Murphy's Ad. is on page Eight

DAILY WITNESS

SNOW OR SLEET

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PROPOSES NOVEL SETTLEMENT OF NAVAL ISSUE.

The Hon. Messrs. Pelletier and Nantel Urged to Fight It Out by Resigning

LIBERALS WOULD ACCEPT BY-ELECTIONS' VERDICT

Hon. Mr. Crothers Says Workingmen Favor Mr. Borden's Proposal.

('Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, Feb. 22. — The excitement which attended the discussion of the Miller case, and the committment of the recalcitrant witness to prison on Thursday was entirely lacking in the House of Commons on Friday when the order of business was thte resumption of the debate on the second reading of the Naval Bill and Mr. J. G. Turiff's amendment thereto.

A couple of good speeches were made, however, the one on the government side being delivered by the Hon. W. T. Crothers, Ministr for Halifax, ably upheld the liberal side of the case in an effort of over three hour's duration. Mr. Proulx, of Prescott, and Mr. H. H. Stevens, of Vancouver, also spoke.

Mr. Crothers marshalled all the leading arguments in favor of the Government proposals and made special reference to the attitude of the laboring classes to war. He said that while the idea of war was repugnant to the workingmen, they were intelligent and patriotic and were prepared to support, the government proposal because it was not a war contribution, but a peace contribution.

Mr. McLean expressed the personal opinion that if a contribution is made it should be in money, but not in ships. If ships were decided on, however, there should not be a string attached to them. They should be 'placed' absolutely in the hands of the Admiralty. He suggested that the question ought to be settled by the Hon. Mr. Pelletier and the Hon. Mr. Nantel resigning their seats. The opposition would be willing to abide by the result of the contests.

MAY FORCE ISSUE TO COUNTRY.

The Liberals state that they propose to continue to fight the government [illegible] they say that [illegible] amendments will follow, either on the second reading or in committee and that they will do all in their power to force the issue to the country.

During the debate Mr. Crothers remarked that if there were a general election the liberals rangs would be shattered. 'If you believed that, you would go to the country,' remarked the Hon. P. Graham, and the opposition cheered.

During question time Mr. Buchanan asked when the report on ranching in the west would be ready.

Hon. Dr. Roche said it was being printed.

Mr. Knowles was informed that the government was considering the advisability of taking up as a government measure Mr. Aitkens' proposed maendments to the Land Act.

THE MONTREAL ACCOUNTANTS BILL.

A bill to incorporate the Canadian Accountants' Association of Montreal, met with opposition of the Whole and at the suggestion of the Finance Minister it was held over for further consideration.

The Minister thought that this was advisable in view of the fact that the promoter of the bill and chairman of the private bills committee were both absent.

It was explained that thte measure proposed to provide for salaried accountants who do not come under the present act. Mr. H. H. Stevens (Vancouver), took objection to the bill on the ground that the present regulations were entirely too lax and he s opposed adding another association of accountants.

IMMIGRATION RUSH NEARING.

During the past two days many special trains have passed through Montreal with about 400 passengers from Europe via. Portland and Halifax for Ontario and Western Canada. Though the tide of immigration into Canada is now practically unchecked through the twelve months of the year, recent figures indicate that the annual rush will shortly begin.

A FEW LEADING CHARACTERS WHO FIGURE IN THE DESTINIES OF WAR-SCARRED MEXICO.

GUSTAVO MADERO KILLED

The MADEROS of MEXICO

LEFT TO RIGHT — RAOUL MADERO, FRANCISCO I. MADERO JR. (IN PRISON) FRANCISCO I. MADERO SR. AND ERNESTO MADERO WHO ESCAPED



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MARTIN M. DELGADO

MARCIA HERNANDEZ
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At a moment when things in Mexico seemed at last to be approaching a peaceful settlement as a result of the ousting of President Madero and the birth of a new form of government, headed by General Huerta, the news was flashed that another uprising is imminent. Reports received from the stricken country make it evident that the insurrectionists in the outlying States would continue their fighting. General Pascual Orozco is the leader of this new movement. The latter opposes the selection of Huerta as President. Marcia Hernandez, whose portrait is shown herewith stabbed while walking along the stree and was killed. He was brother of the Madero Ministers of the Interior

LIEUTENANT J. MINEZ RIVEROLL WHO WAS SHOT WHILE DEFENDING PRESIDENT MADERO FROM ARREST

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X GENERAL OROZCO AND STAFF (IN NORTHERN MEXICO).

SECRET OF FAMOUS CEMENT DUTY PROTEST TABLED IN COMMONS

Mr. G. M. McIntyre, of Orangeville, Ont., It Was Who Wrote Mr. Borden: 'This Action of Yours Will Do More to Split Canada Than Sir Wilfrid Did in His Whole Life.'

('Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, Feb. 22. — Supplementary correspondence brought down in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon dealing further with the remission of the cement duties by the Government last summer would indicate that the temporary reduction order caused considerable bitterness among the manufacturing and protectionist allies.

The correspondence contains certain letters exchanged between the Prime Minister and some of the manufacturers in protest against and in defence of the duty remission, and there is a certain bold frankness about the tone of the former which leaves no doubt in the mind of the reader as to the attitude of the writers.

