeks ago, has given a great impetus to the exploitation of this more northerly district, and has given to the speculative mind a vision of unlimited possibilities for the Province of Alberta.

NO GUARANTEE YET.

As yet there has not been enough oil found to justify the formation of some two hundred and fifty companies within six weeks, with a total capitalization of at least $125,000,000. The public is being solicited most earnestly and excitedly for this huge amount of money, and a great many of the solicitors have come many miles for the purpose of keeping the kettle a-boiling. Faces are seen flitting about the streets of Calgary that were familiar in other cities farther east during the days of other "booms." Men who were active in the Canadian west during the real estate craze of a few years ago and who departed to "the other side," or "to the east," are here again, ablaze with enthusiasm and inspired with the deepest faith in the future of Alberta's vast oil fields.

THREE STOCK EXCHANGES.

Three stock exchanges have been established, two of them in quarters which were improvised in vacant office blocks, and in these places the values of the various oil securities are determined. They are by far the most interesting centres in Calgary, and the scenes depicted there upon the receipt of a rumored report of a "strike" at one of the nine or ten wells that are being drilled beggars description. "Strikes" are reported almost every day, and every report means a flurry in oil stocks on the exchanges. On the evening that the discovery at the Monarch well was reported the stock of that company jumped from one and two dollars a share to forty and fifty dollars. The fluctuations of the market have been quite violent, and the trick is to catch it when it is asleep.

THE REAL EFFORT.

But with all the rampant speculation there is a group of solid, reliable men, citizens of Calgary, assisted by the best scientists whom they can secure, who are devoting money and time honestly to the pioneer work of development in what they believe to be a rich oil field. Their efforts are being capitalized, unscrupulously in many cases, by the gambler, and an unwitting public is assisting them in their work. Unquestionably, however, the means will justify the end, if the worthy few succeed in uncovering a bed of petroleum in Alberta's foothill country. — "The Globe."

BRITAIN'S NEWEST OUTPOST IN BURMA.

Britain's newest outpost is Hpimaw, Upper Burma, situated at a height of some 8,000 ft. The fort there acts as a sentinel over three passes cut through the huge Salween-Irrawaddy divide, and are chiefly used by the Chinese engaged in the coffin-plank industry. The divide is the actual boundary line Britain claims as the correct Chinese-Burman frontier. Hpimaw is garrisoned by two British officers and a company of Goorkhas. The view shows a Goorkha military police sentry on outpost duty at Hpimaw.

MONTREAL FIRM TO BUILD UNION STATION

Official announcement was made last Tuesday by Toronto Terminals Railway Company that the contract for the construction of the new union station in Toronto has been awarded to a Montreal firm, P. Lyall and Son Construction Company. The contract is one of the largest of the year.

The proposed station will cost in the neighborhood of $3,000,000 and will form part of the $15,000,000 grade separation project ordered in Toronto some time ago by the Dominion board of Railway Commissioners. The site elected for the new structure is on Front street.

The station will be the property of the Toronto Terminals Railway Company which was formed by the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific to handle the project. The plans were prepared by the local firm of Ross and Macdonald and Hugh G. Jones, with Mr. John M. Lyle as associate architect. Mr. H. R. Safford, chief engineer of the G. T. R., and Mr. J. M. R. Fairburn, assistant engineer of the C. P. R., have been acting as consulting engineers for the terminal railway.

NEW SOUTH WALES FOR WOMEN SUFFRAGE

London, July 7.—The Governor's speech at the opening of the New South Wales Parliament, says the Sydney correspondent of the "Telegraph," contained the most comprehensive list of subjects ever presented to any Australian state parliament in recent years.

Two interesting proposals are for the abolition of the death penalty and the removal of the sex disability for representative institutions, including Parliament and the municipal governing boards. One notable feature is the absence of prominent planks in the Labor Party's platform, such as the abolition of the Legislative Council. The government has a substantial majority in the assembly, although it is outnumbered in the Council. It is not believed that the Upper House will resist the vast majority of the measures.

MONTREALER WHO IS CENTRE OF ROMANCE.

The heir to two and a half million dollars left to him in gratitude for rescuing the daughter of a millionnaire from a Chicago dive six years ago, David S. K. Byrne, formerly David S. Kidd, of 855 Bloomfield avenue, has now procured the proofs necessary to identify him as the person named in the late Mr. Byrne's will. Mr. Kidd was left the fortune on condition that he should change his name to that of the testator.

The will must be proved in 84 months, this time being allowed in order that a sworn list of the estate, which is valued at nine million dollars, may be compiled, but Mr. D. S. K. Byrne has had a difficult task in establishing his identity to the satisfaction of the law, which requires proofs of his parents' marriage and his birth. No records being available, proof of the marriage was obtained from one of the bridesmaids living at Cobourg; a hundred signatures from persons who knew Mr. Byrne in his childhood were also necessary.

Another estate, that of Mrs. Anne Helsinger, who died recently in St. Louis, Minn., may also be inherited by a Montrealer, for the only clue to the identity of the deceased is the following inscription in a prayer book belonging to her:

"A precious souvenir given by my uncle, H. K. Givanard, priest and cure of St. Simon, on January 2, 1861.

"(Signed) Angele Dufrene, wife of H. L. Courville, residing in Montreal."

Inquiries are being made in the city as to who this Angele Dufrene, wife of H. L. Courville, may have been.

MOURNED AS DEAD FOR TWENTY YEARS

London, Ont., July 7. — A strange story is in circulation here. John Crinklaw, who has just returned from the west on entraining at Moose Jaw fell into conversation with one, John Rogers, an uncle, who, following an illness at Victoria Hospital, this city, was supposed to have died and been buried in a Westminster township cemetery in 1894.

The solution put forth is that a stranger in the same ward of the hospital with Mr. Rogers died and was buried as Mr. Rogers without the casket being opened, the hospital staff getting the names mixed. Mr. Rogers recovered, it is believed, and went west. The man, according to Crinklaw, is now living in Moose Jaw and is 80 years of age.

WOMAN IN SPAIN.

To-day in the Peninsula.

(From a correspondent of the London "Times.")

Spanish women are still different from other women, which is a great achievement nowadays. Pride, the Pyrenees, the Arabic occupation, and the ascendancy of the Catholic Church have all combined to keep them in a world of their own, and the cosmopolitan tide has not yet engulfed them.

It is true that in the matter of dress the Pyrenees is no longer a very effective barrier, for the desire to be in the mode has wrought great havoc with the national dress. But girls are still taught to consider a fan as part of their costume for walking or driving; the highest ladies in the land will still wear mantillas on certain occasions, and in the Easter season at Seville hats are in the minority. Colors, of course, are brighter than in Paris, for only southern folk have hair and eyes and skin for touches of flaming scarlet and bright yellow. In the villages every little girl has scarlet in her hair. Sometimes it is the poppy or the rose which we associate with the Spanish dancer, but more often it is a simple knot of ribbon. Modern fashions in women's dress, in which shoes and stockings play so large a part, are very welcome to the Spanish women. For they are justly famed for their small and shapely hands and feet; and the opportunity which the fan has always given to pretty hands the slit skirt and decorative shoes of present fashions give to pretty feet.

STREET COURTSHIP.

But it is in the question of courtship and marriage that Spain shows its individuality most. One hears it said that in England it is love that makes marriages, and that in France it is the dot. Neither statement is always true, but it is true that in general the Spaniard is no dowry-hunter, and that in no other country does love at sight so often lead to marriage. In fact, amongst no other civilized people is there any possibility of such a result. The foreign lady of youthful and attractive appearance who ventures out in Madrid or any other Spanish town alone or accompanied only by another lady is often astonished, and not infrequently angered, at the amount of attention she attracts. Men stare at her in the most open way, turn on their heel to complete their examination, and pass remarks to their companions. Often one follows her. The embarrassed lady flies into a shop and hurriedly attempts to buy something she does not want, only to find her pursuer making an equally unnecessary purchase at her elbow. She gets into a tramcar, but he boards it after her, and even attempts to pay for her ticket. In despair she hails a cab, but he hails another, and keeps up a stern chase. If she returns to a hotel he runs her to earth and dines in the restaurant. If she disappears into a private house he posts himself opposite the windows. And if hunger at last drives him awa, he may return the next day.

The startled foreigner is apt to regard these proceedings as grossly insulting. In reality they are not necessarily so at all. In Spain the young unmarried girl of good social position never walks in the street without a chaperone, and it is quite permissible for any man who is attracted by her to follow her. He must not walk abreast of her, nor ought he, on the first occasion, to speak to her. Having ascertained where she lives, if he is sincere in his pursuit he makes frequent appearances under the window and continues to follow her when she and her chaperone go out. If his looks please, the lady will presently make an appearance on the balcony and enter into conversation with him. He may even talk to her when she goes out, and her chaperone will turn a deaf ear when the lady throws replies over her shoulder. In this way each discovers the social position of the other, and if independent inquiries by parents and guardians are satisfactory the flirtation from the balcony pursues an uninterrupted course, and the man gradually attains a recognized position as his adored one's novio.

LOVE FROM THE BALCONY.

No window in Spain is complete without a balcony, and if you go walking towards nightfall you are sure to see lovers on the pavement talking to ladies above and utterly oblivious of the passers-by, who in turn pay no attention to them. Sometimes you will see a rose drop to some officer's hand, and sometimes a letter which is swiftly slipped inside his uniform. In Andalusia hands can manage to meet, for there are one-storied Moorish houses with patios; but cautious parents have protected the windows on the streets with iron grills. This stage of courtship lasts for months; but the time comes when the novio is received into the girl's house and meets her parents. He is, however, never left alone with her, and any evening in the Castellano in Madrid you may see young couples in this second stage walking out accompanied apparently by a deafmute lady. The tramcars in Madrid have seats for two on one side of the gangway and a single seat on the other; the single seat is known as the chaperone's! During these stages either party is free to end the friendship, but at last comes the time when the novio goes through the formal ceremony of asking for his lady's hand. If this is granted there is an official betrothal, which is generally followed within a few weeks by the wedding.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

THE RAT FOUND!

She was in the habit of cleaning her front doorstep on Saturday nights in order to avoid the necessity of Sunday labor, and was so engaged on one occasion when she was alarmed by the squeaking of a rat. She beat a hasty retreat into the house, but, emboldened by a little family counsel and armed with a brush, she returned to the doorstep to slay the rodent.

Several lusty blows in the darkness at the doorstep had no effect beyond bringing forth a few more squeaks from the invisible rat. A kindly passer-by offered his aid, on learning the cause of the trouble, but his efforts with the brush were no more effective than the female's. The rat would not be killed, nor would it go away. It would do nothing but squeak, and at last the effort was given up. Next morning the lady's neighbor, addressing her over the backyard wall, said:

"Mrs. ——, did you find an india-rubber doll in front of your house last night? My children lost one."—"Tit Btis."

An old Scottish gardener was showing to a tourist the beauties of the loch and of the little village of Duddingston. It was evening, and as he expatiated on the lovely scene and on the glories of his country the moon rose over a hill. The old man stopped short in the middle of a sentence and gazed at the moon in admiration. Then he turned to the tourist and said:

"There's a moon for ye; I tell ye, mon, we're a grand nation."—"Tit Bits."

TOOK IT GOOD-NATUREDLY.

Four-year-old Tom was expressing his sorrow and anger at the act of a neighbor who had drowned four "beautiful little kittens." "She migiht have given them to me," said the boy. "Never mind, Tom," said grandfather; "we have lovely kittens of our own. We have a nice little boy kitten"—

"That's me," said Tom proudly.

"And a lovely little girl kitten"—

"That's sister Ella," said Tom, pointing his spoon at his sister.

"And the dearest old cat in California"—

"That's grandma," said the youth exultantly.

Grandma glowered for a second of time, and then she burst out laughing.—Los Angeles "Times."

"Now, Tony, if there were nineteen sheep in a field and seven jumped over a wall, how many would be left?"

"None, Miss Stowe."

"No, Tony, think again. There were nineteen sheep and seven jumped over the wall."

"Well, Miss Stowe, I think I know what you mean; but, really, Miss Stowe, you may know arithmetic, but you don't know sheep."—"Tit Bits."

WORRIED, BUT NOT WOOZY.

Bix—"I suppose, like other people, you are in a great quandary over your income tax?"

Dix—"Not a bit! What's worrying me is how I'm going to raise my dog tax."—Boston "Transcript."

"Now take me," said the selfish man who looked the part, "I always look out for number one, don't you?"

"Not exactly," replied his 'tete-a-tete,' who chanced to be a widower; "I'm looking out for number two!"—"Penny Magazine."

DEEDS, NOT WORDS!

The Nervous Visitor (to bathing machine attendant)—I notice that drowning bathers become quite calm directly you reach them. I suppose your brave and noble words reassure them?

The Attendant—Oh, no, miss, it ain't that. It's because I always 'it 'em a good thump in the neck to make 'em keep quiet!—By Lawson Wood, in "The Sketch."

Old Man—What are you fishing for, sonny?

Sonny—Snigs.

Old Man—What are snigs?

Sonny—I don't know. I ain't never caught any yet.— Birmingham "Age-Herald."

UNSTABLE.

He—"You look to me older than you said you were."

She—"You can't expect me to remember age. Why it's altering all the time."—"Fliegende Blatter."

Wife—Everything is getting higher.

Husband—Oh, I don't know. There's your opinion of me and my opinion of you, and the neighbors' opinion of both of us.—"Crescent."

MR. KIPLING'S POLITICS.

The Kipling spirit in politics has always pervaded portions of the Anglo-Indian world. Sir Edward Hamilton tells how a friend of his, travelling in India, desired to telegraph a birthday greeting to Mr. Gladstone. "The officer in command of the military wire, by which the telegram had to be transmitted, declined to send the message, 'God bless you,' on the ground that he could not be party to such words."—London "Daily Chronicle."

Mrs. Exe—"Can't afford to let me go to the seashore. Why not? My board there wouldn't cost much more than it does here." Exe—"I admit that, my love; but think of all the money I'd have to spend entertaining myself in your absence."—Boston "Transcript."

THE FIRST LIFT HE GOT.

Father Dorney tells of an Irishman who had eight sons. The boys were worthless, lazy fellows, who went through life shirking every bit of work they could avoid. The old father toiled on to support them, until finally he tottered into the grave. At the funeral the eight sons officiated as pall-bearers. A neighbor, who had always sympathized with the hard-working father, and who had frequently deplored the shiftlessness of the sons, shook his head sadly as the casket was borne out.

"Arrah, Arrah!" he remarked. "Sure, and it's the first time the byes ever gave the old man a lift!"—Chicago "Inter-Ocean."

Lawyer—"Madame, I'm sorry to say that I don't see the ghost of a chance for you to break your uncle's will." Client—"Well, to be frank with you, I don't see the ghost of a chance to pay you for what you've already done if the will isn't broken." Lawyer—"H'm! On second thought, madame, I think the will can be broken."—Boston "Transcript."

TAMSON NOT SAMSON!

Sandy applied at the store for a job. The manager, after asking him a few questions, set him to work, bidding him lift a heavy, cask up onto a stand. Sandy struggled vainly with the job and said: "A tald ye ma name, sir, did A no?"

"Yes," replied the manager. "You said it was Tamson. Why?"

"Well," said Sandy, mopping his brow, "I was just a-wunnerin' if ye thoct A said Samson."—"Public Ledger."

BLOW LITTLE SOFTENED.

"We won't discharge you, Mr. Perkins," said the manager. "We shall allow you to tender your resignation."

"Tendering it won't make it any the less tough," gloomily returned the man who was laid off.—Boston "Transcript."

"Times ain't what they used to be," said the boss." "No," replied the ward worker. "The time was when politicians handed us cash to vote for 'em. Now they expect us to pay money to hear 'em lecture."—Washington "Star."

"Have you any taste for eugenics, Mrs. Comeup?" "I've never tried 'em. Do they taste best fried or boiled?"—"Baltimore American."

Some folks live an' die in de belief dat dar's gold at de end of de rainbow, an' runnin' ter git it gives 'em de exercise dat keeps 'em alive.—"Atlanta Constitution."

VERTEBRAE REMOVED AND ATTACHED AGAIN

Halifax, N. S., July 9.—Charles Pinckney, of Melbourne, Yarmouth County, successfully underwent one of the most remarkable operations ever performed by medical science in the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, a few days ago.

For some months past Mr. Pinckney had been suffering from what was supposed to be paralysis. As the disease grew worse he was advised to go away for treatment. At Boston a most rigid examination by means of X-Ray and other devices was made but nothing could be found.

They advised an operation and he consented with the result that Dr. Harvey Cushing, assisted by Professor Conneilman, the great pathologist, have made mark of a new era in medical science. An incision was made near the spine and the fifteenth vertebra was removed, but no obstruction was found. This was replaced and the same treatment was given the fourteenth and so on up to the sixth, and still nothing was discovered.

TUMOR IS FOUND.

Fearing that the continuance of the operation along these lines would prove fatal, the surgeons stopped the process and a probe was brought into use, which located an obstruction at the fourth vertebra. On the removing of this section of the spine a small tumor, the size of an olive, was found pressing against the spinal cord. This was taken away and now Mr. Pinckney is on the road to complete recovery.

WINDSOR HAVING GARBAGE TROUBLE

Windsor, Ont., July 8.—For two months workmen have labored to complete a new garbage incinerator for the city and the job was about completed when yesterday the High Court at Toronto handed down a decision forbidding further work.

The trouble arose over the question of a suitable site for the incinerator, the council being divided on the matter. Property just inside the city limits was finally purchased and the work proceeded. It has since developed that the land on which the building stands is owned by Dr. A. Soper, of Toronto. His price is more than the city was willing to pay, and they bought, they believed, through a sub-agent at a less price than the owner demanded.

There is also a chance that owners of adjacent property may claim damages from the city in case the plant should reach the operative stage, which now seems unlikely.

$100,00 FIRE FROM LAMP EXPLOSION.

Little Valley, N. Y., July 6. — The explosion of a lamp which an employee had accidentally filled with gasoline instead of kerosene resulted in a fire that damaged the Merrill-Soule Powdered Milk Company's plant to the extent of $100,000 early to-day.

KING JAMES' VERSES ARE SOLD AT AUCTION

London, July 7.—At the Ruth Library sale to-day $405 was paid for a collection of poetical exercises by King James I. Nearly seven hundred lots are catologued for the four days auction of the fourth division of the famous collection. The three other divisions, sold off since 1911 have realized $598,410, in addition to the sum paid by Mr. Cochran for the Shakespeare's in the library which he presented to Yale, and to the amount the trustees of the British Museum paid for the cream of the collection.

A first edition of "Scianus, His Fall," by Ben Jonson brought $4,500, while "The Masque," by the same author, realized $1,223. Profuse literature concerning early London, and many quaint and forgotten literary exercises also figured in the sale list.

MOUSE RAN UP CLOCK; POLICE WERE CALLED.

New York, July 6.—One mouse, and a dead one at that, was responsible for the calling of a squad of police reserves, leading many persons to express their belief in "spooks," and the issurance of a formal statement as to the ringing of the bell in the steeple of the North Presbyterian Church on 155th Street here.

The bell has not tolled off the hours marked by a clock in the steeple since last January, when it was disconnected. Suddenly it started clanging. Investigation failed to reveal any cause for the bell ringing and stories of phantoms in the belfrey began to circulate. It was then that the reserves were called in. They climbed into the steeple and found what remained of a mouse which had tangled itself up in the mechanism controlling the bell and caused it to become connected up with the clock again.

CLERGY WILL TAKE OVER NEW CHARGES.

Cornwall, Ont., July 6.—Bishop MacDonnell, of Alexandria, has announced the following changes in the diocese, to take effect on Sunday next: the Rev. Corbet McRae, assistant priest at St. Columbans, Cornwall, to Dickson's Landing; the Rev. Albert McRae, from Dickson's Landing to St. Mary's Church, Williamstown; the Rev. J. J. MacDonnell, assistant to the late Rev. Dean Twomey, Williamstown to Lancaster; the Rev. J. M. Foley, from Lancaster to Applehill. No announcement has as yet been made as to a successor to the Rev. Corbett McRae, at St. Columban's Church, Cornwall.

DIES SUDDENLY AT PRESCOTT.

Prescott, Ont., July 8.—John Hollingsworth, prominent livery and transfer man, died suddenly at the home of his father this afternoon. Death came as he was sitting on the verandah of the house, conversing with his brothers. A native of Prescott, he was widely known through the county.

HUNGRY LION CUBS ATTACK TRAINER.

Mount Clemens, Mich., July 7.—Captain Lorenz, 23 years old, an animal trainer narrowly escaped death yesterday when he was attacked by two young lions whose cage he had just entered to give the animals food. The lions had not been fed for twenty-four hours and were ravenous. When Lorenzo appeared at the open door with the raw meat in his hands both lions made a spring at him, knocking him down and fearfully lacerating his body before they were beaten off with crowbars and pitchforks. A big iron bar had to be forced down the throat of one lion before he would release his hold on the trainer's body. Lorenzo is in a critical condition and may not recover.

HAS NEW WAY OF PRESERVING EGGS

With boxes of eggs and a certificate from the Canadian Emigration Agent at Glasgow, that the boxes were sealed on March 25th last, John Perston, from the Scottish capital, invited Montreal Board of Trade officials to test the freshness of the eggs. The eggs were found excellent.

The eggs had been subjected to a new process of preservation by Mr. Perston. The inventor says he has eaten eggs preserved by this method after a period of 23 months—he adds that he is still alive. The process is said to be quite simple and inexpensive, for 1,440 eggs can be treated for 50 cents.

Mr. Perston, who is now 70 years old, asserts that he has been devoting his attention to the storage of eggs since the age of five.

SHERBROOKE FEARS SEWAGE PROJECT.

Sherbrooke, July 8.—Dr. Pariseau, medical health officer, has drawn the attention of the City Council to the fact that the town of Magog is contemplating having the sewerage system from that place empty into the head of the Little Lake without previous purification.

The doctor contended that if this is allowed it will mean a serious menace to the health of the city of Sherbrooke.

The distance between the two towns and the large sedimentation basin offered by the Little Lake is not sufficient to insure the purity of the drinking water. The fact that the water supply of Sherbrooke derived from the Magog river is as pure as it is, was due to the fact that no large community dumps its sewerage into it.

The Sherbrooke Council will protest against Magog going on with this part of their sewerage scheme.

SEX HYGIENE NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR HOME.

St. Paul, Minn., July 8.—The teaching of sex hygiene will never be delegated to the American teacher if it can be prevented by the National Education Association. This was evidenced at to-day's session when speaker after speaker denounced such a course and found themselves greeted with ringing applause.

"We should have nothing but the strongest combination for the wealthy, clubgoing woman who has not time to teach her child the fundamental truth of life, and would throw the responsibility upon a teacher or a football coach," said Dr. Charles H. Keene, of Minneapolis, supervisor of hygiene and physical training.

"If we take up sex hygiene in our schools the homes of America will continue to lose ground and will give up the few privileges they now have to train the children."

FIFTEEN HURT IN TRAIN COLLISION.

Faribault, Minn., July 8. — Fifteen persons were injured, several probably fatally, when a trolley passenger car collided with a freight train near here late to-day. Seventeen other passengers were badly shaken up.

The collision took place on a curve where the trolley line and railway use the same track. The motorman of the trolley car was unable to see the approach of the freight train.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLAR FOX AT LARGE.

Moncton, N. B., July 6.—Boys chasing a five thousand dollar black fox through the streets of Moncton was one of the exciting scenes witnessed in the city to-day. The fox escaped from the sales ranch and finally took refuge under a barn. The owner is still trying to coax it back into captivity.

WIRELESS PROTECTION IN FLIGHT.

London, July 6. — Mr. Marconi has agreed to aid in establishing a wireless patrol for the 1915 round the world aviation race.

Mr. Marconi and the Lord Mayor of London will attend the 'Frisco fair.

RACE RIOT BREAKS OUT ON STREET CAR

Washington, July 7.—Two white men were stabbed, one seriously and a half dozen whites and blacks badly beaten in a race riot in an interurban street car early to-day. The white passengers attacked and ejected a dozen negroes who severely assaulted the conductor when he attempted to prevent them from singing.

GHOULS AT WORK NEAR WELLAND.

Welland, Ont., July 6.—The grave of Mrs. Barnes, who died eighteen months ago at Allanburg, was found to have been disturbed some time ago, and on Saturady a skull believed to belong to her body was rakeu up with the hay in a field adjoining the cemetery.

Investigation showed that only the head was missing from the body in the grave. The motive is believed to be spite. The county Crown Attorney Mr. Cowper, has been asked to investigate the case.

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JULY, 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.

WORLD WIDE.

The following are the contents of the latest issue of "World Wide" for Saturday, July 11:—

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Canada's Future—J. A. Macdonald, in the "Continent," London.
The Salvation Army—The "New Statesman." The "Nation." The "Challenge." London.
Joseph Chamberlain — The "Evening Post," New York.
Baroness Von Suttner—The "Manchester Guardian."
The Austrian Tragedy—The "Nation," New York.
Morganatic Marriages—By Frances C. Fay, in the "Sun," New York.
Triple Alliance in Labor—The "Times," London.
Bannockburn—By Professor T. F. Tout, in the "Manchester Guardian."
Mexico as seen in Washington—By Gregory Mason, in the "Outlook," New York.
Yantorny—By James Douglas, in the "Daily News and Leader," London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

"Plaster Saints"—New Play By Israel Zangwill—By H. W. Massingham, in the "Nation," London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

The Grey Company—By Jessie Mackay, in the "Scotsman."
"The Man with the Hoe."—By Edwin Markham, in "One and All."
Mow we Disinherit Ourselves—By Harold Begbie, in the "Daily Chronicle," London.
Some Women Workers—The "Nation," London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Heavens in July—By Henry Norris Russell, Ph.D., in the "Scientific American," New York.
Sir Oliver Lodge on the Largeness of Existence—The "Birmingham Post."

THINGS NEW AND OLD.

PASSING EVENTS.

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

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John Dougall & Sons, Publishers, Montreal.

FARMERS' MARKETS.

Butter and Cheese Drop a Half Point---Old Potatoes Still Hold Firm---Honey is Steady.

BUTTER.

The weakness which prevailed in the market for butter last week was again the main feature of the situation for the most part of this week, and prices scored a further reduction of 1-4c to 3-4c per pound, but notwithstanding these facts there was evidently a bullish feeling on the part of some buyers in the country to-day as prices at Cowansville were advanced 3-8c per pound as compared with last week, all the offerings selling at 23 1-4c. The demand for butter so far this season from British Columbia and the Canadian Northwest has been very limited owing to the large supplies of New Zealand butter arriving at the former point, and the increased make at the latter, consequently the shipments from here for the months of May and June have only been 22 car loads as compared with 72 car loads for the same months in 1913, and 96 car loads for 1912. The trade on the whole is quiet, the demand from local buyers being principally for small lots to till actual wants, and there is little or no speculative demand from outside sources for supplies for future requirements as in former years.

The receipts of butter for the week were 17,758 packages which show a decrease of 1,470 packages as compared with last week, and a decrease of 8,250 packages with the same week a year ago, while the total receipts since May 1st to date are 42,630 packages small than the corresponding period last year.

We quote prices as follows:

Finest creamery	23 1-2c to 23 3-4c
Fine creamy	22 3-4c to 23c
Seconds	21 3-4c to 22c
Manitoba dairy	19c to 20c
Western dairy	21c to 22c

CHEESE.

The feature of the cheese situation during the week was the easier feeling which prevailed at the boards throughout the country and prices declined 1-4c to 1-2c per pound with the exception of Stirling and Campbellford which were 1-16c to 3-16c per pound higher than last week. At London to-day the bidding ranged from 12 1-8c to 12 3-8c, and St. Hyacinthe all the offerings were sold at 12c. In the early part of the week the demand from English importers was somewhat limited, but later it improved and as the prices bid in many cases were higher than their early bids considerable business was done.

The receipts of cheese for the week were 82,296 boxes which show an increase of 6,951 boxes as compared with last week, and a decrease of 137 boxes with the same week a year ago, and the total receipts since May 1st to date are 48,915 boxes short of the corresponding period last year.

We quote prices as follows:

Finest western colored	12c to 13 1-8c
Finest western white	13c to 13 1-8c
Finest eastern colored	12 1-2c to 12 5-8c
Finest eastern white	12 3-8c to 12 1-2c

Liverpool, July 11.—Butter, good U.S., 88s; Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 62s; do, colored, new, 63s.

Watertown, N.Y., July 11. — Cheese sales 9,600 boxes at 13 1-2c to 13 5-8c.

New York, July 11. — Butter firmer. Receipts, 6,085 tubs. Creamery, extras 27 1-4c to 27 1-2. Cheese firm, receipts 2,361 boxes. State, whole milk, fresh colored specials, 14 1-2c; do, average fancy, 14 1-4c.

EGGS.

The receipts of eggs for the week were 9,521 cases, as compared with 9,405 for last week, and 8,755 for the same week a year ago. The ttotal receipts since May 1st to date were 152,770 cases, as against 130,214 for the corresponding period last year. There was no important change in the condition of the market to-day, prices being firm, with a fairly active trade doing, but owing to the very warm weather prevailing the demand is chiefly for small lots to fill acual wants.

We quote prices as follows:

Straight receipts, round lots	22½c to 23c
Straight receipts, single lots	00c to 24c
Selected stock, single cases	26c to 27c
No. 1 stock, single cases	00c to 23c
No. 2 stock	20c to 21c

MAPLE PRODUCTS.

Owing to the falling off in the consumption of maple syrup, and the somewhat limited demand for supplies an easier feeling has developed in the market, and prices in some cases have been reduced 5c per tin, especially so for the larger sizes. There is a steady demand for maple sugar, and sales of some round lots of Beauce make were made at 8¾c to 9c, and Townships at 7½c to 8½c per lb.

We quote prices as follows: Pure maple syrup, 8-lb. tins 60c; do., 10-lb. tins 70c to 75c.; do., 11-lb. tins 80c to 85c.; pure maple sugar per lb. 7½c to 9c.

HONEY.

There is no improvement in the demand for honey to note, and the market in consequence is quiet, but the undertone is steady owing to the fact that stocks on spot are not large, and the new crop is late in coming forward.

We quote prices as follows:

Clover, white honey	13c to 13½c
Dark grades	12¼c to 13c
White extracted	10c to 11c
Buckwheat honey	6c to 7½c

The condition of the market for old crop potatoes is unchanged, prices being firmly maintained owing to the scarcity of supplies, there being no car lots of Green Mountains obtainable, but in a jobbing way they are selling at $1.70 to $1.80 per bag ex-store.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—JULY 13.

About 1,250 herd of butchers cattle, 950 calves, 1,300 sheep and lambs and 1,200 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: 1,500 cattle, 1,400 calves, 2,000 sheep and lambs and 1,900 hogs.

Trade was rather slow, with lower prices paid for cattle and sheep, while hogs were higher.

Prime beeves sold at from 7¾c to 8¼c per lb., pretty good animals, 5½ to 7¼c, and the common stock 4¼c to 5½c per lb.

Calves sold at from 3½c to 7c per lb.

Sheep sold at from 4¾c to 5¾c per lb., lambs at $5 to $7, each.

Good lots of hogs sold at from 9c to 9¼c per lb.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKETS.

Toronto, July 12.—There was a quiet trade in grain here on Saturday. The demand is low, with prices of Ontario wheat and oats steady. Quotations are as follows:—

Ontario wheat—No 2 winter, 98c to 99c, nominal outside, according to location.

Manitoba wheat — No. 1 northern, 93 1-4c; No. 2 northern, 93 3-4c.

Oats—Canada western, No. 2, 42 3-4c; No. 3 Canada western, 42c at lake ports for immediate shipment; Ontario No. 2 white, 39c to 40c, outside; No. 3 white, on track, Toronto, 41 1-2c to 42 1-2c.

Barley—56c to 58c, outside for malting.

Buckwheat — 88c to 90c, shipping points.

Manitoba flour—Listed quotations at Toronto are: First patents, $5.50; second patents, $5; strong bakers, $4.80.

Ontario flour—Winter flour, 90 percent patents, $3.60 to $3.65, seaboard.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, $25 per ton; shorts, $26 per ton on track, Toronto.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

Winnipeg, July 12.—The closing prices for the week were:—

Wheat—July, 90 3-8; October, 82 3-8; December, 80 7-8.

Cash quotations were:

Wheat—No. 1 northern, 90 1-4c.; No. 2 northern, 88 1-4c.; No. 3 northern, 86 1-4c.; No. 4, 82 1-4c.

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 39c.; No. 3 C.W., 37 3-4c.; extra No. 1 feed, 37c.; No. 1 feed, 36 3-4c.; No. 2 feed, 36 3-4c.

Barley—No. 3, 53c.; No. 4, 51c.; rejected, 48c.

Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.40.; No. 2 C.W., $1.37; No. 3 C.W., $1.24.

The grain receipts at Winnipeg follow:

	July 9.	July 11.
No. 1 hard	0	1
No. 1 northern	105	106
No. 2 northern	39	22
No. 3 northern	11	6
No. 4 northern	10	3
No. 5 northern	0	0
Winter grades	1	1
Other grades	22	18
Total cars	178	106
Same date, 1913	97	91
Oats	31	31
Same date, 1913	68	32
Barley	18	11
Same date, 1913	13	17
Flaxseed	27	8
Same date, 1913	32	26

GRAIN AT CHICAGO.

Chicago, July 12.—The closing prices of the week on the July and September futures were:—

Wheat—July, 78 1-4; September, 77 7-8.

Corn—July, 70 3-8; September, 68 1-8.

Oats—July, 39 1-2; September, 36 1-8.

Cash quotations were:

Wheat—No. 2 red, 79 3-4c. to 80 1-4c.; No. 2 hard, 80 1-4c. to 80 3-4c.; No. 2 northern, 87c. to 88c.; No. 2 spring, 87c. to 88c.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, 71 1-2c. to 71 3-4c.; No. 3 yellow, 71 1-4c. to 71 3-4c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 38 1-4c. to 39c.; standard, 39c. to 40c.

No. 2 rye nominal; No. 1, 59. Barley, 49c. to 58c. Timothy seed, $4.25 to $5.50. Clover seed, $10 to $13.50.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, June 29.—To-day's supply of beasts, compared with Monday last, showed increase of 29 head. For both Scotch and English fat beasts trade ruled slow but steady, late rates governing all sales with exception of Norfolks, which are 2d per st. lower. Irish cattle made an advance in value. Fat cows, bulls and rough cattle easier to hand at late currencies. Top prices paid per 8 lbs.:—80 to 99 st. Scotch, 90 st. Devon and 90 to 95 st. Herefords, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; 90 st. polled Norfolks, 5s to 5s 2d; 100 st. Norfolk shorthorns and 95 st. polled Dublins, 4s 10d to 5s; 95 st. Waterfords, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; 90 st. fat cows and 100 st. fat bulls, 3s 10d to 4s; rough do., 3s 6d to 3s 8d. Arrivals: 18 Scotch, 226 Irish, 167 Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, 329 midland, home and western counties, 30 Devon. Decrease of 620 in number of sheep and lambs penned, compared with Monday last. Steady trade for English sheep, prices showing upward tendency. Scotch sheep sold well, but favored buyers in value. Better inquiry for lambs, prices favoring sellers. Leading pens made per 8 lbs.:—6 to 8 st. Scotch sheep, 6 to 7 1-2 st. Soundowns, 6s 6d to 6s 8d; 7 1-2 to 8 st. Downs, 6s 4d to 6s 6d; 10 st. half-breds, 5s 8d to 5s 10d; 10 st. ewes, 4s 2d to 4s 4d. Quotations per 8 lbs.:—Beasts, 3s 6d to 5s 4d; sheep, 4s 2d to 6s 8d; lambs, 6s 6d to 7s 4d. Total supply:—Beasts, 770; sheep and lambs, 4,140; calves, 5; milch cows, 20.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, July 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 200. Market strong; beeves $7.60 to $9.75; Texas steers, $6.40 to $8.30; stockers and feeders, $5.75 to $8.00; cows and heifers, $3.75 to $9.00; calves, $7.50 to $10.85.

Hogs—Receipts, 9,000. Market strong; light, $8.50 to $8.90; mixed, $8.40 to $8.90; heavy, $8.25 to $8.90; rough, $8.25 to $8.40; pigs, $7.70 to $8.70; bulk of sales, $8.55 to $8.90.

Sheep — Receipt, 6,000. Market steady; native, $5.35 to $6.25; yearlings, $6.00 to $7.50; lambs, native, $6.50 to $9.35.

CANADIAN MINING STOCKS

The movement in the local Mining Exchange last week was for the most part irregular and lower, although some issues closed the week with substantial gains. Hollinger continued firm and showed no change from last week at 19.00. Dome Mines closed with a gain of .90 at 8.90, while Crown Reserve finished 12 higher at 1.15. Nipissing was weak and .25 lower at 5.87. Cochrane 8 off at .22, and Beaver 2½, lower at .25½. Trading was light and totalled only about 18,000 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
7,500	Beaver	.25½	25	.25½
500	C. G. Fields	.5¾	.5¾	.5¾
4,000	Cochrane	.22	.22	.22
400	C. Reserve	1.15	1.12	1.15
35	D. Mines	8.90	8.70	8.90
100	Hollinger	19.00	19.00	19.00
500	Jupiter	.6	.6	.6
2,160	La Rose	1.04	.92	.95
1,000	McIntyre	.26¾	.26¾	.26¾
700	McKinley D	.60	.60	.60
125	Nipissing	6.10	5⅞	5⅞
500	Pet. Lake	.34½	.34½	.34½
16	Por. Crown	.90	.90	.90
400	Temiskaming	.14	.14	.14

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Very Little Doing on the Montreal Market During a Week of Further Decline.

After four days of a tendency to higher levels, an easier feeling due to the weakness of the markets in London and New York set in, and local stocks finished the week lower than the high prices reached, but in the majority of cases, with fair sized gains as compared with the last sale of the week previous.

	Saturday Asked.	Bid.
Ames Holden	11¾	11¾
Do. pref.	61	58½
*Bell Telephone	148	146
B. C. Packers	120½	119
Brazilian	74	73⅝
Calgary Power	55	..
Can. Car	50	49
Cement	31	30
Do. pref	92	91¼
Cottons	27	25
Do. pref.	74	73
Converters	..	37
Can. Rubber	97	91
Do. pref.	..	97
C. G. Electric	97	..
Can. Pacific	191	190½
Can. SS. Lines	11½	11
Do. vot tst	..	9
Do. pref	69¼	69
*Crown Reserve	1.18	1.14
Detroit Railway	69	67
Dom. Bridge	110	108
Dom. Canners	39	37
Do. Coal pref	100	..
Dom. Iron pref	77	76
Dom. Steel Corp.	23¼	23
Dom. Textile	70¾	70
*Do. pref	..	101½
Goodwins pref	85	..
Hillcrest	30	24½
*Do. pref	75	71
*Hollinger	..	..
Illinois T.	62	59
Do. pref	95	94
Int. C. and Coke	40	30
Kaminis	..	121
Laurentide	182	81½
Lake of Woods	132	129½
Do. pref	..	120
Macdonald	11½	10¾
Mackay	84	80
Do. pref	72	69
Mex. L. and P.	..	46
M. and St. P.	124	122
Mont. Power	232	231½
M. Cottons	53	7
Do. pref	102	100
*Mont. Telegraph	138	..
Mont. Tram.	235	233
Do. Deb.	81	..
Nat. Brew.	55	50
Do. pref.	98¼	95
*N. S. Steel	51	50½
Ogilvie	115	112
Do. pref.	115	112
Ottawa Power	143	141
Penmans	50	48
Do. pref	83	..
Penn. Power	76	73
Porto Rico	55	..
Quebec Ry	..	11¼
R. and O. Nav.	89	86
Smart Woods	25	20
*Shawinigan	133½	133
Sher. Williams	57	51
Do. pref.	..	100
Span. R.	12	10½
Do. pref.	..	37
Do. pref	14	12
Do. pref	75	70
Toronto Railway	126¼	126
Tooke pref	..	50
Tucketts	..	30
**Twin City	103	102
West India	..	35
W. Kootenay	95	93
Winn. Railway	192	190
BANKS—		
Commerce	..	205
Hochelaga	..	..
Imperial	..	..
Merchants	184	..
Molsons	204	200½
Montreal	235	234
Nova Scotia	..	..
Ottawa	..	..
Quebec	..	..
Royal	223	..
Union	140½	140
BONDS—		
Ames-Holden	97	..
Bell Telephone	99½	99¼
Cement	95¼	95
Can. Car.	105	10
Can. Felt	98	..
Can. Cottons	83	79
Can. Con.	88	..
Can. Rubber	90	89
Dom. Coal	100	..
Dom. Cotton	101	100⅞
Dom. Canners	97½	92½
Dom. Iron	85¼	85
Dom. Textile A	101	99
Do. B.	100½	99
Do. C.	..	99
Do. D.	..	99
Keewatin Mills	100	..
Lake of Woods	..	103
Lyall Cons. Co.	88	87¾
Mont. Power	97½	96
Mont. Tram.	100	99¾
Mont. St. Railway	..	100
Nat. Brew.	103	102
Ogilvie	..	105
Penmans	92	90
Porto Rico	..	81½
Price Bros.	80	78
Quebec Railway	50¼	50
Riordon Paper	97	..
Sher. Will.	99¾	..
W. Can. Power	78	..
W. Kootenay	..	103
Winn. Elec.	102	100
Windsor Hotel	100	..

*Ex.dividend. **Ex-rights.

UNLISTED SECURITIES.

Good buying of Tram. Power on Saturday advanced the price ⅜ to 48⅜, and it closed that price bid. Cedars Rapids was ½ lower at 66, and the National Brick off 1 at 48. Bonds were inactive. Total shares sold 1,310, and $500 bonds.

		High.	Low.	Close.
200	Cedars Rapids	.66½	66	66
1,025	Tram. Power	48⅜	47⅛	48⅜
65	Nat. Brick	48	48	48
20	Wayag	32½	..	..
	Bonds—			
$500	Wayag	75⅞	..	..

Closing quotations were as follows:

	Saturday. Asked.	Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Bid.
Pocupine	..	..	85	83
Asbestos bds	..	50	..	50
C. Felt com.	15	..	15	..
Do. pfd	..	68	..	..
C. Pac. notes	..	..	104	..
Carr. Fact	27	..	27	..
Do. pfd	75	..	70	..
Cedars Rpds	67	66	67	66⅞
Do. bonds	86½	86¼	86½	86
Front. Brew	..	..	41	40
Do. pfd	..	..	93¼	94
Do. bonds	..	..	93	90
Mex. Mahog	23	..	23	..
Tram. Power	48½	48⅜	48⅛	48
Nat. Brick	49	48	50	49½
Sherbrooke Ry	..	..	19⅛	..
Wayag	33	32½	33	32⅝
Do. bonds	76	75	..	..

OTTAWA'S MAYOR A BAR-BANISHER

Prohibits Civic Employees Entering Drinking Places, On or Off Duty.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

Ottawa, July 7.—An order for temperance was issued this evening by Mayor McVeity to every employee at the City Hall. As a result, all heads of departments and their subordinates are forbidden to visit bar-rooms and public drinking places generally, not only on but off duty. The new regime was inaugurated to-night, and the order read as follows:—

"The Mayor desires it to be understood that all officials of the corporation, no matter in what capacity employed, whether heads of departments or subordinates, are to avoid bar-rooms and public drinking places as well when off duty as on duty. A copy of this order is to be furnished by the head of each department to each of his subordinates and any violation of the same brought to the notice of the Mayor will be visited with the appropriate penalty."

There are a number of Ottawa civic officials who are not total abstainers, and some of these who were seen commented indignantly on the regulation, stating that where drinking did not interfer with their official duties and was indulged in wtih moderation, they could see no reason why they should not enjoy the privileges of ordinary citizens in this regard. It is expected the Mayor's order will be the subject of considerable discussion at the next meeting of the City Council.

Last night the Council reinstated George Erskine, caretaker of the City Hall, who had been discharged by Mayor McVeity, but this morning when Erskine came back to work, His Worship dismissed him again. Altogether there has been considerable friction of late between the chief magistrate and the City Council, which his latest edict will probably help to foster.

Ottawa, July 8.—Although Mayor McVeity has issued a proclamation calling for nomination on July 20 and election a week later, to fill the four vacant seats on the Board of Control caused by Judge Lennox's decision upsetting the election of the old controllers an effort will be made to reinstate the former members.

A special meeting of the City Council has been called and it is understood City Solicitor Proctor, who is at odds with the Mayor, will give his opinion that Council can reappoint the controllers without a general election.

HARBOR BOARD PLANS MORE ROOM FOR GRAIN

Extension Will Add 1,250,000 Bushels to the Capacity of Elevator No. 1.

Elevator No. 1 of the Montreal Harbor Commissioners is to be extended to provide additional capacity for 1,250,000 bushels of grain, according to an official announcement made last week.

The extension will be built to the west of the elevator and will necessitate the removal or demolition of the brick building in which are the police headquarters and the offices of the elevator men. Architects are now working on the plans for the addition and the work will be started just as soon as they are sufficiently advanced and the necessary approval from the Dominion Government officials is obtained. It is hoped to have the addition ready to handle grain when the 1916 navigation season opens.

The addition will give the Harbor Commissioners' elevators a capacity to handle almost 7,500,000 bushels of grain, as elevator No. 1 takes care of 2,500,000 and elevator No. 2 of 2,600,000 bushels. The Grand Trunk elevator has a capacity of about 1,000,000 bushels.

The new addition has been rendered necessary by the tremendous volume of grain that is passing through Montreal this season. The amount is greater than ever before, by a large margin. Already, the Harbor Commissioners' elevators have handled almost 25,000,000 bushels, which amount is about fifty percent greater than for the corresponding period of last year. Over sixty tramp steamers have already been chartered to come to Montreal this season, as compared with a total of less than forty for the entire season last year. The increase in freight rates since the first of the season has been an inducement for the tramp owners. As high as three shillings per quarter is now being offered for carrying grain from Montreal to such ports as Avonmouth in October. This rate is several pence higher than for the same time last year.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN DANISH ELECTIONS

Copenhagen, July 10.—The election for the Upper House of the Danish Parliament held to-day, resulted in the return of twenty members of the Right—five less than before dissolution—five Free Conservatives, twenty members of the Left, five Radicals and four Socialists.

Of the twelve members nominated by the King nine were supporters of the Government bill for the amendment of the constitution on a democratic basis, the passage of which is now assured. In the Upper House as it is now constituted, this bill has 32 supporters and 28 opponents.

The Upper House of the Danish Parliament was dissolved early in June because of the deadlock over the constitutional amendment bill, which abolishes all property qualifications for electors of members of that body and takes away from the Crown its right to nominate twelve members of that chamber. Twelve members of the House appointed by the King were not included in the decree of dissolution.

HUTH LIBRARY IS UNDER THE HAMMER.

London, July 11.—The fourth day's sale by auction of the fourth section of the famous Huth Library, in which prominent sixteenth century editions are included, realized $93,065. Seventy original editions of Martin Luther's works with Pope Leo's Bull against the reformer, and numerous first editions of Ben Johnson's works went under the hammer.

MEMBERS ELECTED TO SCHOOL COMMISSIONS

Sherbrooke, Que., July 6.—The election of school commissioners took place throughout the Eastern Townships today. There was not much interest manifested in the election. In Sherbrooke, Dr. Geo. Hume was re-elected, and Dr. Hyndman took the place of the Rev. G. E. Read on the Protestant Board. At a meeting of the Roman Catholic ratepayers, Messrs. J. A. Leblan, K.C., and J. Simineau were elected by acclamation. The former was re-elected and the latter replaced Mr. J. P. Royer. The result of the elections so far reported are as follows:—

Lawrenceville—Messrs. Noel Gervais and T. Auclaire were elected to the Roman Catholic Board; I. G. Kendall was re-elected Protestant trustee, all by acclamation.

Lingwick — Messrs. Gordon McLean and Angus G. McKay were returned by acclamation to the Protestant Board.

Waterville—Mr. Carl Swanson was re-elected and Mr. Thomas Smith elected in place of Mr. Fred Bean.

Marbleton—George Bennett was re-elected.

Lake Megantic—W. J. Kelly was re-elected on the Protestant Board; Mr. J. E. Marseau was re-elected and Mr. Ferdinand Baron elected on the Catholic Board. The latter replaces Mr. Nap. Sevigny.

Bolton Centre—Messrs. E. F. Hurlburt and Frank Lafaveur were elected by acclamation.

Farnham—There was no contest, G. L. Elms being re-elected by acclamation.

Lennoxville—Alex. Ames was re-elected and C. L. Hall elected in place of J. H. Johnston.

Magog—Messrs. J. D. Sampson and A. B. Martin were re-elected by acclamation to the Protestant Board. The result of the Catholic vote has not been announced yet. Mr. Beaudry and G. Clement are opposed to A. L. Archeveque and Wm. Demers.

Windsor Mills—Moses McCourt, jr., was elected by acclamation on the Protestant Board and Leonard St. Laurent elected by acclamation on the Catholic Board.

Knowlton—L. H. Pibus and A. W. Pettes were elected to the Protestant Board by acclamation.

Sweetsburg—Dr. Pickel and James H. Carlin were both re-elected without opposition.

Bedford—H. A. Best was elected by acclamation to the Protestant Board and A. Pinsonneault and Joseph Belanger were returned by acclamation to the Catholic Board.

SPAIN AND SWITZERLAND ON MEXICAN INTERESTS

Washington, July 6.— Spain and Switzerland are to join in the international agreement for the protection of oil and mining interests, Secretary of State Bryan announced to-day after a conference with Ambassador Riano, of Spain. Great Britain and the Netherlands have already entered the agreement.

By its terms the nations refuse to lend their diplomatic support to such of their citizens who attempt to gain possession of mining claims in Mexico vacated temporarily by their rightful owners on account of the revolution. Many lessees and owners, it is claimed, have been forced to let their leases lapse or have failed to fill the requirements of ownership demanded by the law, and several cases have arisen in which foreigners have tried to take advantage of technicalities.

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S BIRTHDAY UNDER GUARD

New York, July 7.—For the first time in years John D. Rockefeller celebrated his birthday on his estate at Pocantico Hills. He is seventy-five years old. It has been his custom, heretofore, to leave for his Cleveland estate early in June and remain until fall. The campaign against him, conducted by the anarchists and I.W.W. leaders, is believed to be partly, if not wholly, the reason for Mr. Rockefeller's long stay at Pocantico Hills. He does not like to retire under fire.