It will be remembered that something of a sensation was caused last summer by the anonymous publication of a letter sent by 'a Conservative Manufacturer of Cement' to Mr. Borden expressing some vigorous criticism of the way in which the protectionist party had thrown down their friends.

The correspondence tabled yesterday shows that this letter was sent by Mr. George McIntyre, manager of the Superior Portland Cement Company, at Orangeville, Ontario.

WANTED STATESMAN, FOUND DISAPPOINTMENT.

Under date of June 10 he wrote:

'It was the hope of the Conservative party that in you they had found a man who was more than a politician, a man who was a statesman; one upon whose firmness they could rely for steadfastness of policy. Lacking such a man at its head, any Cabinet becomes a nest of intriguing politicians.

'This action of yours will do more to split Canada at Winnipeg than Sir Wilfrid Laurier did in his whole life, and to advertise and make known the special and divergent interests of the East and West. I have travelled all through the West several times, and I firmly believe that eventually the Conservative party has no hope of support from that quarter. Why, therefore, alienate your certain support from the East, and particularly Ontario?

'I conclude only by saying that I am poorer in purse by relying on your assurance upon this subject, as it would be read by any reasonable man, but poorer far in heart and mind when I see the sacrifices to which politicians are driven.'

To this letter the Hon. George Perley, acting Premier, replied in the absence of Mr. Borden, stating that the Premier's previous assurance to Mr. McIntyre that nothing was being done toward lowering the cement duties was absolutely correct, because at that date, May 13th, the matter of the cement tariff had not been in any way under consideration by the Government.

THAT 'SERIOUS SITUATION' IN WEST.

During the ensuing two weeks, however, said Mr. Perley, an extremely serious situation had developed in Canada, and particularly in the West, due to the shortage of the cement supply. He trusted that Mr. McIntyre's fears as to disasters to the cement manufacturers would be found to be not well grounded.

He concluded his letter as follows: 'The present tariff affords protection of at least sixty percent to the cement manufacturers, and even without that, they still have thirty percent, which is higher than the average rate upon dutiable goods entering Canada.'

YET ANOTHER PROTEST.

There is also contained in the correspondence another vigorous protest from a manufacturing friend and supporter of Mr. Borden's in 1911.

Mr. William Kennedy, of the Imperial Cement Company, of Owen Sound, wrote as follows:

'Looking at it from a political point of view, in all my life I was never so bitterly disappointed. I felt that the best interests of Canada were being betrayed by the two Governments through their reciprocity agreement, and I turned my back upon personal and political friends of a lifetime and gave my vote and influence to their opponents. Now my first experience of the new Government is bitterly disappointing. I know the supporters of the Government here do not hesitate to say that they are disgusted with the action of the Government in this matter.'

To Mr. Kennedy Mr. Borden replied with a soothing letter, which concluded as follows: 'You are doubtless aware that the reduced rate is much higher than that enjoyed by many very important industries, as it approximates thirty percent ad valorem, and constitutes a fair protection for the period and under the conditions mentioned.'

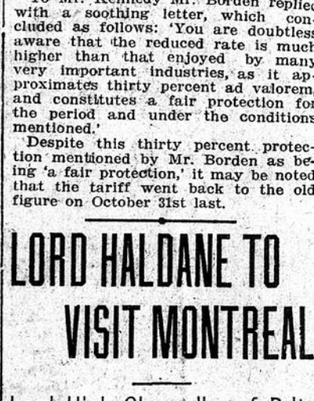
Despite this thirty percent protection mentioned by Mr. Borden as being 'a fair protection,' it may be noted that the tariff went back to the old figure on October 31st last.

LORD HALDANE TO VISIT MONTREAL

Lord High Chancellor of Britain Will Attend Meeting of American Bar Association.

London, Feb. 22.— Viscount Haldane, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, will be a guest and the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the American Bar Association, which is to meet in Montreal on September 1.

The announcement was made last night by Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, president of the American Bar Association,



LORD HALDANE.

who has been in London for four weeks for the purpose of obtaining Lord Haldane's acceptance of the association's invitation.

'The King has graciously given his the Lord High Chancellor's visit to the United States and Canada as an honored guest, and Viscount Haldane's acceptance is couched in these terms:

'The King has graciously gievn his approval to my leaving England in August to be present at the congress at Montreal. I have, therefore, much pleasure in accepting the invitation of the American Bar Association, which you, as president, conveyed to me in such kindly terms. I esteem this invitation as an exceptional honor, and look forward to the pleasure of meeting the greatest lawyers of the United States and Canada on the 1st of September.'

HUERTA THREATENS TO END REVOLUTION WITH IRON HAND

Mexico's Provisional President Outlines His Programme, Which is to Restore Peace at Any Cost, Make Safe the Investment of Money, and Render Secure Lives and Interests Of All Classes.

Mexico City, Feb. 22.—It is feared that the new administration in Mexico may have to deal with a new revolution, in addition to the remnants of the old one. This is the feeling to-day, following receipt of the news of yesterday that three governors of northern states in the republic formally have refused to recognize Provisional President Huerta.

Venostiano Carranza, governor of the state of Coahuila, with twelve hundred men, is working with Emilio and Raoul Madero, brothers of the deposed president, who are at San Pedro, Madero's old home near Saltillo, which is Carranza's base. Jose Gayou, former governor of Sonora, has telegraphed from Mexicali to Governor Maytorera, offering him 3,000 men and 2,000,000 pesos to restore Madero to office. Governor Maytorena has telegraphed the Senate and Provisional President Huerta repudiating the new administration.

President Huerta declares, however, that no matter what the cost may be or who the men were who were paid it, peace shall be restored in Mexico. He said it was his ambition that when he left the Presidency people would say of him, 'He has restored order throughout Mexico, made safe the investment of money and rendered secure the lives and interests of all, both foreigners and Mexicans.'

Calmly and dispassionately President Huerta, in a conversation he had with the newspaper correspondents, outlined his programme for the use of the army in restoring and maintaining order. He admitted that in many parts of the Republic where the news of the change in Government had not been received all was not in accord with peace. To these sections, he said, he would send emissaries in an attempt to bring about order or, if necessary, troops would be despatched to them to inform the people of the Government's desires.

'I want to restore to Mexico that uninterrupted current of riches which is her right,' the President continued, 'and to bring about such conditions in the country that all the diplomats will feel that their nationals are secure.'

The President declared that he favored a free press in Mexico, saying that even antagonistic organs were desirable, since from them the administration might learn of evils that otherwise might be hidden. An emissary of President Huerta left to-day for Saltillo, capital of the State of Coahuila, bearing a letter to Governor Venostiano Carranza, who is reported to be raising an army to fight against the new Government. In this letter a final effort is made to secure the Governor's adhesion to the new regime. A train loaded with troops also is on its way to Saltillo from the Capital, and in the event that Governor Carranza maintains his attitude against President Huerta these men will be used against him and his followers.

Provisional President Huerta's peace programme, as outlined to the newspaper men, if carried out, means merciless repression if repression should be necessary.

In effect it is a promise to use the iron hand policy employed so effectively by Porfirio Diaz, when he was president. It is regarded by most people as certain to be needed, but the skeptical express doubt as to its efficacy, at least for a long time.

It is reported that Juan Sanchez Azcona, private secretary to ex-President Madero, has been put to death at Puebla. There is no confirmation of the report, but it is generally believed to be true. Azcona was arrested at Apizaco while fleeing from the Capital and taken to Puebla.

U. S. TO INSIST.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Intervention of the United States Government to secure justice, or at least a fair trial for fallen President Madero, of Mexico, as announced by Mr. Knox, Secretary of State, at the cabinet meeting yesterday afternoon, was an unexpected development of the State Department's policy in regard to that Republic. As recently as yesterday it was announced that there was no intention to depart from the policy of non-intervention in the Mexican troubles. It appears, however, that this statement was based upon the natural assumption that the newly-established Mexican Government would observe the amenities of civilized warfare in its treatment of prisoners of either high or low degree, and when the killing of Gustavo Madero gave ground for genuine apprehension for the fate of the ex-president, it was felt that the time had come to stretch forth a restraining hand.

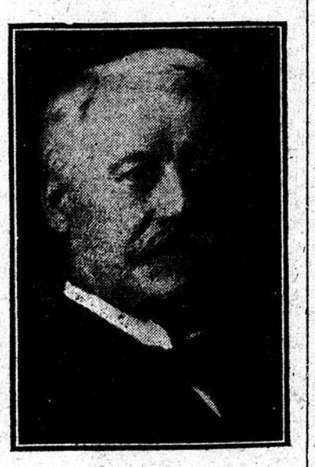
The administration feels that it has not in any manner departed from its policy of strict neutrality. Its action was purely impersonal and probably would have followed as surely had General Diaz been captured by Madero and threatened with death without the process of law. The fact is, though not officially admitted, that in an unofficial manner the State Department did bring to bear influences which saved Diaz from death, when he was captured by General Beltran at Vera Cruz last fall. It is believed that the Mexican people themselves, after the heat of combat is over, will be the first to express gratitude to the United States Government for preventing the placing of such a blot upon the reputation of their country as would follow what practically would amount to murder of a deposed president.

RECEIVED PURSES OF GOLD.

A pleasant little function took place this week in Toronto when Messrs. J. H. Gordon, superintendent of the Hamilton Division of the Grand Trunk Railway; Mr. A. Meade Adams, Freight agent, and Mr. J. W. Ralston, train despatcher, all of Hamilton, were presented with handsome purses of gold by their former colleagues of the Toronto freight office.

Mayor McKergow Approves 'Get Together' Proposition

Sees No Reason For Further Delay in Dealing With Tramways.



MAYOR McKERGOW.

Mr. John McKergow, mayor of Westmount, expressed warm approval yesterday of the suggestion of the 'Witness' that the city and Tramways Company should get together immediately to co-operate for a solution of the street car congestion in Montreal.

'The policy advocated by the 'Witness' to "Get Together," is the proper policy to adopt,' he said, 'and I think it will have weight with fair-minded men. Both the city and the company are vitally concerned in this problem, and it cannot advance matters to do nothing but exchange abuse. In my opinion you have paved the way for an early meeting of the city representatives, and the Tramways officials to settle this problem in a business-like way.