The vast estate just outside of Tarrytown is in a state of siege, and Mr. Rockefeller is virtually a prisoner. Armed guards are at each of the seven gates. No one is permitted to enter unless he is known and expected by the guards. Sheriff Wm. J. Doyle, of White Plains, still has his deputies on the grounds. Yesterday Sheriff Doyle himself was there. At night the guards are doubled, and watch dogs are turned loose.

SAYS INSTRUCTORS ARE INEFFICIENT.

London, Ont., July 10—Col. the Hon. Sam. Hughes, Minister of Militia, to-day inspected the Cadet Camp on Carling's Heights, where 1,000 public and high school students from all parts of Western Ontario, are under canvas. Colonel Hughes expressed the highest satisfaction with the camp, but expressed the opinion that the instructors on the whole were inefficient. The Galt cadets were again awarded first prize for general efficiency, with St. Thomas second, and London third.

WOOLWICH ARSENAL STRIKE ENDS.

Woolwich, Eng., July 7.—The strike at the Government arsenal here which began yesterday and involved 12,000 men, ended to-night. The men will resume work Thursday, the Government having promised to investigate their grievances.

CHINA WANTS $1 0,000,000 LOAN.

London, July 11.—Pekin despatches to the "Daily Telegraph" says that China is about to apply to the bankers of the five Power group for another loan of $100,000,000.

MUSKOKA LAKES.

The words, "All aboard for Muskoka," is a call that sends a thrill of delightful anticipation through thousands who, having perfected their plans, are ready to depart for that greatest of all Canada's playgrounds. Do you wish to view Nature's most lavish handiwork? Muskoka is a constellation of her wildest prodigalities. All are here — fertile plains, peaceful villages, rugged rock-ribbed ridges, a wilderness of forests, laughing streams, rushing torrents over precipitous declivities or sparkling lakes nestling on their bosoms hundreds of island gems rivaling Mirza's entrancing vision of Paradise. Ask any agent of the Grand Trunk Railway System for descriptive folders, rates, etc.

HUGE ENGLISH LABOR COMBINE MOULDED

Four Hundred Thousand Unskilled Laborers of Great Britain Unite.

CENTRAL FIGHTING FUND.

London, July 8. — The second of Britain's giant labor combines came into existence to-day, when at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, a conference of representatives of unskilled workers, approved a scheme whereby the General Laborer's National Council and the National Transport Workers' Federation amalgamated in one national union. The Laborers' Council represents eight unions enrolling general laborers, while the Transport Workers' Federation has meanwhile joined with the Coalminers' and Railwaymen's National Unions.

The conference stated to-day that such an affiliation was a necessity in view of the capitalists aggression. Perfection on the part of the laborers was to be reached only by perfection in an organization patterned after that of the capitalists.

It is urged that the object of the fusion is not combinative, but such as to lessen the number of industrial conflicts. One chief consideration, however, is the formation of central funds. With the commencing membership of 400,000, the proposal is that a two-shilling levy shall be converted into a first fund of $200,000 to meet trade union liabilities.

A minium subscription of two shillings per week is to furnish an annual income of nearly a million dollars and the establisment of a central fighting fund of half a million dollars is contemplated.

It is expected that with little effort and within a short time the 400,000 there rejected with such contumely by the measure he was bringing forward; Rule is, it must be confessed, in rather membership will be doubled.

BANKRUPT TURNS REVOLVER ON SELF.

New York, July 10.—Too proud to ask financial aid William Krieger, proprietor of an employment agency, lies dead to-day in a little home from which a city marshal sought to evict him, his wife and two children.

Unwilling to face life longer, Krieger sent a bullet into his brain while his faithful wife pleaded, on her knees, that the city marshal gave her time to collect the overdue rent.

When the marshal asked for the money, Krieger clutched a photograph of his wife and children and then turned the revolver upon himself as his surprised wife went upstairs to learn how it was that he had concealed from her the fact that he was in financial trouble.

NEWFOUNDLAND STEAMER IN DIFFICULTIES

St. John's, Nfld., July 10—The steamer "Invermore," of the Reid-Newfoundland Railway Company, is ashore near Brig Harbor, on the Labrador coast. She carries passengers, mail and freight from this city.

No reports of her condition have been received.

ACADIA SAILS FOR HUDSON'S BAY.

Halifax, N. S., July 6. — With Captain Anderson and a large staff of assistants from the hydrographic department, Ottawa, the survey steamer "Acadia" sailed to-day for Hudson's Bay. The steamer will make her first stop at Cape Chidley making surveys of Hudson's Strait.

VETERINARY.

"FOUL IN THE FOOT."

Old Subscriber.—About ten days ago one of my cows was taken lame in the hind foot. It appears to be sore and swollen between the hoof. The swelling also extends above the ankle joint. I also notice a failing in milk. Since then two more are in the same way. Would you please tell if it is contagious and advise treatment?

Ans.—Your cows are, I think, suffering from "Foul in the Foot." Whilst this disease is not classed among the contagious diseases, very generally when one cow becomes affected several others in the same herd are similarly affected, probably from some common cause. It is most commonly seen in cows that are in muddy pastures or lanes, but I have seen it in cows that were on perfectly dry fields. Ordinarily there is a raw sore between the claws or two portions of the hoof. Such cases require to have the part well washed out with a five percent of creoline or carbolic acid, and in part dressed with some astringent such as a solution of sulphate of copper (blue stone) or butter of antimony. Where the part looks healthy dress with pine tar and oakum. Some cases are more serious, there is little breaking of the skin, but considerable swelling with great lameness due to deep abscesses. Such cases should be poulticed, and where the abscess points open them and inject them out with disinfectant lotions—creoline or carbolic solutions. These cases are very slow to heal and require long continued treatment. Disenfection is most important.

EXPLAINS STAND OF NATIONALIST VOLUNTEERS

Philadelphia, July 9. — Michael J. Ryan, president of the United Irish League of America, to-day gave out a statement concerning the Irish Nationalist volunteer movement and its efforts in favor of Home Rule. Mr. Ryan's statement follows:

"In view of the organization under Sir Edward Carson of the so-called Ulster Volunteers, a counter movement has been started. There has been organized a very considerable body of friends of Home Rule. They are known as the Irish Volunteers, and their purpose is to aid the Government in executing the law. This has had a most striking effect on the political situation and has strengthened the hands of Mr. Redmond, who desires that the movement shall go forward with the utmost rapidity.

ONE DANGER PASSED.

"For a time there was a danger that organization would pass into the hands of a small but clamorous body of Irishmen who have consistently opposed Mr. Redmond and who for years have attacked the Parliamentary party and proved an obstacle of Home Rule. That danger has now passed, and the control of the Irish Volunteer movement by practically unanimous consent is vested in the hands of the Irish leader who has brought the movement to success.

"The people of America who sympathize with the Irish in their struggle can now be assured that any aid they give the Irish Nationalist Volunteer movement will not go amiss, but they should not be misled by any appeals that do not come from the friends of Mr. Redmond."

VISITS PREMIER ABOUT GUARANTEE.

Ottawa, Ont., July 10.—Mr. W. H. Biggar, Grand Trunk Pacific counsel, saw the Premier to-day in connection with the $16,000,000 guarantee of bonds to complete the mountain section of the railway. It is not expected that the matter will be formally completed for some time. There are several outstanding questions which the Government desires settled.

One of these is the labor difficulty between the line and its machinists and boilermakers.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.

Calumet, Que., July 8.—Frederick McNeilly, of Carnduff, Sask., who was visiting his uncle, Robert McNeilly here, was drowned in the Calumet River while bathing, this afternoon. He leaves a wife and two children.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c; marriage notices for 50c; death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of 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.

MARRIED.

TAYLOR—CARNE.—On June 27, 1914, at Finchley Parish Church, by the Rev. S. B. Mayall, William Horatio Taylor, eldest son of Mr. William Taylor, of Long-lane, Finchley, and Janet Evelyn Thompson Carne, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Carne, Carnbrea, Finchley, England.

DIED.

McCUTCHEON.—At 2065 Robinson st., Regina, Sask., on Thursday, July 2nd, 1914, John Stevenson McCutcheon, aged 72 years and 5 months, formerly of Leeds, Megantic, Que.

NESBITT.—At his late residence, 199 Herkimer street, Hamilton, Ont., July 6, 1914, John Wallace Nesbitt, K.C.

PYNE.—On July 6, 1914, at his late residence, Toronto, Dr. Albert Roberts Pyne, eldest son of the late Dr. Thos. Pyne, and brother of Dr. Robert Allan Pyne, Minister of Education, Ontario.

BIDDULPH.—On June 26, 1914, at 10, Castle-crescent, Reading, England, Gertrude Lucy, beloved wife of Richard F. S. Biddulph, aged 56.

SCOTT.—At her late residence, 125 Jackson street west, Hamilton, Ont., on July 6, 1914, Elizabeth McLellan Scott, relict of the Rev. John Scott, D.D., in her 86th year.

SHEA.—On June 27th, 1914, at his home, Watt Township, Muskoka, William Shea, in his sixty-eighth year. His end was peace.

WALLER.—Ella Margaret Cameron, on July 6, 1914, elder daughter of the Rev. Principal and Mrs. Cameron Waller of Huron College, London, Ont., in an automobile accident in Toronto, aged 16 years.

20 ACRES, NEAR TOWN AND RAILway station, frame house, 8 rooms, hip roof barn, other buildings, young orchard. Address owner, MRS. BATEMAN, Port Burwell, Ont.

Could Your Widow Do It?

COULD SHE
Pay

THE BOYS' AND GIRLS' PAGE

THE STUFF CHAMPIONS ARE MADE OF

Connie Mack is one of the greatest of baseball players and trainers, and last year managed the Philadelphia baseball team, which was the champion team of America. An interesting article about him appears in "McClure's Magazine."

"I have come to the conclusion," he said, "that the continued 'class' shown by the Athletics can be put down—if you want it in a sentence, right over the plate—to 'clean living and quick thinking.'

"And without the one you can't have the other—the quick thinking. There's nothing to that.

"Temperance is a fine thing—and don't get the wrong angle on that 'temperance,'" he cautioned. "For one thing, it applies just as much to eating.

ALCOHOL SLOWS A MAN DOWN.

"Keep in mind that steady—'moderate'—drinking gets a ball-player in the end just as sure as boozing. 'Alcohol slows a man down inevitably,' and slowing down is the reason for the shelving of by far the majority of players. If you estimate a clever player's years in baseball at fifteen, why, 'moderate' drinking will cut off from three to five years—a third of his life on the diamond."

"NO DRINK FOR ME."

One day one of his team came to him and said:

"'Connie, I'm a sick man. If I don't take something to brace me up, I'll be in bed to-morrow.'

"'You mean you want to take a drink?' I asked him.

"He acknowledged it.

"'All right; go ahead,' I told him. 'Do as you think best. But, if it was me, I'd die before I took a drink.'

"He looked at me, saw I was in dead earnest, and said: 'No drink for me, Connie.'

"Say—he wasn't in bed the next day; he was in the game! I put him in to help start our scoring machine. He stole second at a critical moment of the game, which a slow-tumbling, slow-acting man couldn't have done against Archer. And he brought in the first run of the rally that cinched the world's title—all without his drink!"

With regard to the 1913 team, one of them said:—

"Not a man on the 'hundred-thousand-dollar infield,' as it is popularly called, had 'ever known the taste of liquor,' and that a team of nine first-string men could be put in the field not one of whom had ever taken a drink!

PLAYERS OVER THE TRACES.

"Necessarily there are exceptions—even under your system; isn't it so"

"Sure; I have had my own troubles," admitted Mack; "players who broke over the traces—got to drinking hard, and wouldn't pull up. Right here," cautioned Mack, "I want to be very general. Aren't there fake names in law, such as John Doe and Richard Roe?" asked.

Then he told what happened one season:—

"The manager didn't give up that pennant until he knew there wasn't the slightest chance. But about six weeks before the close of the season it was dead certain that the flag was lost. The two recalcitrant stars were still misbehaving. So the manager called John Doe and Richard Roe up to his room at the hotel—the team was on the road—and told them to pack up and go home; that they weren't helping the club, but were holding it back; that they weren't any good to anybody, least of all to themselves.

RETURN OF THE PRODIGALS.

"John and Richard went home. After the season was over—the pennant lost—they came to see the manager. By this time they had got some sense in their heads. John Doe, who had thought himself so high up, found that he was falling off that perch—that not only his prospects, but the reputation he had made as a great ball player, were on the wane. Richard saw that his means of livelihood was going glimmering. They were pretty badly scared—and they wouldn't have faced their manager if they hadn't been in need of money.

"Well, the manager went at them hard. He didn't only tell them they mustn't drink when the season was on—he told tthem they had to stop immediately! He impressed on John and Richard that they would get no contract with the club if they hadn't cut out booze altogether before the season opened. You wouldn't think—now, would you?—that men who couldn't or wouldn't stop drinking in mid-season would stop absolutely after the season was over? But they did. John and Richard pulled up short. When the next season opened they were in A. condition, having fine constitutions. And they played great ball for the club!"

FEET.

You can't walk far if your feet give out. Feet often get blistered because you let them get damp from perspiration, and leave the damp socks on them, so that the skin gets all soft, and therefore rubs very easily into blisters or raw places.

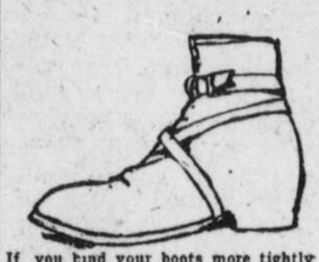
You can prevent this by often taking off your boots and giving your feet and socks a good drying, so that the skin does not remain soppy.

Soaping or greasing the feet before putting on your socks is not a bad thing for preventing rubs.

BLISTERS.

If you get a blister on your foot, you should take a little care about it, and you can get rid of it easily; but if you are not careful, the skin rubs off, and may make a nasty sore.

This is the way to treat it. Take a



If you bind your boots more tightly to your feet with a strap like this, you will not be so likely to get blisters.

needle, hold it for a few seconds in the flame of a fire or match, in order to kill any disease germs that might be on it. Then run it into the blister close down to the flesh. You will not feel any prick from it. Then press the water out of the blister through the tiny hole made by the needle.

Blisters often come from shoes being too large and sliding about on the foot. There are two ways of remedying this.

One is to wear thicker stockings or an extra pair of socks.

The other is to bind the shoe more tightly to the foot by passing a strap under the sole, crossing it over the instep, and taking it round the ankle and buckling it.

But don't get tight boots, as you will never be able to march far in them, since your feet generally spread or swell with much walking, and you will be wise to have room for this.

Knowing these small things, and carrying them out for yourself, just makes all the difference, in camp and on the march, as to whether you really enjoy it or not.

A DESERT PROBLEM.

Two Arabs stopped at an oasis to have luncheon; one had three dates, and the other had five, which they were to eat together. Presently a stranger came up, and asked permission to share their meal, which they cheerfully granted. After all had eaten, the stranger thanked them for the food they had given him, left eight ducats, and rode away.

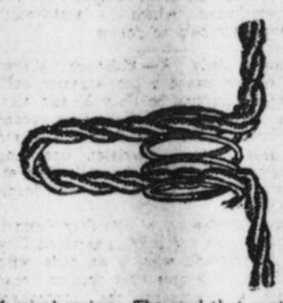
The Arab who had the three dates said, "Here are eight ducats for eight dates—one ducat for each date; therefore three ducats are mine." But the other Arab argued differently, and contended that he should have seven ducats, and the first man one. The case was referred to the cadi of the nearest town, who upheld the second man's contention! This is the way he reached his decision:

The three men divided eight dates; there were two and two-thirds for each, or eight-thirds. The first Arab had three dates, so he contributed nine-thirds to the whole, but he ate eight-thirds himself, so he gave only one-third of a date to the stranger. The second Arab contributed five dates, or fifteen-thirds; he ate eight-thirds himself, and gave seven-thirds to the stranger.

So reasoned the cadi, and he gave the first Arab one ducat and the second seven ducats.

TO FASTEN A LIGHT AT ANY HEIGHT.

One is not always able easily to regulate the height at which a portable electric lamp shall hang. Here, however, is a simple device that removes this difficulty. It consists of any bit



of spiral spring. The cord that contains the wires of the lamp can be inserted between the coils of the spring and adjusted at any desired height. The coils must be tight or the lamp will slip down of its own weight.

The BOY SCOUTS

THE BEST LIFE PRESERVER

Two lads were talking at the back door of a big warehouse on South street. Though they were quite unlike in character, friendly relations had sprung up between them.

The older boy, a boy Scout, stood leaning on his broom. He was a store sweeper. The other little fellow, two years younger, was crouching on the doorsill.

"You mean to say you don't know how to pick a pocket?" he said, darting a keen glance from his handsome but rather crafty black eyes. "I'll teach ye. I'm just learning."

With that the small, quick-witted rascal proceeded to demonstrate how he could abstract the other boy' jack-knife. Then, handing back the knife, he continued: "Ye were good to me that time ye let me hide in here. And I took nothin', but I want to give ye somethin' for bein' kind. I'll show ye how to get dogs that them rich folks take out in the parks." He went on to enlarge upon the great rewards offered. In short, his generous, impulsive heart had quite got away with his discretion, so anxious was he to teach his new friend his accomplishments. But the larger boy took no notice.

"I don't want to know how. I would hate you if you told me how to be bad." And he fell to work, sweeping vigorously. Very shortly his dirt pile was ready to be pushed out at the door, near which the other lad still kept his place on the lower step, his face saddened, his attitude that of fatigue.

"Say, you feller," suddenly spoke the Scout, "did ever anybody teach you how to be good? I know something in that line that my sister is trying to teach me. I ha'nt got no mother myself. I suppose you ha'nt got none, either."

The sequel of this narrative may perhaps be written ten years from now. The storekeeper, a benevolent old man, had been listening to the conversation, and he set himself to the rescue of at least one soul.

But the mighty truth here spoken is evident in every boy's life, every day, somewhere. Ignorant in that which is evil, wise in that which is good—that is the best life preserver that was ever clasped about a little fellow.

The Scout said he did not want to know how to become a successful thief. And any boy who steadfastly closes his ears to the lesson of how to go wrong safely is well nigh safe himself as long as he lives.

Then again, were ever more pathtic words spoken than those that fell from the lips of the Scout? How quickly came the thought to him that possibly nobody had ever told this child of the street the right way, but that he himself knew and could hand over a lot of this golden knowledge. He could not pick a pocket. His friend could not sweep and earn honest bread.

How often is this story repeated! Which is it that you do know? Which is it that you do not want to know? The answer will show in the sunshine or the clouded sky ten years from today.

HOW TO BE A GOOD CAMPER.

(By Dillon Wallace.)

Author of "The Lure of the Labrador Wild," "Saddle and Camp in the Rockies," "Beyond the Mexican Sierras," etc.

It is exceedingly important that a Scout, to be a really efficient Scout, should understand well the art of camping. This is indeed one of the most important features of Scoutcraft. Daniel Boone, Kit Carson and the other old fellows we admire so much could never have lived a week in the wilderness had they not known all the ins and outs of campcraft—that is, the art of taking care of themselves in the wilderness and of making themselves as comfortable as conditions would permit under canvas or in the open.

A few years ago two young men from the city, who were spending their holiday not far from where I live, wandered into the woods and promptly lost themselves. It was October, the weather was pretty cool, and rain set in. When the young men were found and rescued, after twenty-four hours in the open, they were so chilled and exhausted that they could not walk.

When they were lost they had a good supply of matches in their pockets, each had a jack-knife, and plenty of dead wood was scattered about among the trees. But they did not know how to build a fire in the open on a rainy day, and wasted all their matches; and they did not know how to build a shelter, which they might easily have done had they possessed some knowledge of campcraft.

Let me cite one other instance to illustrate the importance of this feature of campcraft. In 1905 I was traveling with one companion, a young student from New York, through the vast interior wilderness of Labrador, when one day our canoe capsized in a rapid and we lost our axes, guns, most of our food, and in fact the greater part of our outfit. Snow lay on the ground, and ice was forming on quiet waters, still with no other tools than our sheath and jack-knives we were able to make ourselves fairly comfortable—for we had matches—and we suffered little hardship during the three weeks that elasped before we finally reached a trading post, which was nearly 400 miles from the scene of our accident, and the nearest human habitation.

Anybody can sleep in a tent that somebody else has pitched, or under a shelter someone else has built. One may do this without understanding even the A B C of campcraft. But camping, as we Scouts understand it, means far more than that. It includes the ability to select a good camp site, to erect a tent or other shelter in quick time, to provide against bad weather, and also to guard against sickness by taking proper sanitary precautions.

If two trees cannot be found conveniently located against which to build the lean-to, drive two stakes at the proper distance apart, lash the cross-pole to them near their top, and proceed as described.

Sometimes stakes cannot be driven firmly into the ground. In such cases two tripods will answer admirably in their stead. To make a tripod, cut the top, or smaller end of the poles, the top, or smaled end of the poles, lash them together, then spread the butts, and the tripod will stand alone. Two of these tripods will make an excellent support for the cross-pole.

In case well-leaved branches cannot be found for thatching, grass will do nicely. In places where well-foliaged saplings are to be found conveniently located the lower branches of four or five of them may be cleared off, and the tops of the saplings drawn together and tied. The bunched tops will make an excellent shelter. This may be improved and made nearly watertight by leaning poles against the bent saplings, tepee fashion, and thatching well over all.

In making lean-tos or other improvised shelters considerable ingenuity and resourcefulness are sometimes required. Always erect them with the back toward the wind. I have spent many a comfortable night in the wilderness under shelters of this kind, sometimes when snowstorms were raging. Making good, serviceable shelters is simply a matter of practice.

Putting up a tent alone is just a matter of practice. The Scout must first, of course, become thoroughly familiar with his tent; then let him practice until he has learned the easiest and quickest method of putting it up.

Let us suppose it is an A or wedge tent—and this is probably the style most Scouts will use. Select two trees a convenient distance apart and stretch the ridge rope between them at the proper height, drawing it as taut as possible before securing it. Now peg down the two rear corners, drawing the bottom of the rear of the tent straight and tightly stretching it between the two pegs. Be careful to keep it aligned at right angles to the ridge rope.

Next peg down the two front corners, using the same precautions as in the rear, and also drawing each side taut and straight at the bottom from the rear peg on that side and at right angles to it. This done, the remaining pegs may be put in place. Any slack that may occur may be taken up by bracing up the ridge pole with two crotched poles, one in front and one in the rear.

Should there be no trees between which to set the tent, cut two stiff poles a little longer than the tent is high at the ridge. Peg down the four corners of the tent in the position in which they are to remain. Go to the

rear, and with the ridge rope throw a clove hitch around one of the poles an inch or two from the top of the pole and as close to the tent as possible. It will be well to cut a notch around the pole to prevent the rope from slipping down when stretched.

Now lift the pole to a perpendicular position. This will raise the rear of the tent into place. Grasp the rope to keep it taut, to hold the rope and rear of the tent in an upright position, while you go well back, at right angles to the rear of the tent, and secure the rope to a rock, stump or anything that will hold. It may be necessary to drive a stake for this purpose.

Using the other pole, guy the front of the tent in exactly the same manner as the rear. When the tent is finally pegged down it may be found necessary to tighten the guy ropes a little to stiffen the ridge.

It is presumed that before setting the tent the section of ground which the tent is to cover has been levelled and cleared off by cutting out brush, removing stones and knocking away lumps of earth with the back of the axe.

DITCHING IT.

Now the tent must be ditched, in order to carry off surface water in case of a heavy rain. For this purpose a ditch about 4 inches deep should be dug along the four sides of the tent (outside of course), with a drainage ditch leading off on the lowest side, to carry away the water. If the Scout is called upon to ditch a tent at a time when no shovel or tools are at hand he will find that a sharp stick will loosen the earth, and a tin plate will remove it.

MAKING A BED OF WILD MATERIAL

Spruce boughs, because they have a greater curve and more body and buoyancy, are better than fir balsam. Break, do not cut boughs or limbs with your axe, for this purpose. Boughs that are too big to break with the hand are too big to make a comfortable bed. I do not mean by this that small sprigs are to be used. They are not, for they possess no spring and pack flat and hard. But it will be found that with a little practice pretty large boughs can be broken easily with the hand. Grasp the bough around the stem and bend it upward and backward, and it will snap off at once even though the stem is nearly as thick as your thumb if it is a coniferous tree. If no boughs are obtainable, grass or dried leaves will serve very well for a bed.

FIRE WITHOUT MATCHES.

Let me suggest that mice nests make excellent tinder. A mouse nest can be found nearly anywhere in the fields, and here you have your tinder ready-made.

Scouts will find it interesting also to experiment with flint and steel. The back of your knife struck sharply upon flint or quartz will throw a spark. Either dried puff balls or fungus-decayed wood will make good material to catch the spark. This is the trick—to catch the spark—but a little experience will teach you how to do it.

Plenty of wood, good water and good drainage are the things to be looked for in selecting a camping place.

CAREFUL ABOUT FIRES.

In this connection it may not be amiss to enter a caution about fires. Choose a naked piece of earth, if possible, upon which to make the fire. Never make a fire upon dry leaves or dry grass. Clear away any surrounding inflammable material to avoid danger of the fire spreading. Put out the very last spark before leaving it, even for a short time.

In case of rain, or in any case in fact, all articles that may be injured by wetting should be stowed in the tent. Usually if placed around the sides they will occupy little room and will not clutter the tent inconveniently. In case there is no tent a lean-to shelter, well, thatched, will be found a good protection. In this case the things should be neatly piled upon poles or branches to raise them from the ground. The lean-to should have its ends protected and stand with its back to the storm.

Camp garbage should be burned or buried. If burning is resorted to, a permanent fireplace of stones, built for the purpose, will be found a convenience. No bones or other refuse should be thrown upon the camp ground or in the vicinity of the camp.—"Boys' Life."

Dont's for Oarsmen and Paddlers

Boating is a good deal more dangerous than swimming. In the first place, people who can't swim go out in boats, and are completely helpless should any accident occur. It is very trying, of course, for those who can't swim to see their friends go out and have jolly times on the lake or river and themselves remain behind on the bank, but that is the only safe way out of the situation. Of course, with an older person you can go out in a boat if you have your parents' permission—and you should never go out in any kind of boat without your parents' permission, no matter how well you can swim. But after all, the safest place for those who can't swim is on shore. If they do go out on the water the flat-bottomed rowboat is the best boat for them, and a canoe the very worst, because there are some canoes that, as the saying goes, "upset if your hair isn't parted i nthe middle." The round-bottomed rowboat isn't as hard to row as its slower brother, and you may be tempted to use it, but remember that it turns over a great deal more easily.

We said that the shore was the safest place for those who can't swim. But don't suppose that there is absolutely no danger if you can. As a matter of fact, the victims of a large number of water accidents have been pretty good swimmers. It is one thing to be able to swim, and another thing to be able to last the half or three-quarters of a mile to shore—and perhaps help a friend who isn't as much at home in the water as you. Always remember that if the boat should, for any reason, overturn, that it is much easier to swim to the boat than to shore. There isn't anything very heroic about sitting on an overturned boat and waiting for someone to row out and bring you home, but it is much safer than attempting a long swim with no one near in case you tire.

Most boat accidents come from one or two causes. Either someone gets the idea that he wants to "rock the boat" or else two people try to change seats. The first is absolutely inexcusable. Not only should none of the readers of the "Junior" ever attempt such foolish "stunts," but they should never go out in a boat with anyone who shows that he likes ta "cut up" while on the water.

Changing seats while in a boat is just as bad as rocking the boat, though it shows nothing but ignorance. Even a flat-bottomed rowboat is more than likely to upset if John, who has the oars, becomes tired and decides to give Billy a chance to row. And, of course, when two canoeists change their seats it is almost certain that the boat will upset unless the two are especially expert and sure-footed.

If you attempt neither of these two things, however, there is no reason why boating should be attended with unusual danger. Even the canoe is comparatively safe if it is handled properly, and as it can be sent through the water with much less exertion than a rowboat, and since it can go so many places that a rowboat cc not, it has become the favorite craft of the vacationist. Of course, it doesn't guide along quite as easily as it seems to, and to make much progress you must put your whole shoulder behind the stroke, but in the end it doesn't tire you nearly so much as rowing. Then, too, there is a twist to the paddle at the end of the stroke that you must learn, because, since you paddle from only one side, you would keep turning the boat around unless you gave this twist. Those who row will understand this. It is just as though you used only one oar, and you know that this turns the boat. But the twist at the end of the stroke keeps the canoe's nose straight ahead, and you can master the trick with a little practice.

The canoe can go so many places that a rowboat can't, because it draws much less water. With it you can follow the course of some winding brook that no other craft could enter. It gives one a delightful sense of exploring thus to make one's way through the water, occasionally having to part before you the branches of trees that arch across the water, and again shooting out into the sunlight between pleasant fields. Another moment and the brook leads you through the woods again, and you almost imagine that you are the first to find that stream and trace it to its source.

THE PLUMAGE QUESTION.

Two Birds Listed For Protection

THE LYRE BIRD, OF AUSTRALIA.

How very many feathers, particularly those of Paradise birds, are accounted for: A Papuan in plumed head-dress.

THE LONGTAIL TROGON, OR QUETZAL, OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

THE LAST SHIFT

(By Mary Carolyn Davies.)

God did not finish the world He made, but left to us the last;
Why should we cringe or be afraid, why should we stare aghast?
See! it is work for a master hand, steady and firm and sure,
Building a world that is built to stand, to stand and to endure.

A man's work, a man's work, here, lend a hand, you're needed.
What if a thousand men have failed where one man has succeeded?
We're not the stuff for failures—bend to the task again,
Thank God, He left us a piece of work that is big enough for men!

There's need of many a toiling man, and need of men who dream,
For dreamers are the ones who plan the building, beam on beam;
Shoulder to shoulder, breathing fast, eager and tense and glad,
Oh, thus, like the men in ages past, we work for the Master, lad.

A man's work, a man's work, here in the broiling sun,
Giving our muscle and brain to do the task God left undone,
Shoulder to shoulder working on, till our backs refuse to bend—
A man's work, a man's work, and a man's wage at the end!

QUEBEC.

DOINGS OF THE WEEK.

A detachment of the third troop under the charge of Scoutmaster A. C. Carter, spent six good, scouting days in camp at Lake St. Charles last week. Through the kindness of Mrs. A. D. Carrier, the boys had a the use of a splendid camping ground. There was no room for grouches on that trip, as each boy had to carry his rations and blankets on a six-mile hike from Lorette.

The Scoutmasters held a bivouac at Bergerville on Saturday evening last, and spent a very enjoyable time. A detachment attended the early service at St. Michael's Church on Sunday morning.

At noon on Sunday last our Canadian Chief Scout left on board H. M. S. "Essex" for Newfoundland. A good representative detachment of the Scouts were present at the wharf and were addressed by His Royal Highness. We all join in wishing His Royal Highness a safe and pleasant trip.

TESTS.

Tests are being held at intervals. Clerk, interpreter, swimming and rescuer have taken place the following having passed: Clerk, Scout L. C. Carrier.

Interpreter, Scouts L. C. Carrier, English and Frech; K. Morgenson, Danish and Eglish.

Swimming, Scoutmaster A. C. Carter; E. Amaron. 1st Class Swimming, H. Kell, F. Andrews, K. Morgensen, F. Glass.

Rescuer, E. Amaron.

Pathfinder and cyclist badges will be taken at 2.30 on Saturday, the 11th inst.

GOOD TURNS.

It is very pleasing to note that some thirty scouts attended the Terrace fire on Thursday, and did some very excellent work. Two or three of the boys were particularly noted, and all worked with a right good will. Remember scouts, if a fire occurs when you are not at work, go to it immediately, pick up with other scouts and put yourselves under the orders of the senior. If you are to give the best help, you must be in uniform, as in civilian clothes, no one can tell if you are a scout and they question your right to do anything. Always wear your uniform so you will always be prepared to do your duty, and helping the firemen and police of the city is part of our duty. At any rate, "Well Done! Quebec Scouts."

ELEPHANT TRAINING.

Not all elephants are qualified for tiger-hunting. Every animal used in the sport must be steady, obedient, and fearless, for if a single elephant misbehaves or bolts when he confronts one of the huge cats, the deadly contagion of fear may spread broadcast, and runaways, broken palanquins and loss of life may result. In "Lectures pour Tous" there is an account of the way that men select the animals to train for the hunt.

As a preliminary step, they walk the elephants back and forth in a court where are ranged cages containing tigers and leopards (for the sporting rajahs generally have private menageries.) When they have become accustomed to the smell of these animals, a tiger is chained to a post in an open space with a leash carefully regulated to limit the length of his leaps. The mahouts then force the pupil elephant to approach as near the post as safety allows, and to remain for some time within a few steps of the tiger.

Each day they lengthen the tiger's chain, and the prisoner, which is kept starved that he may be the more ferocious, charges fiercely at the elephant as it comes near. Those elephants which stand their ground without flinching are considered qualified for the hunt in the jungle, but those that have revealed the least timidity are degraded from the rank of hunter,—the aristocracy of their kind,—and are turnod over to ignominious labor.

According to a zoologist of the Calcutta Museum, among every thousand elephants that undergo this training, only about fifty will not bolt when brought face to face with the chained tiger; but nearly half of those that stand their ground bravely at first, retreat before a more ferocious assault.

AN EGG 1,800 YEARS OLD.

An egg was dug up recently in Egypt that had been buried 1,800 years ago in the tomb of a child.

LETTERS FROM READERS

IS CANADA A POOR COUNTRY FOR CATTLE AND HENS?

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—I see by the "Witness" of June 30, that you wish to know what the readers of the "Witness" think are the reasons why so much butter and meat and so many eggs have to be imported into this country from New Zealand and Australia. One reason for the scarcity of butter is that farmers have been selling too many of their young heifers, instead of raising them for cows. Another reason is, that nearly all the farmer folk are sending their cream to the factory to be converted into butter, so bad, that people do not want it; most of it has to be shipped away. A third reason is, this is a poor country for cattle. The winter is too long and too severe; and in summer it is too dry; there is not rain enough to cause grass to grow to make good pasture, so that cows may do their best. The meat is scarce and dear, because the farmers sell off so many young cattle. They are neglecting the rearing of cattle, and so their stock is getting very small. Then, as to eggs, no wonder they need to be imported; hens do not pay; because if they are allowed to run at large they will do more damage than their eggs are worth; and if they are confined their food is so dear they are unprofitable, especially as the winter is so long and cold.

SPECTATOR.

Elgin, Ont., July 6, 1914.

ONTARIO DISAPPOINTED BUT NO SURRENDER.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—The battle is over. We have been weighed in the balance and found wanting. With the promised land in view and great anticipations swelling the bosoms of many of our most unselfish citizens, disappointment has come. Only the two sent to view the promised land, "the enemy's stronghold," have dared to advise proceeding. It is ours therefore to go back to the wilderness until the weaklings will have passed away, and those strong in faith and more courageous have arisen, before the promised land can be reached. There is nothing surer than that that time will come, but until we prove ourselves worthy those dear to us will be ruined and our homes desecrated by the arch-enemy of civilization.

The traffic and those who by their votes become partners in the business can be mirthful at our expense, since they have got the drunkard making business safe for another four years, and given sure employment to our churches, temperance organizations and charitable institutions for that period. There could not have been a more direct issue, and we had expected Ontario to lead and become the banner province in abolishing this curse to mankind. We were disappointed. Our opponents were bold even to defying our Christianity in its efforts, using on the one hand the tactics of our first deceiver in respect to the forbidden fruit, on the other bringing to us the suffering and sorrow that will as surely flow from the traffic as did the penalties resulting from the first transgression.

The partisan nature of our electoral system with its party fed press, inherited prejudice and opposing political organizations makes it a tempting bait for the unscrupulous designer, and has served in the bygone contest to defeat Mr. Rowell and Bar Room Abolition. Take Toronto for instance: a week or so before the nomination about 22,000 persons were added to the voters list. Why were they so anxious all of a sudden to become enfranchised? Some would no doubt through error or sufficient cause have been omitted in the ordinary preparation of the lists; but the great bulk of those thus treated became anxious all at once, and their anxiety was inspired by the solicitation of the liquor venders, "their booze supplying bankers." Again, in four divisions of the city there were 33,673 persons voted; each of these voted for two different candidates. If Toronto's population warranted the election of four more representatives in those wards, why not have the wards divided and each division have its own representative and each elector one vote? Simply because any other divisions might endanger results to the anti-abolition cause. Sir James Whitney need not try to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds. His purposes are evident. Cosgrave Brewing Company will be somewhat relieved since four years respite has been assured. The ruin they claim prohibition would have brought them has been averted. The booze consumer with his innocent wife and family furnish the relief. The prayers of the partisan voter are needed.

J. R. GOVENLOCK.

Seaforth, July 7, 1914.

WORK FOR FREER TRADE.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—In a recent issue a correspondent questions the advisability of following and supporting Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the trade question. As he asks for views I would submit a few facts for his consideration. Although the Liberal platform adopted by the Ottawa convention was Tariff for Revenue it must be remembered that the election of 1896 was fought on other questions which brought Sir Wilfrid into power with a considerable following whose influence was against any great reduction of the duties. That Sir Wilfrid parted with his first Minister of Public Works over the latter's stand for an increased protection should be ample proof as to his personal sympathies. The defection of his protectionist supporters reveals the opposition in his ranks to further reduction, but rid him of that pressure, so that to send him back to power now will mean freedom to grant further reduction. Upon the views of those sent to his support must depend the amount and speed of tariff reduction.

If your correspondent is really in earnest he will leave no stone unturned but use all his influence to secure the nomination and election of a man of radical views. Further it may be interesting for him to look up the list of articles of common use on which the late government reduced the tariff or placed on the free list as well as those articles of common use affected by the imperial preference. I think he will be surprised. Then let him compare this record with the record of the present government who by rulings have added to the list of dutiable goods formerly entering at a less duty if not duty free. When we know the record of each and remember that the protectionist following who formerly retarded the cutting down of the tariff have gone over to assist the ultra-protectionist supporters of the present government in their demand for increased protection it should not be hard to decide whether or no to support actively the party of tariff reduction. He who does not lend his aid while the fight is on has no right later to condemn those who later accept less than they consider sufficient because it is the best they can do. Let the friends of freer trade stand firm. The day of special privilege will be over only when the people refuse longer the honeyed words of their task-masters and stand for equal opportunity to all.

GORDON L. BISSELL.

Cowan, Man.

AN EXTRAORDINARY ARGUMENT.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—I have no love for the licensed bar; it certainly is not a gateway to either health or happiness, while its moral atmosphere is not of such a character as to cause fathers and mothers any regrets when their sons prefer home to the allurements of the bar. Nevertheless, it seems to me that the licensed bar has been a lever in the hands of temperance electors to elevate society from the common slough of drunkenness in which nearly everybody revelled before bars and distillers were subjected to license. It was, as I said in my last letter, a sorry time when every man was his own brewer, when all men and all women drank more or less, and many drank to excess.

The licensed bar was a forward step from such a wretched condition. It was not, by any means, total prohibition, but nevertheless it was an initial step in that direction. It prohibited the indiscriminate sale by all and sundry, it prohibited the sale on certain days an certain hours, etc. While total prohibition is the goal to be aimed for, let us not be unthankful for the moments of partial prohibition which we have enjoyed.

I noticed your editorial criticism of my letter on this point. You said: "It is a most extraordinary argument to say that to license a bar to sell liquor for ten hours a day on week days, is a mode of restricting the liquor traffic."

Now, my argument may seem extraordinary, but when we remember that when one man was granted a license to sell liquor, some 500 men, more or less, were by the same act debarred from selling it, we see the force of my argument.

However, a brighter day has dawned for temperance. We have captured higher ground. To-day we have local option, and the several municipalities, according to their advance views on temperance, can have a choice of prohibition or license. Local option is non-political. Conservative and Liberal temperance workers meet on common ground. In the late election in Ontario, the Conservative temperance elector did not require to leave his party, as some short-sighted Liberals hoped he would, in order to vote for prohibition. He could stay with his party, which, by common consent, was conceded the more preferable one for the country, and vote locally for prohibition, which covers both licensed bar and shop. The Liberal leaders burnt their fingers when they handled banish the bar and left the shop unmolested. Pardon me for saying it, but it was not necessary for an Ontario elector to have all his brains in the front of his head, to enable him to see what an open shop meant once the bar was closed!

JOSEPH McCLURE.

Nelson, B.C., July 1, 1914.

THE BIBLE AND THE BAR.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—In reply to W. C. Morrison's letter in your issue of June 30th, I have to state:

(I.) Of course, the laws of Nature and the Bible, God being the Author of both, cannot really contradict each other, nor do they in the subject under discussion. I claim that the Word of God does give Christians liberty to use, but not abuse, intoxicating liquors, but that is different from saying that it commands or commends their use. Where there seems to be a divergence between the finding of science and the Bible I would be like Abraham when God told him that Sarah should have a son, when, according to science, she was past child-bearing age, we are told Abraham believed God, and it was counted to him for righteousness. But in this instance there is no divergence. We use salt (which, if taken in large quantities, is poison) in small quantities to season our food, and why should we not use fermented liquor in the same way as St. Paul recommended Timothy for his stomach's sake, when we know how they act upon the system.

(II.) It may be that the word Wine is made to do duty as a translator for nine Hebrew and four Greek words, nor is it likely that there is no distinction as to varieties, but how many words have we in English of course, with such a distinction). We have beer, ale, cider, porter, whiskey, and perhaps a score of them. I know two of the Greek words, oinos and methu, and both made people drunk. Oinos is used by St. Paul (Eph. v., 18) when he says: "Be not drunk with wine wherein is excess," and in the latter methe, drunkenness, is a derivative of met.u.

(III.) The texts he quotes: "Be not among wine bibbers," "Look not upon the wine when it is red," etc., are just such passages as I know parents in Christian homes, who kept liquor at the time in their house for occasional use when needed, were accustomed to warn their families as to the abuse of liquor, and they grew up to be useful members of society and of the Christian Church, and not addicted to drink, and there is nothing contradictory to the use of liquor in them any more than cautioning against any other bad habit.

(IV. (a.)—He says: "Alcohol is never produced in nature. It is the waste product of the yeast fungus." But is not the yeast fungus as well as all other fungi in nature? "All things were made by him, and without him was not anything made that was made." (John I., 3.) (b.) I fail to see that he has proved by comparing Scripture with Scripture, which, according to the Westminster Confession, is the only infallible rule of interpretation, that any of the wines of Scripture were unfermented for any length of time. In the passages quoted they might have been fermented, and Lesbian methods might not be known in Palestine. As to the preserving qualities of alcohol, we know that the body of Lord Nelson after the battle of Trafalgar was conveyed to England immersed in alcohol. I cannot understand his construction of oino oligo in St. Paul's exhortation to Timothy (I. Tim. v., 23). They are in the dative governed by the Greek verb, "chro," imperative of "chraomai," translated "use," and "oino" means fermented wine, and, according to Eph. v., 18, made people drunk. He accepts the Bible as the foundation of our liberties. Then why take away a liberty which the Bible grants us? It is just the Reformation issue. It is because I have benefited on several occasions myself by its use, and know that others also have been, that I have advocated the passing of such laws as will conserve the use while it checks the abuse of liquor. There is quite a handle made of the weak brother, and the necessity of removing temptation out of his way. But is truth of less importance than sobriety?

I consider that some of the laws now procured by temperance people, and in operation in local option constituencies, with regard to how and where they procured liquor, taken in connection with the heavy fines and punishments imposed, are just temptations to lying and perjury. It is said that when they used to hang for sheep stealing in Scotland, jurymen would not convict, and punishments out of proportion to an offence usually thwart their object. With regard to the lapsed from church membership in Glasgow I have seen a statement of visitation experiences that out of 250 visited, 22 had lapsed, and only two of these were from drunkenness; the others were from hardship, and lack of work, 6; change of residence, 5; secularistic tendencies, 2; Sunday labor, 1, and carelessness, 6, so that the Church has other evils to combat that does it more harm than liquor, although that is considerable. As one of your correspondents lately showed, the bar was instituted and used for the public advantage, and can still be made to do so if proper laws are made and enforced for their regulation, and this correspondence started by my pointing out what was being done in Britain in that respect. Now that the Whitney Government have been returned to power with a large majority let us hope that they will not lose sight of that phase of the question. If the people of Ontario are not in favor of "abolishing" the bar, I am persuaded they are not opposed to "polishing" the bar.

M. S.

Annan, R.R. No. 2, July 3, 1914.

NATIVE RACES.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—In Canada we are face to face with the problem of how to treat the native races. We are trying to keep out the Sikhs and the Chinese in simple self-defence. Our constitution and form of government is the wrong kind altogether if we wish to admit native races. With the democratic government which we and the United States possess we can never hope to admit Orientals into our country in large numbers; it would simply lead to civil war, and in the end a fierce struggle for national existence during which our form of Christianity would suffer a severe blow, if, indeed, it could continue at all. Some people think that because we are sending missionaries to the heathen that we are treating them all right, and doing all we can for them; but the native mind rankles with a deep sense of wrong. They say in scorn, "We do not ask for your gifts, we ask for justice."

Ever since Columbus discovered America so-called Christian people have robbed and murdered native races. It is not necessary to go into details, but look at the history of the West Indies, of Mexico, and Peru, of South America, and North America, the native races have simply been robbed, outraged and slain. Our justification for the whole wretched struggle is that we have introduced a superior civilization, we have established Christianity. If the natives to-day have a discriminating moral sense they must be puzzled at the kind of life that is regnant on this continent. The drink and drug traffic slaying their millions, the shameless prostitution which is carrying disease, and death to millions more, the fierce struggle for existence and the prenatal murder of millions more.

In some respects it may be an open question as to whether we have introduced a higher plane of living on this continent. This subject requires volumes for its proper treatment, but one phase of it may be mentioned, viz., that of mixed races. The inevitable result of the influx of a large number of Orientals would be a mixed race of doubtful antecedents. Look at India and the Eurasians, look at the United States and the colored race and the half-breeds; look at Mexico where we see a race descended from Spaniards, Indians and Negroes. The trouble has been done there, the crime has been committed. It is not a question now of government, nor of religion, nor of land laws with such a people. No government under heaven could bring peace nor righteousness nor justice as a reigning spirit among the people.

People speak glibly about the remedy and about the gospel who have never lived among native races. But the astounding thing to-day is that with the example of Mexico before our eyes people think that we can do the same trick in Canada and it will turn out all right. I am not condemning native races, but I am blaming what is called Christian civilization in its mad race for gold which will not stop a robbery and murder in order that the profits may accrue to the company and the power may come to the so-called Christian nation. The kindest thing we can do to the Sikhs as well as to ourselves, is to keep them out of the country. History speaks very plainly on this point; the mixture of Oriental and white races will lead to conflict, and to a low standard of living and a different code of morals.

R. G.

Saskatchewan.

IMMIGRATION BY PERCENTAGE.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—I enclose an article from the New York "Nation" upon the subject of Asiatic immigration, which I think you will find important and useful in discussing the problem in so far as it affects Canada. With us the subject has more critical aspects than it can have for the United States, because our action might unsettle the foundations of the British empire in the east.

In this article you will find, among other practical proposals, the suggestion that Asiatic immigration should be allowed on a percentage basis, the percentage defined being a percentage of those from the same land already naturalized. In the case of the Hindoos the principle of admission subject to a limit might be applied in Canada with this variance, that a certain number instead of a percentage should be allowed to enter annually.

We cannot maintain the irreconcilable attitude hitherto adopted without the gravest consequences. We have a right to protect our country from being overrun by orientals in such numbers as to submerge the white race, or even to confuse our religious, moral and social standards. If we can do this and at the same time spare the susceptibilities of our Indian fellow subjects, we may strengthen instead of weakening the ties that bind together different parts of the empire.

R. W. SHANNON.

Regina, June 30, 1914.

ASIATIC IMMIGRATION.

The American Japanese Problem: A Study of the Racial Relations of the East and the West. By Sidney L. Gulick. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

This is an eminently judicious handling of a perplexing question. The threat made ten years ago by disappointed newspaper men, that the snubs they received at the Japanese military headquarters would not be forgotten, has since been made good in persistent newspaper misrepresentation and antagonism. Particular circumstances have aided malcontents in making California the centre of an anti-Japanese crusade. In the first place, the Californian opposition to Japanese immigration, as Dr. Gulick points out, is not a sudden outbreak; "it is the heir of decades of antipathy to Chinese." And the different national temper of the Japanese, who rely on their home government to present their grievances at the capital in a way that forces respectful attention, has irritated the complacent local politician, accustomed to the more subservient Chinese attitude. However mildly the Japanese may put his grievance, he cannot give it the least ring of truth as a genuine protest, without being accused of "spoiling for a fight." Long ago the time limit set by the belligerent Capt. Hobson for his anticipated Japanese invasion expired; and the forecast remains—what it was from the beginning—a mere hallucination.

OPPOSITION IN AMERICA.

Then, again, San Francisco, whence has come the driving force in the recent anti-Japanese legislation, is, beyond almost any other city in the country, under the domination of foreign-born and anti-religious Socialists; men who regard a government merely from the side of its industrial legislation. Their altruism ends with members of their labor unions, and they are absolutely regardless of the comity of nations.

California, moreover, contains a great number of Southerners, who have been burdened in the past with a race question which still awaits solution; and they and their friends are determined that no similar question shall be forced on the country. In southern California, where the Japanese are better treated than in the northern section, the race distinction is more emphasized; and cafeterias and other restaurants close their doors more rigidly to the brown men.

Moreover, the Progressives, who are in possession of the State Legislature, have taken advantage of the awkward situation in which a Democratic President, the first for nearly twenty years, finds himself, of calling upon a State Legislature to limit the exercise of its legislative activities and consider the embarrassments of the Federal Government. This trifling with the larger interests of the nation to meet party exigencies may do the party no good in the end, but meanwhile it seems to serve immediate ends in hampering a Democratic Administration.

A DISHONEST PRESS.