'Speaking for Westmount, I may say I will do all in my power to assist in any way possible to arrive at a solution of this long-drawn-out question. If we can co-operate with Montreal in any way, we shall be pleased to do so. I feel that if all parties concerned face the problem with the determination to recognize each other's just rights, it will not take long to settle the whole matter. The matter must some day be settled, and nothing is to be gained by delay.'

SEEK TO MAKE TRAIN COMPANIES REASONABLE

Legislative Sequel to Mr. Pelletier's Differences at Montreal and Toronto.

Ottawa, Feb. 22.—First reading was given to the House of Commons last evening to a bill introduced by the Hon. Mr. Pelletier, entitled 'An Act respecting the conveyance of letter carriers on electric railways.'

The purport of the bill, the Postmaster-General explained, was to compel street railways to transport letter carriers and other post office officials at reasonable rates, as the charges of certain companies had tended to become excessive.

It will be recalled that certain differences arose recently between the Postmaster-General and the street railway companies of Montreal and Toronto on the question of the conveyance of carriers.

MOVE EXPECTED TO GET MILLER FROM PRISON

Ottawa, Feb. 22.—What will be the next step in the Miller case is at the moment not decided, as Mr. Miller's counsel, Mr. Harvey, has not yet returned to the city. It is understood, however, that Mr. Harvey will take steps to institute proceedings for a writ of habeas corpus. The uniqueness of the case causes doubt even in legal minds as to what is the authority of Parliament when pitted against the ordinary powers of the courts.

It is expected that on Monday or Tuesday something definite in regard to the habeas corpus proceedings will be determined.

GET TOGETHER!

To the President and Directors of the Montreal Tramways Company:

Gentlemen,—

You have admitted that the transportation system under your direction is not adequate to the requirements of the city during the periods when the most important demands are made upon it, namely, during the rush hours each day.

You say that the principal reason for this is that more lines are wanted in the centre of the city. You claim that you are running as many cars as is practicable on the present lines. You even go so far as to say that to put more cars on these lines would be to lessen the efficiency of the service, create congestion of street traffic, and even make the latter dangerous to life and limb.

We think you will admit that there are many minor improvements which could be carried out to facilitate traffic on the present lines, if you and the city representatives were to meet and discuss them in a spirit of co-operation. And if you will prove your good faith by meeting the city representatives in a fair and reasonable manner, recognizing the rights of the citizens, and being prepared to treat with the city on a fair business basis, we assume that there would be co-operation with you, instead of antagonism, in providing such new routes and accommodation as may be considered necessary for relieving the central congestion.

But, gentlemen, when you meet the city representatives, it must be to co-operate with them for the future, not to quarrel about the past. If ever the transportation service in Montreal is to be satisfactory, it can only be by co-operation between the city and the company providing it. You say your wish is to act in a straightforward, businesslike way, as one business man would go to another. We take you at your word, and if you prove your good faith, we believe the Mayor and Controllers are men who will in their turn show that they are prepared to help in a solution of this problem on an equitable basis.

It is just two years since you first appealed to the Quebec Legislature for certain powers to carry out what you claimed at the time would be extensive improvements to the system. Since then it must be admitted that you have introduced some improvements to the system, but the results have not been obtained that the public have a right to expect.

Whether or not you have been delayed in your efforts to carry out these improvements we do not know. Possibly the financing in which you have been engaged has delayed and embarrassed you for the time being. You now say, however, that you are free from such embarrassment, and are in such a financial position as to guarantee all the necessary enlargements and betterments for the service as may be required to meet the public demands for years to come.

We take you at your word, Mr. President and directors, that you are ready to meet the city, to discuss matters on a businesslike basis, and to carry out such improvements as may be jointly agreed upon, to give the citizens the service they so badly need.

Under these circumstances, gentlemen, what is there to keep you and the city apart? Why should you not meet for an amicable discussion looking to the immediate relief of the present congestion?

In other words, the time has come for you and the city administrators to act. Get together!

THE 'WITNESS.'

STOCK MARKETS---NERVOUS THIS WEEK---TRADE IS BRISK IN CANADA

M'ENANEY MINE A GREAT ASSET TO CROWN RESERVE ---BRIGHT FUTURE IN VIEW

(Special to the 'Witness.')

Porcupine, Feb. 21.—A fifth property has joined the ranks of the Porcupine gold producers in the McEnaney mine, of the Crown Reserve Mining Company, which has started crushing ore, and expects to make a shipment of bullion next week. This makes the fifth mine to produce bullion, and but for the strike there would now be eight properties regularly shipping.

The McEnaney mill is a five stamp one, and has been erected mainly for experimental purposes. The ore, which is trammed to the mill from the shaft, is first crushed through a Gates type gyratory crusher, then elevated to the ore bins, it is then fed from the bins by Challenger automatic ore feeder, to a battery of five 1050 lb. stamps, ore is crushed to 12 mesh, and passed over a shaking screen, the undersize going to the amalgamating plates. Both undersize and oversize go to a Frenier pump and are elevated to a Dorr Classifier, from which the fines go to amalgamating plates, and the oversize is reground in a tube mills, being amalgamated when fine ground. The tails are to be impounded and treated in a cyanide plant, which is to be erected later.

CAN CRUSH 40 TO 50 TONS OF ORE PER DAY.

The present mill is estimated to be capable of crushing from 40 to 50 tons per day, and will pay all the working expenses of the property. The mill will also enable the management to thoroughly sample the ore, and determine the very best method for the final treatment of the ore in bulk by the large stamp mill, of which preliminary plans are now being drawn up. As originally designed and erected, the present mill had space left for the addition of another five stamp battery and tube mill, also extra amalgamating tables. It is probable that the striking of very rich ore at the 400 foot level will cause the company to instal these additional stamps almost immediately, and should this be done the experimental mill alone should earn about $5,000 per week for the company. This sum would pay for all running expenses, including active development work underground, and leave a handsome profit. In the annual report of the Crown Reserve Mining Company, General Manager Cohen said that at a very conservative estimate there was $1,000,000 worth of ore blocked out of the McEnaney above the 300 ft. level alone, much of this being extremely rich. Colonel Carson announced that at the McEnaney mine, since the striking of the main vein at the 400 ft. level, there was the full value of the Crown Reserve Company's capitalization ($2,000,000).

Since that date work, under contract, has been pushed vigorously at the 400 ft. level, and to date the vein has been opened up for about fifty feet and is in very rich ore. In fact, the 400 ft. level is very much the same kind of ore as on the 300 ft. level, in which over a developed length of 350 ft., when the strike suspended operations, showed an average assay, for a six foot wide vein, of $40 per ton, which makes it far and away the richest continuous ore body as yet opened up in the camp. Even the famous Hollinger has not so long a shoot of such very rich ore. The vein has now been opened up on five different levels, and was still going strong on every one of the upper levels when work was discontinued on account of the strike. Since the strike the vein has been cut at the 400 ft. level, and at the present moment work has been resumed on sinking the shaft to the 500 ft. level, from which depth the vein will be again crosscut to, and as in the same district the Pearl Lake mine have cut their vein at 600 ft. vertical depth, the prspects for the cutting of the vein are bright. The management are now preparing plans for the erection of a mill of at least twenty stamps, in addition to the present mill. The new plant will be erected as soon as sufficient work has been done at the present mill to determine the best method of gold extraction. It is not probable that it will be a straight cyanide plant mill. That is, that amalgamation will be cut out entirely, but nothing final has been decided upon, following the usual careful policy of the company. If a twenty stamp mill is erected the mine should be able to crush at least 250 tons per diem on ore averaging $20 per ton.

This should yield the company at least $1,500,000 gold per annum, which after all expenses are paid, and McEnaney receives his share of the earnings,will give the Crown Reserve Company over a $1,000,000 profit, so as a profit making enterprise the Crown Reserve people are to be congratulated upon their acquisition of the McEnaney mine, for but $250,000, and a one-sixth interest, payments being spread over about two years. However, the new mill will not be erected until the very best method of ore treatment has been determined, and in the meantime the power plant is fully equipped; the strike is practically broken; and by the summer the mine should be blocking out even more ore than at present developed. A crosscut is to be run right across the property at either the 400 ft. or 500 ft. level, to prospect in the twenty or more veins, which trenching revealed, all of which veins carried gold to a greater or less extent. As the original lead assayed only a few dollars when uncovered on the surface, and the vein which carries such a large potential gold deposit occupies only a small corner of the acreage the possibilities of the property are great.

MR. HILL ON THE MONEY QUESTION

Boston, Feb. 22. — Mr. James J. Hill was asked: 'Is there one reform above another you would attempt to bring about if you were in the place of Mr. Wilson?'

'Indeed, there is,' Mr. Hill responded with emphasis. 'I certainly should strive from the hour of my inauguration to the close of my Administration as President to reduce our currency and monetary systesm t. a scientific basis.

'To-day we are presenting the anomalous spectacle of having more gold than England, France, and Germany combined and still our monetary system is so unscientific that we cannot utilize this stupendous financial advantage over those countries.'

CEDAR RAPIDS SURPRISED AT THE OUTCOME

Interests close to the Cedar Rapids Company admitted this morning that the award of $142,000 given against the company by the Superior Court yesterday in favor of the Estate de Beaugeau, was somewhat of a surprise to the company. It was thought possible that the decision might be adverse, but that it would strike the company for $142,000 was not expected, and it was quite possible that the company would favor carrying the matter to a higher court.

The Estate de Beaugeau sued the Cedars Rapids Power & Manufacturing Company for two islands, Isle au Vaches and Isle au Point du Moulin, situated in the St. Lawrence, at the point where the company intends to develop. The company offered $4,500 being $2,500 for Isle au Vaches, and $1,700 for Isle au Point. The court awarded $80,000 and $62,000 respectively, although the tender of the company had been aproved by a board of arbitrators. The Estate de Beaugeau, however, appealed the matter and brought it before the Superior Court.

In addition to the above it seems likely that the question of the purchase of Isle Bedard will come up again. The company tendered $200 for the island and the Estate asked $34,000.

HEALTHY CONDITIONS OF TRADE IN LONDON, ONT.

London reports to Bradstreet's indicate healthy conditions in trade. An unfavorable factor which will have considerable effect through Western Ontario is the winter killing of much of the winter wheat crop in this section, as the crop has had no snow to protect it from the cold.

LONDON'S VIEW OF BONDS NOW DOMINATING

Impress is Seen Even Upon Local Canadian Issues--the Position.