Our author is wisely silent on some of these aspects of the situation, and sets himself to answer the arguments of those who favored the recent anti-Japanese land legislation and are clamoring for still more legislation of the same nature. These arguments may be classed under four or five heads: intense disgust at race mixture and the possible growth of a new color problem; a contempt for the shabby un-American way in which Japanese laborers live; the absence of reciprocal privileges of citizenship in Japan; dread of their lowering the rate of wages, and dread of their lowering the dignity of labor by making farm and orchard work considered "only good enough for Japs." He is careful to point out how the press, in handling the matter, has persistently suppressed the truth and suggested the false. When Mr. Hattori, of the Japanese House of Representatives, who recently died in San Francisco when on a mission of reconciliation, was advising his countrymen in Hawaii how best to meet the situation, he "made four most impressive and striking points: first, every Japanese in Hawaii should be true to his fatherland and unswerving in his devotion to his Emperor; second, every Japanese settled here in permanency should become an American citizen, if possible; third, such a change of allegiance is not evidence of loss of patriotism and will entail no injury to one's national individuality, . . . for the deeper the patriotic devotion the better fitted the man will be for citizenship in another country; fourth, if after change of allegiance from Japan to America war between the two nations should come, the truer the Japanese, the more valorously will he fight for America." But the American press, in their report of the address, gave only the first of the four points, "thus conveying exactly the opposite impression of the import of his remarks." Dr. Gulick quotes from an editorial which appeared in the San Francisco "Examiner" of last October, showing how insolently our press thinks fit to treat a courteous discussion of an international problem by a writer who is unfortunate enough to be an Oriental.

A SUPPRESSED REPORT.

Five years ago the State of California made an appropriation of $10,000 for a thorough investigation into the whole problem of Japanese immigration, and the report of the Labor Commissioner, J. D. Mackenzie, appeared in May, 1910; but no appropriation, unfortunately, was made for its publication. Was it purposely suppressed, asks Dr. Gulick, because it proved so unexpectedly favorable to the Japanese? Quoting from the "Summary for the Press," he finds that, while it deplores "the readiness of the Japanese to work long hours and in unhygienic conditions," yet "Japanese farm-hands were earning, in 1909, better wages than white men engaged in the same work, and, strange to say, Japanese employed by Japanese received higher wages than those employed by white men." In the future change that is before the country, from extensive to intensive farming, the Japanese may be of the greatest service. "They have made possible developments in berry, lettuce, celery, and kindred crops, which white labor alone would never have allowed. In point of fact, as a whole they are developing uncultivated lands and carrying on forms of agriculture which would remain largely undeveloped if left to whites."

PSYCHIC ASSIMILATION.

The author devotes several chapters to what he terms the "storm-centre" of his problem, Japanese assimilability. This is a question to which he has paid particular attention, having published many years ago the book by which he is best known, his "Japanese Evolution, Psychic and Social." He recognizes three factors in race assimilation: "biological assimilation through intermarriage; biological assimilation without intermarriage; and social assimilation" Far too great importance, he declares, has hitherto been ascribed to the first of these factors. Modern scientific inquiry has completely established the fact that the "obstacles to the social assimilation of races are not inherent in their biological differences." The assimilation that interests sociological inquirers to-da is psychological rather than physiological. Already the Japanese residents in California are taking on American characteristics in bodily appearance as well as in mental habit. The very task of acquiring the English language tends towards assimilation, for the utterance and articulation of sounds in Japanese require a different use of tongue and throat. Dr. Gulick contends that "such psychic differences as distinguish the East from the West are products of social life, belong to the social order, and are therefore subject to rapid change." He is with President Eliot in holding that the immigration question need not be complicated with any race problem in this case, as the Japanese race keeps itself pure.

CLEANLY MONGOLIAN, DIRTY CAUCASIAN.

The very fact of their gregariousness, their clannishness, is made a matter of reproach. Hitherto very little has been done to train the immigrant laborers in American ways of living, and the cottages and huts in which they are huddled are too often kept in a slovenly manner. But, as a matter of fact, declares Dr. Gulick, so far from "living like pigs," as Californians sometimes assert, "Japanese as a whole are the most cleanly foreigners that come to America. If they are able to acquire a little property, especially if they have their own homes and wives and children, this characteristic, along with their innate artistic sense, becomes conspicuous." He quotes from Bishop Brent, who crossed the Atlantic in the steerage of a boat sailing from Naples. "I never quite gauged the menace from Southern Europeans," declares the Bishop, "until I came over with the indigestible mass on the "Caronia." One has pity for them, but that ought not to blind us to the danger they bring to this country. In virility and decency the Japanese are infinitely beyond them." If we qualify Dr. Gulick's statements with the Bishop's remarks, they may be more readily received. The call at present is surely for a national handling of the whole immigration question.

MUST ASSIMILATE.

The condition of semi-peonage that has marked the Japanese in Hawaii, and lowered the social status of the Japanese laborer on the Pacific, is a temporary phase that is rapidly passing away. Unmarried Japanese laborers have hitherto regarded themselves as mere birds of passage who are here only on sufferance and must not make permanent homes. Many, however, begin to prefer American life and ways and send for "picture-brides"; and the rising generation will find a barrier to their return in the impossibility of acquiring the very difficult language of their own people. They will be severed from the social and historical influence of their country more completely than other American educated aliens. The assimilation into our social life of a certain number of Japanese, so admirably fitted for particular industries and arts, would be a positive gain. Such are Dr. Gulick's contentions.

THE PERCENTAGE RULE.

The practical proposals, nine in number, that he brings forward for the solution of the whole question are of a very moderate nature. Among them the most important are: that American citizenship should be granted to every qualified individual regardless of race; that immigration should be allowed on a percentage rate of those from the same land who are already naturalized, including their American-born children; that the granting of naturalization should be vested in a bureau of naturalization; and that there should be direct Federal responsibility for all legal and legislative matters in which aliens as such are involved.

A like proposal, dealing, however, only with European immigrants, and leaving Asiatic exclusion laws exactly where they stand, was introduced in the summer of 1913 by Senator Dillingham. On a basis of 10 percent of the people of any nationality already in the United States, it would place a check upon Russian and Italian immigration, but leave a wide margin for German, British, and Scandinavian immigrants. Moreover, it provides for a minimum of five thousand from any land, however few may be their representatives here. Dr. Gulick's basis of 5 percent would allow only 220 Japanese and 738 Chinese to enter in any one year, exclusive of such as by social position and education are not to be classed as ordinary immigrants. Surely, a limitation of this nature is drastic enough for any one, however obsessed by the fear of an Asiatic invasion.

The anti-Japanese forces on the Pacific Coast are so well organized that there is danger lest, through indifference, those who, both for national and international reasons, regret the intolerant Asiatic exclusion laws, may see themselves out-voted and thwarted. So thorough and sane a treatise as Dr. Gulick's is of special value at the present time in helping to formulate a policy of a worthier kind, which may furnish a basis for organized activity in checkmating intolerance.

AMERICANIZATION OF CANADA.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—It is somewhat difficult to make a fair comparison between Canadian and those who might be called American citizens in the West, as the country is in such a transitional stage, and the aim of so many is to make money rather than to become permanent residents. The American, coming as he does generally from the Western States, seems to adapt himself a little more quickly to farming conditions than the Eastern Canadian. He is more inclined to enter into mixed farming, and this is what the country needs. By raising cattle and hogs a poor quality of wheat can be utilized for feed. Then when the crop is a partial failure in quantity, he has his hogs and cattle on which to fall back. Besides this, there is another result in the toning up of the land. However, the lack of pasture, and the scarcity of water and also of hay, are a drawback to him in carrying out these schemes. In his anxiety to make a living or eagerness to make a rapid fortune, the American, on the other hand, is more apt to be careless about the education of his children intellectually and religiously. Here again his previous life may be a factor in this characteristic, for he has not been so accustomed to good schools or abundant churches in the Western States as the incomer from Eastern Canada. There are some respects in which neither the Canadian standard nor the American, or to coin an adjective that may include both, the American-an standard is as high as the British. Take the relation of children to parents. The English adopt a firmer attitude towards the younger children, at least, and probably toward the older ones also. Reason, of course, should usurp the place of authority, and love, that of fear, with growing years, but liberty should not degenerate into license, as it is allowed to do too much with us. Respect for older people generally, and a regard for the forms of politeness in speech and action, might also be more often cultivated on this continent.

Let me here remark that any plan that will increase the importation into Canada of British reviews and magazines should be encouraged. In my boyhood days, it seems to me, English periodicals, both juvenile and adult, were more generally brought in than at present.

One further remark in this connection. A British Columbia correspondent quoted lately some remarks somewhat derogatory to the character of the late Duke of Argyll. For one thing our country owes this statesman a debt of gratitude, namely, for founding the Royal Society of Canada, and for giving us the Dominion Hymn:

"God bless our wide Dominion,
Our fathers' chosen land."

But there is a much higher standard of temperance on this continent than in the old world. In the larger Protestant denominations at least, and perhaps in all, it is a rare thing to find a native-born minister who will not acknowledge himself a total abstainer, or who will, at any rate, openly avow the fact that he is a moderate drinker or even a user of the pipe. But these are common failings among the clergy of the old world and are stoutly defended from Scripture.

NATIONAL IDEALS COMPARED.

It is difficult to see that there is much difference in the national ideals of Canada and United States. Neither country has an hereditary aristocracy, to boast of its rank and wealth. In either country, too, the lowliest citizen has a chance to rise to the highest office of the State. The American citizen may feel, it is true, that his country is an independent nation, considered an equal in the brotherhood of nations. The Canadian, on the other hand, may realize that, although his country at present is a somewhat dependent portion of a much greater empire, that the time is coming when it will have an equal share in the councils of that empire.

When we come to speak of culture, European countries, such as our mother-country and Germany, have the advantage. The mentality of the average citizen is higher in the new world, but nevertheless we do not begin to rise to the heights of scholarship of many of the men of the old world. This is true of the United States, and it is even more true of Canada. The boys of the same age in the schools and colleges of Europe are pursuing much more advanced work than on our continent. The reason of this lies in the fact that we are newer countries, but it will do us no harm to recognize these truths, however wounding to our self-esteem as nations they may be. However, the Rhodes Scholarships are doing much to raise the standard of our education, and as many of our Canadian scholars have taken high professorial chairs in the old country colleges, I do not look for this inequality to continue indefinitely.

Many of our Canadian students have been attracted by the superior advantages of the American universities and have afterwards taken high positions in the teaching and ministerial professions in that country. Others have returned and have devoted their talents to the upbuilding of their native land. This academic exodus will probably continue until our universities reach a higher relative rank as compared with those of our southern neighbor. Is it too much to hope that some day Canada will attain to the status of a national university?

M. RICHEY TUTTLE.

Alsask, Sask., July 2, 1914.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—When the editor of the "Witness" in his note to my communication appearing in the issue for June 16 accuses me of using twice the freedom of speech which he permits himself, I am bound on a re-reading of the article to acknowledge that the editor of the "Witness" gets back good and true. I hope to profit by the correction, and trust that in this letter my language will not betray me.

PERIODICALS, AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

"World Wide" for June 20th contains two articles re "Americanization" of Canada by American magazines, one by an Englishman resident in Canada, the other by the editor of "The Nation," New York. (Permit me a digression to express my appreciation of the fairness characterizing "World Wide" in thus printing two articles of opposite points of view, a fairness exhibited not alone in this particular case, but characteristic of "World Wide" in all other questions, and which makes it what it is, invaluable.) Mr. Wise, the writer of the first article mentioned above, while more concerned about the advertising, that is, the financial aspect, puts the inferiority of the reading matter in the cheaper English magazines mildly when he says, "with the reading matter more attuned to North American tastes there is no reason why the English periodical should not have a better chance in Canada." The editor of the "Witness" has already frankly acknowledged the superiority both of matter and material of the American magazine over the cheap English magazines. In view of these facts then on what ground does the "Witness" advocate the reduction of the postal rates on English magazines to a rate which on the evidence of the Postmaster-General of England is no more than sufficient to land them at the port of departure from England. I do not assert, for I do not believe that the editor of the "Witness" wishes to see the worse than crude trash of the cheap English magazines oust the almost in every way better cheap American magazine. In economics Gresham's law is that "poor money drives out good." I venture to say that a similar result is not only likely, but is now actually taking place with regard to the quality of literature circulating in Canada in magazine form. The assertion is made that as a result of the reduction in postal rates there has been a marked increase in the number of English magazines coming to Canada. I do not doubt that it is true. But that such should be true is not a matter for congratulation, but, and I have reasons for my belief, is rather a matter for regret.

The high class English periodical appeals to a limited circle even in the Old Country, with its immensely greater population. The appeal is necessarily to a much more limited circle in Canada. But that circle is one possessing not only a more than average education, but possessing means and well able to pay the higher price asked for such magazines. Let it be borne in mind that the reduction in postage does not make a difference of five cents a month. The one who appreciates and buys a thirty-five cent magazine is not going to be unable to pay for it when forty cents is asked for it. To seek to have that additional postage drawn by taxation from the masses is downright dishonest. I enjoy reading and I subscribe to different English periodicals, but I would be ashamed of myself to ask the people of another country to tax themselves for my personal benefit. Nor do I believe I have any right to ask the people of my own country, or rather the masses, to pay for what is without doubt the gratification of a few.

THE POSTAL RATES.

I am therefore opposed to the agitation for reduction in the English postal rates for two reasons. First, the reduction is increasing the circulation of a poor class of literature; and secondly, the unjustness of the necessary tax that would have to follow. Note, I do not object to the magazines being carried near or at bare cost of transportation. A third reason might be added, and that is there is an assumption on the part of a few to dictate what the Canadian public should read, which is insulting. Canadians are not a people in tutelage for their reading even if they are as to the choice of their Governor-General.

Rather than advocate a reduction in postal rates on magazines and papers I am of the opinion that it is about time that an effort was being made to educate the public to pay more for their journals and enable an independent journalism to be maintained. I find myself paying some eighteen cents a week for two English weeklies and less than fourteen cents a week for two Canadian weeklies and two Canadian dailies. I do not think such a condition a question of patriotism, but it might be a subject for thought.

When the Americans were drawing up their constitution they thought they were copying the British form of government. To-day historians say that they were twenty-five years behind the actual condition of the British constitution. Is it not just possible that when the "Witness" regrets the modelling of Canadian newspapers after American types, the "Witness" is thinking of English papers a quarter of a century ago. The "Witness" mentioned the London "Times" as a type of paper that should circulate in Canada. Would it be entirely wrong to say that there are one or two Canadian papers which resemble the "Times" of ten years ago more than the present "Times" itself does. Query? Is the "Times" copying from American papers or American papers from the "Times?" Some weeks residence in London on more than one occasion has led me to the opinion that I would take more pains to censor the "Times" before handing it to my family than I would some American papers I could name off-hand.

Mr. Wise in his article regrets the large circulation of the "Saturday Evening Post" and the "Ladies' Home Journal" in Canada. I have previously asked the "Witness" if it were able to name two English publications of equal merit to appeal to the same classes. I make bold to say that if the editor of the "Witness" were a newsdealer he would be bound to push the sale of the publications mentioned if he cared at all about the circulation of periodicals in which not only the material and the make-up, but also the literary contents are of a high grade. In my neighborhood are two English women who each month send home their copies of the "Ladies' Home Journal." "We have no journal like this at home. My sister cannot afford to subscribe to it, so I gladly pay the postage on my copy after I read it." It made me think that there was possibly more need of papers like the "Post" and "Ladies' Home Journal" circulating in England than of English papers or periodicals, such as they would be, circulating among the masses here. The high class literary and political periodicals of England cannot circulate too widely either here or in England.

CANADA AND THE EMPIRE.

The "Witness" states that the question at bottom is whether Canada wants to remain British. Had the "Witness" propounded such a question a few years ago I would have held up both hands and shouted "yea." But now I would go more canny and would ask what does the "Witness" include in the word "British?" Does it mean that Canadians are not to have the say as to who shall be Governor-General, or that a Canadian can never aspire to fill that position at the request of his fellow citizens? Does the word British mean that royalty can be foisted on Canada irrespective of what the masses of Canadians might wish. (I have no doubt some of the classes are making their wishes known.) A daughter of royalty might marry into the meanest hole in the corner court in Europe and it would be all proper, but if she married the greatest Canadian that ever lived it would be regarded as a mesalliance. Is that the kind of class distinction the "Witness" wishes to see introduced into Canada. Does British as used by the "Witness" connote the above? The "Witness" may consider that the word "British" involves all the above. Personally I do not.

I agree absolutely with the "Witness" when it says that "our institutions are more truly democratic, that is, more responsive to the people's will, than those of the United States." That is why I would not wish the American constitution for Canada on any consideration. But there are some Canadian institutions which are not responsive to the people's will. Rather they are outside the sphere of the Canadian people or are more than likely to be responsive to a class. The method of appointment of our Governors-General is one of these unresponsive institutions, and the introduction of royalty is linked with it. I would be a weak-kneed Canadian indeed if I hesitated to criticise because the epithet "American" might be thrust at me.

Canada is a little lower than the angels. I know no reason why she should not be among the angels. Let her claim her full nationhood. Britain will not deny her. Is Canada too timid to venture?

Ladner, B.C., June 29, 1914.

S. W. FISHER.

Note—Our correspondent has now had his say.

AGRICULTURE

CORNS IN HORSES.

A Trouble Which Frequently Causes Lameness.

Corns are a frequent cause of lameness in horses. A corn is recognized by a reddish-looking spot appearing on the inner heel of the foot in the angle formed by the bar and the outside wall. Corns are almost invariably found in the fore feet, and on the inner side of the foot, rarely on the outer, and seldom or never in the hind feet. They are usually caused by pressure upon the shoe, but may be produced by a bruise, such as stepping on a stone on a hard road. Some horses are more predisposed to corns than others, owing to the conformation of the feet. Horses with broad, flat feet, and also those known as high steppers, with heel action, are very liable to have them. Such horses require very great care in shaping and fitting the shoe, and in many cases is impossible to avoid the occurrence of corns. Faulty shoeing is very frequently the cause. Corns are also caused by allowing a horse to carry his shoes too long without a remove, and to the shoe shifting owing to the wall having grown above it. With good shoeing corns ought never to appear on good feet, and when they do they are always far from severe. They constitute an unsoundness, even though they do not at the time cause lameness.

A corn is an injury to the sensitive sole, which causes inflammation to be set up in the sole and in the laminated structure of the bars, with consequent extravasation of the blood. We usually find heat in the quarter, and pain is evinced by gently tapping the part with a light hammer, or pressing it with the pincers. In some cases we find heat in the fetlock joint, which is puffed, and there may also be knuckling over of the fetlock joint, this sometimes causing the corn to be overlooked—an occurrence which occasionally causes considerable loss to the owner and excruciating agony to the animal itself.

Horses suffering from corns usually show a great tendency to stumble. There are three kinds of corns—hard, soft, and suppurating. A hard corn consists of an infiltration of blood into the horny tissues. With a soft corn there is some amount of inflammation, extravasation of blood, and a serious exudation. A suppurating corn is one in which pus has been formed, consequent on the previous inflammation. This latter is the most serious, as, if neglected, and vent is not given to the pus below, it will burrow a passage between the sensitive and insensitive laminae to the top of the hoof, causing an opening to be formed by separating the wall from what is known as the coronary band at the heel, and constituting a quittor. The treatment consists of at once removing the shoe and having the horn carefully pared down till the corn is reached. If there is any pus this should be allowed to escape freely. Cut the heel well down so as to give as much frog pressure as possible, and pare the sole until it springs under pressure from the finger, taking care not to cut too deeply so as to draw blood. Poultice the foot with hot poultices, and after a few days put on a bar shoe.

Horses which are subject to corns should have their shoes removed every fortnight, and the corn, if necessary, pared out. If this is done and the horse properly shod, the corns will eventually disappear.

HOME-GROWN CLOVER SEED SAVES MONEY.

Farmers pay out much money for red clover seed which they might well grow themselves. The second crop is often pastured when it would pay much better to allow it to ripen for seed. The first crop should be cut very early, which will ensure better quality of hay, and give the second crop, from which the seed is to be taken, a better chance to get started. The field where the clover is thickest should be kept for seed. It does not matter if some timothy or other grasses be present, as the clover aftermath is but little affected by the other grasses in the second crop, which usually make a very light second growth. It often happens, too, that a second crop of clover that looks thin and scarcely worth cutting will produce a very profitable crop of seed. Nine acres of a 44-acre field of second crop, which was being kept for seed in Quebec, appeared too thin to be worth harvesting, but, though it gave only half a ton of clover hay to the acre, nevertheless, yielded 141 lbs. of seed per acre. At, say, 20c per lb. this would beworth about $28.00 ,whereas the half-ton of second-crop hay would be of little value. Had the field been pastured, much of the clover would have been tramped down and the amount of food really obtained by the stock would have been small indeed.

It has been clearly demonstrated that home-grown seed gives best results. Last year on a number of the Conservation Commission's Illustration Farms, home-grown seed and seed purchased from seed merchants were sown side by side in the same field and under the same conditions. In every instance, the stand from the home-grown seed withstood the winter much better. In some cases the crop from the purchased seed was a complete failure, while that from the home-grown seed came through the winter in good condition.

Now is the time to prepare for the seed crop by cutting the crop very early.—F. C. N., in "Conservation."

THE WELSHMAN'S CHEESE.

A type of cheese which enjoys great popularity wherever it is known, takes its name from the little town of Caerphilly, near Cardiff, in South Wales, where it was originally manufactured. For some considerable time its manufacture was confined exclusively to this area and the adjoining county of Monmouth, and the sale and consumption did not spread much further. Some five-and-twenty years ago, however, cheese makers on the other side of the Bristol Channel began to take an interest in the Welsh cheese, and now by far the greater amount and best quality cheese is made on the deep rich alluvial tracts in Somerset, round about Highbridge, a little town which is the chief and central market for Caerphilly. Weekly, or twice weekly, auction sales are held, at which the pitch of cheese may be anything from ten to fifty tons, depending on the time of year. Dealers attend these auctions in considerable numbers, and purchase cheese to take into Wales to supply the great demand from the miners and other workers, who are very fond of it.

For toasting, and for the preparation of that delectable dainty known as Welsh rarebit Caerphilly cheese has no rival that can come anywhere near it, or so its faithful adherents assert. The cheeses are not very large, generally about 7lb. or 8lb. in weight, measuring some 10in. across by 2 1-2in. deep. They are round and flat, with a smooth coat, which should, to be quite in the fashion, be coated with a white mould. A blue mould on the outside was at one time favored, but now the taste is for a white one. So if a blue one grows during the ripening period it is rubbed off, and some white flour or meal is rubbed over in its stead, to impart the desired white appearance.

On boring, the cheese is found white in color, free from holes, fairly soft, but not pasty, while the back of the iron shows plenty of fat. When pressed with the fingers the cheese feels fairly firm, yet rather "rubbery"—and the coat is smooth—not wrinkled. When sold, which is usually when they are ten to fourteen days old, the flavor is pleasantly acid, but rather curdy, and to some people somewhat weak and insipid. But when quite ripe—in five or six weeks—the flavor will, if the cheese has been well made, have improved vastly. It will then be rich and full, and should find favor with the most fastidious of cheese epicures.

CONSTITUTION OF THE DAIRY COW

A strong constitution is indicated by large nostrils, a broad, strong muzzle, a deep chest and a roomy middle. The wide muzzle and roomy middle are in direct relation to the feeding capacity of the individual, and the ability to consume a large amount of feed is a condition which is sought for in both the dairy cow and beef animal. This is true because an increased consumption of feed in the case of a beef steer means an increase in daily gain. A dairy cow that is capable of consuming a large grain, hay, and root ration has a higher milk yield than a cow with a similar milk test, a similar disposition and udder development, but of inferior feeding capacity. Large nostrils indicate a large lung surface, and a deep chest indicates a large chest cavity with plenty of room for breathing. A cow with small nostrils and a shallow pinched chest materially lacks in constitutional vigor. Breeding cows having this conformation, will transmit the condition to their offspring, and a lack of constitutional vigor is one of the predisposing causes of tuberculosis.

In this connection, calves are often reared on skim milk, buttermilk, or whey after the first week. If one or two cows in the herd are giving off tubercle bacilli in their milk, or the milk is being contaminated by manure and dirt falling into the milk pail during the milking process, the skim milk which is used as a calf food will contain the germs of tuberculosis. This milk is very likely then to be the means of spreading tuberculosis from the older cows to the young stock in the calf pen. The skim milk from creameries returned to the farm for feeding purposes is also likely to contain tubercle bacilli, as the milk is collected over a large territory and from a number of different farms. The transmission of tuberculosis through the feeding of skim milk to calves can be avoided by pasteurisation, and the heating of milk to 175 deg. F. for five minutes is sufficient to kill all of the bacilli present.—"Farmers' Gazette."

ANTHRAX.

This fatal disease is due to the presence of a microbe in the blood—the bacillus anthracis—which gains entrance through a wound, with food or drink, into the lungs in the action of breathing, or by biting insects. It is marked by stiffness, costiveness, rise of temperature, and trembling in the limb. Death usually takes place within 48 hours, and the rapidity with which putrefaction occurs is very marked.

Though a good measure of success has been obtained by a vaccine in the prevention of the disease, the main efforts must be directed towards the destruction of infected animals. These should be immediately isolated in a small paddock, in which they can be buried or burned. If buried, the carcase should be covered with a strong solution of chloride of lime, and the surface soil from the spot where it died sprinkled with the same solution, and shovelled into the grave with it.

Where the animal is found dead, if necessary to remove it, a sledge should be used, and the carcase never dragged over the ground. The place where it died, the sledge, and tools should be disinfected in the same way. Where wood is plentiful, and it can be done without danger of grass fires, all carcases, earth, etc., should be burned thoroughly.

On no account should carcases be buried in ground likely to be cultivated. Instances have been reported where plough horses, after an interval of some years, have contracted anthrax from infected soil.

If this disease is suspected, the chief veterinary officer of the Department of Agriculture should be notified, and steps taken to diagnose.

It is safest to obtain a veterinary surgeon in suspicious cases, and work under his directions.

It is very contagious to human beings, and the soil, especially when rich and moist, is a great factor in preserving and propagating the microbe.

Mr. W. S. MacWilliam, land steward on the Royal farms at Windsor, Eng., has accepted an invitation to judge the championships at the Chicago show this year.

BONE MANURES

The value of bones as a manure has been known for a long time. It is said that they have been used for centuries in the South of France in vine cultivation, although English farmers were the first to employ them in general agriculture. There is the following interesting note in a French book, published about a year ago, on the "Manufacture of Chemical Manure":—"In England Hunter drew the attention of farmers to bones in 1774. In that country (England) the use of bones doubled and trebled the production of poor land. At a time when certain Continental agricultural professors were protesting against the export of the value material from their country, England was importing thousands of tons of bones at a low price. It is said that all the production of bones took the road to England, which made good use of them, as well as of all the bones collected in England itself. It is said that in 1822 the battlefields of Central Europe in themselves alone furnished England with 33,000 tons."

However this may be—and we prefer to think it is an exaggerated statement,—there is no doubt the great value of bones was at that period well understood by the farmers of England. The grass lands especially benefited by liberal dressings, and the rich herbage thus produced was an important factor in the improvement of the horses and cattle in the country.

At first bones were roughly broken, but gradually, as the better effects of more finely-ground material were observed, it became customary to break them up more completely, accelerating their decomposition, and providing less convenient morsels for the cows and rooks to carry off.

More recently, after the advantage of dissolving the raw bones with sulphuric acid was recognized, the application of raw bones or bone meal to the fields was partly given up, and dissolved bones substituted for the raw material.

It was certainly a move in the right direction, and now for more than half a century dissolved bones and bone manures have figured largely in the lists of chemical manure manufacturers. At the present time there is throughout England an enormous demand for them, and this is eloquent testimony of their useful nature, because the demand has regularly continued in spite of the suggestions of some agricultural chemists that dissolved bones were sold above their real fertilising value as compared with mixtures of superphosphate and sulphate of ammonia. Sufficient importance was not given by such chemists to the different characters of the materials. In theory they might possibly be right, but in practice the farmers were better judges, and refused to be seduced from their allegiance to the favorite old bone manures, from which good crops had been always grown.

So it is to-day. Dissolved bones well made and delivered in a good condition is a manure that a farmer can apply with confidence to grass lands and to turnips. The vegetation seems to relish the organic nature of the manure, and to thrive on it in a manner that gives satisfaction to the farmer's eye. He can see that the crops are being well nourished, and he knows that the produce grown with the help of the bone manure will be wholesome and appetising to his animals.

"During 1913 nearly 2,000 people were served under the auspices of Women's Institutes, by courses in 'Food Values in Cooking,' 'Home Nursing,' and 'Sewing.'

CONCENTRATED FOODS.

The results of experience on this subject are summarized in a German agricultural paper, and the summary contains some useful hints.

Crushed barley and barley meals influence the quality of butter favorably, as also do malt sprouts and brewers' grains if fed in a sound condition, and in not too large quantities. Crushed oats give the butter a pleasing aromatic and nut-like taste, but if fed in excess they produce soft butter. Wheat bran produces a good butter, but more than 3 1-2lbs. per head per day makes the butter soft; it is best fed as a supplementary ration to foods such as cotton seed meal sugar beet slice, and leguminous plants, which give a hard cutter. Crushed rye and rye offals must only be fed to dairy cows in small quantities, as large amounts produce a course, dry butter. Crushed maize and maize offals form good foods for dairy cows, but large quantities result in a soft and often oily butter. Crushed buckwheat and buckwheat offals are used in general, for fattening purposes, the milk fat from this food is very difficult to make into butter, and the latter, when made, has a bad appearance.

Pease and beans give a white, firm butter with very little odor. Not more than 2 1-4 lbs. per head per day should be fed to dairy cows, and even then along with foods producing a soft butter. It is asserted that vetches give a hard and bitter-tasting butter. Cottonseed meal and cake should not be fed in quantities above 2 1-4 lbs. per head per day, the butter from large quanties of this food having a strong tallow-like taste and being very hard and white. Earth nut cake fed to the extent of 1 lb. to 2 1-4 lbs. per head per day gives the butter a fine aroma and a nut-like taste; too large quantities make the butter soft and cheesy.

Coco-nut cake is an excellent food for dairy cows, and may be fed in quantity up to 4 1-2 lbs. per head per day; it gives the butter a pleasant, nutty flavor; larger quantities give a hard, firm butter with a tallowy taste. Small quantities of linseed cake give a good butter, which becomes hard and takes on a taste of linseed oil if more than 4 1-2 lbs. per head per day are fed to cows.

Palm-nut cake and meal produce a butter of excellent consistency and good taste; from large quantities a hard butter is obtained. From rape-seed oil residues, if more than 2 lb. per head per day fed, a butter is produced with an unpleasantly strong taste, a sharp smell, and a soft consistency; the butter often tastes fishy and oily, and readily goes rancid. Sesame cake fed alone and in large quantities gives a soft and oily butter, though with other foods and in quantities up to 2 lbs. per head per day the quality of the butter is not impaired. The same may be said of sunflower-seed cake.

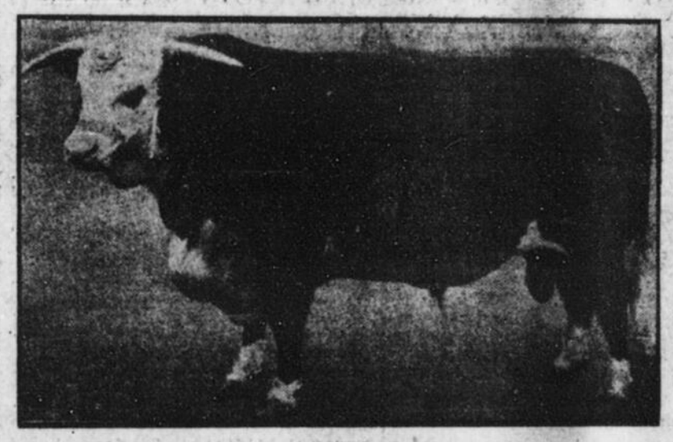
Meat meal fed in quantities up to 2 lb. per head per day, has no unfavorable effect on the taste of the butter, while butter from fish meal has a fishy-oil taste.

Fresh and dried sugar beet slices in moderate quantities produce pale-colored butter of good quality.

GOOD LUMBER SUPPLY IN N. B.

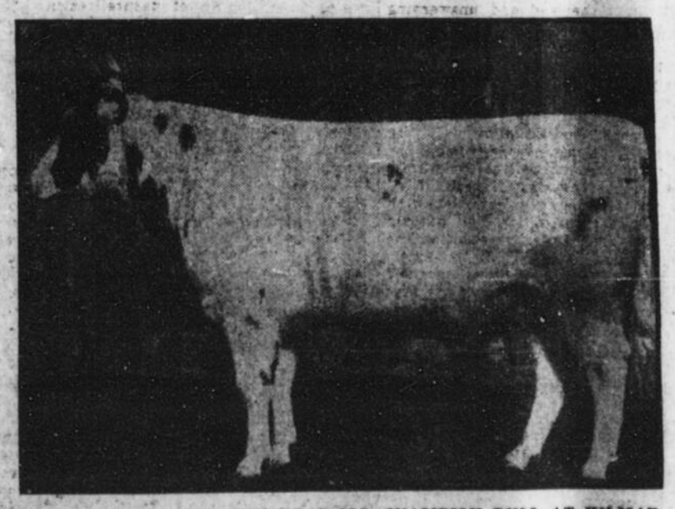
With the reopening of the saw mills near the city of St. John, N.B., some thousand men are given employment, and with the warmer weather large crews have been engaged in the construction of the new west side wharfs, the Courtenay Bay works, the new post-office and other construction work. The manufacture of lumber is still a very important industry in St. John, there being ten large saw mills, besides other wood working establishments. The product of the mills is shipped to the United States, United Kingdom, South America, West Indies, Africa and Australia. An estimate places the nummber of logs that will be rafted this spring on the St. John River at Fredericton at 61,000,000 feet, and in addition the mills at St. John carried over a considerable quantity of logs from last year. This will give the mills plenty of raw material for the season, and give work to many men in the mills and to the men also who unload the ships of the lumber.

A GRAND HEREFORD.



"SHUCKNALL VICTOR" WAS FIRST AND RESERVE CHAMPION AT THE ROYAL SHOW, 1914, AND A PRIZE WINNER AT OTHER SHOWS.

AYRSHIRE BULL FOR U. S.



"PERFECT PEACE," THE TWO-YEAR-OLD CHAMPION BULL AT KILMARNOCK SHOW, 1914, HAS BEEN SOLD TO U. S. BREEDERS.

BEEKEEPING IN LONDON

Residents of Metropolis Have Apiaries on Roofs.

Perhaps London is about the last place in the world in which successful beekeeping might be looked for; yet it is an undoubted fact that, within a few miles of the very centre of the city, it has been made to pay. I have seen small apiaries on the flat roofs of buildings, one in a beehouse, and several in observatory hives fixed in windows, and I have been informed of scores of apiaries all over the metropolis.

In some respects London is the Mecca of beekeeping in the British Isles. A very large proportion of the honey grown finds its way to its markets. Our leading appliance manufacturers and dealers are located there. Our monthly and weekly bee journals are published there. Three of the leading shows are held within its boundaries — the dairy, the grocers', and the confectioners'. To these all the best samples of honey which have stood first at local and county shows gravitate as a natural centre for final adjudication. Our new Government Apiary and lecture rooms, carried on under the development grant, are located at the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park. The British Beekeepers' Association has its library, reading room, and offices in the Strand, where all the business is transacted, and there country visitors interested in apiculture call when in the capital to talk bees.

No large apiaries exist within the metropolitan area, but countless small ones are carried on for either pleasure or profit. A single hive may, under exceptionally favorable circumstances, yield from 100 lb. upward, and I am able to cite one case where 180 finished sections were obtained and sold for 24 cents each, thus yielding a return of 343.75. It is more interesting still to learn that right in London, only three and a-half miles from Oxford street, a fair-sized apiary can be carried on over a series of years, and that it can be made to pay. One beekeeper with two hives had a total return of all but 1,000 lbs. in 11 years, and he would have exceeded it but that in the last two years he had foulbrood. He had an average of 51 lbs. leaving out this period. On three occasions he had 100 lbs. surplus.

Mr. Baden-Powell keeps bees at Hyde Park Corner, in the very heart of London, and they not only keep themselves, but secure some surplus. Some of the hives over the metropolitan area are of the observatory type, and are kept in the drawing room window, where they are a centre of interest to the lady owner as well as to numerous visitors, who very much enjoy seeing the bees and their wonderful works.

Bee-lectures are frequently given in various parks in the metropolis, and of late the kinematograph has been considerably utilized to spread a knowledge of bees (and, incidentally, of honey) in places where the bee and its product were perhaps never before heard of. Recently 2,000 children from 20 metropolitan elementary schools came with their teachers in batches of about 50, and had half-hour lessons on the bee. The observatory hives shown proved intensely interesting. Seeing the queen, was a delight; observing the bees' tongues sipping up syrup was much enjoyed, and hearing of that marvellous weapon the sting proved very fascinating to the youngsters. The "Telegraph" and the "Daily Mail," two of London's leading dailies, devoted a large amount of space to bees and beekeeping a year or two ago. They even kept hives on the roofs of their offices, in the very centre of the city, and issued daily bulletins in the season of the bees and of their doings. In this way they did much to popularize honey, and drew the thoughts of many to the marvels of the hive-interior. Very many suburbanites started apiculture, and a bee-keeper who went out and in among these reports records of 60 lb. of sections; 108 well-finished sections, and a host of 40 lb. to 50 lb. surplus. Swarming was not troublesome, as special precautions were taken to avoid it.

These crops were obtained near Tooting Common, some miles from Epping Forest, Wimbledon, East Ham, Hyde Park, South Kensington, Battersea, etc., and most of it was gathered from lime, plane, and fruit trees and bushes; but a good share was from mixed sources. Racks of sections were taken off perfectly completed in some cases in May. Queens have been mated in the city, and turned out quite prolific mothers in the early days of June. Proposals have been made from time to time to start apiaries in the public parks; but the initial cost and the difficulty in finding qualified caretakers prevented the idea from bearing fruit.—D. M. McDonald, in "Bee Culture."

VICE IN HORSES.

Lecturing in Glasgow Veterinary College, Professor J. R. M'Call dealt with "Animal Vices," and expressed the opinion that inherent vice was extremely rare in horses, while in nearly every instance vicious animals were the product of mismanagement and ignorance on the part of those who were in charge of them. The horse was a most intelligent creature, and possessed great powers of discrimination. He trusted those who treated him with consideration, but he also remembered the harsh word and the hasty lash. If repeatedly overloaded or subjected to the torture of a cruel whip and a heavy hand, was it to be wondered at that he developed into a "jibber" and absolutely refused to start? This, in his opinion, indicated the horse's intelligence, although jibbing was generally considered a vice. Some horses would jib at starting if held tightly and not allowed to start quickly. That he attributed to nervousness and want of self-confidence. If such an animal were allowed to "get quickly off the mark," in many instances he speedily forgot the habit. True, he might rush the hills at too fast a pace, but when he found he was not checked, and was able to negotiate them safely, he soon settled down, and ere long learned life's lesson and took things more quietly. Crib-biting and wind-sucking were nabits largely begotten of idleness and weariness, and were prevalent in army stables and in studs kept for show purposes. Idleness was as bad for a horse as for its master. To while away the time the animal caught the edge of the manger with his incisor teeth, and powerfully contracting the muscles of the throat and neck was able to swallow air. This sooner or later led to gastric and intestinal derangement, attacks of colic, and malnutrition. He had known a six months old foal develop the vice when standing in a loose-box preparatory to show. He was emphatically of opinion that the habit was "infectious" or communicable to other horses; hence it was unwise to keep such an animal in close company. Many devices had been adopted to cure the habit, such as perforated bits, neck straps, and other ingenious contrivances, but they were of little avail. Regular work and plenty of it or turning the horse out to grass would probably mitigate the tendency to indulge in the habit, but on resumption of enforced idleness it invariably returned. Shying, another so-called vice, was frequently due to defective eyesight, and had been productive of many serious accidents. Some horses shied from freshness and high spirits, but in such cases the remedy was simple. Bolting was another dangerous pastime indulged in by some horses, and while it might be called a vice it was usually acquired in the first instance as the result of an accident or fright. It was remarkable that bolting was not more common, for practically any horse was able to overpower the ordinary driver if he so desired.

MAKING RAILWAY TIES DURABLE.

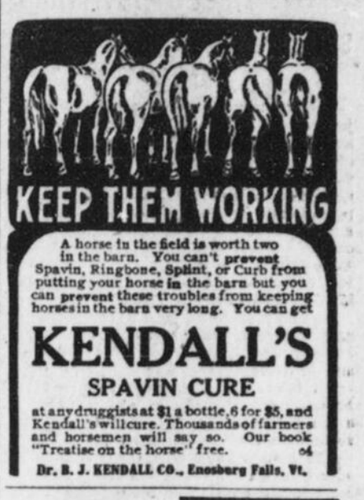
The average life of untreated ties as reported by the steam roads is as follows: cedar, nine years; tamarack, eight years; hemlock, seven years; Douglas fir, seven years; jack pine, six years; spruce, six years. As recent statistics bear evidence, cedar is the species principally used, because of its durability, but the supply of cedar is rapidly becoming exhausted. Unless preservative treatment of ties is introduced, the short-lived species will have to be used untreated, which, on account of the necessary frequent renewal, will increased the cost of mileage maintenance. If treated ties were used, which would cost thirty cents extra per tie for creosoting and equipping with tie plates, the inferior species, which are very plentiful and cheap in Canada, could be used with economy. With such a treatment these woods would last at least fifteen years, and if protected from wear would probably last much longer. — "Canadian Forestry Journal."

A MOVING TALE.

Garbage removal is as yet conducted along up-to-date lines in only a very few Canadian municipalities. In Saranac, N.Y., where a great deal of attention is paid to sanitary matters, it is customary to wrap all garbage of a vegetable or animal nature in newspapers before placing it in the garbage tin. This deprives the flies of their principal source of food and has other obvious advantages in connection with the handling of the refuse.

This method was adopted by a resident of an Eastern Ontario city who had seen it in use at Saranac. To his great disgust the garbage men, when they did come, carefully removed the paper wrappings and threw them carelessly round the yard. It was a sad outcome of an intelligent effort to better conditions.

The Belfast Ropeworks Company has apparently decided that the monopoly of the binder twine business of this West, has been quite long enough in the hands of United States manufacturers, and for the first time this, the largest concern of the kind on the other side, has decided to compete. As a preliminary, six hundred tons of binder twine will reach the West during the month, says a Saskatoon message. Special arrangements have already been made for its distribution.



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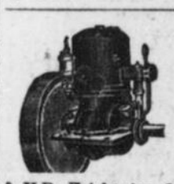

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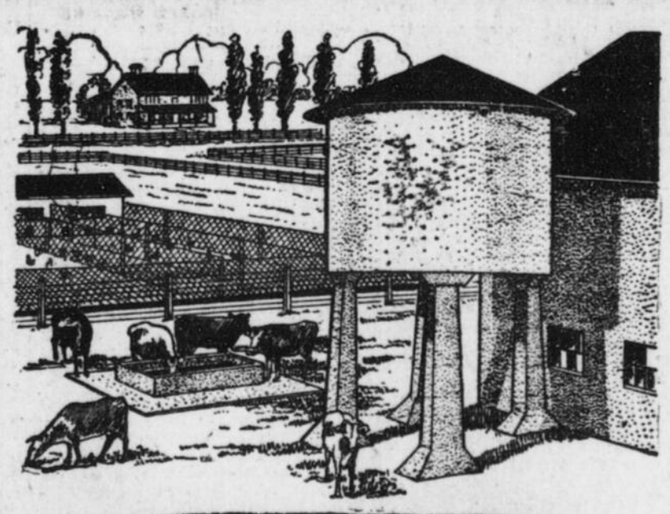

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POULTRY

SUMMER CARE IN THE POULTRY YARD

Some Advice Intended For the Novices.

The summer care of poultry is a subject of so little importance to many new poultry keepers, that they are very apt to neglect it. It seems as though the hot, scorching days fairly wilts the ambition of the otherwise wide-awake person, and much is "put off until tomorrow that should have been done today."

Now it is just as important that the fowls feel comfortable in summer as it is aimed to have them in winter.

Not only should they be regularly fed and watered, but partial shade should be provided in the runs, for the hot sun is depressing to the stock.

All foods of a heating nature — carbonaceous material — should be cut down in quantity, using merely enough to balance the ration.

The houses should be freely ventilated at night—in fact, the stock should have open fronts to the houses that they may get full benefit of the pure, fresh air.

Not only is it necessary that fresh water be given, but care should be taken that the drinking vessels are kept in the coolest spot possible.

All this advice, to a veteran, is "an old story," but to the new aspirant — and there are many of them each year — it is valuable information. The importance of these small matters may not be apparent at first, but the longer one is engaged in poultry culture, the more does he see the necessity of strictly living up to these rules.

Especially are the months of July and August trying to the ardor of the poultry-keeper. The hot sun makes work a burden; the louse question calls for heroic action; the rusty look of the fowls about going into molt is an eyesore; the egg crop is noted for its limitations; and the market price is almost discouraging. Are you subject to the "blues"? That is the time when you are apt to get them.

But the enthusiastic, plucky, willing worker will plod along, knowing that the season will presently be here when the stock will look better, will do better, and when the prices for eggs and poultry will be at a more tempting figure.

Green food is another important item. Short, tender grass, lettuce and radish leaves are not only relished, but are the very best kind of greens to give. Of course, the best method is a range over a good pasture, but poultrymen do not always have that advantage to give their fowls.

There is more or less dry weather during the summer, and the runs not infrequently become baked, and in heavy soils more or less filthy. The man who has the best interest of his stock at heart, will once a week use a hand plough in such yards and stir up the soil so as to make it loose and fresh. If he does this at night, the next morning the fowls will get at work, scratching, hunting worms, and stirring up things generally. It is wonderful how much they find in this turned up soil that furnishes them both amusement and food.

It should be the rule that nothing is thrown in the poultry runs that will not be eaten up quickly by the fowls. To make the runs a dumping place for slop, soon furnishes the stock with a lot of sour, tained stuff that is sure to create sickness. We never believed in feeding sour slop to our pigs, and certainly would not to our poultry.

After breeding season, the wise poultrymen remove the male birds from the flocks. The eggs will keep much longer if not fertilized, and the hens will be able to shed their feathers better if not harassed by the males. I believe in separating the sexes in July, and not remating before the first of the following year. It means stronger, better and more vigorous stock.

Poultry that is well kept during the summer, will be in good condition for winter work. Broody hens will be more or less frequent during the heated term, and here I wish to caution beginners about using harsh methods in breaking them of this broodiness. This instinct, I believe, is nature's provision for giving rest to the hen, and the most humane methods should be employed to curtail that period. A good plan is to put all the broodies in a separate run and house in which there are no nests. Another plan is to place each bird in a separate cage. A week generally changes the hen's ideas, and she is ready to get down to work again.

One evening at feeding time we noticed a pullet having a violent spell of coughing, after which she breathed very heavily. Upon examination it was discovered that the throat was irritated, and the crop full of undigested food. Placing her in a separate coop we gave the fowl a teaspoonful of glycerine, to which we added three drops of a family liniment. The next morning, she was all right again, and never after showed similar symptoms of ailment.

Two of our Brahma pullets got too fat for us, and being yarded with a vigorous cockerel, they eventually broke down behind, assuming very much of a duck shape while standing up. When fed grain they were compelled to sit down to eat it. Yet with all that trouble they kept up remarkable laying. Finally they became broody, and we gave each a sitting of eggs. To our surprise, after bringing out a hatch, they reduced so in weight that the "break down" appearance had left them entirely. This might be called a rest cure."

There used to be a theory that hens without the attention of a male bird, would lay just as well and not be so apt to become broody, as those mated. Our records show they will lay just as many eggs alone, as if mated, and that unmated flocks are not broody-proof by any means. In a flock of unmated pullets, every one became broody before one of the mated flock showed any sign in that direction.

It was once thought that hens would become broody before pullets, and furthermore, that overfat inclined hens to broodiness. Both these theories have ever since been exploded. Every year, on the farm of the writer, the pullets are the first to show signs of broodiness (evidently on account of their early and heavy laying) and the very fat hens (the older they grow the more they are apt to get too fat) are the last to think of raising a family.

N. K. BOYER.

THE POPULARITY OF WHITE FOWLS.

During thes last year or two certain white varieties in both the general purpose and non-sitting section seem to have made great headway. They appear to "fill the bill' better than dark-colored breeds. To-day the White Leghorn, White Orpington, White Wyandotte, White Rock, and, lastly, the White Faverolles are making hosts of new friends.

Some people attribute the popularity of the White Leghorn to the lately introduced intensive system. Under these conditions birds of dark colors do not look well, while the White Leghorn has proved itself a remarkable layer, and a variety exceptionally well suited for confinement. Then, again, in our laying competitions White Leghorns have made great headway. Although some competitions have only ranged through the winter months, pens of White Leghorns have been very near the top, in certain cases actually leading, the number of eggs laid and the size of them being satisfactory. Little wonder that breeders look to a variety with such splendid credentials. On the other hand, in the exhibition section there seems to have been a falling on of fanciers. Perhaps this is due to the great craze for size, for length of legs, immense combs and lobes. Birds with these features may look extaremely well, but as layers—as profit makers—they fall dismally, and when the utility man gets hold of a strain such as these he is disappointed from beginning to end and gives up the White Leghorn in disgust, not that there is any fault with the utility Leghorn, but with the exhibition blood taried for utaility very few can make it pay.

Amongst general purpose breeds none are giving greater satisfaction than the White Wyandotte and White Orpington—both have an immense number of admirers—delightful in appearance, exceptionally hardy, and prolific layers of the much desired brown eggs, especially in winter.

So far White Wyandottes head the list; they have done remarkably well in the actual laying competitions, and some of the largest utility poultry keepers have spent years of specialization with this breed alone, until today there are laying strains in this variety which cannot be surpassed by any other. Little wonder the White Wyandotte is a favorite with the large poultry farmer with several acres, with the man who has but one small pen, and even the backyarder without a blade of grass in his run the White Wyandotte to-day, especially the laying strain type, reigns supreme.

In a lesser degree the White Orpington continues to claim many patrons, and very few are dissatisfied. The chickens are strong birds, easy to rear, the cockerels develop quickly, and possess white legs and flesh so essential for the production of high-class table poultry, while the pullets can be depended on if they come from a real laying strain to mature at just over six months, and produce eggs even larger than those from White Wyandottes. Personally, I have noticed that certain strains of White Wyandottes lay small eggs, and it is just here where the White Orpington overcomes the difficulty.

A number of people seem to imagine that White Orpingtons are a breed that will be continually broody during spring and summer—that no profit will be made out of them simply because of their broody habits; but this is not the case, and if they are carefully managed and not allowed to get into overfat condition, the broody fever, instead of being an unprofitable period, can be turned to good account, and large batches of eggs will result when this fever has abated.