In a review of the bond market the Dominion Bond Company states that the market reflects now, perhaps more than ever, London opinion. Primarily this should be true largely, if not only, with reference to municipal offerings and the placing of large issues by the railway and public service corporations. But the domination of the Canadian by the English market is becoming so strong that its effect is being felt on the smaller and more properly local issues.

Whatever backward effect this feeling may have on Industrial issues — past, present and future — is more than offset, of course, by London buying of attractive Industrial bonds yielding six percent, and, or better. The increase in this class of buying is in proportion to the continued offering of Municipal bonds which do not come up to the British belief of a proper interest return.

Investors overseas, as has been pointed out before, have decided that their money is worth more than four percent, and, having studied industrial investments in Canada and found them not only more remunerative, but, when issued by reputable houses, as safe as municipals, they are purchasing this form of security in larger amounts every month.

The reception of the City of Toronto and Winnipeg issues in London will undoubtedly have an interesting effect on the plans of the smaller municipalities which are looking to London to finance their requirements. There is only one conclusion to be drawn and that is that the municipalities which must mean a curtailment of improvements and branching out in some cities and sections, but its good effect will be in an observances in a larger measure of the 'pay-as-you-go' policy. Canadian municipalities, it is certain, will be able always to obtain money actually needed in the Old Country, but they will have to pay a proper price for it.

All of this means that the market for good industrial issues is constantly broadening and that sales are increasing. This is true at home as well as abroad, for the same feeling exists here as in England that money is worth in these days of rapid expansion more than four percent. Hence for the present at least many former buyers of Municipals only are favorably considering industrial bonds with their much higher yields.

Other European conditions are showing reduced effects on the Canadian bond market. The outcome of the war situation has been largely discounted and the present flurry in Mexico is showing a slight effect which will probably disappear entirely in a few days. Generally Mexican unrest is discounted in all undertakings.

The Municipal bond market for January showed a considerable improvement over December, the total sales amounting to $1,337,500, compared with $491,590 for December and $2,133,521 for January, 1912. According to the figures compiled by the 'Monetary Times' Alberta led the Provinces with $975,000. Ontario with $231,000, Saskatchewan $123,500, Nova Scotia $8,000, followed in the order named. The larges issue was made by the Calgary School District of $975,000 at 4 1-2 percent.

BIG SCHEME OF RADIAL LINES MAY AFFECT C.N.R.

Toronto, Feb. 22.—Judging by the recent developments, the Mackenzie & Mann Radial Railway system in the vicinity of Toronto, and possibly in Western Ontario generally, is overshadowed in a gigantic radial railway system which it is proposed to establish in order to serve every large town in Western and North-Western Ontario.

This network of railways will have its terminal in Toronto, and the promoters have already waited on Mayor Hocken and asked for the city's consent for an entrance. It is thought that the new company is a Canadian Pacific Railway undertaking, and that it will bear much the same relationship to that railway as the Toronto & York and other radial interests bear to the Canadian Northern.

It is proposed to take electricity from the Hydro-Electric Co., save where steam is more economical. The promoters claim that the railway will serve 1,000 people to a mile and that the branches will reach from Lake Erie on one hand to Owen Sound on the other.

LOCAL TRADE DOING FAIRLY

Bradstreet's Montreal weekly trade report, February 20, says:

'Wholesale trade during the past week has been steady and fairly satisfactory, comparing most favorably with last year at this period. Most houses are busy shipping out spring goods. Quite a few sorting orders have come to hand during the week. The lumber camps find it difficult to get their lumber in from the woods, owing to the lack of snow.

'The lack of demand for Canadian hay from the English and American markets, and an over-supply of hay on this market, the price of this article has declined $1 to $1.50 per ton. Increased supply of new-laid eggs has caused a further drop in prices, and, with the advancing season, prices will go considerably lower. Smoked meats advanced 1c to 1-2c per pound on all grades. Lard is also fractionally higher. There is a good deal of butter held in this country, and, with supplies coming in from New Zealand, the market rules easy.

'The retail trade has been fair. Remittances are up to expectations. There is no let-up to the strength of the money market: rates rule firm, with supply very limited.'

COLLECTIONS REMAIN SLOW

Winnipeg reports to Bradstreet's that while collections are reported mostly as only fair, the outlook for business during 1913 is still exceedingly bright throughout the west. Dry goods are moving freely, and deliveries of the spring trade have been more satisfactory. The retail trade is now regularly stocked for the spring. Placing of orders for the fall is very active.

The footwear trade continues on a satisfactory basis. Prices continue firm and show an upward tendency. Wholesale grocers are busy shipping to country points, and considerable jobbing business has been done during the past week. Hardware men have had a busy week, and ordering of spring lines is fairly brisk.

Cash demand for all lines of wheat continues good, but there is little improvement in the prices received by the farmers. Provisions are firm, while produce is steady.

THE MOLSON'S BANK.

130th DIVIDEND.

The Shareholders of The Molsons Bank are hereby notified that a Dividend of TWO AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (being at the rate of Eleven Per Cent. per annum) upon the Capital Stock has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Bank, Montreal, and at the Branches, on and after the

FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT,

to Shareholders of record on 15th March ,1913.

By order of the Board.

JAMES ELLIOT,
General Manager.