The White Rock up to the present does not seem to have made any great headway, but some who have given it a trial are exceptionally well pleased. Although Rocks taken generally are considered big eaters and not to leave satisfactory profits, yet I consider the White Rock an exception, and I shall be glad indeed to see the day when White Rocks hold a much higher position than at present; they possess sterling utility qualities which ought to push them to the front.

White Faverolles are a new variety, but have come to the front at a remarkable rate, and if they make the same progress during the next few years they will rank with the highest class utility poultry, especially those suitable for laying winter eggs and producing table poultry of the best class. —"Farmer and Stockbreeder."

SAVE THE BROODER COOPS.

As soon as you have completed the brooding of small chicks, put the brooder coops away for next year's work. But before you put them away clean them thoroughly with any good cleanser and water, turn them up in the hot sun till fully dry, paint them if there is any need of it, and after that os done, put them away. They will be as good as new again. You will be on the safe side as to germs and filth, and the pleasure and pride you will feel in the clean and newly painted brooders and coops will be worth dollars to you.

EGG LAYING LIABILITY IS INHERITED

(By M. A. Jull, Macdonald College, Que.)

It is a well established fact that there is a great difference in egg production among various breeds of poultry. The great majority of people who have raised poultry have realized that some breeds will lay better than others. More observant poultry raisers have found that there are differences within strains of the same breed. They have found, for instance, that one strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks will lay better than another strain of the same breed. The same will apply to Leghorns and any other breed of poultry. Hence, we appreciate the fact that strain is of more importance than breed.

Considerable work from a scientific standpoint has been conducted in regard to breeding for increased egg production. Progress along this line is not as substantial as might be expected. Nevertheless, the data obbtained is of great importance in the breeding of poultry. The original policy in breeding for increased egg production was to select the heaviest layers for breeding purposes. This line o. work was termed "mass selection," but after eleven years of this method of breeding the egg production had actually decreased below that with which it had started. It was found, therefore, that "mass selection" was not improving egg laying capacities. The data clearly showed that the daughters had not always inherited the egg laying ability of their mothers. Following the results of this work, poultry breeders began to look for a cause, and the general tendency was to ascribe the failure of the mass selection" method to lack of constitutional vigor. Notwithstanding the fact that heavy laying may be a more or less common character, it was found that the vitality of 200 egg hens was so materially affected that, in the majority of cases, they were not able to produce daughters possessing normal vigor. Also it was found that the daughters of 200 egg hens were usually poor layers. It was supposed, therefore, that a 200 egg hen was an abnormal producer. In a certain sense this is true, for more advanced work in poultry breeding has established the fact that heavy egg production is not inherited from the dam, but is inherited from the sire. A heavy egg layer is one which has a good egg record for the entire year, but which lays at least 30 eggs during the winter months, that is, during the winter season, from the 1st of October to the 1st of March. Any hen which does not produce 30 eggs during that time is classified as an average or a poor producer. Practically all breeding work is based on the selection of breeders from the standpoint of their winter production. This factor is of economic importance, because we find that winter egg production is the most profitable phase of our poultry industry, and it should be the aim of everyone who is keeping fowls to secure the largest possible winter production.

EGG LAYING ABILITY DEPENDS ON SIRE.

In brief, the results of the more advanced work in breeding for increased egg production show the following facts:—

That heavy egg laying ability may be inherited by daughters from their sire regardless of the egg laying qualities of the dam. This is shown in the results obtained in breeding the same sire to different dams, the result being that many daughters of the poor laying dams make good layers as well as do many daughters of the good laying dams. That is, the proportion of daughters which inherit heavy egg laying ability is dependent upon the sire.

In the second place, it was shown that heavy egg laying ability is not inherited by daughters from their dam. This is shown from the fact that continued selection of heavy laying dams does not affect in any way the heavy egg production of the daughters. Moreover, the proportion of heavy laying daughters is the same whether the dam is of high or of low egg laying ability, providing both are mated to the same male. This is equivalent to proving the influence of the sire in increased egg production.

Lastly, the daughters of a heavy laying dam may show either high or low egg laying ability depending upon their sire.

The results of these experiments conducted in breeding poultry have been of immense benefit as well as high interest. Briefly, these results may be explained from the fact that heavy egg production follows a dinerent course of inheritance from average egg production. The inheritance or egg laying ability depends upon three factors:—A hen must have a normal ovary, else she cannot produce eggs. Having a normal ovary, she must first possess the factor of normal egg production, that is, she must be able to lay approximaately 150 to 180 eggs in the year, although she may lay comparatively few of them during the winter months. The third factor entering into the inheritance of egg laying ability is the factor for excess egg production. This factor simply means that the hen must lay 30 or more eggs during the winter season, as intimated previously. Now the factor for nomal egg production is inherited in the ordinary Mendelian fashion, that is, a pullet may inherit the normal egg laying factor from either the dam or the sire, or both. If she possesses this factor inherited from either or both parents, she will be a normal layer. On the other hand, the factor for excess egg production is inherited in a different way than the factor for normal egg production. The results of breeding experiments in many different lines have shown that sex is an inherent quality, and moreover it was found that the factor for excess egg production is sex limited and is borne by the male bird only. Therefore, in breeding for heavy egg production in pullets, male birds must be used which possess the excess egg production factor. That is why so much attention is now given to the proper selection of cockerels in breeding work. Breeders now assume that the greatest improvement can come only through the selection of bred-to-lay cockerels. At the same time, however, sufficient attention must be given to the female side of the breeding stock to insure the maintenance of constitutional vigor and vitality.

The interpretation of these results may be slightly beyond the grasp of the average poultryman and farmers, and doubtless a few suggestions can be made which will be of considerable value. It should first be stated that great attention should be paid to constitutional vigor and vitality, for in the long run, egg production largely depends upon the health of the hen. If one is to obtain the best results, no bird should be used as a breeder which has ever been ill. In the second place, careful observation of the flock from day to day should enable one to select the best producers among the females in order that they may be used as breeders to obtain suitable cockerels for breeding purposes. It is not practicable for the average farmer or poultryman to practice trap-nesting, but one should be able to make considerable improvement through the study of his fowls. It may also be suggested that too much outbreeding should not be done, as the securing of new stock from different parties from year to year is liable to affect the egg laying quality of the present strain.

EGG FARM RUN BY ELECTRICITY.

A. W. Foster, of Hopeland, Cal., has a large commercial egg farm with about six thousand layers. He raises alfalfa, kale and Burbank's spineless cactus for green stuff, and uses electricity for pumping water for irrigation purposes.

A GOOD PEN OF BUFF ORPINGTONS.

The power house is located on the bank of a river that runs through the farm and underground pipes carry the water to hydrants in different parts of the field. The water is run from hydrants without any ditches to direct its course, and the fields are covered in this way once after each cutting, which makes it necessary to grade the field. It is fairly level, but by no means sufficiently level to be irrigated by the ditch method.

All of the buildings are lighted by electricity, and at 5.30 each morning the lights are turned on, and both the men and the hens begin work. With this early start the hens are busy long before the average flocks are about, the eggs are laid earlier, gathered and packed early in the afternoon, and shipped before the new laid bloom has had time to wear off. Mr. Foster has installed a complete mill in his feed barn, and an electric motor shells corn, grinds feed and mixes it. One man is kept busy at this job most of the day.

Gas is used for heating the incubators and brooders. Electric motors operate the gas machines, and because of the importance of a constant supply of gas two electric motors have been installed, one of which is used as an auxiliary. In addition to this there is a hot air engine which serves in extreme cases when something interferes with the electric current. Near the residence is a large centrifugal pump to which is attached an electric motor, which furnishes water supply for the place. A ten thousand gallon tank is used for storage, and the motor keeps this full by a nautomobile switch that is operated by a float in the tank. Little more thought is given to the water supply than is given to a city supply by the average consumer. The tank is always full, and the pump always starts when the water level has been lowered a little. When the water level is again at the right height the float shuts off the motor.—New York "Sun."

Mrs. Gamlin, of Cardiff, Wales, who has kept poultry for forty years, recently found a remarkable egg in her fowl-coop. One of her sons threw a fine healthy-looking snail to the fowls, and it was gobbled up. Shortly afterwards there was laid a peculiarly curved egg—just the shape and size of the snail. The shell was slightly cracked, and inside could be seen the usual yellow yolk.

If one place his ear close to the body of a fowl while on the roost at night, when all is quiet, he can plainly hear the grinding of the food in the gizzard.

HOT WEATHER TREATMENT

(By Michael K. Boyer, Hammonton, N. J.)

Hot weather is very apt to place even the most energetic poultry keeper in a lazy mood. Who would not prefer getting under some cooling shade in preference to hustling when the thermometer is making its best endeavors to soar heavenward?

But certain matters must be attended to, and it is wiser to suffer a little inconvenience than to allow the fowls to go wrong for want of proper attention.

As a rule, the hatching season is not continued after June 1st, as the weather is too severe during the three summer months to make it profitable. In many cases, however, hatching is again resumed in September to get out small market stock for the early winter trade.

Dry-feeding is especially preferable for chicks during the summer, as wet or moist mashes, if not quickly eaten up, will sour and bowel troubles result.

Plenty of green stuff must also be supplied, and at night, upon closing up the houses, a box of small grains should be placed in each house so that the chicks can help themselves at break of day. By this plan the chicks do not suffer for want of food, and are busy throughout the day.

The louse question is a serious problem during hot weather. But there need be very little trouble with lice if the proper methods are used the entire year. The plan is adopted by the writer is to use tobacco stems for nest material for both the laying and the setting hens. The heat of the hen's body while on the nest will draw forth the strength from the tobacco, and no insects can live under such conditions. The strictest cleanliness must be enforced—lice thrive in filth, and will forsake clean quarters. If possible, clean up the droppings daily. Kerosene the roosts, and whitewash the ceiling and walls. Keep up this treatment from January to January, and there will be very little trouble from lice in summer.

When the chicks droop, and are inactive, it is a pretty sure indication that lice are at work. If the chicks are still in the care of the mother hen, it is best to dip a sponge in a vessel of kerosene oil, and then squeeze it until the oil ceases to drop. The oiliness will remain on the sponge, and if this is then thoroughly rubbed over the breast feathers of the hen, and also under the wings, the feathers will receive a good, greasy coating. As the young chicks nestle under the mother hen, their heads and backs come in contact with the coating of oil, and in consequence all vermin on the little ones will be quickly routed. The treatment should be repeated every other day, so long as there are any signs of the presence of lice.

The drinking vessels, too, must receive careful attention during warm weather. Disease germs lurk in filthy drinking vessels. These pans, fountains, or whatever they are, should be thoroughly cleaned once a week, rinsed every morning, and supplied with fresh water at least twice a day. The vessels should be kept out of the sun, in a place as cool as it is possible to have it. Stale, warm water, will cause bowel troubles. Rusty iron placed in the vessels during the hot months will act as a tonic.

Lastly, do not forget shade for both old and young stock. If there are no trees in the runs, provide artificial shade by means of canopies or tents.

Green food is of special benefit during summer. The fowls should have a plentiful supply each day.

At night the houses should be open in front, the windows and doors protected by one-inch wire netting. This will allow fresh air to reach the fowls, and will be the best disinfectant that can be given.

In short, do everything possible to keep the fowls comfortable. Good care in summer will mean successful molting in fall and a good egg crop in winter.

During the high prices of wheat, we begin studying up some plan for a cheaper substitute, and at the same time one that would not too much lessen the good results which we always experienced with wheat. For the fowls we changed to oats, but owing to the strong objection to the hulls, they being known to greatly irritate the crops, and being also informed of cases of peculiar sores in the mouths of hens fed on oats, caused, it is said, by a minute insect that lives and breeds in the hulls, we were rather timid about feeding them too freely. Finally we concluded to scald them: so at noon we measure the evening allowance in a pail, over which we pour a pail of boiling water. Then covering with a piece of burlap, we allow the grain to steep and swell for about two hours, when they are placed in a sieve and allowed to drain for an hour or two. This not only places them in the proper condition for feeding, but the bulk is increased and the hulls are softened. Besides, if any insects are quartered in the oats, the scalding water will kill them. The dust, too, that comes with the oats is allayed.

It is surprising how some writers think it a "good business policy to put fresh eggs in cold storage and then hold them for higher prices." It may be profitable work, and if these eggs were sold as storage eggs, there would certainly be no grounds to condemn the practice. But the truth is these stale or semi-decayed eggs are huckstered out as fresh. Not only is the consumer imposed upon, but all poultry-raisers who are endeavoring to establish a strictly fresh egg trade are compelled to buck up against these sharks. It is surprising that these writers do not see the dishonesty attached to the business of storing away eggs when prices are low, and placing them upon the market when eggs are scarce, thus competing with the strictly fresh article. This work of storing eggs is not done by poultrymen generally, but the hucksters who go out among the farmers and buy in all the eggs they can get—all ages and stages—and then they are kept several months before they reach the consumer.

Each year thousands of infertile eggs, tested from incubators the first week, go so market. Bakers especially are anxious to buy them. An infertile egg one week under the temperature of 103 degrees, is equivalen to an infertile egg kept two weeks in the pantry. It is a stale egg, but not necessarily a bad one. Usually, we feed these eggs in mashes to our fowls and chicks, but we so often have applicants among poor people for them, that we do not have many to use. We sell these eggs at half the price charged for fresh ones. We are opposed to shipping them to market for the same reason that we are opposed to preserving eggs, viz., they are not so good as the fresh article, and in market they would come in competition with the fresh egg. Yet we would rather eat a tested infertile egg than one that has been preserved in brine for several months, or placed in a refrigerator.

It is right that those engaging in poultry culture should be ambitious to make it pay. Too many, however, engage in the work only for the money consideration, and not for any special love that they may have for the fowls and the business. Unless a man is intensely interested, goes into it heart and soul, so to speak, he will not be careful, watchful and successful. "Love Lightens Labor." Success is built upon a foundation of love.

There are two articles of diet, especially for young chicks, in which we have great faith; bran and rolled oats. We place bran in little troughs in the brooders at night. The next morning the chicks at once begin feasting on it. Given in a raw state, bran regulates the bowels without physicking them. We have not had a loss from bowel troubles from the time we began feeding chicks that article of food. Twice a day we give a handful or two of rolled oats, dry, to each brooder pen of chicks, and they greedily eat it. There is no better bone and muscle food than oats, and in consequence we have not had a single case of leg weakness.

Fright will cripple the egg yield. There is no theory about that; it is a fact. Back in 1899 we were first taught that lesson, and we have had it proved ever since. At that time we were building an addition to our poultry house. This new pen adjoined a pen occupied by a flock of Leghorns, and up to the time we began building, they were doing some fine laying. In putting up the frame work of the new pen we were compelled to do considerable pounding, and almost immediately our Leghorns shut off laying. For thirteen days they did not lay an egg, and then on the fourteenth day there was one, but they did not increase that number for over a month. It was certain that the fright occasioned by this pounding, and which was necessarily kept up for a week, did it.

MARKETING BROILERS IN QUEBEC.

The broiler market in the Province of Quebec is somewhat limited. Montreal offers fairly good prices for broilers at certain seasons of the year. Also, there are many summer resorts in different parts of the province where broilers can be disposed of at good prices. A broiler is a young chicken weighing about one to two pounds. The smaller broilers are known as squab-broilers, and usually command a higher price. In the larger markets they are usually sold to high class hotels or restaurants were one squab-broiler is served to each individual. Under certain conditions it may be advisable to dispose of the cockerels and whatever pullets, which are not being kept over for laying, as broilers. This will apply particularly to those who are raising White Leghorns or other light breeds. These non-weight breeds are quick maturing and small bone, and when the chicks are from eight to twelve weeks of age they make fine broilers. Wyandottes are often sold as broilers, though they do not mature as quickly as Leghorns.

It is a good practice to fatten the broilers nine or ten days before selling them. If they are placed in a small pen and fed a good fattening ration for a few days they will put on considerable flesh. Broilers may be sold alive or dressed, depending upon local market requirements and the prices.—M. A. Jull.

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.

WHITE LEGHORNS (Wyckoff 267 egg strain), quick maturity, can hatch till midsummer. Eggs, fifteen, 75 cents; forty-five, $2.00; hundred, $3.50. E. NOURSE, Port Credit, Ontario.

BABY CHICKS — SINGLE COMB white Leghorns; egg machines; strong, vigorous, farm raised stock; $12 per 100. Pinecrest Poultry Plant, St. Catharines, Ont.

RECIPE TO PRESERVE EGGS FRESH during 12 months by a very simple process—100% profit in half a year. Circular and reference Free. OCTAVIEN ROLLAND, P.O. Box 2363, Montreal. Dept. 120.

FOR TOURISTS

AREN'T YOU TIRED of those blizzards and cold snaps? Come and live on the picturesque Arrow Lakes; mild winters, temperate summers. Write for reliable information to Secretary, Progress and Tourist Association, Arrow Park, B.C.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

THE DEBRISAY METHOD IS THE Royal Road to Latin, French, German, Spanish. Thorough mail courses. Students everywhere. Highest references. ACADEMIE DeBRISAY, Ottawa.

THE ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE
BELLEVILLE, ONT.
(48th Year.)

Affiliated with the Institute of Chartered Accountants. Best known and most successful business college in Canada. Write for catalogue to
J. W. JOHNSON, F.C.A., Principal.

FARMS AND OTHER LANDS.

18 ACRES FRUIT CHICKEN LAND; house, barn; 4-year-old trees; close school, station, post-office; $3,0 0 cash. Particulars owner, R. ELTON, Similkameen, B.C.

FOR SALE—80 acre farm, good fruit land, 2 miles from town; frame house and barn; chicken houses 150 feet long; 5 acres slashed, one acre cleared; 12 apple trees, waggon, harness, horse, disks, seeder, harrow, mower, rake, grinder, incubator, tools, household effects; $32.50 per acre, cash. Apply WM. WINCHESTER, Van Anda, Texada Is., B.C.

NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN — 160 acres, 2 miles Leask R. S.; 90 acres cultivated; situation high; clay subsoil; house, barns; good water; no herd law; easy terms. S. M. MANSELL, Leask, Sask.

FIRST CLASS RANCHING PROPOSITION in heart of famous Bulkley Valley, B.C.; half section splendid land, about 250 acres fenced and in hay; unlimited range; on railway adjoining G.T.P. townsite and station property; good water; level land; small corner of lightly timbered high land; game and fish abound in neighborhood; only $60 per acre; good terms. Apply to the Owner, W. S. LATTA, 327 Gore Ave., Vancouver, B.C.

FOR SALE.—In the best mixed farming district of Alberta, 1,066 acres, 350 under cultivation, 400 more can be cultivated, all fenced. I have to sell this farm on account of the ill-health of my wife; 9-roomed house, 3-roomed house, granaries, implements and furniture, about 3 head of horses, 30 head of cattle, 75 head hogs, and chickens. Can be sold either with or without stock. Price $30,000; 1-3 cash, balance can be arranged. Correspondence invited. W. T. BUTCHER, Standard Office, Alberta.

FOR SALE—Farm, town and garden properties in the most southern district of Canada. Choicest fruit land, finest climate, natural gas for heating and lighting. For particulars, apply to A. W. ROSS, Blenheim, Ontario.

LIVE STOCK.

CHOICE YOUNG REGISTERED YORKshire Boar Pigs for sale; price very reasonable. W. C. WILSON & SON, Thorncroft Stock Farm, Hawkestone, Ont.

TEACHERS WANTED.

TEACHER.—WANTED, A QUALIFIED Protestant teacher or U. S. S. No. 1, Perry; duties to commence after holidays; $400 per year. R. H. BLUNDELL, Box 16, Emsdale, Ont.

TEACHER WANTED—Two Protestant Female Teachers, holding elementary diplomas, for Nos. 1 and 2 School, Port Daniel West, for a ten months' term, beginning Sept. 1st. Applications received and further particulars given by the undersigned. NORMAN L. DOW, Sec.-Treas.

WANTED — ONE MODEL AND ONE Elementary Teacher for the new school at Gaspe Village, and one Elementary Teacher for Lanse au Cousins School. Apply, stating salary expected, to H. MacCaull, Sec.-Treas., Gaspe Village, P.Q.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

INCREASE YOUR SALARY by acting as our representative during spare time. Big profits. (Either sex.) For particulars, address MOUNT CITY SUPPLY HOUSE, Box 426, Montreal.

WE WILL PAY YOU $120 TO DISTRIbute religious literature in your community. Sixty days' work. Experience not required. Man or woman. Opportunity for promotion. Spare time may be used. International Bible Press, 182 Spadina Ave., Toronto.

FOR SALE.

PEACH'S CURTAINS, actual Maker's prices; Nets, Casement Fabrics, Muslins, Linens, Underwear, Shoes, Clothing. Write for Free Book, "Ideal Home Decorations"; about 1000 illustrations, interesting, charming ideas and suggestions. SAM'L PEACH & SONS, Box 668, The Looms, Nottingham, England.

PRICE TICKETS THAT SELL THE goods. All prices in stock. Fifty cents per hundred. Samples for stamp. Frank H. Barnard, 35 Dundas St., Toronto.

FOR SALE—One tubular horizontal boiler, 125 h.p.; 2 steam engines; 3 steam hoists; 1 Blonden; 3 jacks. A. C. LACASSE, Newport, Vt.

GET WELL-DIGGING OUTFITS from the Canadian Warren Axe & Tool Co., 28 Carlton Street, St. Catharines. 40-ft. outs, $12.00; 100 ft. for $25.00. Fast, simple, easy. Write us.

NURSES WANTED.

PROBATIONERS WANTED.— Applicants must have one year high school or its equivalent; twenty to thirty years of age. New Nurses' Home—single rooms. Full staff of lectures. Address, The Superintendent, St. Luke's Hospital, Newburgh-on-Hudson, New York.

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.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF A ROOF GARDEN

The term roof-garden usually conjures up to the mind those forlorn groups of arid laurels, privets, aucubas, and euonymus in tubs or boxes stranded on a hotel verandah top.

Since the gas-stove has, in summer, almost freed the air of most big towns from the sulphurous, poisonous fumes so inimical to most plants, there is a much better prospect for the garden-lover who has only the flat leads as an outlook, and an outlet for his energies. If it is not a roof exposed too much to the sun, and with some shelter from high winds, there is hope of better things than evergreens. The most essential requirements are plenty of empty boxes, tubs, etc., all sizes and depths, enough loam to fill them after allowance is made for drainage and crocks.

The main point to be noted in roof gardening is the proper watering and frequent syringing of the plants. They are more exposed to sun and drying winds than garden-grown flowers, and therefore require it.

If the roots are supplied with rain or tepid tap water daily in dry weather and the foliage occasionally sprayed with cold tap water there is no reason to fear comparison with the average ground-level garden. The syringing, however, is important. Wire netting on posts will keep off cats if sloped inward at the top.

With these, a good syringe, and enthusiasm, it is possible to achieve excellent results. Most of the flowers one sees grown in window-boxes will flourish well on such a flat roof-garden, and so will almost all the annual flowers.

If these are frequently watered when the sun is off them, the more sun they get the better.

A BLAZE OF COLORS.

Amongst many possible flowers there are few that will thrive in a hot exposed position better than the stonecrops and houseleeks; these may be left safely whilst a fortnight's holiday is taken; a point to be noted. Everything else wants attention daily in dry, sunny weather.

The common purple and most of the other German irises are admirable for the roof-garden. A box of them on a wall blooms profusely each year, with no apparent attention. Snapdragons do well and so does that despised but delightful annual the marigold. This and the Shirley poppies will give a glaze of color if a big box of each is sown.

Margarine and butter tubs are very useful for growing beans and tomatoes in the roof vegetable garden. They should be free from grease, have drainage holes bored through them; then, with a layer of crocks over these, they should be filled with a good loam, and set on three bricks on the roof. One such tub will support six bean plants. They will make an effective pyramid of bloom through the summer, especially if you grow two plants of scarlet, white, and "painted lady" runner beans in each. The pods are alike, but the flowers are differently colored.

Two tomato plants can be grown in a similar tub trained to bamboo canes. They should have side shoots pinched out, and spurred in cordon fashion they (given plenty of air, sun, and some diluted liquid manure when the fruit is swelling) will do well in such a position.

SWEET PEPPERS AND EGG PLANTS.

Sweet peppers and egg plants will also do well if sheltered from strong winds. Those who have looked out from the windows of the elevated railway in New York during the late summer or early autumn days, will remember the beautiful decorative effects, the brilliant colored fruits of these plants make on the roofs and fire escapes where they are cherished by dark-eyed Italian women.

Shallow boxes of rich soil may be made to yield a welcome harvest of fresh green salads, garden cress or mustard cress, radishes, tender young lettuce leaves and pungent little onions will in a few weeks be ready for use if care is taken to keep the soil moist. A root of parsley in one of the deeper tubs, or boxes and a bunch of chives tucked into a corner will give a constant supply of savory herbs. As these last are things wanted only in small quantities, the city housekeeper will be frequently grateful for the chance to pick them fresh whenever she needs them.

WATERING.

In wet weather no plants need watering. As long as the ground is moist artificial watering is unnecessary.

In protracted droughts watering is imperative.

In watering give enough water at a time to penetrate to the lowest root; little dribbles do little good. Water plants when they are dry, no matter what time of day it may be, but the best time is in the morning and late in the afternoon and the evening. In dry, hot, sunny weather do not water plants in the heat of the day; some may stand it with impunity, but others, with such treatment, may blister.

All plants like to have their leaves sprinkled, but to sprinkle the soil about them as a means of giving the roots a drink does very little good, and a thorough soaking once a week is infinitely better than a slight daily wetting. When flowers or vines are planted near a house they are in especial danger of suffering from lack of water and should have much more than in other situations. Among the plants which are heavy drinkers are dahlias, heliotrope, forget-me-nots, Japanese iris. Nasturtiums and poppies both will starve and go thirty contentedly, only blooming the better.

In watering from a hose or a watering-pot, no matter how great the flow may be, let it fall gently, and never so forcibly as to rut the ground, and do not dash it against the ground or against the stems or roots of the plants. But a good forcible dashing or hosing of water over the plants and in among their branches and leaves is excellent; it refreshes them and keeps them clean from dirt and insects, and enough may fall upon the ground to satisfy the roots.

Particular care should be shown in having flower beds and borders so arranged that rain water shall never stay in pools about them; have perfect surface drainage. In artificial watering never let the water run off in ruts.

SCARLET BUTTERCUPS.

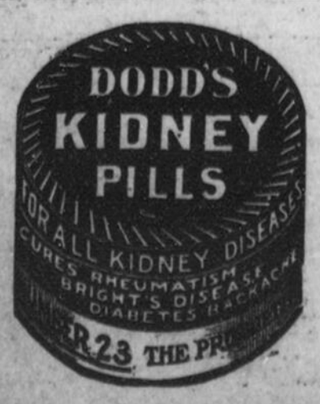
Poets rave of the splendor in summer of the buttercups on the fields, which is just where they ought not to be, a buttercup filled pasture being a sign of bad drainage or bad farming generally. Colored buttercups, or ranunculuses supply a great many beautiful flowers to our gardens at small cost. A hundred of the scarlet buttercup, or a hundred of the commoner Persian, French, or turban kinds will prove a joy both for effective color outside and for cutting.

ATHLETICS AND CLASSICS MAY BLEND.

Concrete evidences are more convincing than much speaking about a thing from never so unassailable a standpoint of theory. This is illustrated in a recent account of what actually happened in college apropos of the question of athletics versus classics, as given in "Scribners." The success of the athletic team depended in this case on a youth who had a failure in Greek history marked against him. The professor of Greek had to decide whether by marking the boy F he would be responsible for the defeat of to-day in order to uphold the standards of history. He himself was absorbed in history, in the story of the youth who ran for the crown of wild olive or battled at Marathon.

The youth of to-day, running the Marathon race and contending for the plaudits of an American crowd is not at all interested in Greek youths who ran for the applause of their day. The professor was brought to see, however, that all he wanted to get into the thought of his student was in him already in a different form, in his splendid running and jumping capacity, in his resolution and endurance, his willingness to sacrifice boyish pleasures for the sake of success at the track meet. What one youth would get in theory by reading of it in his classic studies this youth was embodying in his voluntary activities.

Recognition of this difference in the concrete doer of things and the abstract thinker about them is rapidly coming into educational work to-day. The boys for whom thinking is the greater delight are trained for the work that they can best do, their highest service to the state; boys who care more for active doing are trained for work which requires this grappling with fact. The ideal education must come when action is suited always to the word, and follows from wise thinking. The present separation between thinking and doing will cease, and with it much confusion when theorizers on the one hand are no longer willing to stop short in dreaming noble things and doers understand the splendid possibilities of deeds directed by right thought. To think without doing, to do without thinking, are alike impossibilities. Therefore youth must be trained not only to be a Greek athlete, but to understand the Greek youth of the far past, in order the better to understand himself and his relation to his own day. The youth who studies of these things as existing only in the past and having no present meaning must learn the what and why of the splendid athletic prowess of his own day and its symbolism for men who, as Paul put it, press toward the mark for the prize.



MISSING RELATIVES.

Austin (Walter William), was last heard of with Pidgeon River Lumber Co., Port Arthur, 1907. Sister Martha asks.

Bellew or Jolliffe (John), was employed, Bankside, London, S.E., 14 years ago; believed to have gone U. S. A. Brother Alfred asks.

Cartwright (Frederick William), late of Evesham was last heard of at Winnipeg two years ago. Sister Margaret asks.

Giles (Harry and Caroline), nee Tyler, and their children, Grace, Albert, and Ethel, were last heard of living Toronto two years ago. Sister Florence asks.

Griffiths (Lewis and Mary), nee Poole, supposed to have been living in Toronto six years ago, are sought by mother.

Hodge (George Ilett), was last heard of Montreal, 1911. Mother asks.

Jennings (Elizabeth Jane), has not been heard of since she left Five Ways, Birmingham, 1911; may be in the Colonies. Grandmother asks.

Judd (James), was last heard of at Saskatchewan, 1908. Aunt Emma asks.

Murphy (Thomas), went to United States from Queen's County, 1865-67. Nephew John asks.

Palmer (George), late of Exeter, was last heard of New York, 1912. Brother William asks.

Paul (George) was last heard of farming at North Battleford, Sask., with his son, George Redgeon Paul, six years ago. Daughter Nellie asks.

Stone (Emma Rebecca), nee Lepine, left Grove road, Victoria Park, London, for New York, 1880. Sister Sarah asks.

Stonehill (Fred), a farm laborer, wrote from Yorkshire 30 years ago, saying that he was going abroad. Sister Sarah asks.

Walls (Joe), last heard of 23 years ago, is sought by sister Kate and Polly.

FINER SIDE OF EFFICIENCY.

Much is heard about efficiency these days. Sometimes it would seem that other, finer things are being sacrificed to the intense desire to do such work in such manner as to make the greatest possible showing; that quality may be yielded up to quantity, and undesirable termath such as forfeiture of refinements or injustice to the individual be overlooked. This must always be the tendency where the idealistic is unrecognized and the humane, in the sense of politeness or fellowship, is shouldered out by the mechanical; the machine glorified, the man behind the machine more or less subordinated.

It seems to be this tendency that Robert O. Small, Deputy Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, has in view when he speaks of rational ratings of efficiency, as distinguished from technical efficiency in the particular kind of work attempted. His article in the "Journal of Education" has in view the making good of high school graduates, but what he says is applicable wherever the efficiency test is applied.

Education for efficiency, he thinks, should induce young people to think; quiet, inventive thinking is needed. It should be such as to cultivate the discernment of beauty and excellence; a certain amount of good taste in the execution of work, a certain amount of good housekeeping.

It should include a training in the wise use of liberty, so that there should be no need of strict supervision. It should inculcate a love for accuracy; a willingness to check results, the examination of finished work, before its final disposition. And one might interject here a word as to the necessity that time should be allowed for this review.

Lastly, a still higher test, every worker needs to be imbued with the motive power of enthusiasm, a single purpose, the higher the better, which shall focus in itself all lesser aims.

"HOLLAND IN IRELAND," NORTH OF DUBLIN.

To the north of Dublin city on the coast opposite Lambay island stretches a flat grassy expanse of country with a soil of sandy marl, and here and there the landscape is dotted with small cottages. It is the last place one would look for a flourishing flower farm, and yet it is here that Messrs. Hogg and Robertson's famous "Holland in Ireland" flourishes and blooms, practically unseen. A little bank divides the sandy road from a wealth of color that almost takes the breath away when the tulip season is in full swing. These flowers seem simply to revel in the sand, so great a size and beauty do they attain here. They do not find their way to the Dublin markets but to those of the northwestern cities of England where prices range far higher. None of the tulips seem to have missed blooming, plot chasing plot in red, through purple to lilac and back again through rose to glowing reds, yellows and fancies. A huge magnolia-like maroon variety reaching about three feet in height bears the name of Faust. Pride of Haarlem resembles a peony in shape. Carmined is a fine carmine, and Cleopatra a distinctive flower with long tongue-like petals of rich red. A magnificent deep rose satin-textured flower is Petrius Hondius. Clara Butt is a favorite with many people, having large blooms of rosy coral. By far the finest heliotrope is the Rev. H. Ewbank, which has a white edge and looks charming en masse. All the above mentioned tulips are of the Darwin type except Cleopatra, one of the Cottage species.

HOW MILLAIS' PICTURE BECAME ADVERTISEMENT.

"Bubbles" was not painted with any idea of the advertisement to which T. J. Barratt adapted it with such notable success. Seeing his 4-year-old grandson, Willie James, blowing soap bubbles one day, Millais set to work to paint him, bubbles and all. The portrait was finished in one sitting, we read in the Westminster "Gazette" (London), but a difficulty arose over the bubbles, which proved too evanescent to be painted with due exactitude. So Millais had a sphere of crystal made, and obtained from this the lights and colors of its aerial counterpart. Sir William Ingram bought "Bubbles" from the painter, and after reproducing it as a supplement to the "Illustrated London News" sold it to Messers Pears.

Then, as Mr. J. G. Millais relates, Mr. Barratt appeared upon the scene: "To my father's astonishment he called at the studio one morning with specimens of the colored engraving that they proposed to publish as an advertisement of their wares. My father was furious, but knowing that he had no power to prevent their using the picture as they liked, at last consented to look at the specimens. Their excellence tended somewhat to assuage his wrath; he admitted, as he was bound to do, that the work was admirably done, and with an expression of regret at the purpose to which it was to be turned, the interview ended."

MAN MUST DRUDGE.

We must say, more specifically, that not only the lowest, but the highest types of men must druge steadily at their work, in order to learn to do it well, to do it better. They must grind their tools to keep their edge. It is a necessary discipline for skill. Experience teaches; because experience means the infinite repetition of the same act until perfection is measurably attained. Every oculist, they say, spoils a hatful of eyes before he cures one. Even the genius must scribble long and badly before he can speak one masterful word. Every man must use hammer and chisel. He must burn the midnight oil. He must have infinite patience. He must creep on, little by little. Power comes to him at last. It is in him, it is there; but it has to be blasted out of him, it has to be wrought out, by a thousand strokes, with infinite struggles.

And from this, talent is not exempt. The more one hath, the more is expected from him. Those of brilliant endowments must cultivate them more assiduously than common men. They must ceaselessly practice and perfect themselves. Whether they are artists, writers, or singers; whatever be the bent of their genius, and however lofty its flight, it can only be sustained and kept upon its lofty plane by unremitting effort.—Rabbi Leon Harrison, St. Louis, Mo.

EACH ONE INDISPENSABLE.

Our little lives, looked at separately, are merest instants in the course of history, but each is an indispensable unit in the great building of the universe.—"The Delineator."

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

(We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column, or as an inquiry bureau for matters not of public interest; every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.)

GENERAL.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES.

Subscriber (Crapaud, P. E. I.)—Will you kindly tell me if the Canadian Government annuities is a reliable investment for a life income? Ans.—Yes. Absolutely.

"HOW LOST WAS MY CONDITION."

This hymn, recently asked for in our columns, is forwarded by D. M. S. (St. Thomas, Ont). It is as follows:—

How lost was my condition,
Till Jesus made me whole;
There is but one Physician,
Can save the sin sick soul.

For there's a balm in Gilead,
To make the wounded whole;
There's power enough in Jesus
To save a sin sick soul.

Come then to this Physician,
His help He'll freely give;
He asks no hard condition,
'Tis only "Look and Live."

—The Old Helmet.

THE "LATTER DAY SAINTS."

"Subscriber," (Ont.), asks who was the founder of the "Latter-Day Saints." When did it originate? What are the distinctive doctrines? How are their ministers and bishops appointed? Ans.—"The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints" is the official title of the Mormon Church. It was founded by Joseph Smith, jr., at Manchester, N.Y., in 1830, and since 1848 has had its headquarters at Salt Lake City, Utah. Smith was born on December 23, 1805, at Sharon, Windsor County, Vermont. His parents and grandparents were "superstitious, neurotic, seers of visions and believers in miraculous cures and in heavenly voices and direct revelation." The family later removed to Manchester, about six miles from Palmyra. Here young Smith became a crystal-gazer, with the object of discovering hidden treasure. He said (in 1838) that on the night of September 21, 1823, the angel Moroni appeared to him three times and told him that the Bible of the Western Continent, the supplement to the New Testament, was buried on a hill called Cumorah, now popularly known as Mormon Hill. It seems almost certain that he told other and earlier stories of how he came to find the gold plates, and it is possible that before this time there was a story current in Canada of the recovery of a "Gold Bible." It was not until September 22, 1827, that (as he said) he dug up on the hill near Manchester, a stone box, in which was a volume six inches thick, made of thin gold plates, eight inches by seven inches, and fastened together by three gold rings. The plates were covered with small writing in characters. With the golden book, Smith claimed that he found a breastplate of gold, and a pair of supernatural spectacles consisting of two crystals set in a silver bow; by their aid the characters could be read. Being himself unable to read or write fluently, Smith employed as amanuenses Martin Harris, Oliver Cowdery, a blacksmith and school teacher, David Whitmer, and his own wife. He dictated to them from behind a curtain. An edition of 5,000 copies of "The Book of Mormon" was printed in 1830 in the office of the "Wayne Sentinel" at Palmyra. It was accompanied by the "Testimony of the Three Witnesses," a sworn statement by Cowdery, Whitmer and Harris that an angel of God had shown them the plates, of which the book was a translation, and by the "Testimony of the Eight Witnesses," four of them Whitmers and three Smiths. Shortly after, according to Smith, the plates disappeared, being taken away by the angel Moroni. The "Book of Mormon," in which Joseph Smith was declared to be God's "prophet," with all power and entitled to all obedience, professes to give the history of America from its first settlement by a colony of "Jaredites," from among the crowd dispersed by the confusion of tongues at the Tower of Babel down to the year 5 A.D. These settlers in course of time destroyed one another. In 600 B.C., Lehi, his wife, and four sons, with ten friends, all from Jerusalem, landed on the coast of Chile. Upon the death of Lehi, the divine appointment to the leadership of Nephi, the youngest son, roused the resentment of his elder brothers, who were in consequence condemned to have dark skins and to be an idle, mischevious race, the "Lamanites," or North-American Indians. Between the Nephites and the bad Hebrews a fierce war was maintained for centuries, until finally, in spite of divine intervention in the person of the risen Christ, who here founded a church with the same organization "as was enjoyed on the Eastern Continent," the Nephites fell away from the true faith, and in 384 A.D. were nearly annihilated in a battle at the hill of Cumorah in Ontario County, New York. Among the handful that escaped were Mormon and his son Moroni, the former of whom collected the sixteen books of records, kept by successive kings and priests, into one volume, which on his death was supplemented by his son with some personal reminiscences, and by him buried in the hill of Cumorah, where he was divinely assured that the book would one day be discovered by God's chosen prophet. Such was Smith's account of the book. The style of the book, says the "Encyclopaedia Britannica," is poor; the speeches of primitive Indian chiefs are filled with the phraseology of the 19th century camp-meeting; there are long extracts from the "Westminster Confession," and a speech of Nephi contains a statement of doctrine which corresponds with heretical views held in Smith's own time in the presbytery of Geneva, where his home lay. However, his book and his claim to divine authority, upheld by frequent revelations, soon drew many followers. A church was formally organized on April 6, 1830, at Fayette, Seneca Co., N.Y. Smith and Cowdery had previously baptized each other in alleged accordance with the instructions of John the Baptist, who had ordained them, conferring the "Priesthood of Aaron," while Peter, James and John afterwards made them priests of the "order of Melchisedec." Missionary work started, and in 1831 a settlement was made at Kirtland, Ohio, where a stone "temple" was built, and a great city planned. In 1832 Brigham Young, a Vermont painter and glazier, joined the sect, and speedily made his influence felt. In 1838, owing to persecution, the Mormons removed to Missouri, where they came into collision with the settlers and something like civil war ensued. The Mormons, who now numbered 15,000, moved to Illinois, where they founded Nauvoo. In 1843 Smith announced a "revelation" establishing polygamy, which aroused great indignation. There was a general uprising against the Mormons. Smith and other leaders were arrested and imprisoned at Carthage, where on the night of June 27, 1844, a mob broke into the jail and shot Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum. Brigham Young succeeded to the Presidency, which he held until his death in 1877. In 1846 the Mormons were compelled to leave Illinois, and in 1848 they settled at Salt Lake City. In 1850 Utah was admitted to Congress as a territory, with Brigham Young as Governor. The following years were marked by a despotism which did not stop short of assassination. In 1857 Alfred Cumming was appointed Governor of Utah and 1,500 men were sent to the territory under Colonel Johnston. The Mormons made submission in the spring of 1858, but retained practical control of the situation. Although Young secured commercial control of the territory in 1868-9, he had opposition among the Mormons, and his power was threatened by the "Reorganized Church" founded as a protest in 1852, when polygamy was officially established by Young, and which chose as its leader Joseph Smith III., son of Joseph Smith, jun. Young died in Salt Lake City on August 29, 1877; he left an estate of more than $2,000,000, and was survived by about 25 wives and more than 40 children. Young's successor was John Taylor, an Englishman by birth, who had become a Mormon when living in Toronto in 1836. In 1882 Congress declared polygamy punishable by fine or imprisonment or both; in 1887 the Edmunds-Tucker Act dissolved the Church, and in 1890 the confiscation of its property was upheld by the Supreme Court. However, a general pardon was issued in 1893 to all promising to observe the law, and in 1896 Utah was admitted to the Union as a State, one of the articles of its constitution being the prohibition of polygamy. The confiscated property was restored, but the church was not again incorporated; each ward of the church has been incorporated, however, with its Bishop as its head. The growth of the "Latter-Day Saints" has been largely in foreign countries. Missionary work was begun in Canada in 1833, in Great Britain in 1837, and in other countries soon after. In England, and to a lesser degree on the European Continent, the doctrine of polygamy proved a disadvantage, and many converts transferred their allegiance to the "Reorganized Church," which always opposed polygamy, and attempted to prove that such doctrines had been foisted on the church by Brigham Young, who had supplanted Joseph Smith's true successor, Joseph Smith III. The "Reorganized Church" has been twice declared by the United States Courts the legal successor of the church founded by Joseph Smith, jun. Its headquarters are at Lamoni, Iowa, it has several churches in Canada and a membership of about 48,000. There are about 350,000 Mormons proper in the United States. The Mormon hierarchy is highly complicated. At the head is a President, who possesses supreme authority. The President is supported by two counsellors. These three, known as the "first presidency," are the head of the "priesthood of Melchisedec." Then comes the "Patriarch" whose chief duty is to bless and lay on hands, and after him the "twelve apostles," forming a travelling high council. Of these the President is ex-officio one, and endowed with authority equal to the other eleven. They ordain all other officers, elders, priests teachers and deacons, lead all religious meetings and administer the rites of baptism and sacrament. They also act in case the President dies or is disabled. Fourth come the seven presidents of the "seventies," each body comprising seventy elders; there are about 140 seventies in all, each of which has seven presidents, and every seven one president. The seventies make annual reports and are the missionaries and propagandists. Fifth come the "high priests." This is the priesthood of Melchisedec. The Aaronic priesthood is subordinate, and comprises bishops, priests, teachers and deacons. The Mormons believe in the Bible as supplemented by the "Book of Mormon," the "Book of Doctrine" and revelation through the President of the Church; in the gift of prophecy, miracles and casting out devils; in the imminent approach of the end of the world; in their own identity with the apocalyptic saints who shall reign with Christ in a temporal Kingdom, either in Missouri (at Independence) or in Utah; in the resurrection of the body; in absolute liberty of private judgment in religious matters; and in the salvation of a man only if he believes in Christ's atonement, repents, is baptized by immersion by a Christ-appointed apostle, and receives the laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost by duly authorized apostles. The polygamous part of their creed represented that a "saint" was glorified on leaving this world in proportion to the number of his wives and children. The system of "spiritual wives" was based on the idea that a woman cannot be saved except through her husband. Temperance is one of their principles.

SELECTIONS WANTED.

Reader (Charleville, Ont.), asks for poem called "The Strike of the Ladies' Aid."

"Manitoba Reader" would like poems entitled "Cheyenne," and "Gettysburg."

LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

MARRIED WOMAN'S PROPERTY.

Engineer, Ont.—Q.—1. When a woman who owns property marries, does she retain the ownership or does it become the property of her husband?

2. Can a married woman buy property and have the ownership of it independent of her husband?

3. If a legacy of either money or property is left to a married woman can she receive and enjoy it independent of her husband?

Ans.—1. She retains it. 2. Yes. 3. Yes.

PROPERTY IN TREES.

W. R., Ont.—Can a Township Council claim all the timber growing on a road allowance or just part of it? I am told that a council can only claim sixteen feet in the centre of the road, and the parties opposite the remainder on each side?

Ans.—No; but the information which you have received is not correct. We would refer you to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, chapter 213.

95 P.C. OF COAL ENERGY WASTED

Dr. Adams Tells How Canada Loses Millions in Mineral Wealth.

"Perhaps the most serious waste which is taking place in the Dominion at the present time in connection with its mineral resources is presented by the mining and utilization of coal. In the first place, in mining a coal seam, from 50 to 90 percent of the coal is left in the workings for the purpose of supporting the roof. Of the coal which is taken out and burned under boilers in the usual manner, only about 12 percent of the total energy is developed. That is to say, we secure for useful purposes only about 5 percent of the total energy contained in the coal contained in the area. If the coal is burned in gas producers and the gas so obtained used in internal combustion engines, these, having a higher efficiency, develop about 30 percent of the energy in the coal actually mined, or about 12 percent of the energy locked up in the coal of the whole area. This is an improvement, but still represents an enormous waste.

"On the other hand, the coal may be mined for the production of coke for metallurgical purposes. About three-fourths of the coke produced for this purpose in North America and all the coke made in Western Canada is manufactured in beehive furnaces, which yield a relatively low percentage of coke, while the other products of the coal—gas, tar, ammonia, benzol, etc.—go to waste. All these products may be saved by making the coke in by-product ovens, representing in localities where the surplus gas can be sold at a reasonable rate, a gain which is estimated by Mr. F. E. Lucas, manager of the coke ovens of the Dominion Coal Company, at $1.98 per ton of coke made. This figure will, of course, vary with the locality in which the coke is produced, but it emphasizes the great saving which may be effected by the use of the modern by-product oven. The tar and ammonia obtained by this process, moreover, meet with a ready market. The former is already being used extensively in the Dominion for a variety of purposes—among them as a binding material in the manufacture of briquettes from slack coal, thus enabling this waste product to be successfully utilized—while the ammonia is a fertilizer of the greatest value, for which there is great demand abroad and for which an ever-increasing demand will arise in Canada as the necessity of employing improved methods of agriculture is brought home to our farmers."—Dr. F. D. Adams, before the Royal Society of Canada.

"STILL I SHALL BE."

In a poem called "Search," Margaret Widdemer in the "Craftsman" has voiced the modern cry for "some little loving sign" that shall convince the world that God is the same God of old, "God of forever." The guides that should have taught the people of Him are discredited, and tossed up and down by the waves of the world the people cry, "Where shall we find Thee?" The last stanza sets forth the reply:

When I shall take away your lights from you,
My little spinning silver coin the moon,
My little burning beat of time the sun,
And all My life and yours have passed beyond
To whirling chains of planets not yet more
Than flying vapors—still I shall be,
And ye shall be with Me.

CHRIST CRUCIFIED.

A living Christ is a human Christ dislaying his grief to-day and his love tomorrow; but a Christ crucified is a Christ deified, amplified and glorified for all time and eternity. He being dead yet speaketh.

—Harold Boyd.

THE CANADIAN GOLDFIELDS SYNDICATE
(LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extra-Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the CANADIAN GOLD FIELDS SYNDICATE, Limited, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 304 Merchants Bank Chambers, Montreal, on Tuesday, 28th July, 1914, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the consideration of the following matters, viz.:—

1.—To ratify and approve of the action of the Directors in advertising for sale and selling by public auction the Mining Leases, properties, buildings, plant, machinery and furniture in British Columbia, and shares in the True Blue and Commonwealth Mining Companies.

2.—To consider, and if deemed advisable, to adopt a resoluti n authorizing the directors, at such time as they deem to be in the interest of the Company, to apply to the Court or Judge for a voluntary winding-up order.

3.—To consider and if deemed advisable to pass a resolution, requesting the liquidator who may be appointed under the winding-up order, to apply to the Court or Judge for power to make a distribution amongst the Shareholders of the Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate, Limited, of the whole or part of the shares of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, held by this company, and the terms and conditions of such distribution.

By order of the Board of directors.
JOHN HYDE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, 17th June, 1914.

UNRESERVED SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION

Under instructions from the Directors of THE CANADIAN GOLD FIELDS SYNDICATE, Limited, we will sell by Public Auction, without reserve, at our rooms, No. 453 St. James Street, Montreal, on Tuesday, 4th August, 1914, the following assets, belonging to the Company:—

1.—All right, title and interest of the said Company in and to the following Mineral Claims, situate in the Kootenay District, in British Columbia, and known as Sunset No. 2, Alabama, Gold Hunter and Jennie claims. There is erected on the Sunset property Mess Houses, Bunk Houses, Compressor building, office, stable and shaft house. There is also a boiler, engine, compressor plant, piping and other appliance for mining, as well as office furniture.

2.—The surface rights of 101 4-10 acres, being part of section 27, Township 9a, Block 2, Kootenay District.

3.—390,000 fully paid-up shares of the True Blue Copper Mines, Limited, of the par value of 10 cents each.

4.—400,000 fully paid-up shares of the Commonwealth Mines, Limited, of the par value of $1 each. The buyer will also be entitled to receive a transfer of the rights of the Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate, Limited, under Tax Sale certificate No. 478, dated 3rd November, 1913, for Mineral Claims known as Commonwealth No. 4172, Republic No. 4173, Republic Fraction No. 4176, and Sultan No. 4175, in the Slocan Assessment District.