Montreal, 20th February, 1913.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICE CHANGES

The following is a summary of the stocks listed on the Montreal Stock Exchange, showing the varying of prices from high to low, open and close, for a complete week, with the rate of dividend and yield to the close of the market on Friday afternoon:

STOCKS.	High.	For the Week. Low	Open	Closed	Last Dividend	Yield on	Shares Sold. Sale.
Bell Telephone ..	173	148½	150	148½	149	149½	8	5.33	225
Brit. Col. Packers' Association	159	146	150	148	150	148	6	4.05	285
Pref 'A'	159	158½	....	....	....	....	7	....	....
Brazilian	101	94½	97¼	94½	96⅞	94⅝	5	5.26	3538
Canadian Pacific Railway	266½	227½	235	227½	235	229½	10	4.32	3902
Canada Car Foundry com.	82½	81	79¾	79	79	79	..	....	75
Pref	118	115	116	115	116	115	7	6.08	21
Canada Cement com.	28¾	27¼	28¼	27½	28⅛	27¾	..	....	1120
Pref	93¼	91	92	91	91	91¼	7	7.69	463
Canadian Converters	50	47	48	47	47	47	4	8.12	60
Canada General Electric	116¼	115	....	....	....	....	7	....	....
Canada Locomotive Co. com...	63	60	....	....	....	....	7	....	....
Preferred	95	90	94½	94	94½	94	7	7.44	67
Crown Reserve Mining Co.	362	347	362	355	360	360	60	16.40	6763
Dominion Canners com.	87	75	75¼	74	74	74½	6	8.10	5
Preferred	102½	102	102½	102½	102½	102½	7	6.93	....
Detroit Electric Railway	81	75	77	75	77	75⅜	6	8.00	1758
Dominion Coal pref.	112½	110	110	110	110	110	7	6.36	9
Dominion Iron and Steel pref	103	101½	103	101½	103	101¾	7	6.93	39
Dominion Steel Corporation ..	58½	53¾	55⅞	51½	55⅝	52¼	4	7.40	5095
Duluth Superior Traction	72½	72⅜	....	....	....	....	5	....	....
Goodwins pref ...	84	83	....	....	....	....	6	....	....
Halifax Electric Railway	160	159	160	160	160	160	8	5.00	24
Illinois Traction Co. pref	93½	90	92¾	91½	92	92¾	6	6.59	47
Lake of Woods Milling	147¾	132	....	....	....	....	8	....	....
Pref	118½	114½	....	....	....	....	7	....	....
Laurentide Co. Limited	232	216½	220	216½	220	217	8	3.68	365
Mackay Company common	85¾	83⅞	....	....	....	....	8	....	....
Preferred	68½	67	68½	68⅛	68½	68⅛	4	5.38	220
Mexican Light and Power Co.	82½	74	75	74	75	74	4	5.40	175
Preferred	102¾	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....
Minn. St. Paul and S.S.M. com	142	135	136½	135	135	135	7	5.14	160
Montreal Light, H. and Power	240	222½	227½	222½	227¼	224	9	4.00	4737
Montreal Tramway Deb.	82½	81	81	80¾	81	80¾	5	6.17	5200
Montreal Tramways	175½	145	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
Montreal Telegraph	147½	142½	143⅞	143⅞	143⅞	143⅞	8	5.71	5
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal com...	88	80½	82½	80½	82	80½	6	7.50	945
Preferred	125	123	123	120	123	120	8	6.66	20
Ogilvie Flour Mills com.	129	124	127	124	127	124	8	6.50	12
Preferred	118	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....
Ottawa Light and Power Co.	192	185	187½	185	187½	185	9	4.86	55
Penmans Limited, com.	58	55	55½	55	55	55	4	7.27	85
Preferred	86	84	84½	84	84	84	6	7.14	670
Porto Rico Dy., L. and P. Co....	72	71	....	....	....	....	4	....	....
Quebec Railway, L. and P.	21½	14	20	19	19½	19¾	..	....	1978
Rich and Ontario Nav. Co.	119⅜	114¼	117	114¾	115¾	115¾	8	6.95	1031
Sawyer-Massey common	50½	50	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
Preferred	99¼	99	....	....	....	....	6	....	....
Shawinigan Water and Power Co..	148	137	138½	137	....	137	6	4.37	190
Sherwin-Williams Paint Co.	61	57	60	59	59	60	..	....	50
Preferred	103½	101	102	101½	102	102	7	6.86	90
Spanish River common	72⅜	66	68	65½	66	65½	..	....	270
Preferred	97½	96	96½	95	96	95	7	7.36	31
Steel Company of Canada	28½	25	25¼	23½	....	....	..	....	97
Preferred	87	83½	....	....	....	....	7	....	....
Toronto Rails	144¼	137⅛	139⅜	137⅛	139⅜	138	8	5.70	796
Tucketts com.	61	58	58	56	57	57	..	....	270
Preferred	97	90	95½	95½	95½	95½	7	7.32	5
Tooke Brothers, common	60	55	55	55	55	55	..	....	50
Preferred	92½	92	96	92	92½	96	7	7.27	25
Twin City Electric Railway	108½	105	105¼	105	105¼	105	6	5.71	195
Winnipeg Electric Railway	216¾	203	210	203	204½	210	12	5.50	465
COTTONS—									
Canadian Cottons, Limited	44¾	39⅜	43	41¼	43	42½	..	....	330
Preferred	78½	76¾	78½	78	78½	78¼	..	7.67	371
Dominion Textile common	87½	81¼	85½	83	84¼	85¼	6	7.05	995
Preferred	105	103¾	105	103	103	103	7	6.79	52
Montreal Cottons, Limited	62	59½	62	62	62	62	4	6.45	50
Preferred	105	103¾	155	105	105	105	7	6.73	2
BANKS—									
Brit. North Am..	156	155	155	155	155	155	10	6.45	26
Commerce	224	219	219	219	219	219	10	4.56	4
Dominion	235½	231	....	....	....	....	12	....	....
Hochelaga	170	159	....	....	....	....	9	....	....
Merchants	201	192	195	192	195	192	10	5.20	95
Molsons	203	201½	202	201½	202	201½	11	5.40	158
Montreal	246	242½	244	243	243	243	10	4.11	102
New Brunswick ..	273½	273	....	....	....	....	13	....	....
Nova Scotia	266	255	264	262	264	262	14	5.38	50
Ottawa	210½	....	....	....	....	....	12	....	....
Quebec	129	128	128	128	128	128	7	5.46	33
Royal	228	222¾	223	222	223	223	12	5.30	81
Toronto	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....	....	....	11	....	....
Union	154	149	151	149	151	149	8	5.36	100