TERMS OF SALE.—Twenty-five percent to be paid over on adjudication, and the balance within ten days thereafter. Interest at 8 percent per annum to accrue after 10 days if balance not paid by that date. The Company will only give warranty as to its own acts and deeds. The buyer must at his own cost search titles and prepare deeds to be executed at his charge. In addition to the purchase price the buyer must pay One percent thereon for Government Auction duty. Further information, terms and conditions may be seen at the office of John Hyde, secretary-treasurer, 304 Merchants Bank Chambers, Montreal, and the buildings and plant and machinery may be examined on application to Mr. T. M. Davidson, Sunset Mine, Rossland, B.C.

Sale at 11 o'clock a.m.

FRASER BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Montreal, 20th June, 1914.

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.

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 'Witness' editorial pages are unique, and alone worth the full price to any one.

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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 page 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 well spent as to bring a week of content. A strong ally to the temperance cause.

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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.

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A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME-MAKERS

A SOLITARY WAY.

There is a mystery in human hearts,
And though we be encircled by a host
Of those who love us well, and are beloved,
To every one of us, from time to time,
There comes a sense of utter loneliness,
Our dearest friend is "stranger" to our joy,
And cannot realize our bitterness.

There is not one who really understands,
Not one to enter into all we feel;
Such is the cry of each of us in turn.
We wander in a "solitary way."
No matter what or where our lot may be;
Each heart, mysterious even to itself,
Must live its inner life in solitude.

And would you know the reason why this is?
It is because the Lord desires our love.
In every heart He wishes to be first.
He therefore, keeps the secret key Himself,
To open all its chamters, and to bless
With perfect sympathy and holy peace
Each solitary soul which comes to Him.

So when we feel this loneliness, it is
The voice of Jesus saying, "Come to me";
And every time we are "not understood,"
It is a call to us to come again;
For Christ alone can satisfy the soul,
And those who walk with Him from day to day,
Can never have "a solitary way."

And when beneath some heavy cross you faint,
And say, "I cannot bear this load alone,"
You say the truth. Christ made it purposely
So heavy that you must return to Him,
The bitter grief, which "no one understands,"
Conveys a secret message from the king,
Entreating you to come to Him again.

The Man of Sorrows understands it well,
In all points tempted, He can feel with you,
You cannot come too often or too near,
The Son of God is infinite in grace,
His presence satisfies the longing soul,
And those who walk with Him from day to day
Can never have "a solitary way."

THE SUMMER GIRL'S HAIR.

Fresh air and sunshine are unquestionably necessary for scalp and hair. But the modern girl is such an extremist that she runs from one iad to another concerning her hair as well as everything else, and the result is there are At the summer hotels this year girls dressed women.

First, she didn't wear hats through six months of the year because she believed in the sun and air treatment. She overdid it, and saw her hair burned to a crisp by the sun because all the natural oil was dried out of it.

As soon as she discovered this she rushed into another extreme. She now wears a bat all day and half the night. At the Summer hotels this year girls and women put on hats before breakfast and never appear bareheaded during the waking hours, whether they were out or in doors.

THE SCALP
OVERHEATED.

Thus they finished up what little good was left in the hair. The scalp became overheated, was always moist and caused the hair to lose color and fall out.

The hair should be left to itself without hairpins or combs for a certain part of every day. If a woman has to sew all morning, she should drop her hair down and give the scalp a chance for air.

But the best of all treatment for hair and scalp is gentle massage upon getting up and before retiring. The latter is especially important.

The hair should be shaken loose, not merely undone. It should be shaken out in divisions and lifted up by strands. It is astonishing how much thicker it will look and how gratefully it gathers new life to itself. Every careful woman brushes the dust from her hair at night and plaits it loosely.

DO YOUR
HAIR DIFFERENTLY.

When the hair becomes stubborn, refusing to bend itself to the accustomed fashioning of the coiffure, it is protesting against a certain weariness caused by constant strain in one place. The quickest and easiest way to overcome the difficulty is to change the hairdress for a time, selecting some other becoming fashion by way of rest cure.

Always combing the hair in the same way is much like wearing the same dress every day in the year. The strain is certain to tell in time, and then the wearer will wonder why her hair is so stubborn and why it looks ragged and uneven when once it coiled smooth and glossy.

Parting the hair in the centre or at the side without change will eventually cause the part to become wider, and a bare space will make its appearance in the line of the part. The hair will lose any natural fluffiness it is inclined to possess, and will lay close down against the head, assuming an oily, stringy look. When this condition is noticed try combing it back straight from the brow for a while in soft pompadour effect.

USE BONE
HAIRPINS.

Hairpins tire the hair, specially if they are used lavishly. Wire pins break it if pushed in hurriedly or forced through an obstructing coil. It is better to use a good bone pin, and not many of these. The bone pin looks better in the hair, contrasting or harmoninzing with the soft locks and holding them in place firmly. Neither do they look cheap and unsightly when the top shows or the pin becomes loosened.

Happily, generous use of pins and combs has gone out of fashion. The well-groomed woman of to-day wears just enough accessories to keep her coiffure in place, spending on the care of the hair itself what she formerly gave to adornments.

HOW TO BE HAPPY THOUGH HOT.

In direct sunshine the nervous system is the vulnerable point. Screen, therefore, the head with abundant hair, if available, and with a straw hat—the Panama variety of which has been experimentally proved to be the coolest. So much for the brain. The spinal cord is protected by one's clothes, except at the back of the neck. See to this. Remember, also, that there is heatstroke as well as sunstroke; and that one's nervous system may be thus injured by heat apart from direct sunshine. Give it air, therefore, and welcome such reasonable draughts as may be. (Speaking of draughts, htas motoring not yet really taught us that we have too long talked nonsense on this subject?)

We must be more scrupulously clean than ever, the skin being very active and demanding it, whilst our internal health demands that this cutaneous activity shall be well maintained, and in no way impeded.

CLOTHING.

It follows, of course, that we shall change our clothing more frequently than ever. Women can go about in thin waists or blouses; wretched men cannot, and must suffer accordingly. Nor is this the only point in which women score off men in hot weather, though otherwise their clothing hampers and handicaps them, and is, indeed, one of the wrongs of women. The wisely-dressed woman in this weather, corsetless, of course, having all her clothing loose (all of it except her shoes frequently and cheaply washable), straw on her head, no outrageous tweed coat over her blouse—has very little to complain of. Men can only imitate her in a few points, but at least they can wear soft-fronted shirts and discard their waistcoats — garments convenient as trinket carriers, but physiologically stupid in summer and winter alike.

WHAT TO DRINK.

We now come to the question of what to drink. In the matter of fluid, you can scarcely exceed. The washing virtue of water is vastly more important inside the body than outside, and indeed we have now come to the inner factors of our comfort—which, like invisible things in general, are what really matter. The passage of water through the body washes it ever clean, and though one can live, and sometimes even thrive—be it murmured privately—without external washing, without internal washing we die, and take no such "unconscionable time a-dying" either.

The last human anti water drinker has probably been gathered to his forefathers, and we differ only as to what we flavor our water with. There be those who use alcohol in the winter to keep out the cold, and in the summer to keep them cool—the innocents. In each case it has the opposite action; in the winter dilating the skin's blood vessels so that they feel warm the more rapidly they cool; and in the summer directly interfering with excretion in all its forms. The taste of those whose tastes are not "acquired"—and probably no physical taste is worth acquiring—is towards acid, fruity things: let them satisfy it generously.

LESS TO EAT.

Apart from its contained water, much the greater part of what we eat is made up of combustible material, and required, partly as energy for the heart and other muscles, and partly as fuel to keep us warm. We require to be kept warm, because we are hotter than our surroundings, and therefore are always cooling. When our surroundings rise in temperature our rate of cooling falls, and we therefore need much less fuel. To cut down one's diet is the first indication for health at any time of year in the case of nine well-to-do people out of ten; it is far more imperative in hot weather. People who demand so much of their digestive organs cannot accommodate enough fluid, especially if it be cold, and have no room for that supply of fresh fruit and vegetables (both scrupulously washed) which are almost the staple of the wise in hot weather. And, of course, one cuts down one's meat, which intoxicates and burdens excretion. Finally, try to think of something else but the heat and your health, or you haven't a dog's chance.—By Dr. C. W. Saleeby, in the "Daily Chronicle."

SUMMER STAINS.

There are numerous little pin pricks which worry and annoy on a holiday, and who does not know the vexation of seeing a carefully collected wardrobe being made unwearable? One suddenly finds that the beach has left its mark on the pretty lawn frock, perhaps worn yesterday for the first time. Also one awakens from a doze to find the small son has amused himself by drawing sketches on his drill knickers with the fountain pen. The luncheon fruit bag has burst, and the damage done by it is not improving to the temper. Picnic life, enjoyable though it is, must be full of these small accidents, and if they are not to spoil pleasure one must be prepared for them.

The girl who knows how iron-stains can be removed finds it easy to present a smiling face when she finds a patch of it on her frock. It is surprising how few people know the right way of treating stains—they usually believe in one remedy for all kinds and then wonder why the teastain comes out and the fruit stain remains in. Stains may be divided into three groups or classes—animal (oil or wax), vegetable fruit), fruit concoctions, mineral (ink or iron mould.)

Stains should be removed as soon as made if possible, as soapy water and boiling both tend to fix them in. Also if iron mould is left in it spreads when wet on to other garments. First consider two things, the kind of stain and the kind of material, and treat accordingly, trying the least harmful methods first, as the stronger ones tend to weaken the fibres of the material. When chemicals are used always rinse the article from which the stain has been removed to prevent injurious effects to the fabric. When an acid has been employed be sure and rinse at once in a solution of carbonate of soda to neutralize the acid.

Iron mould (so frequently acquired on the beach) can be taken out in a few seconds. Stretch the part stained over a small basin, and pour boiling water through, apply a little salts of lemon, rubbing it slightly with a bone spoon (or piece of smooth white wood), pour on fresh water, and the mark will disappear. Then remember the important part (so often neglected), squeeze out and at once dip into a little carbonate of soda solution (one teaspoonful of dissolved soda to half a pint of warm water), and wash and finish in the usual way.

Ink stains: If newly made rub with common salt and squeeze lemon juice over. Soak and rub well, then wash and boil. The acid dissolves the iron in the ink and the tannin, or coloring matter (pale blue) easily washes and boils out. Another and equally successful method, if more convenient, is to soak the wet ink stain for half an hour in sour milk which has been boiled, cooled, and had the fatty skin taken off, or to put a spot of red ink on to the black ink, and then simply wash it out. Again, it is the acid in the red ink that dissolves the mineral portion of the stain. If the stain is an old one use salts of lemon as for iron mould.

Tea and coffee: These can be eradicated quite easily if attended to at once. Pour boiling water through the stained portion, put borax on, and pour on boiling water, and bleach in the sunshine if possible, or on the grass. If the tea has milk in, it is much more difficult to take out (owing to the grease nature), and often stronger methods are essential. If so, measure one teaspoonful of liquid chloride of lime to half-pint of cold water, and put the stain in for about twenty minutes. Rinse in plenty of cold water, as this acts as an antidote to the strong alkali (chloride of lime), and wash and boil.

Fruit concoctions: Pour on boiling water. Cover with common salt, and pour on boiling water, and repeat the process. If the stain has become very fixed in, use salts of lemon and boiling water, and rinse in carbonate of soda.

Paint stains: Rub well with turpentine and then with benzine, or petrol, to remove the grease mark which is sometimes left.

Tar stains: Apply sweet oil, or lard, and then treat as for paint.

Machine oil or motor grease: Rub with petrol or ether.

Grease marks, such as butter: Remove with petrol, or if none available and the dress is grey or dark color, make a paste of fuller's earth and water, spread on the stain, allow it to dry, then brush off. In emergency and when the stain is on a delicate color, make a pad of tissue paper, warm it, and rub off the mark.

If a wax or candle stain: Scrape off some of it, with the back of a blunt knife, then put between a fold of brown, or blotting paper, press with a warm iron, frequently changing the position of the paper. If a slight circle is left, rub with a little spirit, such as petrol or benzine.

Recipe for liquid chloride of lime: Half a pound of chlorinated lime, half a gallon of distilled water. Mix. Pour the mixture into a stoppered bottle, set it aside for three hours, shaking occasionally. Strain through muslin, and re-bottle. Store in a cool place.—Sheffield "Independent."

ONE WAY OF PUTTING IT.

"I wish you would speak to Bobby," said Mrs. Drayton one night. "I've told him to take his medicine and then jump into bed, and he won't do it. He just hops around and says he doesn't want to take the medicine and he doesn't want to go to bed!"

Mr. Drayton stepped to the door of Bobby's room and stood there, tall, grave, and impressive.

"Bobby," he said, firmly, "if you don't take your medicine at once, and then jump into bed, you will be put to bed, do you hear me, put to bed without having your medicine at all!"

Upon which Bobby, alarmed and confused, swallowed his allotted portion and meekly retired for the night.

HOME COOKING.

APPETIZING WAYS WITH CHERRIES

Cherry Betty.—Butter a deep baking dish and put in layers of stoned cherries and bread crumbs, fruit first sprinkled with nutmeg, sugar and cocoanut. Add cherry liquid enough to moisten the crumbs; cover top with crumbs; steam one hour, then uncover and brown quickly in the oven. Serve hot with sweetened cream.

Fairy Cherry Pudding.—Remove the stones from four cups of big luscious cherries; sweeten with granulated sugar, drain in a colander, stand the juice on the range until boiling hot, dissolve a tablespoonful of gelatine in half a cup of cold water and stir in the hot juice, strain in small teacups then put aside to harden; later, turn the whole on an oval platter and finish by garnishing with cherries that have been coated with fondant, and heap over all whipped cream.

Cherry Pudding.—Mix a pint of flour, a teaspoonful of baking powder, a piece of butter the size of a hickory nut, and a pinch of salt, with enough milk to make a batter as stiff as for gems. Add one pint of stoned and washed cherries. Stir well, butter a dish, pour batter in and steam for forty-five minutes. Turn out on a plate and serve with a sauce.

Cherry Meringue.—Make a rich pie crust, a third of an inch thick, and bake a light brown. Have your cherries stoned, and sweetened liberally and stewed in their own juice until quite thick. Pour into the pastry, and have ready the whites of three eggs beaten as stiff as possible with three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Spread this smoothly over the cherries and let the pie bake again until it is a light brown. Serve cold.

Rice and Cherry Dumpling.—Cook a cup of rice ten minutes, drain dry and let become cool; into the bottom of a jelly tumbler drop a dozen pitted cherries that have been well sugared, cover with enough rice to make the glass half full; stand in steamer and cook three-fourths of an hour. Serve with custard sauce.

Cherry Fritters.—Stir into a cupful of milk two well beaten eggs, a pinch of salt, three cups of flour that have been sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; beat briskly until the ingredients are well blended; add a cup and a half of stoned cherries that are well sweetened with suger. Drop tablespoonful of the batter in deep smoking fat; when a rich brown, drain on blotting paper, roll in powdered sugar and serve immediately.

Cherry Shortcake.—Make a sponge cake of three eggs, one cup of sugar, one cup of flour, two teaspoonfuls of hot water and one and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder; bake in two tins in a moderately hot oven; while hot spread with soft butter, afterward with chopped cherries that have been sugared; cover the top with whole pitted fruit and liberally sweeten. Just before standing on the table completely envelope with whipped cream, the top heaped high. This is a concoction that is pretty to look at and appetizing as well.

Cherry Shrub.—Mash enough cherries to make a quart of juice; add two and a half cupfuls of sugar, the juice of four lemons. After the sugar has dissolved, strain and pour in a cupful of water, place on ice and pass in sherbet glasses.

Cherry Salad.—Select firm, ripe bananas; peel off the skins and cut in small pieces, allowing half a cupful to twice the amount of cheeries, taking care to save the juice for the dressing into which stir one-half cupful of pulverized sugar, a tablespoonful of lemon juice. Pour over the fruit after tossing the bananas and cherries together. Set on ice. When ready to serve, place on separate plates and garnish with glossy cherry leaves.

Cherry and Pineapple Salad.—Peel and eye a rather small-sized pineapple; chop into bits by putting through a meat chopper. Stone two heaping cupfuls of firm, ripe cherries; arrange alternately in a deep glass dish, and sprinkle each two layers liberally with powdered sugar. Let stand on ice at least four hours to become chilled. Grate a fresh cocoanut, and just before serving, pile high over the salad.

Canned Cherries. — Stone fine, ripe cherries, saving all the juice. Put in preserving kettle with layers of sugar, allowing three-fourth of a pound of sugar to every pound of fruit; stand several hours, then simmer gently on the range for ten minutes; skim, put in jars, and seal.

Cherry Jam.—The pitted cherries should be heated to the boiling point and mashed before the sugar is added; allow to every pound of fruit the same quantity of sugar; cook gently for 25 minutes. Fill jelly glasses, and cover closely.

Candied Cherries.—Take four cups of red cherries that are large and ripe; put one pound of granulated sugar with four tablespoonfuls of water, and cook without stirring until the syrup will harden when dropped into ice water; remove from the fire and set aside to cool; when cool beat until a white mass, and when ready to use stand the dish of fondant that has been flavored with vanilla in boiling hot water; with a hat pin dip the cherries one by one; harden on a slightly buttered plate; as soon as dry arrange in a box in layers with waxed paper between every layer.

Conserved Cherries.—Mix four pounds of pitted cherries with six cups of sugar and two cups of currants; mash, then let stand several hours, when all the liquid should be drained off and boiled until a thick syrup is formed, in which the fruit should simmer for a half hour; as soon as cold spread in tins and place in a warm oven to dry. When sufficiently dreid, coat with granulated sugar and pack in tin boxes with paper between the layers and finish by having the cover fit tightly.

Pickled Cherries.—Take sound, not over-ripe cherries and vinegar to cover them. To each pint of vinegar allow half-a-pound of sugar and to the whole, cayenne to taste. Also a few drops of cochineal. Pick the cherries over carefully, rejecting those which are not quite sound. Leave about one inch of their stalks, and put the fruit into glass jars. Boil the vinegar, add to it sugar and cayenne, skim well, let boil a few minutes, then turn it into an earthenware bowl. When cold, add a few drops of coloring, pour over the cherries, cover closely and store in a cool, dry place. Or boil the vinegar and sugar together, pour it whilst hot over the fruit, and when cold cover the jars closely. Let them stand in a cool place for a week then drain off the vinegar, boil and skim well, and again pour while hot over the fruit. When cold cover closely.

Spiced Cherries.—For Spiced cherries use one unce of cinnamon, quarter of an ounce of cloves, quarter of an ounce of mace and half a pound of sugar to the pint of vinegar and proceed as for pickled cherries.

CORRESPONDENTS' DEPARTMENT
Questions and Answers in Practical Housekeeping.*

Dear Madam,—Can you give me a recipe for orange cream. It is something like what we call lemon honey and has I think no milk in it; also for a pineapple ice or turkish delight.

MRS. H. M. B.

For Orange Cream.—Grate the peel of three oranges into three-quarters of a pint of water, then squeeze in the juice; beat the yolks of four eggs well, and put to it, sweeten it with fine sugar; press it hard through a strainer, set it on the fire, stir it all one way until it is as thick as cream; serve in glasses.

For Turkish Delight.—Grate one fine ripe pineapple into an enamel saucepan, add boiling water to cover and set over fire just long enough to heat through thoroughly. Set off to cool, let stand five hours, then strain off the clear liquid, sweeten to taste and freeze to a soft snow; serve in glasses with a spoonful of raspberries in the bottom of each glass.

Dear Madam,—Can I buy any kind of a stand for holding a jelly bag. I have tied it to almost every kind of knob and nail, and it seems always to be too high or too low, or in the way, also, will you give us some general advice on Jelly making.

A YOUNG SUBSCRIBER.

Try the old method of placing an ordinary kitchen chair, legs uppermost, on a table, or another chair. Put the basin on the reversed seat, and tie a clean tea-cloth or several thicknesses of cheesecloth to the legs, one corner to each leg. See that the cloth drops a little in the centre. Pour the jelly into the cloth, and allow it trickle through. If not clear at first repeat. In next week's Home Cooking you will find the general hints you ask for.

Dear Madam,—Can you give me any simple general rule for the proportions of sugar to water for syrup for preserving the different fruit. I have to do my preserving in the midst of a rush of other work and often have not time to look up recipes or weigh out fruit. Yours truly,

AN APPRECIATIVE READER.

It is not easy to give general rules when people's tastes differ so greatly as they do in regard to sweetening, but the following will be found fairly correct: Take one measure of water to four of sugar for a heavy syrup, in which to preserve strawberries or currants. Take one measure of water to two parts of sugar for a syrup for preserving peaches or quinces. Take equal parts of water and sugar to make a syrup for canning peaches, plums, cherries blackberries and pineapples. Take two parts of water to one of sugar for blueberries, pears, sweet plums, and raspberries.

*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.

A WASHING SECRET.

A woman whose cotton clothes never seem to fade was induced to tell how she did it.

"In the first place," she said, "I am particular that all my colored clothes have the coloring set with sugar of lead or salt before washing, but my particular trick is adding a little coloring matter, such as is used for candies to the rinsing water. Just a drop or two will make the materials come out bright and fresh looking."

Another woman uses a drop or two of cotton dyes in the rinsing water with equally good effect.

THE SEALED BOOK

(By Evelyn Orchard, in the "British Weekly.")

Nobody paid much heed to the slight figure of an elderly woman in black occupying the minister's pew at the Bates Memorial Church on a certain Sunday morning in September. If they had noticed her they would probably not have associated her with him, because there did not seem to the casual eye to be the smallest point of resemblance between them.

Yet she was his mother. The Rev. Hugo Draper (christened plain Hugh at the baptismal font, and so called by his mother and all his relations) was such a very handsome, distinguished-looking person that one naturally might have looked for a more striking personality in his mother.

But the person who dismissed Mrs. Draper with a casual glance as a woman of no importance would merely have made one of those frequent mistakes which color all our relations with one another.

This was Mrs. Draper's first visit to her son in his London home. The Bates Memorial Church, a very handsome building, stood at the junction of three wide thoroughfares in a rapidly advancing London suburb, which, for convenience, we may call Crayford Heath. It had been built by Mr. Frederick Bates, the head of a large firm of wholesale grocers and Italian merchants, in memory of his father, who had founded the firm, and who had likewise been the pioneer of Church life in Crayford Heath, where he had owned much land and built quantities of suburban houses, which returned a profit very nearly as handsome as the wholesale groceries.

It is certain that old John Bates would never have countenanced the much-decorated church which bore his name. He would have loathed the painted windows in the chancel down to the very wording.

"To the glory of God and the memory of John Bates," with a due record of his benefactions to the neighborhood.

Hugh Draper was its first minister, and he had come fresh from a brilliant career at College, because the Bates, as a family, believed in the young man, and wanted something attractive as a figurehead for their beautiful church. He had now been three years its minister, and his mother had come from her remote Northumbrian village to visit him for the first time.

The church was well filled, with a highly-respectable and richly-dressed congregation, of whom the majority were women. Mrs. Draper's keen old eye missed nothing; she carried away with her from the Bates Memorial Church that Sunday morning a photographic memory as faithful and complete as a cinematograph film. She did not wait for her son to come out of the vestry, and he had felt no great eagerness to urge her to remain for the purpose of being introduced to his office-bearers.

It would be quite wrong to say that he was ashamed of his mother, because he loved her dearly, and sent her each month a very substantial portion of his stipend. Had he been cornered regarding his odd reluctance to bring her forward, he might, with perfect truth, have pleaded that she did not fit the picture, and that she would probably have been rendered thoroughly uncomfortable by being introduced to a lot of stylish people, whose names she would never get right, and with whose ways and habits of thought she was not familiar. It may be said here that she had come to Crayford Heath without specific invitation, and she had given no reason as yet for a step so unusual. But she was marshalling her evidence, and Draper heard it that night as they sat together in the study after they had discussed together their evening meal. Without her bonnet and cloak, Mrs. Draper looked more undistinguished and even quite plain. Her frock, the creation of the village dressmaker, hung loosely on her body, as was very voluminous as to skirt. Then she had no idea of softening or rendering her iron-grey hair more becoming. It was brushed plainly back, and screwed into a knot behind, so that her features showed rather harshly, especially in silhouette. But nothing could mar the beauty of her eyes, or the sweetness of her smile.

Draper, with his feet thrust in his slippers, his old jacket on, suddenly thought how pleasant it was to see her there, and prepared to enjoy a good talk with her. She had only arrived the night before, and he had had as yet no opportunity for much private speech.

"You don't look a day older, mother," he said, pleasantly. "How old are you, really?"

"Sixty-seven," she answered; "and I was thirty-seven on the day you were born. I took you as a gift from the Lord, and dedicated you to His service there and then."

Draper slightly winced, and thrust his long, slender hand through his abundant hair, which he wore rather long, and which was much admired by the feminine portion of the congregation.

"Sometimes I wish you hadn't," he said, with a slight humorous smile. "It's a narrow life for a man, the Church, especially in these days of the decline of religious life."

"Where is the decline?" she asked, sitting up rather straightly, and crossing her small toil-worn hands on her knee.

"Why, everywhere. I haven't much reason to complain, because, as you saw, my place is full. Weren't you pleased with the congregations, mother?"

"I didnt look much at them; mostly women, weren't they?"

"Go into any church you like, and you'll find that. It is nothing new. Women have always been the backbone of the Church."

"That shouldn't be. I don't deny that women need religion more, that it means more to them in their everyday life than to men; but no church can live unless it has it upheld by the strength and the sacrifice of men. Can you imagine Ebenezer Chapel without your father, Hugh?"

"In the country it is different," said Draper, rather evasively. "Church or chapel represents all the social life there is. If you lived here you would get to understand the distractions which wean people away from the church, and would realize that I have achieved a sort of triumph, in a way. I can always fill the church."

"It's not the meat you give them there, then, son? You had not a word to-day for a needy or hungry soul."

Draper reddened, ever so slightly. He was unused to criticism, the prevailing notes of his congregation being reverence and appreciation.

"Oh! come, mother, what did you expect—something in the way of a revival address, perhaps? That sort of thing would hardly go down in the Bates Memorial. If I were to try it I should come a cropper, and no mistake. They are all intellectual people, and want very little guiding or teaching from me."

The little old country woman regarded her son's face with an odd mingling of affection and concern.

"Then it is time you went to them that do need you, Hugh," was all she said.

"What did you think of my sermons to-day, mother? Tell me quite frankly."

"I did not hear any sermons," she answered, without flinching. "In the morning all you had to say about the Inspiration of the Psalms seemed to me to have neither beginning, middle, nor end."

"If that is what you think of my exhaustive study of David, it is hardly to be expected that you would be able to follow me at night on the Ethical Teaching of Robert Browning. But you could see for yourself how many young folks were in the church, and that they were interested. More than the half of them were taking notes."

"It's a new-fangled kind of preaching I don't understand, Hugh, and it has nothing to do with the teaching of Jesus, as far as I can see. What ails the Sermon on the Mount?"

"It's out of date, mother. We've travelled a far distance since then."

"On the backward road," she retorted, swiftly and fearlessly, for though she might be socially and intellectually unfit for contact with the cultured congregations of the Bates Memorial Church, she was spiritually continents ahead of them.

"Folk are just the same as they were in the Lord's time; Jew or Gentile, they're all needing the living Bread. When I think on your father, Hugh, my heart is in my mouth. He was only a stonemason, but he was the best stonemason in Heaton Airedale, and it is better any day to be a good stonemason than a bad minister."

"They don't count me as a bad minister, mother," said Draper, with patient good humor.

"But you are, for, unless you preach Jesus Christ and Him crucified, you are betraying the Master, just as Peter did before the cock crew. I'll be going to my bed, Hugh, I think, for the day has seemed long, and has tired me more than is common."

"Sit still awhile, mother, and let's thresh the thing out. What you don't understand in my position here. The Bates are not Evangelicals. They would not suffer the kind of preaching you are thinking of. I'm not denying it's the best sort, but in these days one has to cut one's coat according to one's cloth."

Then the small old country woman's anger blazed forth:

"Did Paul and Silas measure the cloth or count the cost before they went to the goal for conscience' sake? Out on you, Hugh; ye are not worthy of your godly father. I was reading in my Bible this afternoon while you were out, and I had a very good mind to come down and show you the prophet's words for your undoing."

"Which of them?" asked Draper, interestedly.

She rose from her chair, and when she spoke the prophet's words she looked herself not unlike a seer.

"The vision of all is become unto you as the words of a book that is sealed which men deliver to one that is learned, saying, 'Read this, I pray you,' and he saith, 'I cannot, for it is sealed.'"

"Mother," Draper said, as they sat at breakfast, "after you left me last night I began to think what a foolish thing it was for you to be living at Heaton Airedale alone, and me here in this house. Can you think of any reason why you should not come here altogether?"

"I can't think of any, and I am coming. I don't like your grand kirk, nor some other things about you, but you are all I have in this world," she made answer, and within two weeks the change was accomplished, and the stonemason's widow became a regular occupant of the minister's pew. Immediately the ladies of the congregation swooped down to pay calls upon her, but she puzzled them so much that, though they had various tea parties to discuss her, they were quite unable to arrive at any definite conclusion regarding her. She began to make a difference in the life of Bates Memorial Church. Very gradually, as the winter months wore on, a change began to creep over the pulpit messages, and while they caused much discussion and some heartburning in high quarters, there was no falling-off in attendance. On the contrary, a mighty quickening everywhere. But just after Christmas, when Draper had announced a series of sermons on the Atonement, Mr. Frederick Bates wrote a long labored letter of protest.

Draper did not show this to his mother, because he had by that time arrived at a point where he had both courage and ability to deal with it himself. He simply replied that it was his desire and intention henceforth to preach Jesus Christ and Him crucified, and that he deplored the barren years in which he had denied his Lord. And, further, he left himself entirely and unreservedly in the hands of the church, to keep him or bid him go. He did not go, for when Frederick Bates began to agitate for his transfer to another sphere of labor he found a solid phalanx of devoted men and women.

He remained at the Bates Memorial Church. He is there still, and the stonemason's widow, a little bent and frail, still sits in the corner of the manse pew. A small insignificant woman of no account in the eyes of the world, she is charged with a mighty mission, to keep alive the fire of divine love and service in the heart of her only son.

HAND WOULD CRACK WITH SALT RHEUM

Pained and Burned. Hard and Sore Lumps. Couldn't Rest or Sleep. Finger Swollen. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured.

Legere Corner, N. B.—"I had salt rheum on my hand for a good many years. Every winter my hand would crack and part of the time I had to wear a glove to do my work, for when I washed in hot water with it unwrapped it used to irritate so much that I didn't know what to do. I had to take a rough towel and rub it until the blood would come sometimes. Many a night I had to sit up in bed and rub them and sometimes that didn't satisfy. I had to scratch with my fingers and the next morning I would find a big piece of skin which I had taken off. This winter I had sores on one of my hands. I thought they were ulcers. They pained and burned. They started just like a little lump and would be hard and sore and after that there would be a big bunch of pus and when that would be out it would leave an opening almost as big as half a five-cent piece. I couldn't rest or sleep with the pain and the burning sensation. The ulcer I had on my finger this winter was still worse. There was more inflammation for my finger was swollen almost twice its natural size and was just as red as a piece of flannel.

"I took the Cuticura Soap and made a suds with it and washed the hand with a piece of cotton and after it was washed I used to take the Cuticura Ointment and spread it on a piece of cotton and wrap the hand with it. I was cured in a little over a week." (Signed) Mrs. Charle Surette, June 5, 1913.

Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. For a liberal free sample of each, with 32-p. book, send post-card to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A.

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THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

OUR GARDENS.

WHO CAN TELL ABOUT THEM?

The "Garden Editor" has been reading the Children's Corner, and what do you think he said? You could not guess, so I'll have to tell you. He said: "You've some clever youngsters, and some fine big boys and girls, doing good work and writing good letters; have none of them gardens?"

All I could answer was: "I really don't know, for they have been busy with school and their pets, and have not told me if they had gardens."

"Give them some prizes," he said,"and find out what they are doing." So here goes!

We will give three prizes, Senior, Junior and Tiny Tots. The Seniors may be any age between twelve and eightsen; the Juniors any age between seven and twelve, and the Tiny Tots seven and younger.

Now what is the prize to be for, you ask. Well, this time it is for a letter and a plan. Write me a letter telling me all about your garden, where it is, and how you planted it, and what you put in it, and draw me a neat little map or plan of your garden, all marked to show where things are in it. Don't make the letter too long, or I will not be able to print it, but don't make it so short as not to be interesting.

This is what you are to do this time, and then as your garden grows watch for its very prettiest time, and if you can, take photographs of it, for later on we will give prizes for the best pictures of gardens made and looked after by our "Corner" readers. But that is for another. Just now we only want the plan and the letter telling us about it.

CHOICE OF PRIZES.

Pencil Set, Game, Knife, horn-handled jack knife or nickle-plated Penknife; Leather Change Purse, Scissors, round ended or sharp pointed; Enamel Beauty Pin, or Enamel Bluebird Brooch, Ring Tiddle de Winks Game, Doll or Doll's House, Tiny Doll and her Bath Set, or "Witness" Pin.

Write your letter on one side of the paper only, and make the plan of your garden on a separate sheet of paper. Put on both your full name and address, age (if under twelve), and choice of a prize, if you win. Mail just as quickly as possible to The Competition Editor, Children's Corner, "Weekly Witness," Montreal, Que.

TOMMY'S BOMB.

"I say, Tom, you look as dumpy as an eight-day clock going backward." Jack Lee sat on the top step of the veranda and smilingly surveyed his wo-begone-looking friend in the hammock.

"It makes me tired seeing everybody go whizzing by in their automobiles. Why can't I have things like the rest of them?"

"Maybe when you have grown up and have earned some money and done something big, why, maybe you'll have one, too," was the smiling response. "Then," he continued, encouragingly, "anyway, they are Bernardsville people who ride through; hardly any one here owns one."

But Tommy was not to be comforted, and continued to look disconsolately at the rising cloud of dust in the distance. Perhaps the prospects of a happy old age seemed too remote; at all events, he appeared thoughtful for several days.

One bright afternoon while his mother was taking her usual nap and all was quiet Tommp stole cautiously out into the street, and there he emptied the paper of long, sharp tacks which he had carried in his pocket since he bought them at the village store. Then creeping back and into the hammock on the vine-covered porch, he waited.

The moments passed slowly; five, ten, fifteen, and yet no cars. What could people be thinking about not to be out on such a perfect afternoon. Then a big crimson car shot into view — but what could be the matter? It had gone by without any injury at all; but, no—bang!—and one shoe went flat.

Tommy's blood almost froze as he awaited results. Then when a crowd from the store began to gather he joined them and heard with sickening fear the remarks and comments on the blow-out.

"Them's tacks; good sized tacks."

"That wasn't no broken glass."

"That's been a put-up job."

"There's a big fine for damaging traffic that way."

Tommy's heart sank within him. What if prison should be the end for him, and no happy old age, after all, with automobiles and money galore. "Oh, my, why was I so stupid," he thought; "why didn't I think of the result?"

Just then the chauffeur spoke: "Has any one here a 'phone?" Then answering to the negative response, he continued: "I don't see what is to be done; this machine will take hours to repair. I would not care for myself, only when I was passing the hospital they hailed me and said the ambulances were all out and asked me to go right away to the rubber mill, as there had been an accident. Some one had had his hand or fingers or something cut off, and unless they could get him to the hospital quickly they were afraid he would bleed to death. He's a man from around here; Griswold, I think, the— Hello, what is the matter with the little chap?"

"That's Griswold's son," was the really response; and then by way of further identification added: "He's been the one who threw them tacks, most likely."

Just then Tommy opened his eyes. "Some one go quickly and brush them away before anything else happens," he moaned as another car shot into view.

Mrs. Griswold sat on the porch as the last faint rays of the autumn sunset were dying in the west.

"Yes, it has been a hard summer," she assented. "Tommy's worked hard, though, and that's what saved us. At first he was working to pay for the damage to that car. I never can be thankful enough to automobiles. The people who own them seem kind and generous enough in spite of all that's said about them. I'm sure Mr. Griswold would have bled to death if it hadn't been for Mr. Harmon. Why, he just made that man in the second car take him to the mill, and left his own car sitting along the side of the road. One might suppose he'd had enough of people here. When Tommy said he would work for the money, he said 'all right,' but when he gave it to him he handed it over to me and said to take it to help pay the doctor; and, dear knows, I needed it. He's been here several times since, too, and takes Tommy out to ride with him; says he'll need a new chauffeur before long and is going to teach him how. Tommy, he's so ashamed of himself and says: 'No more bomb throwing for me.' He nearly hit his own father as it was."

"Yes, it was a narrow escape," responded Mrs. Lee, fervently.—"Intelligencer."

GOLDEN KEYS.

A bunch of golden keys is mine,
To make each day with gladness shine.
"Good morning" that's the golden key
That unlocks every day for me.

When evening comes, "Good night," I say,
And close the door of each glad day.
When at the table, "If you please,"
I take from off my bunch of keys.

When friends give anything to me
I'll use a little "Thank you!" key.
"Excuse me," "Beg your pardon," too,
When by mistake some harm I do.

Or if unkindly harm I've given,
With "Forgive me," I shall be forgiven.
On a golden ring these keys I'll bind;
This is its motto: "Be ye kind."
—Wee Wisdom.

THE TURKEY'S NEST

One day the old turkey hen went out to find a place to make her nest. She went a long way, and she took a long time to find it, but when at last she had suited herself, she said:

"They may go to the east and go to the west,
But they'll never be able to find my nest;"

nd she felt so proud of herself that she walked all the way home with her head in the air.

When she got back to the barnyard, her friends were talking about her. There were the Gray Goose and the White Duck and the Brown Hen, and when they saw her coming, they called, "Where did you make your nest?"

"Guess," said the turkey hen, and then they were puzzled.

"Well," said the Gray Goose at last, "when I go to make my nest I always try to get near the water, for there's nothing so good for my health — so I'll guess the goose pond."

"Right," cried the Duck, "I'll quite agree. The pond is just the place for a family."

"The idea," said the Brown Hen, chuckling to herself; "why, what could be healthier than hay or straw? I'll guess the haystack."

"But though they did their very best,
They never could guess where she'd made her nest."

The turkey hen grew prouder and prouder, and she walked about the barnyard like a queen. One day the cook saw her, and said to the children, "Certain and sure the old turkey hen has made herself a nest somewhere."

"Then I'll find it," cried Cousin Pen, who had come to visit on the farm.

"Then I'll find it," cried Brother Fred. "She can't hide a nest from me."

"Then I'll find it," said little Ben. And they are started out to look for it.

Cousin Pen went down in the hollow and looked in the grasses and leaves, and in the stumps and hollow trees.

"But though she did her very best,
She couldn't find the turkey's nest."

Brother Fred went up on the hill to the gin-house, and down in the cotton-field, and round by the goose pond, where he found the Gray Goose and the White Duck taking a swim.

"But though he did his very best,
He couldn't find the turkey's nest."

Little Ben began at home to look. He looked under the house and behind the woodpile, and in the barn, and out by the haystack, and while he was tripping about out there he frightened the Brown Hen from her nest, and she quarrelled half the day about it.

"But though he did his very best,
He couldn't find the turkey's nest."

Then mamma said she must go and look, so she put on her bonnet and went to the wood-lot, and sat down under a tree just as quiet as she could be. By and by the turkey hen came along. She saw mamma and mamma saw her, but neither of them said a word. The turkey hen walked round and round in the wood-lot just as if she wasn't thinking about anything, but at last she went through the big gate into the road.

Then mamma got up and followed her, just as still as a mouse, and the turkey hen

"Went up the hill and down the hill;
And through the fields and by the mill,
And down across the meadow brook,
By many a turn and many a crook.
She went to the east and she went to the west,
But she never went near her hidden nest."

"I'll give up," said mamma, and the old turkey hen was prouder than ever.

Then papa said that he must try; and early one morning before the children were awake, he got up and started out to find the turkey's nest.

"He'll find it if anybody can," and Brother Fred, when he was told, and the children could scarcely wait.

He stayed so long that they went down the lane to meet him, and when he saw them coming he called out:

"I declare I've done my very best,
But I can't find that turkey's nest."

And the turkey hen grew prouder and prouder. She stayed at her nest, wherever it was, nearly all the time then and only came to the barnyard when she wanted something to eat.

The Gray Goose and the White Duck and the Brown Hen said they wouldn't be surprised at anything she did.

But they were surprised, and so were the children, when one morning she walked into the yard with twelve little turkeys, as fine as you please, walking behind her.

"Just look here," she said, "at my children. I hatched them all out in my nest down in the corner of the old rail-fence." And she added as they gathered to see:

"I tell you waat, I did my best,
When I found the place to make my nest."

—"More Mother Stories."

AGRICULTURAL REMARKS.

THE CORN.

The corn is an industrious plant,
As even chronic grumblers grant;
Though all the world should stop and play,
'Twould keep on stalking night and day;
And though it has so many ears
It never tells a thing it hears.
It would be well did all abstain
From gossip, like this golden gain.

THE BEANS.

The beans, I fear, are wont to mix
From early youth in politics;
They're always clambering round the polls
Aiming, methinks, at lofty goals;
And though it may appear to us
Their methods are circuitous,
I think that like the suffragette
The bean will surely get there yet.

THE LETTUCE.

The lettuce is a sleepyhead;
It lies the livelong day in bed;
And should we cause it to appear
At dinner, 'twill be late, I fear;
Not by persuasion, but by force
It comes—before dessert, of course—
And like as not by some strange hap
All curled up for another nap!
I wonder why they will invite
A thing so very impolite.
—M. M. Lee, in "Harper's Monthly."

THE PEACEMAKER.

Bobby and Jack had been building palaces in the sand on the beach. Bobby had built a grand one, when Jack rolled over into it and spoiled it. Then there was trouble between the two little boys. Now Bobby was building again, and Jack was building too, but there was a long strip of beach between them. It was not nearly so interesting to play by themselves, but neither was willing to be the first to say he was sorry for the angry words that had been said.

By and by Asher Carr came running down and stopped at a place that was just about as far from Bobby as it was from Jack.

"I say, Jack and Bobby," he called, "let's play building a railroad. Both of you build toward me as fast as you can and I'll help."

There was a little silence. Railroads were different from palaces; they had never played that before.

"Well," said Bobby, slowly, "I will, to 'commodate you, Asher."

"So will I!" said Jack, quickly.

It was very exciting. In the midst of it Asher's mother called him and he had to go to the house.

Jack and Bobby looked at each other uncertainly, and then looked out at the ocean. They "had got used to not being cross," Bobby thought to himself, "and it was nicer, anyway."

"Bobby," said Jack, "I didn't mean to roll into your palace."

"Never mind," said Bobby; "it didn't matter. It wasn't anything but sand. Let's finish the railroad."

When their work was done they sat down side by side to rest.

"I guess Asher was a peacemaker," said Jack, after a short pause.

"Pshaw! No, he wasn't!" said Bobby. "He didn't know there was any peace to make. We didn't tell him anything."

"But he made it," argued Jack. "I don't suppose you always have to know you are one to be one."

Bobby scooped a large hole in the sand, filled it up again. "We didn't tell over before he answered.

"Maybe so," he said. "We didn't tell him, because it was Asher. Asher doesn't understand quarrels very much."

"He doesn't like them. He'd rather stay happy," said Jack. "And, besides, he makes you think of right and wrong because he thinks of them, and very often you change your mind then. I am almost sure it anybody gets you to change your mind like that from being angry, he's a peacemaker, even if he doesn't know anything about it. But we can ask Miss Juliana."—"Child's Hour."

KERCHOO!

Mary had a little cold,
That started in her head,
And everywhere that Mary went,
That cold was sure to spread.

It followed her to school one day
(There wasn't any rule);
It made the children cough and sneeze
To have that cold in school.

The teacher tried to drive it out,
She tried hard, but — kerchoo! —
It didn't do a bit of good,
For teacher caught it, too.
—"Christian Advocate."

OUR MAIL BAG.

Dear Editor,—I am very pleased with the Children's Corner. I read it every time. I like to read the letters. Wishing you very much success.

NELLIE WILLIAMS.

Tell us something about yourself in the next letter, Nellie. What are you going to do in all the long summer time.

Dear Editor,—I am working on a farm here. I have been in Canada two years from England. I think I like this country better than England, and I mean to stay here as long as I can. I belong to the temperance association here, which is a good association.

Yours truly,
ALBERT MASON, (Age 16.)

There is room for all who come, Albert. Put your whole heart into whatever you work at, and you will soon climb. There are so many things one can learn on a farm, and new interests every day, and is it not fine to be able to work out in the open.

Dear Editor,—We have a hen who wanted very much to set, and we have little bits of kittens too, and the big hen went and sat on the kittens one day, for she wished for something to take care of, and had no little chicks of her own; and she went on sitting on them until the kitties got big enough to walk. One day I went to see her, and I tried to take her off but she pecked at me; and then our George, who takes care of the cows, went to take her away, but she pecked at him, too. But by and by we got her off. When she was sitting on the kittens the old cat used to go and sit beside her. Now the kittens have grown quite big and the hen only sits on them at night, when she takes them under her wing.

KATIE SAVAGE, (6½ years.)

It must look very funny to see the kittens heads and tails sticking out from under a hen instead of little yellow chickens. I wonder if any one else has such a queer hen.

Dear Editor,—A long time ago I heard of a bright little four year old girlie in Ontario who though she was very little had a very big heart, and was just as kind as she could be. One thing she did will amuse your young gardeners. Mamie—for that was her name—was a very helpful little assistant gardner and was death on potato-bugs. She would stamp on one, and with a pitying shake of her head say soothingly: "Poor sing! Mamie 'll never hurt oo any more!" Very consoling to the striped victims, was'nt it?

Very affectionately,
MARY G. HUGHES.

She was a dear, and knew it helped to have some one sympathetic when they were hurting you. That's why it is easier to bear having "snangles" in one's hair combed out by mother than by nurse. I know a little girl who always, if she broke a flower or had to throw it away, to put fresh ones in the vases, kissed it and laid it softly in the deep grass "so as not to hurt its feelings, you know."

Dear Editor,—I have been with my uncle since Easter. He has been taking the "Witness" for a long time. I have been reading the "Witness" letters ever since I have been here. I like the drawings the best. I tried that puzzle in the "Children's Corner," but I could not get it. I have seven pets, which are four calves, a turkey, a cat, and a dog whose name is Rex. I am eleven years old, and was in senior third class when I left school, but the teacher said I was ready for the fourth book in September. Well, as I have written a long letter, I will close wishing the "Witness" many more subscribers.

Your little friend,
WILLIAM NEWTON.

Thank you, William, we will count on you to be one of our subscribers yourself when you grow up. Do you feed all those pets yourself? The calves I tried to feed the other day nearly knocked me over and I'm bigger, I guess, than you are yet.

Dear Editor,—I have a dear little kitten that was given to me. It is white all over with a black tail and a black crown to its head. It was born on Easter, and when I got it, it was only a week old. It would lie on its legs, and put both its forepaws round it would hold the bottle with its hind legs, and put both its fore paws round it.

Yours truly,
LIZZIE McDONALD.

Your Kittie must be almost a cat now, Lizzie, but it must still look very quaint with its little black tail and cap.

Dear Editor,—I am writing to your circle again. I live on a farm of one hundred acres. I live in a very nice valley. It is called Pleasant Valley. In the late spring it looks very nice. All the people who have sugar bushes are tapping now. It is very good fun going up and gathering the sap—Yours sincerely,

LILLIAN KEYES.

A great many of us would have enjoyed helping you gather sap in your Pleasant Valley, Lillian, but most of us were in school gathering knowledge, and so missed the sugaring.

Dear Editor,—I was out at Morden, Man, for my vacation. While walking in the park I saw a scene, and I thought I would like to send it to you. I left out all the old baskets and a lot of trash for it would spoil the picture. My sister is six, and she wants me to close. When I read this to her she said, "Why do you say dear Editor." I can't think of any more to say now, so will close.—Yours sincerely,

GRACE CAMERON.

Draw with black ink, Grace, so that your drawings can go into the paper for all to see.

Dear Editor,—Here comes another twin to the Children's Corner. I and my sister Ellen were eight on the last day of April.—Yours truly,

ELSIE HANNAM.

I will have to go back over the files one of these days, and count up twins for we have so many, I have lost count, and I'm proud of you all, every pair.

Dear Editor,—I received your prize, which was a great surprise. I did not think my work would bring me a prize, and the prize was better than I thought it would be. I did not expect anything but the doll and her bath. But there was a soap dish and a piece of soap, and a sponge. It is the first time I ever was in a competition, and I won a prize. So I am going to try again, and again. Thanking you for the prize. —I remain, yours sincerely,

DOREEN ENGLAND.

I thought the soap box and sponge were cuter than the bath even, so I'm pleased that you liked them, too.

Dear Editor,—I live on a farm with my mother and two brothers. I have two sisters married, one in Alberta and one four miles from home, but my father died three years ago. Our school commences on May 1st; my brother, aged seven, and I are going to attend; we will only have four months term this year as there are so few scholars to attend, only five in all.

IDA U. CURRIE.

You will have to study every minute if you are only to have four months in a whole year.

Dear Editor,—Our hens brought out a lot of little chickens to-day, some are Rhode Island Reds and some are Plymouth Rocks. Kathleen and I could not go to school to-day, because it is raining so I thought I would improve my time in artistic attempts like Amy March. Kathleen is popping corn, so I ill close and help her eat it. I am ten years old.—Your friend.

MARGARET SMITH.

P.S.—The popcorn tastes good. I wish you were here to have some.—From M. S.

I'll have to get a magic carpet so I can visit you all.

THE ARTIST COLOR COMPETITION.

A great many of you were puzzled by the fact that the printers left you no room above or below the illustrated rhyme about Dorothea and her studio, and you just did not try to make the border. One or two managed it quite cleverly, beginning on each side of the title and ending where the printing began at the bottom. A great many more might have made very pretty frames or borders if they had thought of cutting out the rhyme and pasting it on a plain sheet of paper, so as to leave a good margin for drawing on. The Judge asked me if I did not think I had set you too hard a task, but I answered no, for you made such jolly wall paper and carpet patterns on the plain background of your "Mary" pictures.

I'll give you another decorative design to do one of these days when the days get shorter and the evenings longer. Then you can show him what you are able to do.

The Senior Prize goes to Francis B. Devereux, who will receive a pretty nickel-plated penknife.

The Junior Prize was won by Elma Crockett, who has chosen a "Tiny Doll and her Bath Set."

F. & N. C. COUPON.

Friends and Neighbor Club. Catch your Pal.

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.
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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 (new or renewal) to any of the "Dougall" publications, may ADD the necessary amount to secure any of the books or other premiums as offered.

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.

9969-9967.—A STYLISH SUMMER FROCK.

Composed of ladies' blouse waist, pattern 9969, and ladies' skirt pattern 9967. White crepe embroidered in lavender was used for this design. The vest, cuffs and collar are of ratine. Val insertion and edging trim collar and cuffs. The waist fronts are prettily embroidered in colored in a border effect. The skirt is draped in bustle style at the back. The set in sleeves meet yoke sections over the shoulder. The waist pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The skirt in 6 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. It requires 9 yards of 27 inch material for the entire dress. The waist and skirt may be used separately and are suitable for voile, serge, linen, taffeta, madras, ratine, linene, gingham, lawn, or percale. The skirt measures about 1 1-4 yard at the lower edge.

This illustration calls for two separate patterns which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10c. for each pattern.

9975.—A DAINTY GARMENT FOR THE HOUR OF REST AND REPOSE.

Ladies' Kimono or Lounging Robe.

Such pretty patterns in crepe, lawn, batiste, dimity and silk may be obtained for garments of this kind. This model expresses grace and comfort in its simple lines. Dainty pink and white lawn was chosen with a neck finish of washable edging, and a decoration of velvet ribbon. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: Small, medium, and large. It requires 4 1-8 yards of 36 inch material for a medium size.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c. in silver or stamps.

9990.—A CHARMING GOWN FOR HOME OR CALLING.

Ladies' Dress with Long or Short Sleeve, and with or without Flounce or Tunic.

French linen in a new rose shade, with braiding in self color is here shown. The design offers much in the way of variety. The sleeve may be long or short, with a neat cuff trimming. The skirt may be finished in plain outline with a tuck lap at the centre front. It may have a flounce just below hip length, or be finished with a tunic and flounce, or a tunic only. The waist is finished in the now so popular blouse style, with set in sleeve. The design is also good for linen, ratine, duvetyn, voile, crepe or taffeta. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 6

1-4 yards of 44 inch material for the dress in a 36 inch size. If tunic and flounce are omitted it will require 4 3-4 yards. The skirt measures about 1 3-4 yard at the foot.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c. in silver or stamps.

9561.—A NEW AND POPULAR BLOUSE.

Misses and Ladies' Blouse.

This unique design is appropriate for all waist materials. It will develop well in corduroy, linen or linene, in chambrey, gingham, flannel, voile or crepe. It is very desirable for sport or outing purposes. The fulness at the lower edge is confined by a hip belt, an entirely new style feature. The neck edge is cut low and finished with a flat collar. Turn back cuffs trim the sleeves, and a patch pocket finishes the front. The pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 years, for misses, and in 3 sizes for ladies: 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. It requires 3 1-4 yards of 27 inch material for a 36 inch size.

A pattern of this illustration mailed

to any address on receipt of 10c. in silver or stamps.

'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 constat of two separate patterns, and hence call for twenty cents.

Address: Pattern Department, 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' Witness Block, Montreal.

LITERARY REVIEW

HERESIES ABOUT WOMEN.

It is probably owing to the political trend—of late years the violently political trend—of the woman movement in England, that so little attention has hitherto been paid to the works of Ellen Key. As a feminist and thinker she counts; as an ardent suffragist she does not. Enfranchisement she looks on as not only desirable, but inevitable; and "the sooner woman receives her political enfranchisement, the more on the whole, can be expected from it," says Cicely Hamilton in the "Daily News and Leader," London. But ardent believers in the advent of the millennium—in a new Jerusalem upbuilded by feminine votes—will scarcely approve of her open distrust of the life political. "The men who fear political life for women are. . . . right. Just as this life has injured the best qualities in the manhood of many men, so it will impair the womanhood of many women." The above is not a sentence to quote on a suffrage platform.

The present writer has no knowledge of Ellen Key beyond that obtained from a study of her translated books; but the impression she has gained from those books is that it would not be greatly important to Ellen Key wnether a statement that to her was truth was received with applause or the reverse. She may, or may not, be personally sensitive to the praise or dispraise of her fellows; but certainly her sensitiveness, if it exists, is not allowed to influence her work. Hence she does not belong to the popular type of reformer; presents no cut-and-dried programme; stirs to thought rather than to action; has no sudden and simple cure for the ills and distresses of womanhood. To her—so one judges—truth, as she sees it, is the thing that matters; not getting the best of an argument of the splendid intoxication that comes of blind faith in a cause.

AN ENEMY OF PROGRAMMES.

One has heard her teaching spoken of as nebulous, contradictory, unsatisfying; and the criticism is quite comprehensible. Yet, if comprehensible, it is also unjust and wrong-headed; since to ask Ellen Key for a programme, for cut-and-dried principles and rules, would be to ask her to confess a faith which is not in her. Programmes, rules and principles to her are the deadest of letters. She answers the criticism herself in her essay on "Love and Ethics." "Do they not feel," she asks, in speaking of those who complain of inconsistency, "do they not feel that the beauty of life is its very incalculableness? . . . If we only perceived this we should never demand a fixed ideal, no matter how lofty. The man who knew that the next day his ideal would become the general established ideal would instantly destroy it, so gruesome is the thought that infinite life should thenceforth proceed according to a single mould."

That is largely her "message," to use the hackneyed expression; the variety, the endless possibility of life and the need for freedom of experiment. In her plea for the right of the child to freedom of experiment she anticipates Bernard Shaw. The "first and chief right of the child" is "to think over the things with which he comes to contact." Not orthodox habit of mind, but "the courage that goes ahead on its own responsibility," is the need of the rising generation; and the educator should beware of interference with the natural development of the child, should welcome and not repress individual variations from the type he has learned to accept. Ellen Key scorns the "ready-made virtue" and its resultant negative advantages. "We teach the new souls not to steal, not to lie, to save their clothes, to learn their lessons, to economise their money, to obey commands, not to contradict older people, to say their prayers, to fight occasionally in order to be strong. But who teaches the new souls to choose for themselves the path trey must tread? . . . The "new souls," in short, are not to be imbued with other persons' "fixed ideals"; they are to be courageous, mentally and spiritually; they are to handle life and be veturesome. Hence her hatred of the blow that instils fear. And her point that the fearless Germanic tribes (as, in modern days, the equally fearless Japanese) brought up their children uncowed by stripes is a point worth consideration by advocates of the hardening process.

THE PRIESTESS OF MOTHERHOOD.

It is in the courageous spirit she desires for others that Ellen Key approaches the subject of marriage; and her views on the subject are not the views of the orthodox. To her it matters little if the marriage tie be legal; the essential point is that the union shall be real and true—founded, that is, upon genuine love in a man and woman who are ready to accept responsibility. Neither will the orthodox agree with her dictum: "Responsible motherhood is always sacred, with or without marriage," or her other dictum, "All women's rights have little value until this one thing is attained: that a woman who, through her illegitimate motherhood, has lost nothing of her personal worth, but on the contrary, has proved it, does not forfeit social esteem." Looking upon love as the real glory of life, upon parenthood as its real consummation, one sees that she could preach no other doctrine.

If one had to label Ellen Key, one might label her as the priestress of motherhood. Childless herself, it is the mother-woman who is her high ideal of what her sex should be. She has almost the average man's dislike of the amaternal woman; that lower type (as it seems to her) which is not "wholly devoted," which does not find its utmost happiness in the yielding up of itself. In so far as the modern woman movement tends to produce that lower type, she would appear to deprecate the modern woman movement; in so far as it induces in the younger generation of women "ever greater demands in love" and "an ever greater conception of their right to parenthood," she welcomes and wishes it well. With the result that suffragist and anti-suffragist alike might extract from her writings any amount of material wherewith to assail each other's arguments and bombard each other's positions.

The Works of Ellen Key Translated: "The Woman Movement," 6s. net.—"The Century of the Child," 6s. net.—"Love and Marriage," 6s. net.—"Rahel Varnhagen," 6s. net.—"The Education of the Child," 2s. 6d. net.—"Love and Ethics," 1s. net. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"WORK AND WEALTH."

It is a good sign that the more enterprising of the modern economists are beginning to devote themselves to the analysis of consumption with the same zeal that their predecessors brought to the analysis of production. For the discredit into which political economy has fallen with the working-class in most modern countries is due to a feeling — not by any means groundless — that a science which directs itself to the production of wealth, while ruling out of its province the cost in human wear and tear of its production and the purposes to which it is applied when produced, may debase the standard of human welfare. It would be unfair to say that the older economists were blind to these aspects of the problem. The idea of a human valuation which might transcend economic values is always in the background with Mill, Walker, and Marshall, and if it was not brought into the foreground, it was for the reason, which the most modern economist is obliged to ackuowledge as valid, that this human valuation could not be made the subject-matter of a science. But the habit of using economic generalizations for more than they are worth and omitting all the qualifications which their authors attached to them has become so ingrained in common practice that economists can do no better work at present than show their own limitations.

This is a work which Mr. J. A. Hobson undertakes in the very able and interesting book now before us, "Work and Wealth, a Human Valuation." Unless it be in his debate with the theory known as "marginalism," Mr. Hobson does not seek to upset any of the orthodox economic generalizations, but he does seek to show that the conditions assumed in a great many of them have either not been realized in practice, or, when realized, have led to anti-social results. Competition does not have free play in the modern business world; profits do not tend to a minimum, nor wealth to distribute itself evenly, as a large number of the Victorian economists hoped and confidently predicted. The "surplus income," representing what is over and above the subsistence expenditure of the nation and the replacement of its capital, tends to go into the hands of a few people who thus get a power of diverting labor to their own uses or otherwise disdirecting the available stock of energy, which may be highly prejudicial to national well-being. Production, as Mr. Hobson views it, is not a good per se, but only a good in so far as what is produced has a social or human value, and as far as it can be produced without inflicting too much labor and privation on the producer. The Victorian economists were as strong as any of the moderns could desire in denouncing the fallacy that extravagance was good for trade, but many of them fell into the habit of speaking as if any form of thrift or investment must be desirable, sice it increased employment. Mr. Hobson and the writers of his school ask further questions — investment for what, thrift by whom, and at what sacrifice? Investment by a rich man in providing rich people with luxurious motor-cars is a misdirection of energy and capital, if large numbers of people are unprovided with bread and boots; thrift by a poor man who stints his children of food and education is a vice and not a virtue. Mr. Hobson's formula for the sound human economy is "from each according to his power, to each according to his needs." The difficulty is that there is no natural adjustment between needs and powers. The needy man is often without power; the man of power has so many needs that he has no power to spare for his neighbors. The old economist thought that the State should be neutral in the battle of need and power, except just to spare itself the painful spectacle of the worsted starving. Mr. Hobson and the moderns say that the needy are artificially produced by the abuse of power, that there will be no rest for States or men until the co-operative idea is applied to society as a whole, and production and consumption so regulated that the surplus income can be applied broadly to the humanizing of the whole.

This argument is worked out by a careful analysis of the present machinery of production and consumption from the point of view of well-being both for producer and consumer. Mr. Hobson avoids fanaticism, and has no difficulty in acknowledging the considerable feat which the modern business world accomplishes in supplying and provisioning the great modern communities. But, looking at the wages scale of the country, he finds that industry, as now organized, is taking more out of large numbers of workers, male and female, than it is giving back to them; that it is inflicting on others a life of monotony and nervous fatigue which is too great a human cost for what it produces; that it leaves too little leisure for the art of living, and involves a quite unnecessary amount of insecurity and anxiety. None of these things need, in his view, be regarded as inevitable; they are rather the result of mal-organization or misapplication of the surplus of wealth which, if properly applied, would be sufficient to cure these evils. What is the remedy? Perhaps the first step is to get rid of the complacency which regards the present condition as inevitable and immutable. After that we are more or less in cloudland. At any given moment the difficulties are enormous, and not the least of them is the fact, which Mr. Hobson perceives, that the nations have ceased to be economic units, and that the mobility of their populations and products, and the international character of their finance, cause all their system to react upon each other. But, if we take any period of years, the moralization of industry, partly by State effort and international effort, and partly by a quickening of the individual conscience, is no lost or even hopeless cause. Limits are gradually being set to the exploitation of labor; the working-class are little by little claiming and getting more of the "surplus income"; Governments are boldly taking more of it for social ends; the big businesses and combines have proved that unlimited competition is not good for their shareholders; efforts are everywhere being made to limit private profit by social welfare. Mr. Hobson is pessimistic about the various devices for profit-sharing or co-operation which may be hitched on to existing businesses. "The substitution of direct social control for the private profit-seeking motive in the normal processes of our industries is," he says, "essential to any sound scheme of social reconstruction." This leads finally to an interesting discussion, or speculation, as to the possibility of developing an esprit de corps or common consciousness as an economic incentive in substitute for the private desire for gain.

The interest of such a book lies rather in its criticism of what is than its prediction of what is to be. Our sympathies are entirely with those who look forward to an evolution of morals in the direction that Mr. Hobson suggests, and it seems to us far more philosophic to look for relief in this direction than to place our hopes in any sudden upheaval and reconstruction of existing society. But the present is our concern, and the first thing necessary is really to analyze the facts. The idea of treating the State as a household, and considering how far its expenditure is rationally applied to necessaries and luxuries is quite fruitful, and will, we hope, be carried further when the census of production is concluded. For one thing, we need a much closer analysis of this "surplus income," of which Mr. Hobson speaks so often, and the objects on which it is expended. There may be a serious fallacy in treating it as divisible wealth, for much of it consists of services which would vanish under a different method of distribution. The real question is how much labor is diverted to the production of luxuries and superfluities which would otherwise be available for raising the standard of life. Here the figures of national income may give us some clue. The total national income is now taken roughly at 2,000 millions. Three hundred millions of this is saved, two hundred millions is taken by the State in taxation, and of the remainder the working-class, representing roughly four-fifths of the population, spend about one-half, or £750,000,000, subject to the deduction of the amount which they contribute to savings and taxation. To this must be added what they get back from the State in the form of pensions, insurance, poor-law, etc. This brings the total to something beyond £800,000,000 available as the consuming power of the working-class, leaving £700,000,000 for the middle and upper classes. How much of this is "surplus income" it is impossible to say, except quite vaguely, for much of it goes to middle-class incomes which could not be reduced without loss to the community. But, speaking broadly, it is clear that this distribution of wealth means a great diversion of energy to the needs and demands of a small minority of the population, a diversion which cannot be called good economy for the national household, unless the majority are reasonably well supplied.

We greatly suspect Mr. Hobson's idea that the State could risk an economic loss in the process of reorganizing its industry. Frankly, we have no faith in the "surplus income" as an asset available for distribution. A better organization of industry or a better distribution of wealth will have to be justified, if at all, by the greater efficiency and productiveness of labor, or we may lose the surplus without enriching the poor. The principal defect of modern industrialism is that it does not provide the individual worker with incentive enough to do his best and to produce his utmost. The Society which provides this incentive may increase leisure of the working-class. There is evidence everywhere that a discontented working-class means a low level of production. The high wages and variety of opportunity which nature provides for the working-class in new countries, like the United States, are accompanied by a spontaneous speeding-up of production. This, if pushed to excess, may mean a too great human cost, but nervous wear and tear is diminished when the worker is certain of his return and buoyed up by the hope of a career to be obtained by his own efforts.

We have touched on only a few points in a remarkably interesting and discursive book. Mr. Hobson writes both well and ill: well, when he lets himself go, and is absorbed by the human interest of his subject; ill when he lets himself lapse into pseudo-philosophic slang. There are too many sentences like this:

Though the digestive and assimilative apparatus may not be so adaptable as the brain, there is no ground for holding that conformity during many generations to a particular form of diet precludes the easy adoption of exotic elements often containing food-properties in more assimilable form.

What he means is that the human digestion can adapt itself to new foods. Nothing is gained by expanding this proposition, and a great deal of space would have been spared, and reading made so much the easier, if this and similar forms of expression had been eschewed.—"Work and Wealth; a Human Valuation." By J. A. Hobson. (Macmillan and Co.), 8s. 6d.

Literary Notes

A new life of Henry Fawcett, whom the world perhaps knows best as the blind Postmaster-General of England, has been written by an American lady, Miss Winifred Holt. She entitles it, "A Beacon for the Blind," the last word being used by her in a symbolic sense, similar to that given to it by Maeterlinck. Viscount Bryce, who is very much in demand just now for writing introductions, has done one for this volume, which is to be published by Constable. Miss Holt has been on a visit to England in connection with the great international conference of workers for the blind.

Dr. Paget Toynbee is at present preparing a supplement to the Oxford edition of Horace Walpole's letters. It will contain his first letter to his mother, which can be quoted here:

"Dear Mama I hope you are wall and I am very wall and I hope papa is wall and I begin to slaap and I hop all wall and my cosans like there platings very wall and I hop Doly phillips is wall and pray give my Duty to papa. Horace Walpole and I am very glad to hear by Tom that all my cruataurs (sc. creatures?) ar all wall and Mrs. Selwen has sprande her Fot and gave her Sarves to you and I dind ther yester Day."

"The Real Billy Sunday." By Elijah P. Brown, D.D. Fleming H. Revell Company, Toronto. $1. This is a highly interesting book. Present-day readers will probably regard the book and its hero as a phenomenon the like of which has never yet appeared in this country and may never be duplicated. Whatever the curious would like to know of the whirlwind evangelist and his family is related, even to his neckties and his shaving himself with a poor razor. His campaigns and their success in winning a quarter of a million converts are put on record with unimpeachable testimony, with specimens of his sermons and his epigrammatic sayings. The only point of reticence is the evangelist's philanthropic use of the great total of the free-will offerings poured into his hands. On the title-page Dr. Brown identifies himself as "Ram's Horn Brown." The style and tone of his book comport with his sobriquet, and it is copyrighted by his hero. Whatever be thought of the Rev. Dr. Sunday's idiosyncrasies, it is indisputable that he has achieved results extraordinarily good and on a large scale.

We often hear of the United Fruit Company. Its activities are evident in more than one direction. Most of us have a hazy idea as to the extent of these activities. A book has now been published describing them, called "Conquest of the Tropics." By Frederick Upham Adams. Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, New York. $2. It is the first of a series planned to describe certain big businesses whose histories and operations concern the public. The present volume is, as it should be, lavishly illustrated. Both text and illustrations inform us, perhaps primarily, about the United Fruit Company; but the information concerns, for the most part, the countries of Central America in general, and about their fruit production in particular. The connection with the activities of this particular company is, of course, very close, for the company owns and operates more than a thousand miles of railways and tramways in Central America, the banana transportation alone requiring the service of more than a hundred locomotives and twenty-five hundred freight cars. The value of Mr. Adams's volume to the student of contemporary conditions has been much enhanced by an ample index.

"The Lost Tribes." By George A. Birmingham. (Smith, Elder, 6s), Mrs. Mervyn has been a clergyman in Druminawona for innumerable years. He is of a retiring disposition, a meek man, and he hates responsibility of any sort whatever. Enters Aunt Sally Dunn, a wealthy American widow, vivacious and hustling. Having 'done' Italian art, she recognizes in Aeneas Sweeny, the clergyman's factotum, the living image of Judas Iscariot, and on that slender ground, confirms her late husband's idea that the Irish people are none other than the Lost Ten Tribes of Israel. Her idea is to boom Druminawona as a kind of second Oberammergau, with a holy well, and a few other saintly attractions thrown in. Druminawona, shrinking from an unsought fame, gives 'Mr. Birmingham' full opportunity for the exercise of his especial wit Mr. Mervyn and the Irish priest find themselves in unwonted union, and are both ingenious in their devices for self-effacement, and entirely unscrupulous in their schemes to sacrifice each other. How Mrs. Dunn's energy was finally diverted into another channel, to everybody's relief and nobody's hurt, can only be told by the author.

"Maid of the Mist." By John Oxenham. (Hodder, 6s), is one more of the "Robinso Crusoe" order of novels, the story of two men, a doctor and a ship's mate, cast up on an uninhabited island. Sable Island, from its situation in the Atlantic, about a hundred miles from Nova Scotia, lies in the track of the great ocean currents, which have built up round its shores a monster ring composed of the wrecks of scores of years. From this storehouse the refugees provide themselves with every necessary and some luxuries, and are continuing a quite passable existence, when one day the apparently lifeless body of a woman, lashed to a spar, washes into view. The mate rescues her from the waves and the doctor restores her to life, but with her advent discord begins to creep in. The mate, however, is quickly disposed of, and then follows a very charming love idyll between the doctor and the beautiful girl so miraculously given into his keeping. The story breathes the very air of romance, and is in the author's best form. It seems almost a thing to regret when, at the end of five years, there arrives the once longed for event, the heaving into sight of a ship on the horizon, and these idyllic conditions are broken in upon.

"The backward child is often a subtle and baffling personality," writes Barbara Spofford Morgan, whose searching study of the causes of retardation are given in her volume, "The Backward Child: A Study of the Psychology and Treatment of Backwardness," (Putnam). "As a matter of fact, however," adds the author, "in the makeup of every backward child a specific cause lies at the root of his retardation. This cause can be determined; it can be directly attacked, and its removal means the clearing up of the general haze." The instructive series of experiments which the author applied to backward children, with the result that the nature of their deficiency was in each case accurately analyzed, and opened up the opportunity of devising a plan of study calculated to the particular need of each child, should prove an invaluable guide to instructors, who are constantly confronted with the problem of bringing up to the general level the child that is apparently impenetrably dull, and shows no aptitude for mastering the subjects that the teacher is so sedulously trying to impart. While the scheme of mental analysis set forth uses some of the classic Binet and Simon tests, the point of departure is entirely different. "The tests," the author explains, "have been selected as bringing into play the mental faculties which must be analyzed, and in selecting them it has been a special point to avoid any device which would illustrate the effect of the school training on the child rather than the native ability of the child himself. Laboratory conditions and the measurements of the neurologist's examinations are dispensed with because the slight hitch in the working of a child's mind is too subtle to be detected by charts or pulse tests. But the examiner, sitting casually with the child as if playing with him, makes a comparative determination as to which faculties are weak, without attempting the misleading exactness of a percentage." "The Backward Child" is deserving of the consideration of educators the world over, for it is concerned with a problem that is encountered in every school.

Newspaper correspondents and others who have recently been upon the scene of the fighting in Mexico say that there has been an overemphasis of the importance of Villa, says a writer on "Mediation at Niagara Falls and After," in the "American Review of Reviews" for July. He is a man of great energy, undoubtedly of considerable executive ability, and of unusual military skill. He is, moreover, spectacular and picturesque, and is just the sort of leader to get on the front pages of the newspapers. There are, however, other Constitutionalist leaders, both civil and military, of a very high type, much higher than Villa. With the exception of the latter, these leaders are men of education. Carranza himself was Governor of Coahuila under the Madero regime. He is surrounded by other men of his own high standing and education. Prominent among these, we are told, are General Felipe Angeles, Assistant Secretary of War and Chief of Artillery, a man of high character, and noted as a friend of the United States, and General Alvaro Obregon, who has had as unbroken a series of successes as Villa, and is a statesman as well as a military leader. The victor of Monterey and Tampico, General Pablo Gonzales, is also a man of promise, and there are many others—not forgetting the douguty Zapata, who, though by report a bandit, has evinced a good deal of military capacity, and has been endeavoring to adjust the land question in the territory he has made his own. Guadalajara and other large towns in the south and southwest were besieged by General Obregon and other Constitutionalist leaders, and, by the middle of last month, seemed tottering to their fall.

UNION OF SCOTTISH CHURCHES URGED

History of Struggle Between Two Great Organizations

CONCILIATORY ATTITUDE NOW.

Edinbugh, Scotland—For five years the general assemblies of the two great Scottish Presbyterian churches, which meet annually in May, have been occupied mainly with the absorbing question of their reunion in one united church.

Union committees have been appointed by the Established Church of Scotland and by the United Free Church, and by dint of careful labor, practically undisturbed by the passions and prejudices of the ecclesiastical conflicts of the past, they have so prepared the ground that the union of these two bodies is now held to be inevitable.

The genial climate in which these delicate negotiations have thriven is a new element in the life of Scotland, and has little or nothing in common with the ecclesiastical atmosphere which prevailed but a few years ago.

Whereas formerly the attention of these two churches was largely fixed upon the conflicting traditions which each upheld, and which had established a wide gulf between them, to-day they think only of bridging the gulf in order that they may join harmoniously in the high task of religious service in the modern world.

The debates conducted lately in both assemblies with such statesmanship revealed the great power of the current of Scottish public opinion now setting strongly towards conciliation among Presbyterians, and showed how a new spirit may wholly transform an old body.

This year the Church of Scotland assembly was the main centre of interest, for since May, 1913, its union committee has been engaged upon the task of formulating a portion of the constitution for the new united church dealing with the vital question of spiritual independence, on which so much bitter warfare has been waged in the past.

It was their ardent love of this freedom which drove one group of men after another, from 1733 to 1843, to leave the Established Church in the belief, that the Established Church in its heart preferred the comforts and emoluments of the state connection to more vital things.

By 1900 all these protesting groups were at last united in the United Free Church of Scotland, which was, and is, the great rival of the Established Church of Scotland. And it is not too much to say that this rivalry, with its inevitable results of overlapping and gratuitous competition, has played a decisive part in creating the movement towards a greater union.

MORE CHURCHES THAN NEEDED.

In many a town in Scotland there are more churches than the population needs. In nearly every village there are two competing edifices each half empty, and, on the other hand, there are great industrial districts which are grievously undermanned. Such waste of effort cried aloud for the co-operation of these competitors; and in what great public service could co-operation be more seemly and more fruitful, and competiton less defensible, than in the service of the Christian religion.

These facts came home to both churches; and when the Edinburgh Presbytery of the Established Church invited the General Assembly in 1907 to open negotiations for union with the United Free Church this question arose in all hearts: "Are the distinctive testimonies of our two churches, which we dearly prize, so vital and so incompatible as to justify the continued maintenance of our separate existence?" The answer is slow in coming; but the progress already made is so substantial that few are found to doubt it will be heard before many years have passed.

The answer is partly contained in the nine articles of that draft constitution mentioned in the foregoing for such Lord Balfour of Burleigh claimed, with the overwhelming assent of the Established Church assembly, that they not only maintained the great historical tradition of his own church in the matter of the national recognition of religion, but preserved as well the essential testimony of the United Free Church in the matter of spiritual independence.

DEBATES SHOW TREND.

The debate in the United Free Church assembly revealed a similar opinion: though there are, in both churches minorities that voice the fear that vital principles seem to be in danger of destruction.

The existence of these minorities must, however, be taken as proof of the wisdom displayed by the leaders in both churches in advancing slowly and exploring thoroughly the ground upon which an enduring union can be established. The work already accomplished in five short years has laid many fears to rest and converted many doubters. Five years more may well see them all satisfied and union accomplished without one hostile voice.

CONSTANCY.

What is his honor that a sign can shake,
What is his virtue whom a tear can melt?
Truth, valor, justice, constancy of soul,
These are the attributes of manly natures.

—John K. Payne.

OUR MAIL BAG.

Oldbury, Sask., June 4, 1914.

Dear Sirs,—Enclosed please find my subscription to "World Wide," "Weekly Witness" and "Canadian Pictorial."

I have taken "World Wide" now for about two years, and I consider it one of my greatest helps toward my winning the scholarship in Economics at Queen's this year. It is certainly an interesting and accurate informer on many subjects.

Yours truly,
A. J. STRUTHERS.

Fillmore, Sask., Mar. 23, 1914.

John Dougall & Son,
"Witness" Block, Montreal.

Dear Sirs,—Enclosed please find $5.00 for which renew my "Weekly Witness," "World Wide," "Canadian Pictorial" and "Messenger," also $1.00 for "Beautiful Stories."

We would think that something was missing in our home life if any one of your four publications were discontinued, and feel grateful to you for furnishing us with so much that is instructive and clean. With every good wish,

Yours truly,
J. R. MEEKIN.

11 Kirkness St., Edmonton, Alta.
May 19, 1914.

Dear Sirs,—Enclosed please find $2.50 for my renewal to "World Wide," also "Canadian Pictorial." I have taken "World Wide" for about eight years. I consider it one of the cleanest and fairest publications on our American continent. Yours truly,
DR. J. P. JOHNSTON.

98 Albany Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sirs,—Enclosed please find the sum of $2.00 for my own renewal to "World Wide" and that of a new subscription for same. I have taken "World Wide" now for about 10 years, and I consider it the best paper of its kind in America. I travel much, and I always carry the latest number in my travelling bag.

Yours faithfully,

Hardisty, Alta., May 11,1914.

Dear Sirs,—Please renew my subscriptions for "Weekly Witness" and "World Wide," also send "Canadian Pictorial," to myself and two new subscribers.

All your publications bear the marks of the highest editing, and I would respectfully congratulate you on your sane, broad and far-seeing policies.

Yours faithfully,
(Rev.) T. D. JONES.

Embro, Ont., Jan. 21, 1914.

Dear Editor,—I am so glad that you are still going to send your valuable paper to us. I really cannot tell you how much I would miss it, after taking it for so many years; it is like a dear friend coming to see us each week, with its kind face and words of wise counsel and good cheer. Long live the "Witness." I enclose $1.00 for renewal subscription.

Yours very truly,
TWILIGHT.

20 Bushby St., Victoria, B.C.
April, 1914.

Dear Sirs,—You will please find renewal subscription for "Weekly Witness" and "World Wide," also new subscription to "Canadian Pictorial" for one year.

I consider the "Witness" and "World Wide" two publications which should be in every home. The one a fearless exponent of truth in the moral and political world, standing for freedom and liberty of conscience in the religious field and for the promotion of unity so urgently needed amongst needlessly divided churches. The other a brilliant weekly synopsis of the great world's doings, so that one need never fall behind in information concerning the important matters of life. Wishing you much success, I am, yours sincerely,
WM. LOTHIAN.

Annandale, N.S., May 18, 1914.

Dear Sirs,—Enclosed please find postal note for $1.00, for which please renew for one year my subscription to your valuable paper the "Weekly Witness."

I have taken the "Witness" for three years now and would not be without it. The "Week's Outlook" is splendid, and I believe growing better every week. Your departments, especially the "Poultry Page," is, I believe, unsurpassed.

Respectfully yours,
HARRY W. MUNRO.

"The Hawthornes,"
R.M.D., No. 4, Peterborough, Ont.,
May 18, 1914.

Dear Sirs,—Enclosed you will find $1.00 for subscription to the "Weekly Witness."

We enjoy the "Witness" very much and personally I like the sermons best of all. They are always well worth reading and many of them are most inspiring and helpful. May you long continue to use such excellent judgment in the choice of sermons that appear in your paper. Very truly yours,
A. M. MANN.

Cloudslee, Ont., Jan. 20, 1914.

Dear Sirs,—Please find enclosed $1.00 for the "Weekly Witness." Of all the many magazines which reach my desk the "Witness" remains permanently in a class by itself. Its constant consistency and staunch adherence to right should commend it to all true Christian reformers.

Wishing the editor many years of further success. Yours sincerely,
FRANK MILLER.

520 Hornby St., Vancouver, B.C.
May 20, 1914.

Dear Sirs,—I enclose postal order for $1.00, subscription for the "Weekly Witness."

Your editorials give me much satisfaction, and the people of Canada should appreciate the level views you give of the doings transpiring in all parts of the world. Wishing you success, I am respectfully yours.

JOHN GREEN.

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WORLD'S WELFARE

LABRADOR

This article, the first by the Komatik mail, has been sent to us by Dr. Grenfell for publication in the "Witness."

Forteau, Labrador,
Dec., 1913.

This will reach St. Johns about May, I suppose, and, perhaps, see daylight in a July issue of the "Witness." It will then be rather hard for readers to realize that it was written in December and posted by the first dog-sledge mail from this part of Labrador, i.e., about New Year's Day. But that will be so! It will have to travel more than 1,000 miles over ice and snow, frozen rivers and frozen bays, along the north shore of the Straits of Belle Isle and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It will be borne on a "komatik" drawn by perhaps seven or eight dogs. And it will stop every night at whatever settler's house the mail man happens to reach, — that is, if he is lucky enough to reach any, for occasionally, in rough weather, travellers do not succeed in reaching any shelter, and are obliged to spend the night out, keeping themselves from freezing as best they can. But we will wish our mail carriers better luck, and a good journey, in which case this letter should reach Quebec about the end of March.

The last boat of the season had to cut her way through newly-formed ice ("slob"-ice) to reach Forteau, and now the ice on the bay is so thick that any boat but a regular ice-breaker would have very great dificulty and danger in getting here, even if she succeeded in doing so at all.

We reached here from Battle Harbor on October twelfth, the part consisting of Sister Cannon, my wife, Phoebe Blake (a girl trained in the R.N.M.D.S.F. Orphanage at St. Anthony, who came as cook), and myself. Later we were joined by Billy King, a destitute cripple, whom we are keeping as "odd job" man to tide him over the winter, and nine komatik dogs. billy makes himself quite unexpectedly useful shovelling snow, carrying water, (for we have no such luxuries as drains), feeding the dogs, etc.

By the same boat that brought us here Sister Bailey departed for her long delayed and well-earned holiday, and we are now trying to fill the gap as best we can during her winter's absence. But her absence certainly leaves a very big gap to fill. The crowd seeing her off, and the heartiness of their good wishes made it very clear that she had greatly endeared herself to the people, and our time here has impressed upon us more and more deeply the admirable nature of the work she has been doing. Our kindly welcome here, the trustful, friendly, attitude of the children, and their clean and happy appearance, and perhaps, above all, the self-respect and independence of the people, and their exceedingly kind and helpful attitude towards us, have impressed us all very deeply. I do not say of course that all this is entirely due to Sister Bailey's influence, but it certainly is in very sharp contrast to many other parts of the coast round about, and it is equally certain that a full mead of praise is due to Sister Bailey. Moreover, the medical work done by her redounds greatly do her credit, and the condition of, and the improvements in, the Mission House ("Denison Cottage," as it is called), also impressed us greatly. The house especially, scrupulously clean and tidy, and tastefully, though plainly furnished, was in very marked contrast to some of the previous winter mission stations where I have been, when we have had to make tables, chairs, and bedsteads for ourselves: in fact, in one case we had to build in a room to act as combined surgery, operating theatre, waiting room, office, and store-room! But here all was ready and waiting room for us, and the people helped us land all our freight, and settle in, in the kindest possible way.

Difficulties, of course, we have had. Life would be dull without them! And a few of the problems we have had to face may be of interest to narrate. In the first place we had to fit a nurse, a maid, a man, and Mrs. Wakefield and myself, into a cottage built, I am told, to accommodate "a nurse, a maid, and possibly, with a pinch, a cat." Moreover, two big rooms had to be left as wards for men and women, respectively. We have succeeded in everything except the provision of a second ward, and I am thankful to say that so far this has been unnecessary. All our cases have been short ones and consequently up to the present time, by skilful management it has been possible to avoid getting in men or women at the same time. But if the necessity should arise we have arranged so that we can transform the only possible room into a ward at short notice, although it is far from suitable for such a purpose.

Another rather serious difficulty has been the dogs breaking into our store and gorging themselves on our precious stock of dog feed and other things. During one night a few dogs ate half a barrel of solid whale-meat! It is almost incredible how these great wolfish dogs can break away into almost any place where they know there is something good to eat. They have several times broken down or chewed through our store door; they have also on more than one occasion forced their way in under the store, and then broken up through the floor. They have also broken and then got in through an 8 x 10 inch pane in the window, which is about five feet above the ground, and they have torn a lot of the clapboards off one end of the store, though fortunately they did not succeed in getting in this way! Two nights ago five chewed through the door. I caught them inside and beat them in turn till my arm was so tired I could beat no more. The rest of the day I spent rigging up devices to keep them out, consisting largely of planks studded with sharp pointed nails. Now the store looks like a military fortress protected by barbed wire entanglements. And yet they tried to get in again last night, but failed. They are the best fed dogs around. Yet the better these Eskimo dogs are fed, the more thievish they often become.

There have been four operations under general anaesthetics, which anaesthetics have been administered either by Sister Cannon, or, when skilled assistance has been required for the operation, by the cook. This giving of anaesthetics by untrained persons is rather a trial of nerves to those newly out from one of the big London Hospitals, but one soon gets used to keeping one eye on the operation, one on the anaesthetic, and the other, one at the back of the head, on the instrument to guard it from zealous, but untrained and unclean assistants. I have now operated on, I suppose, hundreds of patients under anaesthetics given by unskilled persons such as half-breed komatik on a very rough trip in the men, cooks, etc., and I am thankful to say that never has one failed to go off well, though sometimes, it must ce confessed, at the expense of very great nervous strain!

A number of visits have been paid to surrounding settlements, in some cases as far as 30 miles away, and nearly 140 out-patients have already been treated. Sister Cannon and Mrs. Wakefield have distributed toys to about a thousand children, in fact, to all the children along the three hundred miles of coast between St. Paul's River and Cartwright, and Santa Claus has already visited some of the settlements. Sad to relate two nights ago the poor old gentleman got tossed right off his homatik on a very rough trip in the dark, back from a placed called L'Anse-au-Clair! And he only just just escaped sliding right into the sea!

Hitherto irregular boats, mails and freights, with the necessity of getting off reports, accounts, statistics, etc., of the summer's work, and lately, Christmas and New Year festivities, have made it quite impossible to do much regular social and educational work, in the way of lectures, entertainments, home-visiting, etc., which are, to my mind, basic to all good missionary work. But we hope soon now to settle down into the routine of our winter's work, with regular nights for lectures, first-aid demonstrations, entertainments, Legion of Frontiersmen drills, clubs, etc.

But the editor is getting impatient at the length of this. Before I stop, however, I must say that my nearest colleague is Dr. John Grieve, of the R.N.M.D.S.F. Hospital at Harrington, two hundred miles to the west, and the other way is Dr. Harry L. Paddon, of the R.N.M.D.S.F. Winter Hospital at Mud Lake, about 450 miles to the north. Unless the Moravian Missionaries have a doctor in the extreme north this winter, which I doubt, we are as far as I know the only three doctors in the whole of Labrador this winter. And, but for the R.N.M.D.S.F., there would not be even one!

A. W. WAKEFIELD, M.A., M.D. Cantab.
Medical Officer in Charge.

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Previously acknowledged	$72.87
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Mrs. A. Marshall, Aylesford, N. S.	1.25
Total	$124.20

"BEHOLD THE MAN!"

How lookest thou upon His marred Form?
In silent awe
That Hands, Feet, Side, were pierced for thee,
And thy soul's sins have borne?
In wondering love
That at the Father's Throne He pleads for thee,
Prepares a place, and waits to welcome as His own?
In thankful praise
That His Spirit still abides to comfort thee,
And daily strength supplies?
In holy fear
That thou must see Him face to face:
Confess the usings and mis-usings of His Grace?
The Man of Sorrows stands!
With wreath of love, or thorns of sin,
Still crownest thou His Brow?
Christ-ransomed one—How lookest thou?

—Ethelle Renaut.

THE LABRADOR FUND.

Address all subscriptions for this work to Labrador Fund, care of John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, stating with subscription the object towards which it is to be placed.

THE MILLS OF GOD.

The mills of God! The mill of Time,
Ceaselessly day by day,
Grinding the deeds of the lives of men,
Casting the bad away;
Tho' slowly they grind, yet the grinding done,
The good has been weighed, the guerdon won.

The mills of God! Ah, who shall stay
The wheels in their caseless roll!
The centuries pass, and eternity comes,
And still the mills take toll.
Tho' slowly they grind, yet the Miller stands,
The scales of Justice and Truth in His hands.

The mills of God! The mills of Truth,
Working with God's own light;
Seeking for good in these lives of ours,
Lifting the wrong from the right;
Tho' slowly they grind, yet they must grind on.
Till the wheels are stopped; the Miller gone!

—Selected.

Sunday School Lesson

THE POUND AND THE TALENTS

July 26.

Luke 19: 11-27. (Compare Matt. 25: 14-30.)

GOLDEN TEXT.—Well done, good and faithful servant; thou has been faithful over a few things, I will set thee over many things; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord. Matt. 25: 21.

The parables of Jesus derived much of their power to win attention and to lay hold of the minds of the people from the fact that they were based upon incidents or experiences with which the people were familiar. This parable is based on the history of Archelaus, a son of Herod the Great (the monster who murdered the babies in Bethlehem.) Herod the Great is believed to have died before Jesus was a year old, and his son Archelaus with the help of the army seized the kingdom. (Matt. 2: 22.) His brother Antipas disputed his title, however, and Archelaus went to Rome to secure the confirmation of his title by the emperor. The Jews hated him, because he was cruel, like his father, and they sent a message after him to oppose his claim. But the emperor decided in his favor, and on his return he punished those who had tried to defeat him.

The parable follows the facts very closely, and yet it had really no reference to the facts, except as an illustration.

The nobleman in the parable who went to a far country to receive a kingdom was Jesus Himself, who ascended to Heaven to take His place on the throne, and to whom the Father has given the world for a kingdom.

In the parable the nobleman left two classes of persons behind him—his bondservants and the citizens. The citizens were his enemies and he did not entrust them with any responsibility for his affairs; but to his slaves he committed his treasure to be cared for and put to good use for him. So, in this world there are two classes—those who profess to be servants of Christ and those who do not acknowledge His authority, but say in effect, "We will not have this man to reign over us."

The treasures which Christ has committed to the care of His servants are the time, talents, privileges, and opportunities with which He has endowed each one, and the gains which He requires us to make are the enlargement of our own powers and opportunities by making diligent use of them, and the enlisting of others into His service.

Does the world (which is represented in the parable by the citizens) hate Christ? and if so, why does it hate Him?

The world does not consciously hate Christ. Almost everybody is willing to admit that He was a very good and estimable man. But the world does reject His claim to sovereignty over it; the world does hate the demand for unqualified obedience which He makes, and it rejects with scorn His teaching that meekness, humility, self-denying service, and unhesitating obedience are the supreme titles to nobility. "The mind of the flesh is enmity against God; for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can it be." (Rom. 8: 7.)

In this parable the servants received equal amounts of treasure to be employed for their master, but one was more successful in his employment of it than the other. Both received the same measure of praise, but the one who had accomplished most received the greater reward. In the parable of the talents different amounts of treasure were confided to different servants and each gained the same proportion of profit and all received the same reward. The two parables represent different phases of truth, which are easily discerned. However great the differences that may be visible between us in our outward condition and in our capabilities, we are all on an equal footing with regard to God's claims upon us; because He only requires us to make the most of what we are and have as individuals. The one talent man will gain as great a reward as the tentalent man if he makes as good a use of his talent. But the one-pound man who only gains five pounds will not win as great a reward as the one-pound man who gains ten pounds.

"No man can understand his full capacity of thought and feeling — his strength to do and to suffer — until he gives himself with a single heart to a great and holy cause. New faculties seem to be created, and more than human might sometimes imparted by a pure fervent love. Most of us are probably strangers to the resources of power in our own breast through the weight and pressure of the chains of selfishness."—W. E. Channing.

There is no thirst of the soul so consuming as the desire for pardon. The sense of its bestowal is the starting point of all goodness. It comes bringing with it, if not the freshness of innocence, yet a glow of inspiration that nerves feeble hands for hard tasks, a fire of hope that lights anew the old high ideal, so that it stands before the eye in clear relief, beckoning us to make it our own. To be able to look into God's face, and know with the knowledge of faith that there is nothing between the soul and him, is to experience the fullest peace the soul can know. Whatever else pardon may be, it is above all things admission into full fellowship with God.—Charles H. Brent.

CHRIST'S PLOUGHMEN

(By the Rev. J. D. FREEMAN, M.A., D.D., of Leicester, England.)

TEXT.—And Jesus said, No man having put his hand to the plough and looking back, is fit for the Kingdom of God." Luke ix., 62.

The figure of speech which Jesus uses here is one of deep and far-reaching significance. Three men have come to Him intimating a desire to attach themselves to Him, but a brief conference with them discloses the fact that they hold erroneous conceptions of what His discipleship involves. Jesus proceeds to give them the essential truth about it. He informs them that the occasion demands men of a definite type and temper. He tells them that so long as they are held in bondage to easy and conventional ways of life they are not fit for His purpose. He must have men about Him who are ready to do unusual things — men who are prepared to break new ground in their lives. He, Himself, has new and strange and disturbing things to do. He is going to plough up the world and they must be prepared to join Him in the undertaking. He will put a plough into their hands and they must go afield with it to rip up and overturn and lay low the matted resistances which the conditions of the time presented to His redemptive scheme.

You will observe the correlation which Jesus asserts as existing between these three entities — the man, the plough, and the kingdom. First He requisitions a man; into the hands of the man. He puts a plough; in the track of the well-used plough there comes a kingdom. It is the proclamation of a universal law. This is the order and the sequence throughout all realms of human achievement. All kingdoms come in the wake of some sort of a plough. The plough is par excellence, the symbol of sovereignty.

Consider:

THE FUNCTION
OF THE PLOUGH.

The plough is supremely the instrument of culture. Its mission is to expose the hidden, unsunned, un-aired inwardness of the soil to the sunbeams, showers, and breezes of the skies. The plough works by way of penetration, incision and upheaval. It cuts through the crust of the earth disturbing clods into which the clay compacts itself during periods of passivity; it breaks up the trodden path on which seeds fall only to become the prey of birds; its smites the field with a

"Rebuff
That turns earth's smoothness rough,"

but it does all in the interests of a kingdom of life. As the steel-tipped ploughshare cleaves its passage through the soil, the sod curls away from its aggressive shoulder, is folded back, and thus a furrow is formed in which the seed may be caught to the bosom of the earth and quickened into food for men. In that lies the essence of all husbandry, and upon husbandry rests, as upon their first foundation the prosperity, peace and power of mankind. When the plough is left to rust black famine falls and the nations mourn.

And this is but a parable of what takes place over the area of human experience. The principle holds true

IN THE REALM OF
INTELLECTUAL.

It is by continually upheaving and overturning the deep, hidden things of the mind that the field of thought-life is made rich. The fertile mind is one that has been frequently stirred, ploughed up, and given sensitive exposure to the touch of shining truth and the challenge of confronting fact. Otherwise the mind becomes stagnant, sour, stiff and barren.

Some there are whose plough-time ends with childhood. Never again are they open to new ideas. They flee from the sting of a new idea as they would from the bite of a scorpion. They have their little stock of notions snugly packed down into their precious pates; above their mental crust the turf is primly laid, and thereon the grass grows green, decorated with a generous intermixture of moss. They are not to be disturbed, these "finished and finite clods, untroubled by a spark." They resent the onset and shock of any upheaving ploughshare. Notice is served upon all and sundry to "keep off the grass"—or the shot-gun will be brought into use. Perhaps the most impossible and mischievous of all hide-abound obscurantists are those who would protect the grass-plots of their minds in the name of traditional orthodoxy; those who lift their hands in holy horror and cry "sacrilege" wherever the plough appears. The Pharisees who make sepulchres of their minds, fill them with dead traditions, seal them, and pronounce over them the cathedral hush, — they are the despair of all who hope for human progress. They were the despair of Jesus in His day. They were the men who nailed Him to His cross.

AMID THE PRACTICAL AFFAIRS
OF EVERYDAY LIFE.

Here, too, the plough is the symbol of sovereignty. The business man must plough or he will never come to any place of power in the world of commerce. He must penetrate to the essence of business, get down into its deep underlying significances and potencies and develop them, if he is to rule it as a king. There are men who come into a business by inheritance, but never make anything of it. It shrinks in scope and value in their hands. They regard it, as grazing ground, not as arable land. They crop from it what it grows spontaneously, and presently the crop begins to fail. Or they treat it superficially, plastering it instead of ploughing it — a poor substitute. With the superficial man of business the great word is "advertisement," with the thorough-going man the great word is "improvement." His treatment is intensive that his business may become extensive. He will do more by doing better. So he digs into his business, improves its plant and its products, improves its methods of purchase and sale, above all, improves the spirit and morale. And thus by the ministry of the plough, he fits himself for his kingdom and it comes to him.

Then, again, the principle operates notably

IN THE REALM OF POLITICAL
AND SOCIAL SERVICE.

Social evils cannot be healed until they are exposed. They must be turned up to the light and air. This may be unpleasant work, even nauseous work. The man who puts his hand to the task of social or industrial reform, as our Chancellor of the Exchequer has done in England, must plough through many a putrid and malodorous heap of stuff which has accumulated on the field. His furrow at first may look black and smell rank, and many an ugly looking slug may be found embedded in it, but that is not his fault. He ploughs the field as he finds it. And if the furrow is unsweet at the moment, sun and air are keen scavengers and active fertilizers. Presently they will cleanse the furrow and make it fruitful.

In the realm of social service it is plough-time now all over the world. Hence the unrest of the age. The plough is a radical and a revolutionist; but it is a safe, steady-going radical and a reconstructive revolutionist. It may disturb the comfort of a man who fattens on the rents of a slum; it may undermine the foundation of the sweater's house and bring it crashing down upon his head. But that is all in the day's work and all to the good. Even when the upheavings of the plough give lung and tongue and outcry to the proletariat whose complaints have been smothered under the thick sods of custom and conservatism, it is no sign that "the end of all things" is at hand. It is the path of progress. Presently a nobler order of things will arise and where now the field is rough from the ridges of the plough, by and by an affluent harvest of happiness and peace shall wave.

But our principle holds supremely

IN THE REALM
OF RELIGION.

Knowledge of God, consciousness of eternity, worship, love, and goodness, spiritual life and power, all these depend upon keeping the heart well ploughed and the inner nature freshly turned up to God. This truth is winning recognition from the foremost scientists and philosophers of the present day. Bergson, in his "Creative Evolution" is on the edge of this great truth. While he represents the "elan vital" as coursing through the channel of the intuitions gathering wealth of spiritual content through deliberate passivity, he first claims a certain inner catastrophe, a breaking up of the crust of the intellect that the intuitions may be free to absorb the truth and life of the universe. His passivity is the passivity of the furrow which the plough has made.

Eucken in his "Truth of Religion," practically bases his whole system on the principle with which we are dealing here. Eucken's key-word is "inwardness." Spiritual life is "a progressive autonomy of inwardness." "If there exists no cosmic inwardness, and if we acquire no participation in it, the inner life visibly loses its root, its energy and its truth." "Religion," he writes, "has proved itself indispensable for the gaining of an inner connection of life, for drawing to one's self and vivifying what hitherto had appeared as mere environment. It has unlocked man to himself and it has unlock the over-world to him. But it is only through experiences, shocks, transformations, that this can come to be."

There is no new truth in this statement, but it is a most welcome and impressive declaration of an old truth from an unexpected quarter. It simply puts in philosophical language the essence of what is proclaimed from every evangelical pulpit throughout the world, —that the Kingdom of God is potentially within every man, but that the potentiality only becomes an actuality when the soul of man is broken into, upheaved, overturned and laid low, by a force from without, and thus given direct contact with the brooding, quickening spirit of the living God. It is in harmony with and necessitates the doctrines of Repentance, Faith and the New Birth. It is the voice of a modern prophet declaring that the one thing God seeks from man is the "broken and the contrite heart."

When now we turn to view the work of Christ, do we not see how steadily He addressed Himself to the task of bringing the heart of man under the ploughshare. He was all for getting at the inwardness and underneathness of the human condition, for ploughing it, that he might make it tender and clean and sweet and fruitful for God. Think how He ripped into the smooth formalism and trodden traditionalism of his time! The Judaism of the day was a formal morality with spiritual stupefaction at the heart of it. There was then no sense of gracious warmth or refreshing dew at the centre of Israel's faith; all was cold, hard, dry. He ploughed it, with the silent criticism of His example. He ploughed it with His searching parables. He ploughed it with His upheaving interrogations. Ruthlessly He cut down through what was external to what was essential and eternal in worship. He pierced through what was negative to what was positive in goodness. He turned up their old musty traditions and exposed them to the light of spiritual reality. And when He dealt with individuals, with Nicodemus, with Simon the Pharisee with the woman of Samaria, with the rich young ruler, with Judas and with Simon Peter — how He drove His cleaving ploughshare into them! His work was to overturn and overturn and overturn, until the whole field was made sensitive to the light and life of God.

Jesus Christ does his utmost for us by getting at the inmost of us. He cuts us to the core. He lays us open, exposing all the dark recess of the heart's ungodliness." And thus He makes us good and fruitful ground. He ploughs us into contrition, into repentance, into prayer, and then into humble surrender to God and then, by the way of these steaming furrows of the soul, comes the Kingdom of God and His righteousness.

And when we reflect upon the personal, spiritual history of our Lord, do we not see how His soul was tilled for redemptive fruitfulness at the point of the ploughshare? His ploughshare was the cross. In this connection we may read the inner meaning of the temptation in the Wilderness, of the agony in Gethsemane, of the death on Calvary. In the Wilderness the point of the plough entered His breast. Afterwards in the Garden it dipped deeper and drank His blood. On Calvary it rent His cart asunder. In the Wilderness Satan sought to strike the point of the plough away from the breast of Christ. He would sterilize the soul of Christ and quench His deep redemptive instincts. But that "strong Son of God" would not be denied. His means of spiritual tillage. He clasped it to His breast and held it there with firm and steady hand. And because He put His hand to the plough of the Cross and looked not back He made Himself fit for the highest place in the Kingdom of God.

Ah, this is the Saviour for us, He who can lay the bleeding furrow of His sinless soul upon the bleeding furrows of our souls and transfuse us with the life of God. "This is he who came, not by water only, but by water and by blood." That is how He came so victoriously, and why He goes so deep and abides so long in the life of men. He came by blood. That is why the Lamb is in the midst of the Throne.

Some years ago Dr. Osler delivered a lecture in this city on, "The Master Word in Medicine." He declared that the master word was "work." It is the master word everywhere. It is the Master's own word: "My Father worketh hitherto and I work."

The tillage of the world will also demand from you the

SPIRIT OF
SELF-SACRIFICE.

The good ploughman must be ready to sacrifice something of his personal liberty. He must surrender, to a certain extent, his freedom of movement. He may not stroll at will over the hills and moors; he must stick to his furrow. He has a narrow path to tread. The ploughman is a specialist. Now all specialization demands concentration, and all concentration involves renunciation, which is the essence of sacrifice. This is one reason why a student often finds it difficult and even irksome to make choice of a definite life-work. He has so many tastes and appreciations; he has learned to respond to life on so many sides of his nature that he shrinks from cramping himself into any one line of work that must inevitably limit the range of his activities. He does not like the look of the narrow furrow and he shies away from it. Perhaps the better balanced one is, the more symmetrically he is moulded, the more richly he is endowed, the greater the sacrifice involved in choosing a definite line of work. May we not believe that the very symmetry of our Lord's manhood, the splendid totality of his being, the perfection of his attunement with the universe, enhanced the magnitude of the sacrifice he made and gave edge to the sorrows he bore in yielding himself up to tread the path of redemptive service?

But the specialist is indispensable. He cuts open the sod. He makes the furrow. He pioneers and others follow in his track. And if his path be a narrow one he may tread it with a broad mind and lofty purpose. The furrow may be narrow, but it has other dimensions of greatness. It has depth and length, and even height. There is that in a fresh-turned furrow which has contact with the deeps of earth and commerce with the skies. If it is narrow in its structure it is wide in its ministrations. From it may spring the corn that will feed the people of far distant lands.

The tillage of the soul must often demand the sacrifice of comfort and the endurance of pain. The man who let the ploughshare into his soul must smart for it. His joy must be "three parts pain." And he who must plough into the souls of others must suffer more. The handles of his plough must often be wet with tears, and its point be red with blood. There will be times when it will gash through sensitive nerves and tear its passage through the tenderest feelings. An unsparing thing, an excruciating thing, is the plough. It ignores the flowers blooming in its path and lays them low. One thinks of Robbie Burns and his uprooted mountain daisy:

"Wee, modest, crimson-tipped flower,
Thou's met me in an evil hour;
For I maun crush amang the stoure
Thy slender stem:
To spare thee now is past my power,
Thou bonnie gem."

Ah, many a crimson-tipped flower of young ambition and eager hope and gay delight must we plough through in our tillage of the soul, and oftentimes would we turn back to pluck them from the mould, replant them and make them bloom again. But it must not, cannot be. Their fate was to be ploughed up. We can only cut the dead things tenderly in our bosom and fare forward. And sometimes songs come floating to us across the fields we plough, songs from other days, songs that we long to stop and listen to. But the furrow calls and we dare not stay. We must on and do the best we may at singing while we toil.

Thank God the ploughman, even with a pain in his heart, may still tread his furrow with a song on his lips, and a primerose in his cap.

Again, the efficient ploughman must be of a patient and persevering spirit. In the nature of the case, the ploughman's work is slow work. When you do things superficially you may do them swiftly; when you go deep you must be content to go slow. Do not try to manipulate your plough as though it were a lawn-mower, much less a motor car. Respect its deep going ways and the work it has to do. You may race with a lawn-mower over a smooth grass plot, but when you plough into a subsoil and amongst the roots of things you must slacken speed. You cannot afford to go fast; you will make a bad furrow if you do. Your ploughpoint will jump out of the ground, run wild and work havoc. Many an impatient reformer and many a hasty, superficial evangelist needs to be reminded of this fact. "Steady," is the word when you put your hand to the plough, or you had better withhold your hand.

In his sweet little story entitled, "My Lady of the Chimney-Corner," Alexander Irvine tells how on the day of his spiritual awakening in the tiny cottage home in Antrim, his mother bade him close his eyes while she put into each of his hands one of the smooth sticks with which Jamie smoothed the soles of shoes. Then she said, "They are the handles of a plough. Listen, dear, ye're put yer han' t' th' plough; ye must niver, niver, take it away. All through life ye'll have thim plough handles in yer hands and ye'll be going down the furrow. Ye'll crack a stone here and there, the plough'll stick often and things'll be out of gear, but yer in the furrow all the time. Ye'll change horses, ye'll change clothes, ye'll change yourself, but ye'll always be in the furrow, ploughin', ploughin', ploughin'! I'll go a bit of the way, Jamie'll go a bit, yer brothers and sisters a bit, but we'll dhrop out wan by wan. Ye're God's ploughman."

Many years after when he wrote home to tell of his mission work in the "Bowery," New York, he remarked that he was no longer her ploughman but her fisher of men. But that night she said to Jamie, "I don't care so much for fishers of men as I do for the ploughmen. A gey good voice an' nice clothes will catch men, and wimmen too, but it takes brains and pluck to follow up the superatitions of the ignorant. . . . Tell him when he comes that I put the handles of a plough in his hands and he's to let go uv them only in death."

In conclusion; the good ploughman must be a convinced and invincible optimist. He must be a man of faith and hope. He must know how to wait as well as work. He must be able to do a whole season's ploughing, and then view the naked fields that stretch before him, their brown monotony unrelieved by a single spear of green, and not lose heart. With nothing about him but dark, damp, reeking mould, stretching away to the sky-line, he must be able to behold by faith the waving of the harvest that shall be.

We have good reason to be optimists. This is Christ's work and this is Christ's world. Kindly, fertilizing skies brood over it. We have only to make the furrow true and seed and sun and shower will bring the harvest. Where the ploughshare does its work things dead and useless will be gradually buried out of sight, and always something fair and fresh and wholesome will be starting into life.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSONS.

(By Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

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The Pounds and the Talents. Luke xix: 11-27. (Compare Matt. xxv: 14-30.)

Golden Text—Well done, good and faithful servant: thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will set thee over many things; enter thou into the joy of the Lord. Matt. xxv: 21.

1. Verse 11—What idea did the people and the apostles have at that time concerning the coming of the kingdom of God?

2. What evidence is there that Jesus will ever set up an earthly kingdom?

3. Verse 12—What would you say was the purpose of Jesus in giving this parable of the pounds?

4. Who is the "nobleman" here referred to and to what country did he go?

5. What kingdom did he go to receive and what did it imply?

6. When will Christ come back to the earth and what will be the nature of his reign when he returns?

7. Verse 13—To whom has Christ committed the care of the interests of the world in his absence?

8. What do the "pounds" represent, one of which was given to each of the ten servants? (This is one of the questions which may be answered in writing by the members of the club.)

9. In how many respects are all men alike and equal?

10. What is the measure of every man's responsibility?

11. Verse 14—What is the nature of the hatred that the world has for Christ, and how is it manifested?

12. Why did the Jews reject Jesus?

13. Verse 15—When will Christ call his servants to reckon with them?

14. What is the nature of the increase that God expects every man to make in life?

15. Verses 16-17—What kind of a man, according to present day conditions, is he whose pound has increased to ten pounds?

16. Where in do we learn from this parable that the future life will be one of great activity and happy service?

17. Verses 18-19—Was the man whose pound had increased to five pounds equally faithful as the man with ten pounds, the difference in the increase being due to ability and environments? Why?

18. What would you say will be the nature of the activity and service in the future life?

19. In how many respects do you think the inhabitants of heaven will differ?

20. Verses 20-23—What was the false conception that the man with one pound had of his master?

21. What class of persons to-day is represented by the man who laid up his pound in a napkin?

22. Verses 24-27—What becomes of any human power, physical, mental, or spiritual, which is never used?

23. What will be the final fate of those who reject Christ?

Lesson for Sunday, Aug. 2, 1914. The Triumphal Entry. Mark xi: 1-11.

"The variety of life, the vigor of action, the straightforward and easy mastery displayed at every step in every stage of the fiction, would of themselves be enough to place "The Cloister and the Hearth" among the very greatest masterpieces of narrative.

THE CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH

BY CHARLES READE.

Its tender truthfulness of sympathy, its ardour and depth of feeling, the constant sweetness of its humor, the frequent passion of its pathos, are qualities in which no other tale of adventure so stirring and incident so inexhaustible can pretend to a moment's comparison with it."—Algernon Charles Swinburne.

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

More than four hundred years ago Elias, and Catherine, his wife, lived in the little town of Tergou, Holland. Elias was a dealer in cloth, silk and leather, but most of the profits of his business went in giving his family a good start in the world. Four of his nine children he provided for, and there remained at home Cornelis, the eldest, who waited to succeed to his father's business; Sybrandt, the youngest, a neer do well, Giles a dwarf, Catherine, who was crippled and Gerard destined for the church. Gerard was an artist by nature, and little understood at home, he found friends in the monks and in Margaret Van Eyck, an old lady whose brothers had been famous painters. One day Philip, Duke of Burgundy, who reigned in Holland in those days, offered prizes for painting and illuminating, and commanded the burgomasters of the various towns to send the work of the poorer competitors to Rotterdam at the expense of the kings. Gerard, of course, entered the contest, and one day set out to walk to Rotterdam to see the prizes distributed. He carried in his pocket a letter from Margaret Van Eyck to the Princess Marie.

On the way to Rotterdam, Gerard met old Peter Brandt, who was accounted a magician, and his daughter Margaret. He did them a service and made an enemy of Ghysbrecht Van Swieten the burgomaster of Tergou, who twenty years before had cheated old Peter out of his fortune. Gerard delivered his letter to the Princess and was promised high preferment if he entered the Church. But he found his love for Margaret Brandt stronger than his ambition, and the efforts of Ghysbrecht Van Swieten, and Gerard's father, to frustrate their intended marriage made the young couple more determined to wed. In the end, Gerard was arrested at the steps of the altar and imprisoned in the Stadthouse tower, from which he escaped in the night, by the aid of Margaret and an old friend, Martin Wittenhagen, bearing with him a number of parchments taken from an ancient chest. Knowing that he would be ruined if their contents were made public, the burgomaster offered his men a reward for their recovery and Gerard's arrest, vowing that he would never let him escape alive. Ghysbrecht's men came to Peter's house, but found no trace of Gerard, though they searched every room. Gerard was there, however, hiding in a chest which served as Margaret's couch. When the men had left the room, she opened the chest, to find him apparently dead of suffocation, but to her joy, he revived. Their troubles seemed past, but they were in most danger from their own hearts and their inexperience, now that visible danger there was none. But Ghysbrecht and his men still pursued them relentlessly, and after more narrow escapes, Gerard and Margaret parted, he to go to Italy, while she returned to her father's home at Sevenbergen. Gerard soon reached the German border, and found the ways of the new country strange. He made the acquaintance of a Burgundian soldier, named Denys, with whom he travelled many leagues in company, and had many adventures. Almost within sight of Denys' home, they fell in with some troops of Burgundian soldiers, and Denys, despite his protests, was pressed to serve with them in Flanders. Gerard was left alone in a strange country and to make matters worse, was soon after robbed of his purse. In despair he lay down in the snow, for it was winter. Meanwhile Margaret had been lying very ill at Sevenbergen. Martin Whittenhagen procured a pardon for himself and Gerard from the Duke, and Margaret sent a letter by the hand of one Hans Memling, who was going to Italy, telling him to come home. But Ghysbrecht Van Swieten, and Gerard's brothers, Cornelis and Sybrandt, plotted to get the letter and substitute another, telling Gerard that Margaret was dead. This they succeeded in doing. Denys being wounded in battle, was given his discharge, and made his way to Sevenbergen. Catherine, Gerard's mother, met Margaret, and finding that she was likely to become a mother, made much of her for Gerard's sake. Going one day to visit her, against her husband's wishes, she found that Margaret and her father had left the town, and she became suspicious of the girl on hearing that a soldier (none other than Denys) had been inquiring for her.

CHAPTER XLVI.—(Continued.)

"'Tis no small praise. A well-looking lass, I am told?"

"Why, whence come you, wyfe?"

"From Tergou."

"Oh, ay. Well you shall judge; the lads clept her 'the beauty of Sevenbergen;' the lasses did scout it merrily, and terribly pulled her to pieces, and found so many faults no two could agree where the fault lay."

"That is enough," said Catherine. "I see, the bakers are no fools in Sevenbergen, and the young women no shallower than in other burghs."

She bought a manchet of bread, partly out of sympathy and justice (she kept a shop); partly to show her household how much better bread she gave them daily; and returned to Tergou dejected.

Kate met her outside the town with beaming eyes.

"Well, Kate, lass, it is a happy thing I went: I am heart-broken. Gerard has been sore abused. The child is none of ourn, nor the mother from this hour."

"Alas, mother, I fathom not your meaning."

"Ask me no more, girl, but never mention her name to me again. That is all."

Kate acquiesced with a humble sigh, and they went home together.

They found a soldier seated tranquilly by their fire. The moment they entered the door he rose, and saluted them civilly. They stood and looked at him; Kate with some little surprise, but Catherine with a great deal, and with rising indignation.

"What makes you here?" was Catherine's greeting.

"I came to seek after Margaret."

"Well, we know no such person."

"Say not so, dame, sure you know her by name, Margaret Brandt."

"We have heard of her for that matter—to our cost."

"Come, dame, prithee tell me at least where she bides."

"I know not where she bides, and care not."

Denys felt sure this was a deliberate untruth. He bit his lip. "Well, I looked to find myself in an enemy's country at this Tergou; but maybe if ye knew all ye would not be so dour."

"I do know all," replied Catherine bitterly. "This morn I knew nought." Then suddenly setting her arms akimbo she told him with a raised voice and flashing eyes she wondered at his cheek sitting down by that hearth of all hearths in the world.

"May Satan fly away with your hearth," shouted Denys, who could speak Flemish fluently. "Your own servant bade me sit there till you came, else I had ne'er troubled your hearth. My malison on it, and on the churlish roof-tree that greets an unoffending stranger this way," and he strode scowling to the door.

"Oh! oh!" ejaculated Catherine, frightened, and also a little conscience-stricken; and sat suddenly down and burst into tears. Her daughter followed suit quietly, but without loss of time.

Denys stood at the door looking ruefully at the havoc his thunderbolt of eloquence had made.

"Nay, wife," said he, "weep not neither for a soldier's hasty word. I mean not all I said. Why, your house is your own, and what right in it have I? There now, I'll go."

"What is to do?" said a grave manly voice.

It was Eli; he had come in from the shop.

"Here is a ruffian been a-scolding of your women folk and making them cry," explained Denys.

"Little Kate, what is't? for ruffians do not use to call themselves ruffians," said Eli the sensible.

Ere she could explain. "Hold your tongue, girl," said Catherine; "Muriel bade him sat down, and I knew not that, and wyted on him; and he was going and leaving his malison on us, root and branch. I was never so becursed in all my days, oh! oh! oh!"

"You were both somewhat to blame; both you and he," said Eli calmly. "However, what the servant says the master should still stand to. We keep not open house, but yet we are not poor enough to grudge a seat at our hearth in a cold day to a wayfarer with an honest face, and, as I think, a wounded man. So, end all malice, and sit ye down!"

"Wounded?" cried mother and daughter in a breath.

"Think you a soldier slings his arm for sport?"

"Nay, 'tis but an arrow," said Denys cheerfully.

"But an arrow?" said Kate, with concentrated horror. "Where were our eyes, mother?"

"Nay, in good sooth, a trifle. Which, however, I will pray mesdames to accept as an excuse for my vivacity. 'Tis these little foolish trifling wounds that fret a man, worthy sir. Why, look ye now, sweeter temper than our Gerard never breathed, yet, when the bear did but strike a piece no bigger than a crown out of his calf, he turned so hot and cholericy and said he was no son of yours, but got by the good knight Sir John Pepper on his wife dame Mustard; who is this? a dwarf? your servant, Master Giles."

"Your servant, soldier," roared the newcomer. Denys started. He had not counted on exchanging greetings with a petard.

Denys's words had surprised his hosts, but hardly more than their deportment now did him. They all three came creeping up to where he sat, and looked down into him with their lips parted, as if he had been some strange phenomenon.

And growing agitation succeeded to amazement.

"Now hush!" said Eli, "let none speak but I. Young man," said he solemnly, "in God's name who are you, that know us though we know you not, and that shake our hearts speaking to us of — the absent — our poor rebellious son; whom Heaven forgive and bless?"

"What, master," said Denys, lowering his voice, "hath he not writ to you? hath he not told you of me, Denys of Burgundy?"

"He hath writ, but three lines, and named not Denys of Burgundy, nor any stranger."

"Ay, I mind the long letter was to his sweetheart, this Margaret, and she has decamped, plague take her, and now I am to find her Heaven knows."

"What, she is not your sweetheart then?"

"Who, dame? an't please you."

"Why, Margaret Brandt."

"How can my comrade's sweetheart be mine? I know her not from Noah's niece; how should I? I never saw her."

"Whist with this idle chat, Kate," said Eli impatiently, "and let the young man answer me. How came you to know Gerard, my son? Prithee now think on a parent's cares, and answer me straightforward, like a soldier as thou art."

"And shall. I was paid off at Flushing and started for Burgundy. On the German frontier I lay at the same inn with Gerard. I fancied him. I said, 'Be my comrade.' He was loth at first; consented presently. Many a weary league we trode together. Never were truer comrades; never will be while earth shall last. First I left my route a bit to be with him; then he his to be with me. We talked of Sevenberged and Tergou a thousand times; and of all in this house. We had our troubles on the road; but battling them together made them light. I saved his life from a bear; he mine in the Rhine; for he swims like a duck and I like a hod o' bricks; and one another's lives at an inn in Burgundy, where we two held a room for a good hour against seven cut-throats, and crippled one and slew two; and your son did his devoir like a man, and met the stoutest champion I ever countered, and spitted him like a sucking-pig. Else I had not been here. But just when all was fair, and I was to see him safe aboard ship for Rome itself, met us the Lord Anthony of Burgundy, and his men, making for Flanders, then in insurrection, tore us by force apart, took me where I got some broad pieces in hand, and a broad arrow in my shoulder, and left my poor Gerard lonesome. At that sad parting, soldier though I be, these eyes did rain salt scalding tears, and so did his, poor soul. His last word to me was, 'Go comfort Margaret!' so here I be. Mine to him was, 'Think no more of Rome. Make for Rhine, and down stream home.' Now say, for you know best, did I advise him well or ill?"

"Soldier, take my hand," said Eli. "God bless thee! God bless thee!" and his lip quivered. It was all his reply, but more eloquent than many words.

Catherine did not answer at all, but she darted from the room and bade Muriel bring the best that was in the house, and returned with wood in both arms, and heaped the fire, and took out a snow-white cloth from the press, and was going in a great hurry to lay it for Gerard's friend, when suddenly she sat down and all the power ebbed rapidly out of her body.

"Father!" cried Kate, whose eye was as quick as her affection. Denys started up; but Eli waved him back and flung a little water sharply in his wife's face. This did her instant good. She gasped, "So sudden. My poor boy!" Eli whispered Denys, "Take no notice! She thinks of him night and day." They pretended not to observe her, and she shook it off, and bustled and laid the cloth with her own hands; but as she smothered it, her hands trembled and a tear or two stole down her cheeks.

They could not make enough of Denys. They stuffed him and crammed him; and then gathered round him, while by that genial blaze, and eager eyes he told all that I have related.

I shall ask my readers to recall to memory all they can of Gerard's journey with Denys, and in their mind's eye to see those very matters told by his comrade to an exile's father, all stoic outside, all father within, and to two poor women, an exile's mother and a sister, who were all love and pity and tender anxiety both outside and in.

After a while Giles came softly and curled himself up before the fire, and lay gazing at the speaker with a reverence almost cannie; and that, when the rough soldier had unconsciously but thoroughly betrayed his better qualities, and above all his rare affection for Gerard, Kate, though timorous as a bird, stole her little hand into the warrior's huge brown palm, where it lay an instant like a tea-spoonful of cream spilt on a platter, then nipped the ball of his thumb and served for a Kardiometer. In other words, Fate is just even to rival storytellers, and balances matters. Denys had to pay a tax to his audience which I have not. Whenever Gerard was in too much danger, the female faces became so white, and their poor little throats gurgled so, he was obliged in common humanity to spoil his recital. Suspense is the soul of narrative, and thus dealt Rough-and-Tender of Burgundy with his best suspenses. "Now, dame, take not on till ye hear the end; ma'amselle, let not your cheek blanch so; courage! it looks ugly; but you shall hear how we wond through. Had he miscarried, and I at hand, would I be alive?"

And meantime Kate's little Kardiometer, or heart-measure, graduated emotion, and pinched by scale. At its best it was by no means a high-pressure engine. But all is relative. Denys soon learned the tender gamut; and when to water the suspense, and extract the thrill as far as possible. On one occasion only he cannily indemnified his narrative for this drawback. Falling personally into the Rhine, and sinking, he got pinched, he Deneys, to his surprise and satisfaction. "Oho!" thought he, and on the principle of the anatomists, "experimentum in corpore vili," kept himself a quarter of an hour under water; under pressure all the time. And even when Gerard had got hold of him, he was loth to leave the river, so, less conscientious than I was, swam with Gerald to the east bank first, and was about to land, but detected the officers and their intent, chaffed them a little space, treading water, then turned and swam wearily all across, and at last was obliged to get out, for very shame, or else acknowledge himself a pike; so permitted himself to land, exhausted: and the pressure relaxed.

It was eleven o'clock, an unheard-of hour, but they took no note of time this night; and Denys had still much to tell them, when the door was opened quietly, and in stole Cornelis and Sybrandt looking hang-dog. They had this night been drinking the very last drop of their mysterious funds.

Catherine feared her husband would rebuke them before Denys; but he only looked sadly at them, and motioned them to sit down quietly.

Denys it was who seemed discomposed. He knitted his brows and eyed them thoughtfully and rather gloomily. Then turned to Catherine. "What say you, dame? the rest to-morrow; for I am somewhat weary, and it waxes late."

"So be it," said Eli. But when Denys rose to go to his inn, he was instantly stopped by Catherine. "And think you to lie from this house? Gerard's room has been got ready for you hours agone; the sheets I'll not say much for, seeing I spun the flax and wove the web."

"Then would I lie in them blindfold," was the gallant reply. "Ah, dame, our poor Gerard was the one for fine linen. He could hardly forgive the honest Germans their coarse flax."

"Oh, Eli! Eli! doth not our son come back to us at each word?"

"Ay. Buss me, my poor Kate. You and I know all that passeth in each other's hearts this night. None other can, but God."

CHAPTER XLVII.

Denys took an opportunity next day and told mother and daughter the rest, excusing himself characteristically for not letting Cornelis and Sybrandt hear of it. "It is not for me to blacken them; they come of a good stock. But Gerard looks on them as no friends of his in this matter; and I'm Gerard's comrade; and it is a rule with us soldiers not to tell the enemy aught — but lies."

Catherine sighed, but made no answer.

The adventures he related cost them a tumult of agitation and grief, and sore they wept at the parting of the friends, which even now Denys could not tell without faltering. But at last all merged in the joyful hope and expectation of Gerard's speedy return. In this Denys confidentially shared; but reminded them that was no reason why he should neglect his friend's wishes and last words. In fact should Gerard return next week, and no Margaret to be found, what sort of figure should he cut?

Catherine had never felt so kindly towards the truant Margaret as now; and she was fully as anxious to find her, and be kind to her before Gerard's return, as Denys was; but she could not agree with him that anying was to be gained by leaving this neighborhood to search for her. "She must have told somebody whither she was going. It is not as though they were dishonest folk flying the country; the owe not a stiver in Sevenbergen; and dear heart, Denys, you can't hunt all Holland for her."

"Can I not?" said Denys grimly. "That we shall see." He added, after some reflection, that they must divide their forces; she stay here with eyes and ears wide open, and he ransack every town in Holland for her, if need be. "But she will not be many leagues from here. They be three. Three fly not so fast, nor far, as one."

"That is sense," said Catherine. But she insisted on his going first to the demoiselle Van Eyck. "She and our Margaret were bosom friends. She knows where the girl is gone, if she will but tell us." Denys was for going to her that instant, so Catherine, in a turn of the hand, made herself one shade neater, and took him with her.

She was received graciously by the old lady sitting in a richly furnished room; and opened her business. The tapestry dropped out of Margaret Van Eyck's hands. "Gone? Gone from Sevenbergen and not told me; the thankless girl."

This turn greatly surprised the visitors. "What, you know not? when was she here last?"

"Maybe ten days agone. I had ta'en out my brushes, after so many years, to paint her portrait. I did not do it, though; for reasons."

Catherine remarked it was "a most strange thing she should go away bag and baggage like this, without with your leave or by your leave, why, or wherefore. Was ever aught so untoward; just when all our hearts are warm to her; and here is Gerard's mate come from the ends of the earth with comfort for her from Gerard, and can't find her, and Gerard himself expected. What to do I know not. But sure she is not parted like this without a reason. Can ye not give us the clue, my good demoiselle? Prithee now."

"I have it not to give," said the elder lady, rather peevishly.

"Then I can," said Reicht Heynes, showing herself in the doorway, with color somewhat heightened.

"So you have been hearkening all the time, eh?"

"What are my ears for, mistress?"

"True. Well, throw us the light of thy wisdom on this dark matter."

"There is no darkness that I see," said Reicht. "And the clue, why, an ye call't a two-plye twine, and the ends on't in this room e'en now, ye'll not be far out. Oh, mistress, I wonder at you sitting there pretending."

"Marry, come up!" and the mistress's cheek was now nearly as red as the servan't. "So 'twas I drove the foolish girl away."

"You did your share, mistress. What sort of greeting gave you her last time she came? Think you she could miss to notice it, and she all friendless? And you said, 'I have altered my mind about painting of you,' says you, a turning up your nose at her."

"I did not turn up my nose. It is not shaped like yours for looking heavenward."

"Oh, all our nosen can follow our heartys bent, for that matter. Poor soul. She did come into the kitchen to me. 'I am not to be painted now,' said she, and the tears in her eyes. She said no more. But I knew well what she did mean. I had seen ye."

"Well," said Margaret Van Eyck, "I do confess so much, and I make you the judge, madam. When you told me she was—the way she is, it gave me a shock; I dropped my brushes. I love the poor ninny still. But I adore our blessed Lady. Say you, 'a painter must not be peevish in such matters'? Well, I am not a fine fellow, but only a woman, and my painting is but one-half craft, and t'other half devotion. 'Twas foolish, maybe, but I could not help it; yet am I sorry." And the old lady ended despondently a discourse which she had commenced in a mighty defiant tone.

"Well, you know, dame," observed Catherine, "you must think it would go to the poor girl's heart, and she so fond of ye?"

Margaret Van Eyck only sighed.

The Frislan girl, after biting her lips impatiently a little while, turned upon Catherine. "Why, dame, think you 'twas for that alone Margaret and Peter hath left Sevenbergen? Nay."

"For what else, then?"

"What else? Why, because Gerard's people slight her so cruel. Who would bide among hard-hearted folk that ha' driven her lad t' Italy, and now he is gone, relent not, but face it out, and ne'er come anigh her that is left?"

"Reicht, I was going."

"Oh, ay, going, and going, and going. Ye should ha' said less or else done more. But with your words you did uplift her heart and let it down wi' your deeds. 'They have never been,' said the poor thing to me, with such a sigh. Ay, here is one can feel for her: for I too am far from my friends, and often, when first I came to Holland, I did used to take a hearty cry all to myself. But ten times liever would I be Reicht Heynes with nought but the leagues atween me and all my kith, than be as she is i' the midst of them that ought to warm to her, and yet to fare as lonesome as I."

"Alack, Reicht, I did go but yestreen, and had gone before, but one plaguy thing or t'other did still come and hinder me."

"Mistress, did aught hinder ye to eat your dinner any one of those days? I trow not. And had your heart been as good towards your own flesh and blood, as 'twas towards your flesher's meat, nought had prevailed to keep you from her that sat lonely, a watching the road for you and comfort, wi' your child's child a beating 'neath her bosom."

Here this rude young woman was interrupted by an incident not uncommon in a domestic's bright existence. The Van Eyck had been nettled by the attack on her, but with due tact had gone into ambush. She now sprang out of it. "Since you disrespect my guests, seek another place!"

"With all my heart," said Reicht stoutly.

"Nay, mistress," put in the good-natured Catherine. "True folk will still speak out. Her tongue is a stinger." Here the water came into the speaker's eyes by way of confirmation. "But better she said it than thought it. So now 't won't rankle in her. And part with her for me, that shall ye not. Beshrew the wench, she wots she is a good servant, and takes advantage. We poor wretches which keep house must still pay 'em tax for value. I had a good servant once, when I was a young woman. Eh dear, how she did grind me down into the dust. In the end, by Heaven's mercy, she married the baker, and I was my own woman again. 'So,' said I, 'no more good servants shall come hither, a hectoring o' me.' I just get a fool and learn her; and whenever she knoweth her right hand from her left, she sauceth me: then out I bundle her neck and crop, and take another dunce in her place. Dear heart, 'tis wearisome, teaching a string of fools by ones; but there—I am mistress:" here she forgot that she was defending Reicht, and turning rather spitefully upon her, added, "and you be mistress here, I trow."

"No more than that stool," said the Van Eyck loftily. "She is neither mistress nor servant; but Gone. She is dismissed the house, and there's an end of her. What, did ye not hear me turn the saucy baggage off?"

"Ay, ay. We all heard ye," said Reicht, with vast indifference.

"Then hear me!" said Denys solemnly. They all went round like things on wheels, and fastened their eyes on him.

"Ay, let us hear what the man says," urged the hostess. "Men are fine fellows, with their great hoarse voices."

"Mistress Reicht," said Denys, with great dignity and ceremony, indeed so great as to verge on the absurd, "you are turned off. If on a slight acquaintance I might advise, I'd say, since you are a servant no more, be a mistress, a queen."

"Easier said than done," replied Reicht bluntly.

"Not a jot. You see here one who is a man, though but half an arbalestrier, owing to that Englishman's arrow, in whose carcass I have, however, left a like token, which is a comfort. I have twenty gold pieces" (he showed them) "and a stout arm. In another week or so I shall have twain. Marriage is not a habit of mine; but I capitulate to so many virtues. You are beautiful, good-hearted, and outspoken, and above all, you take the part of my she-comrade. Be then an arbalestriesse!"

"And what the dickens is that?" inquired Reicht.

"I mean, be the wife, mistress, and queen of Denys of Burgundy here present!"

A dead silence fell on all.

It did not last long, though; and was followed by a burst of unreasonable indignation.

Catherine. "Well, did you ever?"

Margaret. "Never in all my born days."

Catherine. "Before our very faces."

Margaret. "Of all the absurdity, and insolence of this ridiculous sex——"

Here Denys observed somewhat drily, that the female to whom he had addressed himself was mute; and the others, on whose eloquence there was no immediate demand, were fluent: on this the voices stopped, and the eyes turned pivot-like upon Reicht.

She took a sly glance from under her lashes at her military assailant, and said, "I mean to take a good look at any man ere I leap into his arms."

Denys drew himself up majestically. "Then look your fill, and leap away."

This proposal led to a new and most unexpected result. A long white finger was extended by the Van Eyck in a line with the speaker's eye, and an agitated voice bade him stand, in the name of all the saints. "You are beautiful, so," cried she. "You are inspired — with folly. What matters that? you are inspired. I must take off your head." And in a moment she was at work with her pencil. "Come out, hussy," she screamed to Reicht; "more in front of him, and keep the fool inspired and beautiful. Oh, why had I not this maniac for my good centurion? They went and brought me a brute with a low forehead and a shapeless beard."

Catherine stood and looked with utter amazement at this pantomime, and secretly resolved that her venerable hostess had been a disguised lunatic all this time, and was now busy throwing off the mask. As for Reicht, she was unhappy and cross. She had left her caldron in a precarious state, and made no scruple to say so, and that duties so grave as hers left her no "time to waste a playing the statee and the fool all at one time." Her mistress in reply reminded her that it was possible to be rude and rebellious to one's poor, old, affectionate, desolate mistress, without being utterly heartless and savage; and a trampler on arts.

On this Reicht stopped, and pouted, and looked like a little basilisk at the inspired model who caused her woe. He retorted with unshaken admiration. The situation was at last dissolved by the artist's wrist becoming cramped from disuse; this was not, however, until she had made a rough but noble sketch. "I can work no more at present," said she sorrowfully.

"Then, now, mistress, I may go and mind my pot?"

"Ay, ay, go to your pot! And get into it, do; you will find your soul in it; so then you will all be together."

"Well, but, Reicht," said Catherine, laughing, "she turned you off."

"Boo, boo, boo!" said Reicht contemptuously. "When she wants to get rid of me, let her turn herself off and die. I am sure she is old enough for't. But take your time, mistress; if you are in no hurry, no more am I. When that day doth come, 'twill take a man to dry my eyes; and if you should be in the same mind then, soldier, you can say so; and if you are not, why, 'twill be all one to Reicht Heynes."

And the plain speaker went her way. But her words did not fall to the ground. Neither of her female hearers could disguise from herself that this blunt girl, solitary herself, had probably read Margaret Brandt aright, and that she had gone away from Sevenbergen broken-hearted.

Catherine and Denys bade the Van Eyck adieu, and that same afternoon Denys set out on a wild goose chase. His plan, like all great things, was simple. He should go to a hundred towns and villages, and ask in each after an old physician with a fair daughter, and an old long-bow soldier. He should inquire of the burgomasters about all new-comers, and should go to the fountains and watch the women and girls as they came with their pitchers for water.

And away he went, and was months and months on the tramp, and could not find her.

Happily, this chivalrous feat of friendship was in some degree its own reward.

His whole military life had been half Sparta, half Capua. And he was too good a soldier and too good a libertine to have ever mixed either habit with the other. But now for the first time he found himself mixed; at peace and yet on duty; for he took this latter view of his wild goose chase, luckily. So all these months he was a demi-Spartan; sober, prudent, vigilant, indomitable; and nappy, though constantly disappointed, as might have been expected. He flirted gigantically on the road; but wasted no time about it. Nor in these his wanderings did he tell a single female that "marriage was not one of his habits, etc."

CHAPTER XLVIII.

Catherine was in dismay when she reflected that Gerard must reach home in another month at farthest, more likely in a week; and how should she tell him she had not even kept an eye upon his betrothed? Then there was the uncertainty as to the girl's fate; and this uncertainty sometime took a sickening form.

"Oh, Kate," she groaned, "if she should have gone and made herself away!"

"Mother, she would never be so wicked."

"Ah, my lass, you know not what hasty fools young lasses be, that have no mothers to keep 'em straight. They will fling themselves into the water for a man that the next man they meet would ha' cured 'em of in a week. I have known 'em to jump in like brass one moment and scream for help in the next. Could't know their own minds ye see even about such a trifle as yon. And then there's time when their bodies all like no other living creatures ever I could hear of, and that strings up their feelings so, the patience, that belongs to them at other times beyond all living souls barring an ass, seems all to jump out of 'em at one turn, and into the water they go. Therefore, I say that men are monsters."

"Mother!"

"Monsters, and no less, to go making such heaps o' canals just to tempt the poor women in. They know we shall not cut our throats, hating the sight of blood and rating our skins a hantle higher nor our lives; and as for hanging, while she is a fixing of the nail and a making of noose she has time t' alter her mind. But a jump into a canal is no more than into bed; and the water it does all the lave, will ye, nill ye. Why, look at me, the mother o' nine, wasn't I agog to make a hole in our canal for the nonce?"

"Nay, mother, I'll never believe it of you."

"Ye may, though. 'Twas in the first year of our keeping house together. Eli hadn't found out my weak stitches then, nor I his; so we made a rent, pulling contrariwise; had a quarrel. So then I ran crying, to tell some gabbling fool like myself what I had no business to tell out o' doors except to the saints, and there was one of our precious canals in the way; do they take us for teal? Oh, how tempting it did look! Says I to myself, 'Sith he has let me go out of his door quarrelled, he shall see me drowned next, and then he will change his key. He will blubber a good one, and I shall look down from heaven' (I forgot I should be in t'other part), 'and see him take on, and oh, but that will be sweet!' and I was all a tiptoe and going in, only just then I thought I wouldn't. I had got a new gown a making, for one thing, and hard upon finished. So I went home instead, and what was Eli's first word, 'Let yon flea stick i' the wall, my lass,' says he. 'Not a word or all I said t' anger thee was sooth, but this, "I love thee."' These were his very words; I minded 'em, being the first quarrel. So I flung my arms about his neck and sobbed a bit, and thought o' the canal; and he was no colder to me than I to him, being a man and a young one; and so then that was better than lying in the water; and spoiling my wedding kirtle and my fine new shoon, old John Buss made 'em, that was uncle to him keeps the shop now. And what was my grief to hers?"

Little Kate hoped that Margaret loved her father too much to think of leaving him so at his age. "He is father and mother and all to her, you know."

"Nay, Kate, they do forget all these things in a moment o' despair when the very sky seems black above them. I place more faith in him that is unborn, than on him that is ripe for the grave, to keep her out o' mischief. For certes it do go sore against us to die when there's a little innocent a pulling at our hearts to let 'un live, and feeding at our very veins."

(To be continued.)

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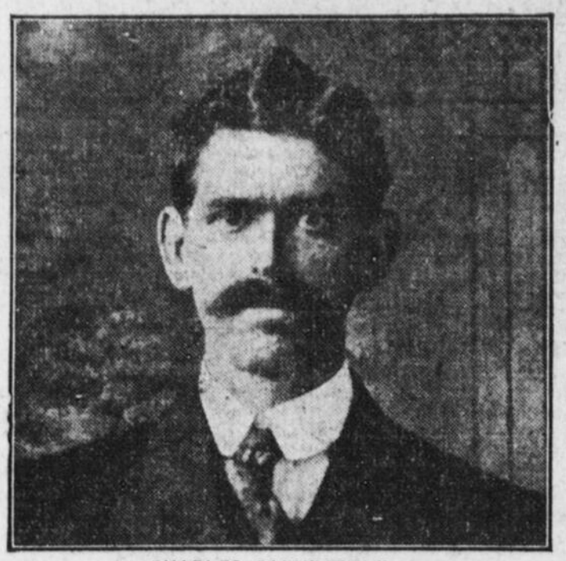

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St. Thomas, Ont., April 1st, 1913.

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I would not have any other remedy for Kidney Trouble and would strongly advise anyone suffering from this trouble to cure themselves with "Fruit-a-tives."

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It is simply wonderful, the relief that "Fruit-a-tives" gives in Kidney and Bladder Troubles. In the great majority of cases of "acid urine," pain in the back, "kidney cramps," and Rheumatism, the kidneys are not actually diseased. They are merely overworked. That is, they are doing more than their share of the work of ridding the system of waste matter. In most cases of Kidney and Bladder Trouble, there is also Constipation and faulty Skin Action. "Fruit-a-tives" relieves the Kidney Trouble by correcting the action of the Bowels and Skin. This marvellous fruit medicine acts directly on the liver, kidneys and skin, and is the only medicine in the world that does act on all three of these great eliminating organs. "Fruit-a-tives" will always cure Kidney Trouble when caused by poor skin action, constipation and acid indigestion. 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c., at all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

A Natural Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

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SIGNS HUNG OUT ON EARTH.

That is not an enviable nature that hears no strange melodies hinting of heaven through the marches of the year; that sees no glorious signs hung out on earth and sky of an infinite love that is never forgetful and never unkind; that pauses not . . . to ponder the lesson that is told in grass and tree and flower; and that feels no benediction in the bright air and palpitating sky. He may be just to his neighbor, industrious and virtuous; but he does not understand the meaning of Jesus in the fields of Galilee, pointing to the birds and lilies, and telling of our Father's care.—Horatio N. Powers.

The Original and Only Genuine

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ENGLISH.

South African Farmer in England.

A party of South African farmers are touring England.

Was Father of Seven Soldiers.

Thomas Fox, who has just died at Layston Herts, at the age of seventy, had seven sons in the Army.

Fatal Fall From Fire Engine.

While the Charlton motor-engine was going to a fire, Fireman William Mott fell off and was killed.

Cat Mothers Chickens.

At Dover a cat is mothering a brood of five chickens and a kitten. The chickens cry for their foster-mother when she moves a few yards away.

Horse Killed Little Girl.

A six-year-old daughter of Mrs. Winson, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, was stroking a foal, when the animal suddenly lashed out, and, kicking the child on the body, killed her.

Woman Down Mine Shaft.

When the cage at a colliery at Cosley, near Wolverhampton, was drawn to the surface the miners found on its top the body of Mrs. Annie Smith, who had been missing for a day.

Fell Out of a Boat.

While standing in a boat near the locks on the River Nene, near Irchester Viaduct, Miss Ada Walker, seventeen, of Wellingborough, fell into the water and was drowned.

Demonstration at Funeral.

At the funeral at Earl Shilton, Leicestershire, of a nun, Sister Annastasia, who was found drowned, a large crowd made a demonstration against the party from the convent.

Suicide at 82.

The son of Mrs. Elizabeth Eagle, a woman of eighty-two, who lived in Somerset-place, Slough, had a terrible shock. He found his mother in a sitting position on the floor suspended from a bedpost by a bandage round her neck. She was dead.

Tragic "Nature Lesson."

While a class of infants were receiving a nature lesson in the open air at Sheffield a felled tree trunk on which some of them were sitting rolled down an incline, and one child was killed and two others injured.

Death at Graveside.

While Band-Sergeant Wareham was being buried at Coventry, Mr. Thomas Maton, of J. Maton and Sons, undertakers, who had charge of the interment arrangements, was seen to collapse. Medical aid was at once forthcoming, but without avail. The body was enveloped in the Union Jack used for the military ceremony.

Reclaimed From the Sea.

The Essex Education Committee have decided to establish a summer school on the quaint island of Wallasea, off the Essex coast. Some years ago the island was inundated by the sea, and deserted by the inhabitants. The seawall has now been built highter, and the people are coming back.

Saved Playmate: Perished Himself.

In rescuing his playmate, who was seized with cramp while bathing in the river at Rye, Sussex, a boy of nine, named Underdown was drowned. Just as the brave boy had succeeded in pushing his playmate ashore he suddenly-slipped back and sank.

A Tragedy Indeed!

Mr. J. C. Ede, a Surrey county councillor, addressing his constituents outside Epsom Town Hall, said he had been appointed to the committee on diseases of animals. All he knew of the subject was that a dog of his swallowed his election address during the recent compaign, and had to be destroyed in consequence.

Dog Rescued a Girl.

Prince, a large curly-coated retriever dog belonging to Mrs. Duggan, a widow, of Irish street, Maryport, rescued a four-year-old girl from the River Ellen at Maryport. The child was at play when she fell into the water. The dog instantly swam to her, and, grasping the back of her frock in his teeth, brought her ashore.

Shot Dead in Field.

Mr. Charles S. Wright, only son of Colonel C. H. Wright, of Tillington Hall, Stafford, was discovered dead in a field near the residence, shot through the head, with a double-barrelled gun by his side. He recently arrived from Canada. At the inquest a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

Radium Cure.

Dr. Dawson Turner, radiologist of the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, described at Manchester the case of a man of sixty-five suffering from a malignant growth, who could only move his left arm with difficulty, being cured by radium after an eminent surgeon had been unable to do anything for him. The man could now play golf and shoot and fish.

A Spartan.

Endurance of a remarkable character was exhibited by a Portsmouth dockyardman named Arthur Bailey, who met with an accident while engaged in oiling machinery on the dockyard floating crane. The sleeve of his jacket became involved in the mechanism, and his arm, being drawn into the moving machinery, was wrenched off just below the shoulder. Although the pain must have been excruciating, Bailey climbed a ladder sixty feet high to where his mates were working, and narrated the circumstances of the accident to them. He was afterwards removed to the Royal Portsmouth Hospital in a motor ambulance.

Fatal Disobedience.

While on his way to shoot starlings near Rugby, Frederick Batchelor, laborer, met two friends and laid down his gun to look at a newspaper with them, telling his two children not to touch the weapon. A few moments later he saw his son Alan, aged ten, with the gun in his hand, and his daughter Agnes, aged six, on the ground with a wound in her head from which she died half an hour later.

Drink Tragedy.

Indicted at Kent Assizes for the murder of his wife at Chatham, William Charles Barnham, forty-nine, pleaded not guilty. The jury found him "Guilty" of manslaughter, and Barnham was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. After a drunken bout on May 4, the couple quarrelled at home, and Mrs. Barnham was found dead at the foot of the staircase with a knife wound in her chest.

Gate on a Railway Line.

Two miners named William Shield and George Pharoah were charged at Bedlington with having attempted to wreck an excursion train on the North-Eastern Railway between Bedlington and Newbiggin. The evidence showed that a heavy gate had been removed from its hinges and placed on the level crossing. The obstruction was smashed to splinters. The train, however, kept to the metals. Owing to the unsatisfactory evidence of their witness the prosecution declined to proceed, and the defendants were discharged.

Schoolboy Killed in Motor Smash.

Two Charterhouse boys, named William Beeton and Donald Bell, were riding a motor cycle at Oatlands Park, Surrey, when the former lost his life. They collided with a motor van belonging to Messrs. Evan and Co., of Oxford street, London. Beeton who was 16, and the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Beeton, of Duneevan, Oatlands Park, died in Walton Hospital. Bell was seriously injured.

Rescued His Own Son.

A thrilling experience has befallen Henry Hands, a laborer, of Portland street, Nelson, Lancashire. While walking along the street a little girl ran up to him, saying that a child was drowning in the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. Hands ran to the spot indicated, jumped over some railings, and, leaping into the water, rescued an insensible boy, who proved to be his own son. He applied artificial respiration, and the boy was resuscitated.

Mystery of Lost Identity.

An elderly man, who was accused at the Hants Assizes of impersonating Dr. Hugh Munro Mackenzie, practicing medicine and issuing death certificates, said he was wounded while acting as field-surgeon in the South African War. After lying unconscious for months, he added, he recovered, to find that he had lost his identity. He was told he was Dr. Hugh Mackenzie, and he took it to be so. The man who had been appointed to the Southampton insurance panel, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

Gave Life for Sister.

How a one-armed child of twelve, Elsie Wilburn, of Dean Head, a village near Yeadon, Yorkshire, lost her life in trying to save her little sister from drowning was described at the inquest. The girl with her sister Mabel and another child, was catching tadpoles in a pool, when Mabel fell in. Elsie jumped into nine feet of water, fully dressed, and caught her sister with her one hand. She had just time to scream before they clung together and sank. Three men, named Edwards, Woods, and Arthur, rushed to their assistance, and managed to save Mabel; but Elsie was dead when picked up.

Shorthorn Herd Sold.

The sale took place at Bilsington Priory, near Ashford, of a selection of dual purpose shorthorn heifers, cows, and bulls, forming part of the herd of Mr. R. J. Balston, which was founded ten years ago and has attained considerable celebrity. The animals had been kept in their natural state and there is no non-breeder in the herd. Of the cows the one to make the highest price was Lady Turves XIII., which went for 120 guineas, ($630). The bulls were less in demand. Bilsington Robust, two years old, fetched the top price of fifty-one guineas, ($265).

Blind Murderer.

John Thompson, the Hull accountant who is alleged to have shot dead his wife and two young children, and then to have shot himself through the head, was unable to leave the infirmary when the corner's inquiry was held. Thompson is blind now, having destroyed his optic nerve. The corner remarked that Thompson had suffered from malarial fever while on the West Coast of Africa, and possibly was not always in full control of his faculties. A verdict of "Wilful murder" was returned in each case.

SCOTTISH.

Deer Killed by Tramcar.

A young deer which strayed across the roadway at Craiglockhart was run over by a cable car and so badly injured that it had to be destroyed. It had escaped from one of the estates in the district.

Seaman's Bravery Rewarded.

For having assisted in the rescue of the crew of an American barque, the "Carrie Winslow," which was wrecked in the North Atlantic, a seaman named John M'Donald, residing at 15 Primrose street, Leith, was at a meeting of the Leith Local Marine Board presented with a gold medal from the President of the United States. M'Donald was a member of the crew of the steamer "Syndic," of Glasgow. When about 200 miles from Cape Hatteras the "Syndic" sighted the barque flying signals of distress. The barque was in a sinking condition when the "Syndic" bore down upon her. A gale had been blowing for two days.

Two Fishermen Drowned.

As the result of a collision off Aberdeen between the Lowestoft drifter "Au Fait" and the fishing boat "Hilda Carnegie," David Alexander, skipper, and William Robertson, of the fishing boat, were drowned.

Bathing Fatality.

Mr. James M'Naught, a married man, twenty-seven years of age, residing at 51 St. Michael street, Dumfries, partner in the firm of Messrs. M'Naught, shoemakers, was drowned in the Nith at Dumfries while bathing. Mr. M'Naught was with a companion at the time, and, taking cramp, he was drowned in about ten feet of water before assistance could reach him.

Oldest Fisherman Dead.

The death has taken place at Stranraer of Mr. James Garrett, who claimed to be the oldest fishermen in Scotland. Mr. Garrett was well-nigh 100 years old. His mother and father lived until they were 100 and 103 years respectively. During his lifetime he enjoyed splendid health, and had many exciting experiences. His eldest surviving son is now well over seventy years of age.

Gored by a Bull.

Terrible injuries were received by George Turner, a farm servant, employed by Mr. Robert Lamont, Kilellan Farm, near Toward. While taking in cows he was attacked by a six-year-old bull and tossed three times and then trampled on. Some foresters arrived and beat the animal off. It is believed the oppressive heat caused the bull to go wild.

Boat Disaster in Oban Bay.

While two seamen belonging to MacBrayne's steamer "Lochinvar were returning to the vessel at Oban, where one of them, named John Cameron, twenty-six, had been attending his brother's marriage, the small boat in which they were crossing the bay was capsized, and both men were thrown into the water. Cameron was reached by a fishing boat, but John Maclean, twenty-one, belonging to Tobermory, sank, and was not seen again.

Duck's Nest on Bowling Green.

A pair of wild ducks have built their nest at Wattfield Club Bowling Green, Ayr. The nest has been built adjoining a path along which members are regularly passing to and fro, and just two or three yards from the green itself on which play is proceeding nightly. Nine eggs have been deposited in the nest, and the process of hatching has been in operation for some time, and any day now a brood of ducklings may make their appearance on the green.

Fatal Sleep.

Roderick MacIver, shopkeeper and carter, Breascleat, was found dead on the road in the early morning within half a mile of his home. He had been in Stornoway with his horse and cart, and left for Breascleat in the evening. It is believed that he fell asleep in the cart, and that the horse, cropping the grass at the roadside, went too near the edge, with the result that the vehicle was overturned. MacIver was pinned under the cart, and the horse was also lying on its side. Deceased was about sixty-eight years of age.

Gruesome Find in Net.

When the salmon fishermen were drawing their nets at Alten, Nigg, on the Kincardineshire coast, they discovered the greatly decomposed body of a young girl in one of their nets. The body was afterwards identified by the clothing as that of Elizabeth Thom, seventeen, who resided with her aunt at 31 Ann street, Aberdeen. She had been missing since June 1, when she left home, leaving an unfinished letter to a friend abroad.

IRISH

Timber Yard Blaze.

Damage estimated at £7,000 was done by fire on the premises of Messrs. Potter & Co., timber merchants, North Wall, Dublin.

Drowned in a Bog Hole.

While gathering fuel to light a fire at Derrynadoey Bog, near Boyle, a boy of eight years named Tom M'Keon slipped into a bog-hole and was drowned.

Death Coincidence.

A brother and sister dying on the same day, one, Mrs. Maginley, who died at her residence, Rossduawn, Mohill, and the other, Mr. Sam Evans, of Drummerkane, Carrigallen, who died in Dublin, were interred in the same burial plot.

First Lady Dentist.

Miss Mary de Sales Magennis, B. A., who has passed the examination for Bachelor of Dental Surgery of the University of Dublin, is the first lady in Ireland to qualify as a dentist, and the first in the United Kingdom to take a degree in dentistry. A daughter of Dr. Magennis, J. P., she is a former pupil of the Loreto College.

"An Arrant Coward."

"You will find cowards like that sometimes. All I can say is that he was an arrant coward. I would be sorry to think that an Irishman would be guilty of conduct like that." So said Mr. Christopher Friery, coroner, at an inquest at Glasnevin, on James O'Toole, aged ten, who was drowned in the Royal Canal near Broome Bridge. John Griffin told the jury that he was bathing with the deceased and others, that none of them were able to swim, that they tried to catch hold of O'Toole when he was in trouble, and that they called to some men, and none of them gave any assistance. One of the men, he added, had a fishing rod, but paid no attention to them. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

Dropped Dead at Hurling Match.

The father of two hurlers dropped dead at Cashel while a County semi-final Senior Hurling match, between Cashel and Boherlahane, was in progress. A free had been awarded to Cashel, then leading by a point, in proximity to the Boherlahane Goal, when Mr. James O'Donnell, Hodstown, whose two sons were playing for Boherlahane, died suddenly. He had been suffering from heart disease.

Shunting Fatality.

A fireman named Peter Connolly, aged fifty-five, was killed at the Edward Street Railway Station, Newry, during shunting operations. Cornelius Grey, the engine-driver, said he was putting ten or twelve waggons up a gradient when the drawpin connecting the engine with the tender snapped. David Martin, a signalman, said Connolly fell from the engine, and the waggons passed over him, cutting off his legs.

The Wrong Man.

A jury at Clonmel awarded £5 damages for assault to a blacksmith named James Kenny in an action against the G. S. and W. Railway for damages, slander and false imprisonment. The plaintiff's case was that when returning from a coursing meeting Ticket Collector O'Connell alleged his ticket was defaced and took him before the station-master and a policeman. O'Connell admitted having mistaken plaintiff for one of the betting fraternity.

Their Little Dodge.

Three children, Annie Cooke, aged eleven, and her brothers, William and Thomas, aged ten and six respectively, representing at the Belfast quays that their parents were dead, and that they wished to go to an aunt in Liverpool, induced a kind-hearted gentleman to pay their fares. After they had sailed, it transpired that the parents were alive, and the Liverpool police were at once communicated with.

Shot by His Brother.

At Loughgilly, co. Armagh, a sad shooting accident occurred, resulting in the death of a boy named Alex Barber. Mr. Barber had been out shooting crows, and on returning home placed his gun, in which a cartridge remained, in a corner of the kitchen. Some time afterwards the eldest son, aged nine, lifted the gun, thinking it was unloaded, and, pointing it at the youngest boy, pulled the trigger, with the result that the bullet penetrated the child's head.

Unwelcome Intruders.

A swarm of bees took possession of a pillar box at Rardagh, a few miles from Castlerea, and when Patrick Fannon, the postman, came to remove the letters he had to beat a hasty retreat. Eventually Mr. John Conry, a bee-keeper in the vicinity, and the postman got the bees into a hive. A swarm of bees invaded one of the nurses' rooms in the Balrothery Union Workhouse through a ventilator, and strongly resented any attempt to dislodge them.

WELSH

Died to Save Another.

In trying to save a Cardiff woman from being run down by a train at Swansea, a ship's engineer named Beaton was killed.

Chancellor Loses Nephew.

Mr. William George, brother of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has lost one of his twin children, aged nearly two, who died while on holiday at Fishguard. The child's name was David.

Killed on a Water-chute.

A young man named A. J Nightingale, of 19, Tegid steet, Bala, one of a number of trippers at Rhyl, met with a fatal accident at the Marine Lake. He was proceeding to enjoy a ride on the waterchute when the cage carrying the boat in which he was ascending got stuck. Some of the party got out on to the lift to release the boat. The ironwork was slippery, and the deceased fell on the back of his head, fracturing his skull, death being instantaneous.

Swing Boat Fatality.

At the inquest on Hugh Williams, a young Holyhead laborer, who was killed by a fall from a show swing boat, it was stated by his companion that the two were swinging as high as they could go, and were standing. Patrick Dynan, who was in charge of the boats, said: "It is no use telling men not to stand. They want to go over the top. They want people looking on to think they are clever. It would have been impossible for the man to fall out if he had been sitting down."

Terrorism by Tramps.

At a meeting of Carmarthen Guardians a report was received from the West Wales Vagrancy Committee pointing out that whilst the bread and cheese ticket system had proved a great success in reducing the number of tramps on the main roads, many of the vagrants now changed their route, avoided the bread stations, and went along the by-roads to beg. Mr. J. S. Williams, Trellech, stated that the tramps were becoming very troublesome and nasty to people who spoke to them. Mr. Llewellyn Morgan, Llanginning, said the way ticket system was all very well in villages where there were policemen. In isolated parts the tramps threatened the women and children. Other members spoke of having to fetch the police to turn tramps out of their houses.

TO-DAY.

This is God's day that he lent to me,
That I may use for good or ill;
Fair and fresh as a day can be—
This is God's day that He lent to me;
He took a wave from eternity's sea,
Fashioned a day, all blemish-free,
This is God's day that He lent to me,
That I may use for good or ill.
—Annetta Wynne in "Youth's Companion."

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

SCOTTISH LETTER

Bannockburn Celebrations in Scotland

(Correspondence of the "Witness.")

Glasgow, June 24.

Six hundred years ago to-day Robert the Bruce met Edward the Second of England on the banks of the Bannock burn, near Stirling, and routed him horse and foot. The English army numbered some twenty thousand men, including the flower of English chivalry, while the Bruce commanded a mere eight thousand, and these a horde of rough fighters, more accustomed to guerilla warfare than the contentions of mighty armies.

It was a Monday morning, and a fierce sun beat down upon the field of battle. The Scots opened the attack, to the surprise of Edward, who had seen them a few minutes before kneeling in the open. "They fail, they pray!" he cried. "Ay, sire," replied the gallant Umfraville, "but not to you!" The carnage was fearful; Forth and Bannock were choked with dead. The very weight of the English army told against it; it was destroyed in sections.

Bruce early saw the danger created by the English archers, who, on the flank, were dealing death to the Scottish forces. The archery of England was, indeed, likely to turn the fate of that dreadful day, retrieving the errors of bad position and unwieldy movement, but the Bruce sent round his cavalry and cut the bowmen down to a man.

Then came the grimly humorous incident of the gillies or servants of the Scottish camp. They, thinking the battle was won, poured over the hill—to this day called "The Gillies' Hill"—and, waving blankets on poles, approached the battle-ground, to the consternation of the English, who thought they were reinforcements of the enemy. The rest is soon told. The English army broke, the King fled—and Scotland was free!

The first Edward had set his heart on conquering Scotland. Although ailing, he had set out with a great army for the purpose, but died within sight of the Border. The ruling spirit was, in his case, strong in death. He directed that his body be boiled in a caldron until the bones could be separated, and that these bones be carried in a sack before the army until the rebellious Scots were finally subdued. Finer feelings, however, prevailed, and the poor body of the disappointed monarch was, instead, taken to Westminster, and buried in the Abbey there with pomp and circumstance. Visitors may look on the tomb to-day and speculate on what might have happened if the royal bones had been the mascot of the unlucky English that woful day at Bannockburn. But I fear me that Randolph and Douglas would have laughed at the Sassenach relic.

PATRIOTISM
AND COURTESY.

The celebration of the sexcentenary of the battle is proceeding as I write, and will continue over the week-end. There is, happily, a strong impression that our patriotism should not lead us into giving offence to our neighbors across the Border. Not that the English mind very much; in truth, there was some danger of Cockneydom capturing the celebrations! At anyrate, the London papers have been giving considerable prominence to the subject, and I am bound to admit that I cannot find in them one unkind reference to our national enthusiasm.

To-day, the actual anniversary, there will not be any public demonstrations beyond the visits of pilgrims to the scene of the battle, many such pilgrims coming from distant parts of the Empire. There will be a public meeting in Stirling on Friday evening, and on Saturday a grand procession to the Borestone will be marshalled. In the evening of that day a public banquet will be held in the Albert Hall, and on Sunday religious services will be conducted on the Castle esplanade. These are the chief items of the programme, but the details include a hundred items of patriotic interest. The official card concludes with a poem, the following verses from which may be found interesting:—

"See where the scornful Edward comes
With all his surging host,
His myriads of cavalry—his archers,
England's boast!
His brave commanders clad in steel on
mighty charges ride,
Unsullied in their chivalry, unbroken in
their pride.

The Bruce looked on his enemies and
marked their rich array
Then turned to view his followers who
humbly knelt to pray.
"We have the richt," the champion
cried, as he surveyed the field,
"And for the richt, aye God will fecht.
His strength shall be our shield."

The clang of arms, the pain, and strife,
have long since passed away:
Do not forget they were the price our
fathers had to pay.
Ere they could plant the sapling that
has grown into a tree—
The leafy tree of liberty, the shelter of
the free."

The promoters of the celebrations have in view a permanent memorial of the battle in the shape of a National Park at the Borestone. The proprietor of the ground—Major Murray, of Polmaise, has intimated his willingness to give a number of acres at a nominal rate, and various public bodies are contributing to the necessary fund.

BIBLE NAMES
AND BARONETCIES.

The King's birthday has brought Scotland a crop of honors, among which are baronetcies for Mr. Daniel M. Stevenson, Glasgow's Lord Provost, and Mr. Joseph P. M. Lay, a Glasgow shipping magnate and respected social reformer. Both men are recognized as real friends of the city, and congratulations are general. Mr. Stevenson is doubly honored, for yesterday the Senate of the University also conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. We shall not know our modest, unassuming "D. M." under such a wealth of decoration!

The feature of the Honors List is indeed the number of Scotsmen who figure in it. Lord Kinnaird is appointed to the Order of the Thistle, a peerage is conferred upon Sir Leonard Lyell; Mr. Harold Tennant gets a Privy Councillorship; while the Lord Provost of Dundee, the Provost of Kirkcaldy, Mr. Jas. Leishman, and Dr. Burnett, the Glasgow architect, are among the Knights. It is remarked that there is quite a Biblical flavor about Glasgow's titled men, the "Sirs" of the city including Samuel, Daniel, Joseph, Matthew, John, James, Nathaniel, and Thomas.

THE KING'S
VISIT.

The Royal tour in Scotland a fortnight hence promises to be one of the most interesting events of our times. It is peculiarly a people's occasion, for, although Their Majesties will reside at Their Royal Palace of Holyrood, Edinburgh, there will be no court functions of elaborate character. The King and Queen will be very near to us, and we are preparing to show them that they possess our loyalty to a degree not less than their predecessors. They will not expect the deep veneration accorded to Victoria, the quaintly familiar admiration shown for the kingly Edward, or the tender affection lavished on Alexandra, (and still surrounding the Queen-Mother); but they will, I feel sure, be delighted with their reception by the people of Scotland.

Our only regret is that Queen Mary will not see our children in the way we had anticipated. Her Majesty has always shown an interest in the little ones, and I understand that she was greatly taken with the idea of meeting with the Glasgow children in mass on the occasion of her visit. It was found, however, that the annual outing of the children could not be held over until Their Majesties' coming, and the great gathering took place last Friday. Two hundred thousand children were entertained in the public parks without a solitary mishap, and the "outing" may now be considered an institution and one likely to be repeated throughout the years.

A REMARKABLE
CONFLAGRATION.

Since I wrote last week the newspapers here have been filled with accounts of extraordinary happenings. Two of the most remarkable were the burning of Kingston Dock in Glasgow and the wreck of a train on the Highland Railway near Inverness. Both incidents were fully reported to you by cable, but I must stop a moment here to refer to them.

The dock fire you could scarcely imagine. Old Glasgow folk on your side will recall the Kingston, the quaint rendezvous of wind-jammers and "puffers," and Highland and Scandinavian sailormen. It was a paradise for boys, who could there see the pirate schooner of their imagination—ay, and get aboard, too, if they spoke the mate fair. The big docks were all very well with their liners and their coolie crews, but there was an air of the sea about the old Kingston that was missing in the others.

There is no Kingston dock to-day. You can stand on the pavement of Paisley Road and look across the river to the Sailors' Home in Broomielaw, and the dear old dock that lay between is now a forest of blackened stumps with a muddy pool in the centre. The fire, which originated in a spark struck by a cutting tool in a creasote-soaked log, spread around the quadrangle with lightninglike rapidity, licking up the sheds and stores and burning the moored craft. Men had to flee before it; some sailors could not get ashore in time, and had to plunge into the water and swim for a landing-place on the other side.

The very earth flamed; the solid wharfs collapsed and slipped into the basin, leaving remnants of wooden piles sticking up like rows of blackened teeth. In a few hours the whole dock was wiped out, and damage to the amount of nearly two hundred thousand pounds was done. But—and here is where the marvellous comes in most strikingly—not a life was lost nor a limb injured!

The other catastrophe was, alas, not so innocent. This was the collapse of a viaduct on the railway line at Carrbridge, a Highland torrent having loosened the foundations. Nobody could have foreseen the misfortune. The bridge was a solid piece of masonry that seemed more than adequate to stand the greatest strain that could ever be put upon it by the brawling little burn below. And yet it failed. Rains had swollen the stream, it is true, but no one would have expected the flood to be so destructive on a summer day. The train broke and portions of it fell through into the raging waters. Five persons lost their lives in this, the strangest railway mishap of recent times. The burn has now dwindled into a small trickling stream across which one might step!

STOP, LOOK,
LISTEN!

Mr. Dalrymple, Glasgow's tramway manager, is getting along with his "Safety First!" When the people had time to assimilate this he issued another—"Stop, look, listen!" and his third is now staring at travellers and enjoining them to "Be careful!" The manager carries his campaign into the schools with a circular addressed to "My dear Young Friend," with the suggestive heading, "Safety first—safety always." In what promises to be the first of a series of such epistles, Mr. Dalrymple gives half a dozen hints with the idea of obviating street accidents. The general idea is that children should look carefully before stepping off the footpath; that they should not run on the street after a ball or hoop, but wait until someone picks it up and hands it to them; and that they must not "steal rides" on tramcars or behind cabs, or step on or off a car while it is moving.

It is suggested that the manager might also give a hint to those absent-minded persons who leave their belongings on the tramcars. In a report just issued is a table showing the number of articles found in the vehicles for the year ended in May last. The total is 32,766, of which 16,599 articles were claimed, and 16,167 unclaimed.

The aggregate includes 10,556 under "miscellaneous," and next in order umbrellas form an easy first, the "gamps" left behind numbering 4,665. Parcels numbered 3,989. Passengers also left 2,280 bags and 1,921 purses. Baskets, gloves, and books ran into four figures. Under "sums of money" the number was 743, while there were 629 keys. Workmen left behind them 513 tools. Coats, waterproofs and furs numbered over 300. There were also some 78 rolls of music. Articles of jewellery numbered 552, while there were 280 spectacles and 48 watches!

GEORGE SQUARE.

POCKET TESTAMENT LEAGUE

★

"HOLDING FORTH THE WORD OF LIFE."—Phil. ii., 16.

EVERYBODY SHOULD JOIN

For those, who in addition to their other Bibles, find that they need a small Testament, we can supply a very fine one—a really rich, dainty, oose leather, gilt edge beauty. The cut shown above is like it but does not sufficiently represent how attractive it is. This Testament sent postpaid for Thirty-five Cents (35c), or three for One Dollar ($1.00).

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Home and Overseas News and Comment From the 'Witness's Own Correspondents

LONDON LETTER

The Lords and the Home Rule Bill.

(Correspondence of the "Witness.")

London, June 29, 1914.

Even in these stirring times the events of last week were of unusual importance. In the House of Lords the Government's Home Rule Amending Bill was brought in by Lord Crewe: in the House of Commons a revision of the Budget produced such a cleavage between the ranks of Liberals and Labor that the Government majority was reduced to a very low figure, and indeed their defeat was only narrowly averted.

AMENDING BILL IN THE LORDS.

It was on Tuesday afternoon that the Amending Bill was introduced to the House of Lords. No agreement had been reached between the two parties. The hope therefore that the Bill might embody the results of such an agreement has not been fulfilled. The Bill contains virtually the proposal made by Mr. Asquith on March last, and there rejected with such contumely by the Conservatives: that is to say it offers the exclusion for six years of such Ulster counties as vote themselves out of the Government's scheme of Home Rule. Further details with regard to the administration of such excluded counties were also included in the Bill. Thus far of course the Bill did nothing to improve the situation: it indicated no advance towards settlement that had not been reached last March. It was in the closing words of Lord Crewe's speech that lay hope for the future. He spoke of the title of the measure he was bringing forward: it is called a "Bill to amend" the Government of Ireland Bill. As such it invites amendments from all quarters. The Lords are expected themselves to move many important amendments to it. Any amendments so moved will receive, so Lord Crewe assured the House, the most careful and respectful consideration from the Government. Lord Lansdowne made a short speech in reply in which he criticised the Bill, and declared it to be entirely unsatisfactory. Lord Grey followed him with a few words upholding the federal solution of the problem, and the Lords then adjourned for further consideration of the Bill and of the amendments to be brought forward. The debate on the second reading will take place this week on Wednesday and Thursday. It is understood that by the large majority of the Peers it will not be opposed: they have decided instead to put forward such amendments as shall make for peace, that is to say they are to take the only reasonable and patriotic course. The chief of these amendments will provide for the exclusion of the whole of Ulster, the abrogation of the time-limit, measures designed for the "better protection" of the Protestant minorities outside Ulster, and the retention of the Customs and Post-Office by the Imperial Parliament. Such will be the official policy of the Unionist Peers, led by Lord Lansdowne. But there is a section of extremists under the leadership of Lord Willoughby de Broke, a young man and a violent partisan, who refuse to make any sacrifices in the interests of peace. These "Die-Hards," to use the nickname conferred upon them during their hostile campaign against the Budget of 1909, have decided to vote against the Amending Bill in its entirety. Fortunately they are not so many in number that their action is of vital consequence to the community.

HOPE OF AGREEMENT.

There is a general feeling of hopefulness that through the medium of the Bill a compromise may be effected. It is expected that the Lord's amendments will, after receiving some modification, be accepted by the Commons. They will then, in this modified form, be sent back to the Lords who will probably be induced to pass them in that form or slightly amended. They will then be supported by all but the extremists on either side in the House of Commons, and will become law. The Conservatives are no longer so anxious as they were to force a General Election, and it is now extremely unlikely that there will be one before next year. The advent upon the scene of the Nationalist Volunteers has had a very marked effect. Should a General Election now take place and the Conservatives be returned (a not unlikely event, in view of the split between Liberals and Labor, the unpopularity in many districts of the Insurance Act, and the natural reaction of public opinion) the Conservative Government would immediately find themselves faced with the necessity for dealing with the Nationalist Volunteers, who quite certainly will fight if at this eleventh hour they are deprived of Home Rule. It is then to the advantage of the Unionists now to work for peace, though in the process they will squeeze out of the Government as many concessions as they can. The Amending Bill in its final form is not likely to please anyone, but in the eyes of the majority of both parties it will be better than civil war.

REVOLT OF THE RICH.

The wise and thoughtful action of the Government in connection with Home Rule is, it must be confessed, in rather striking contrast with the muddle that has been made over the Budget. The Finance Bill, it will be remembered, provided several new grants to local authorities, consequent on a new system of site and improvement valuation. These new grants were not to be made until the legislation authorizing the new valuation had become law, but even after that it would be some time before the new valuation can become effective, and meanwhile the new grants would be being allotted temporarily. The result would be that the House would have sanctioned new taxation without approving the objects to which it should be applied. These objections to the Bill have been felt so keenly by a group of 40 or so Liberal members, that last week they actually embodied them in the form of an open letter sent to all the supporters of the Government, and published in the Press. In it they described the proposd action of th Bill as "Constitutionally objectionable, financially dangerous and unfair to the Taxpayer." They even decided to move an amendment to this effect, a decision which created some stir, since if it were moved it would be supported by the Opposition, and might result in the defeat of the Government. At the same time a technical ruling of the Speaker, too lengthy and complicated to be here elaborated, put further difficulties in the way of keeping to the original terms of the Bill. The result was that important changes in it were announced by Mr Herbert Samuel (President of the Local Government Board) on behalf of the Government last Monday. It was decided in deference to the Speaker's ruling and to the objections raised by the Liberal "cave" mentioned above, to cancel the temporary grants to local authorities, except in the case of necessitous school areas: the feeding of school children, and national insurance. The suspension of these grants results in a saving of £2,182,000, and accordingly a reduction of the original taxation imposed by the Bill formed the second half of the revising proposals.

RADICAL RESENTMENT.

Here it is generally held by Radicals and by the Labor Party that the Government made a mistake. The Liberal "cave" who objected to the original proposals was composed largely of rich men who would be seriously affected by the increase in the super-tax. Hence it had been hinted that their objection to the Bill was not in reality constitutional as they alleged, but designed merely as an excuse for getting the super-tax reduced. One is reluctant to ascribe interested motives, but the fact that this second half of the revision proposals has resulted in the dropping of a penny off the super-tax induces some suspicion. All the Labor Party and many of the supporters of the Government feel that, if a reduction in taxation was to be made, it should have been directed towards sparing the poorer and not the richer members of the community. The super-tax should have been kept at 1s. 4d. in the £ instead of being reduced to 1s. 3d., and the sugar-tax which presses upon the poor of the country should have been dropped. Feeling on this subject was so deep that, when on Thursday the voting on the Finance Bill thus amended took place, the Labor Party and several Radical members refrained from voting, and the Government majority dropped to 38. It is an open secret that the Cabinet had not been united on this point. Mr. Lloyd George and those of his way of thinking had been compelled to give way to the Premier. This is but one of the signs that before long there will be in England a complete redistribution of political parties. Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment at present are blocking the way: when they are finished with there will be a great change in the political situation in this country.

British Columbia

Wheat to Come to Vancouver.

(Correspondence of the "Witness.")

The commission appointed to decide on a site for the government grain elevator has chosen one on the Vancouver waterfront. Westminster is chagrined at losing what it considers itself eminently fitted to receive, and intends to push for another elevator, for which it will furnish the site. The new elevator is to have a capacity of a million and a half bushels. Another change in the waterfront will be made by the new and much needed immigration depot for which a permit has been taken out. The plans call for a four story concrete building to cost $300,000.

A CHINESE EMISSARY.

Advices received by Vancouver Chinese from China declare that Dr. Morrison, formerly connected with the London "Times," and now an adviser to the president of China, is being sent by the government of the Celestial Kingdom to Canada to discuss with the Ottawa authorities matters relating to immigration of Chinese into Canada. Dr. Morrison is expected to arrive in Vancouver next month.

HOW HINDUS SWEAR.

The trial of Shajoo Ram for perjury called to mind the Kipling story whose scene is an Indian law court. After all due care in the observance of complicated forms of oath, the oath seems to have very little value. There was some discussion as to just what Sikh Bible was the authentic and binding one upon which to swear, and one witness testified that the book another witness had sworn on was not the full Sikh Bible. Another witness had to have Ganges water to make his oath binding: but as there was none to be had, and no other form of oath would be binding upon the man's conscience, he was allowed to affirm. The upshot was that Ram was found guilty. Another Hindu, Veer Singh, who has adopted the name A. Wilson, was found guilty of giving false evidence in order to get four white people into trouble. He shot himself through the leg and then reported to the police that he had been shot. Some years ago the same man, in a trial between Hindus, fastened a knife to the wall of his shack, and deliberately backed up against the knife point in order to manufacture some stabwounds. The resulting cuts in the clothing and the wounds in the flesh had all the appearance of being stabs from an assailant, as they were impossible of self-infliction by any ordinary means.

At present Vancouver has but an old and shabby city hall in a rather shabby locality. At the last civic elections it was voted to place the new building upon the block occupied by one of the oldest schools, near the business centre of the city—a school by the way whose scholars are now mostly Japanese. There are those who think it is not enough for Vancouver to have a new city hall, but that now is the time to plan for a group of city edifices that will do credit to the town. Any scheme involving the expenditure of many millions in the next few years would not have a chance of coming to fruition. But it is pointed out that nevertheless there should be a general plan to work to. The city should as soon as possible acquire the necessary land. It now has a block and a half, and should have say four blocks in all. And the present is the best time to acquire the property. The buildings to be erected, and their respective grand areas, according to the suggestion of the civic centre committee put before the council, would be:—

City Hall	30,000 square feet
Public Auditorium	30,000 square feet
Technical College	15,000 square feet
Public Library	15,000 square feet
Museum and Art Gallery	15,000 square feet

It is a real pleasure to see the city council, and the general public giving some thought to the Vancouver of the future. In boom times it is but natural that people's whole attention should be taken up with business, and that any matter, however important, that does not put money in their pockets should be very much out of the public view. It is natural, but it plays the mischief with the planning of a city. Mistakes are made through lack of any pride in the town that either can never be rectified or can be rectified only at enormous expense. The present civic centre committee wishes, if it can not at once accomplish anything definite, to at least educate the public. Partly with this end in view they wish the city to call for designs, and award prizes. That would cause discussion among the citizens, and would help to give them some idea of what might be done to dignify their city. Of course there are already strenuous objections to the scheme. The representative of the Central Ratepayers Executive pointed to the loss of taxes to the city that would accrue from converting so much property into sites for public buildings! He added that the city was sure to get the worst of any arbitration of property values, and would be loaded with a cost of about $7,000,000. The mayor favored offering prizes for designs. Old Vancouverites are reminded of the times when a few far-seeing citizens endeavored to get the city to purchase its sea shore frontage at prices that would have been very small, indeed, in comparison with prices of to-day. Possibly there was then also someone to object that the city would be losing taxes if it bought. If one is ever to say with some pride, "I am a citizen of Vancouver" there must arise a new spirit. It must be acknowledged it is a little difficult to so attach oneself to a place in five or six years, as to regard it and oneself as belonging to each other, and the majority of the city's inhabitants have only been in it about that length of time, and are not yet citizens in any more vital sense than that they pay taxes and make a living in the place. Boom times are times of extreme individualism. And, as socialists point out, whatever a greater communistic spirit might do, extreme individualism has never been of much benefit to the community, but has resulted in a crowd of ills. Vancouver needs such a building as Sir Walter Besant pictured and has seen erected in London, and Vancouver is not too old or fixed yet to provide for fine civic buildings in the centre of the town where they will be of most use.

MERE ASIATICS?

The news upon the point does not seem to be without doubt, but it is cabled that another shipload of Hindus has been started on its way from Hong Kong. And people are making some lively conjectures as to who may be furnishing the money to send the undesired to our ports. One rumor is that a wealthy English lady is doing the trick, and another is that Germany wishes to stir up trouble in India for England, and sees a very cheap way of stirring up very big trouble. Come to think of it what a glorious time some malevolent multimillionnaire might have stirring up trouble for different nations along similar lines. One does not need to look further than to commercial motives for the attempt to start a Hindu emigration to Canada. It could be made to pay the organizer very well. As for the Hindus not being able to make a living here, that cry has died a fairly sudden death. Whatever courts may decide as to the landing of these particular Hindus the question will not be settled without further legislation at Ottawa. The difficulty experienced in Vancouver in excluding the Hindus has caused New Zealand to reconsider its immigration laws which will probably be redrafted along the lines Australia has laid down, and Asiatics may be required to know some European language. The Hindus here as well as in India threaten dire things toward the Empire if they are not to be treated as citizens in every part of the Empire. But the matter of emigration is a minor one, and is only being made use of by those who would in any case be giving the Indian Government trouble, or so people here view the matter. Unless under pressure from the British Government the colonies will not consider its embarrassment in India. And loyalty to the Empire is a secondary matter to colonists who consider that loyalty to their own country and to their own homes demands the exclusion of Asiatics. Sir Edward French, chief of the police system of the Punjab, who is here en route to England, says that no matter how ends the present controversy over the shipload of Hindus, there is certain to be some trouble about it in India. To that and other warnings of the sort the British Columbian has nothing to say but that the Hindus must be kept out.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S WESTERN TRIP.

Victoria is looking forward to a week of social gaiety, August 20 to 27, when H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught with his wife and the Princess Patricia come to the coast. During his visit he is to officiate at the opening of the Connaught block of the Parliament buildings, of which he laid the foundation stone during his previous visit, and also at the inauguration of the construction of the University of British Columbia at Point Grey. The golden spike that marks the official completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific R. R. is to be driven on August 15, near Fort Fraser. It is possible that the Governor-General may go to Prince Rupert make the trip over the newly-completed section of the road and attend the ceremony of the golden spike.

MARITIME PROVINCES

Overcrowding and the Health of the Nation

(Correspondence of the "Witness.")

The Provinces by the Sea have had the pleasure of entertaining two of the All-Canadian organizations of first rate rank during the past week.

In Halifax two hundred Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses have been holding the sessions of their Society in the rooms of the Technical College. "The object of the association shall be to consider all questions relating to nursing education; to define and maintain schools of nursing throughout the country, minimum standards for admission and graduation; to assist in all matters pertaining to public health, to aid in all measures for public good by co-operation with other educational bodies, philanthropic and social; to promote by papers, meetings and discussion, cordial professional relations and fellowship, and in all ways to develop and maintain the highest ideals in the nursing profession.

The introductory address, by Miss Kirke, of Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, referred to the consolidation of training schools or co-operation between hospitals in a city for the training of nurses, thus lessening expense appreciably and greatly broadening the experience and advantages for pupil nurses. Such co-operation, said Miss Kirke, would tend to emphasize the educational rather than the technical character of nurse training.

A concert was given the first evening in honor of the nurses, by the Canadian Band in the public gardens.

A clash of opinion was experienced when Miss MacKenzie, of the Victorian Nurses, of Canada, read a paper in which she declared that "on the most important side, the development of character, our nurse-training schools are a woful failure." The hours, the drudgery, the lack of social and other opportunities for culture she said, result in nine-tenths of students at the nurse training schools coming out after three years changed for the worse.

Exception was taken to these assertions by other speakers, especially by Miss Helen Randal, the new president, and Miss Gunn, of the Toronto General Hospital.

Public sentiment is favorable to the nurse-training schools and would prefer the development of the Canadian institutions to a degree which would supply the demand without making it necessary for student nurses to cross the line for training. The great rally of the week was been that of the doctors of the Dominion in St. John. For the occasion the spacious "armories" is handsome with festoons and flags and other tokens of welcome. The galleried end was partitioned off for the principal lectures, and in the main room exhibits of surgical instruments, books, pictures of X-ray revelations, etc., were made. The Tuesday evening welcome meeting was addressed by the Hon. J. D. Hazen, and Mayor Frink, and the newly-elected president, Dr. Murray McLaren, of St. John, who is a native of New Brunswick. The President made special references to the opportunities for service for the medical profession in the Canadian field.

Among the papers read of a more popular sort during the sessions were these:

I. The housing problem, by Dr. A. P. Reid, Middleton, N.S. As to the actual dwelling he insisted on adequate openings and more air space, and urged that communities should require the most up-to-date sanitary appliances in house construction.

II. "The Immigrant, the Profession, and the Nation." This was by Dr. J. D. Page, of Quebec, and was replete with statistics and the account of the difficulties to be surmounted in preventing serious trouble from diseased immigrants.

III. Conservation of Food Products, by Dr. P. H. Bryce, of the Dominion Service. The diversion of capital needed for agriculture to speculation in townsites was shown to be a chief hindrance to production.

Hitherto the town citizen had not realized that he is only a secondary element in production—the users of raw materials to be converted into other forms of wealth. That was, of course, necessary, but beyond a certain point the urban dweller was a parasite upon the producer. Few of those in the cities who said, "Why don't the unemployed go upon the land," realized that agriculture was in itself an industry just as much as that of a cotton or woollen mill. It required the same kind of commercial ability, the intelligent application of capital, and more than those two, the application of science.

IV. Another paper by Dr. Bryce of great interest was on Applied Sociology. The power of society to limit the scope of disease indefinitely was now recognized. It called for a quickened social conscience and social action. The social evil and alcoholism were instances in which the effect on social life had called for scientific investigation and legal action. What the past ten years has brought to our knowledge the next ten years must make effective through legislative measure for restriction.

V.—A very important address was given at the evening session on Thursday which was well attended. Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, of Ottawa, spoke on Public Health. In view, he thought, of the various and unrelated organizations which are undertaking to deal with the problems of health the nationalization of our health work should be effected by the creation by the Federal Government of a department of health. With reference to milk which was a necessity of life, and so easily made a weapon of death, the question of supply was one which touched the very life of the infant population, and therefore of the nation. In this he recommended a municipal supply both for securing price and quality. As to the Housing Problem these are his words:—

"The people of Canada must be wise and accept the fact that overcrowding is one of the principal causes leading to the deterioration of physique. The opinion of the housing commissioner of England upon this question was that the general deterioration of the health of the people is a worse feature of overcrowding even than the encouragement by it of infectious diseases. It has the effect of reducing their stamina and thus producing consumption and diseases arising from general debility of the system, whereby life is shortened.

"I believe in a complete system of sanitary inspection of schools, school children and teachers, applicable to all schools whether public or separate, high, collegiate, or private. It is essentially a branch of public health work to be caried out under regulations formulated by the provincial health officer after conference with the department of education so as to assimilate the work to the schedules of instruction. The inspection of all children of the school age can only be carried out with uniformity and satisfactorily in the manner just indicated."

"We require an awakening of civic conscience and a well-informed and active public opinion."

"Perhaps to secure this public opinion the moral effects of this sanitary reform may be indicated in the words of two well-known English reformers, one a philanthropist, the other a sanitarian. I refer to Lord Shaftesbury and Sir J. Simon. The former said: "Nine-tenths of our poverty, misery and crime are produced by habits of intoxication, and I trace these habits not altogether, but mainly to the domiciliary conditions of the great mass of the population of this metropolis and the large towns of the country." While the father of sanitary science in England wrote most tersely—"Where overcrowding exists in a sanitary sense, almost always it exists even more perniciously in certain moral senses. . . To children who are born under its curse, it must often be a very baptism of infamy."

What with luncheons, clam bakes and garden-parties the visitors were royally entertained by the people of St. John who regarded themselves as honored by the meeting of the Association with them. We are really happiest with them when we need them least, and this kind of crumbs we may pick up from the overflow of their table.

THE TASK OF THE CHURCH.

Coincident with this visit to St John there has been a splurge of youthful crime in the city, or at least a revelation of it, culminating in the shooting of a policeman by a boy of seventeen whom he was arresting. Disclosure has been made of a gang of youngsters operating as burglars after so bold a fashion as not to reflect much credit on the police force, and with hiding places for their plunder, which included revolvers, cartridges and jewellery. The father of the boy who did the shooting expressed his pride at the conduct of the lad when arrested. For some days the word on the street is, "And will O'Leary die"? Now, it is possible that all the doctors in the land cannot save him. But the symptoms in the outburst of lawlessness are disturbing the best people in the city, and it is felt that there are radical evils in the life of the city which will not yield to the treatment nor advice of the wisest medicos.

The rebate for a cold and late spring is coming to these Provinces now in the freshness and beauty of the countryside. The green fields waiting yet in July for the rattle of the mower would satisfy the heart of the passer-by were it not for the dust of the country roads.

The latest thing for raising the dust for itself and for the readers of its most flaring Ad. is the scheme of the Halifax paper, now in its second stage, by which a 500-mile motor race and a 100-mile motor-cycle race will be inflicted on half the Province and aggravate the already intolerable nuisance of smoke and dirt. These scorching motors, run heedless of regulations in general are perfect dust dredges, channelling the streets and roads with their raspy tires and flinging dirt in clouds. The Provincial licenses issued to these vehicles should be such as to prevent unnecessary interference with public health and comfort.

In Prince Edward Island where the red clay of the roads might better resist the dredging process a battle over giving the motors the use of the highways is at present raging over the alleged violation of the law by a physician hastening to an emergency case.

Prairie Provinces

Railway Construction In the North Land.

(Correspondence of the "Witness.")

That portion of the C. N. R. system extending from Prince Albert eastward, and from Hudson's Bay Junction to Le Pas, affords a good example of far away railway construction. There are no engineering difficulties, so engineers are not essential. To locate the route draw a straight line on the map, between the two points to be connected. There are no grades to be determined, as the country is all a dead level. There are no bridges to build, for there are no rivers to cross. There is no right-of-way to purchase; that is a gift from the government. Clearing the right-of-way is an easy matter; where it is not open there is nothing but small poplars and scrub. Dig two parallel ditches, throwing the excavated dirt between them. Distribute ties and lay the steel. Ballasting is an easy matter; the line north from the junction has good gravel on the right-of-way all through. Build no fences; there are no trespassers except moose and other wild animals. If they travel the track they are liable to meet the fate that befel the "coo" in the early days of railway construction.

One solitary wire is all that is needed for telegraphic communication. In the matter of maintenance, don't spend a dollar that can be avoided. When ties get so rotten that new ones must be had, the section men can get them by going into the bush and making them. That road, as it is to-day, is like the rocky road to Dublin, exceedingly rough. They do not attempt to run trains faster than fifteen miles an hour. The cars rock like a ship in a storm, pitching the passengers about, like the antiquated railway did fifty years ago.

It is inconceivable that a road, so constructed, ever cost its builders over $10,000 per mile. Doubtless the bonds were guaranteed for $20,000. Where did the balance go? It went to make multi-millionnaires of certain individuals, their huge profits being invested in over a score of enterprises, most of which are big dividend earners, while the railway magnates come begging for public money to keep their system from bankruptcy. Now that the Dominion is a joint partner in this beautiful system, it is to be hoped that the part of it above described will be put into decent condition. It needs it sadly.

A NORTHERN BOOM TOWN.

Le Pas, on the Saskatchewan river, is the farthest north terminal of one of the C. N. R. branch lines. It was a Hudson's Bay trading post one hundred years ago, and was never much more until it loomed up importantly as the connecting link between the existing railway system and the projected government road to Hudson's Bay. Being an Indian reserve the Indians were transferred to the north side of the river, and a townsite was put on the map. A big boom ensued, and property in this frontier village is now on a par with some good Winnipeg values. The outside sub-divisions which inevitably followed were greedily absorbed by the investing public at the ends of the earth. Local boomsters show maps with seventeen railways from the south and west, all converging at Le Pas, but at present, only one dinkey little line is in existence, with a tri-weekly passenger service. Le Pas has only one industry, namely a splendid saw-mill, with a manufacturing capacity of 250,000 feet per day. It has no adjacent agricultural land. There is not a single homestead between Le Pas and Hudson's Bay junction, 88 miles south, the land being unfit for cultivation. This embryo city of the north, however, is exceedingly ambitious; its citizens, now numbering about 1,000, have golden visions of future prosperity. As a distributor of supplies to the Indians and traders, it will continue to fill the place it has occupied for a hundred years. If the Hudson's Bay route should prove a success Le Pas will become an important divisional point. The mineral developments of the future may, possibly, do something to further its progress, but these are only matters of conjecture for the present.

Twice a week steamers leave Le Pas carrying freight and passengers for Beaver Lake, the scene of the recent gold discovery. Up the Sackatchewan for 88 miles the banks of rivers are covered with a dense growth of small timber and scrub, with no human habitation to be seen. Cumberland House is one of the oldest Hudson's Bay posts, having been established 200 years ago. Thirty-two miles north of Cumberland on an arm of the lake, to the south end of the portage leading to Beaver Lake. At the lake a little group of log cabins and tents form the nucleus of a new town.

even if it were into a nice job. He is the wily man of the government, the "brains," many Liberals think — that's "what's the matter with Hanna."

MORE FOR PARTY THAN FOR CHRISTIANITY.

Six reasons why the churches failed on Monday, June 29, to cast out the iniquitous bar-room traffic are given by the Rev. Dr. W. H. Hincks, of Trinity Methodist Church, Toronto. They are as follows: "First, the emergency was sprung upon the church people, who were not prepared; second, failure was from within the church; third, the church people neglected to put God behind the movement; fourth, many members are more distinctly party men than Christians; fifth, the churches worked in an atmosphere of suspicion—good men suspected each other; sixth, many ministers preached in an atmosphere of suspicion, some church members believing that they were prostituting their holy offices for the sake of party." Since the Ontario elections, when the voters declined to abolish the bar, as desired by the Liberal Leader, something of a controversy on the question has arisen amongst church people, Grit and Tory, and the elections are not over yet — in the churches.

CAN IT BE REALLY TRUE!

Toronto's ancient joke about the new Union Station may soon be relegated into the dust heap. Ever since the big fire of April, 1904, when a good part of Front street, between Bay and York, was laid bare by the flames, it has been a popular mirth-provoker to say something about the "new" station. The railway companies have at last seen the joke, and now they are going to spoil it. They have let the contract for the building to the P. Lyall Construction Company of Montreal. The cost is to be about $4,000,000, and the station is to be completed by the first of July, 1916. Well, the citizens and the travelling public, who have come in contact with the mysteries and inconveniences of the present station can afford to turn to some other witticism, if they live long enough to see the new building a reality. It has been a pleasing dream so long that even at this stage they have some doubts as to its fulfillment.

The chief aim of the American Society of Orthodonists is to solve mysteries. After the Orthodontists found out that abnormalism in humans is not at all the mystery the mass of people think it is, but simply the material results of material causes, which are avoidable, they got after another mystery — the disappearance of blondes from the big cities. Now, we know where the blondes have gone. They have gone to the country. Some years ago the blondes were very numerous in Toronto, and very popular, too, but they vanished, as a pleasant dream. The American Society of Orthodontists met in Toronto a few days ago and solved the riddle. The real blondes do not thrive in large cities, say the Orthodontists, and they can not stand the heat and cold, as can the brunettes. So the "mystery" is no mystery, after all. Still there are a few samples of the "bleached" variety left to us.

A NEW ART GALLERY.

Hamilton has something to be proud of, besides her large manufacturers — a permanent municipal art gallery. This live city was the birthplace of the late Mr. W. Blair Bruce, an artist of note in Europe who died about two years ago, and a nucleus of the municipal art gallery has been given by his father, Mr. William Bruce, of Hamilton, in the form of thirty paintings, by Mr. Blair Bruce. This splendid gift is appreciated by the art-lovers of that city, and a fine tribute to the dead artist was paid at the formal institution of the gallery a few days ago, by Sir John Gibson, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, himself a citizen of Hamilton. Mr. Blair Bruce spent much of his later life in Sweden, but he remained a Canadian to the last. This is observable in a number of his paintings.

The old familiar cry is going up from the farmers — Help wanted. At the same time thousands of unemployed men are walking the streets of Toronto and other cities in Canada, and in imminent danger of being deported. Evidently the lure of the land is not for the immigrant. The alley, the saloon and cheap eating house is more to his liking than the broad expense of earth and air and sky out on a farm, with more or less comfort and plenty of exercise. Hundreds of applications are on file in the local immigration office from farmers in Ontario who want farm-hands, and want them badly. There are few responses, though. The average foreigner would "rather bear the ills he has than fly to others that he knows not of," hence he sticks to the crowd.

TEACHING THE IGNORANT A NEEDED LESSON.

Constantina Zaraponitis, a Greek lady, does not think very highly of the Lord's Day Act, as applied in Toronto. Constantina dispenses candies for a living, and last Monday she was hauled before the Police Magistrate for selling on Sunday. She had not appreciated the fact that she was in "Toronto the Good" until charged with the offence of carrying on her regular business on the Sabbath day. Even then she did not appear to realize it. "Tell her she mustn't sell candies on Sunday," said the magistrate to the court interpreter, "for people have to do without buying candies on Sunday in Toronto, you know." The message was translated. "H'mph," was the lady's retort (or words to that effect in Greek), "poor Toronto!"

(The Scottish Letter will be found on Page 19.)

TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

ONTARIO LETTER

Killing "Quacks" to Protect the Public

(Correspondence of the "Witness.")

Toronto, July 11.

War upon the "Quacks" has been proclaimed this week by the Ontario Medical Council of Physicians and Surgeons. The Council has decided just what class of curers shall be deemed medical practitioners, and the Legislature will be appealed to with a view to eliminating all others from competition with the "real thing." Of course, the strong point is that there shall not be any advertising. That is, not advertising that is too palpable — not the kind that might put the professional men in a class with the unprofessional. There are forms of advertising, though, which the medical practitioners do not despise. These are varied, according to the ingenuity of the physicians, but they are not paid for in money, hence are not vulgar, and do not savor of quackery. Another thing the Medical Council has done that is of interest is to resolute against "alleged drugless physicians." Some of the doctors feel strongly on the question, not because the drugless physicians are hurting the medical men—O, dear, no — but because they are hurting the community. Two or three of the members of the Medical Council have made this very clear. However, the Council has decided not to take this question to the Legislature just yet awhile.

BE EXAMINED AND PAY THE BILL.

Another thing the Ontario Medical Council has done for humanity is to ask that all and sundry step up for medical examination once a year. Sick or well, rich or poor, white, black or yellow — no person should escape the doctor for a longer period than a year, the Medical Council thinks. The members thereof seem to have a haunting fear that some people may be "enjoying poor health," and not know it. Sir James Grant, M.D., of Ottawa, fathered the resolution suggesting the yearly examination (with a view to detecting disease before it had advanced to a dangerous degree). No person would doubt his good intentions, nor the good intentions of his fellow medicos, but a wide field might be opened up by such a course that might not be all for the good of the patients. Imagine the possibilities!

Prospective changes in the Whitney Government are keeping the Liberal newspapers guessing. The only guess that appears to be fairly good is that the Hon. J. O. Reaume, Minister of Public Works, the rejected of Windsor, cannot come back. The Hon. J. J. Foy, Attorney-General of Ontario, was slated for a judgeship some time ago, according to the Liberal organs; now he is to be sent to the Senate. The Hon. Mr. Foy is tired of active politics, and doubtless he would enjoy a rest in the Senate, where passivity is "the chief end of man." Just after the last Provincial elections the Liberal guess as to the Hon. W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary, was that he would "retire" into the chairmanship of the new Workmen's Compensation Board, at a probable salary of $10,000 a year. Now they guess he will stick where he is. There is little doubt the Liberals would like to see Mr. Hanna shelved,

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