Paid-up Capital, $6,747,680. Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, $8,559,478

ESTABLISHED 1864

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

A General Banking Business Transacted.

TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES Issued payable at PAR in all parts of the world.

City Offices—205 St. James Street, 1255 St. Catherine Street East (Corner Fullum), 320 St. Catherine Street West (Corner University), 1330 St. Lawrence Boulevard, 1866 St. Lawrence Boulevard and 672 Centre Street (Corner Charlevoix).

"PROVINCIAL" OF ENGLAND FIRE INSURANCE

WILLIS, FABER & CO., OF CANADA, LIMITED. CHIEF AGENTS IN CANADA

S. CARSLEY & CO.

MEMBERS MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

ORDERS EXECUTED ON ALL MARKETS.

Tel Main 4822—4823. 151 NOTRE DAME ST. WEST.

McGIBBON & MacDOUGALL, Members Montreal Stock Exchange, MAIN 7041.

STOCKS, BONDS, INVESTMENTS, CANADA LIFE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

DOMINION BOND COMPANY, LIMITED

GOVERNMENT MUNICIPAL CORPORATION BONDS

Capital Paid-up - $1,000,000
Reserve - - - 750,000

TORONTO MONTREAL VANCOUVER LONDON ENG.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

DIVIDEND No. 126

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Two and Three-Quarters Per Cent. for the current quarter, being at the rate of Eleven Per Cent. per annum, upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches, on and after the First Day of March next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of February next.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the Seventeenth to the Twenty-fifth days of February next,both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

THOS. F. HOW,
General Manager.

The Bank of Toronto, Toronto,
January 22, 1913.

CROWN-RESERVE MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Dividend No. 37.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 2 per cent. for the month of February, 1913, and bonus of 3 per cent., for the same period, making a total payment of 5 per cent., has been declared, and will be payable on the 15th March, 1913, to shareholders of record of 28th February.

Transfer books will not be closed.

Dividend cheques will be mailed on the 14th March by the Transfer Agents, 'The Crown Trust Company,' and shareholders are requested to advise them of any change of address.

By order of the Board.

JAMES COOPER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, February 10, 1913.

A. G. FOWLER ROSS
Investment Broker,
SUITE 66
Bank of Ottawa Building

DOMINION ROYALTY COMPANY

Subscription Books will close at noon, Saturday, March 1st.

Standard Securities, Limited

Own and Offer at PAR,

with one Participation Certificate to each two shares,

$200,000 7% Cumulative Dividend Stock

of the

ICE MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE, - - - MONTREAL, CANADA

Capital	$1,500,000	Already Subscribed,	$300,000
Amount Issued, . . .	500,000	Balance now offered,	200,000

in shares of par value $100 each.

Terms of Payment—Ten per cent. on application, twenty per cent. on allotment and the balance as and when called by the directors, but no call shall exceed ten per cent. nor be made at a less interval than one month.

Cheques or drafts for ten per cent. with application should be made payable to the Crown Trust Company, Limited, Trustee, Montreal.

Delivery of Participation Certificates—Delivery of the participation certificates will be made immediately the shares subscribed for have been paid up in full.

DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY:

W. T. RODDEN, President, Montreal: Director Prudential Trust Company, Limited, President Brophy, Parsons & Roden, Limited, Director Montreal Abattoirs, Limited.

F. W. MOLSON, Vice-President, Montreal; Director Molsons Bank, Vice-President Molsons Brewery, Limited, Director National Trust Co., Limited, Director Montreal City & District Savings Bank.

LT.-COL. E. W. WILSON, Montreal; Manager Canada Life, Assurance Company, Director National Brick Co., of Laprairie, Limited.

LT.-COL. A. E. LABELLE, Montreal; Commissioner, Montreal Harbor Board; Managing-Director St. Lawrence Flour Mills Company, Limited, President Chambre de Commerce, Montreal.

H. F. COOK, Montreal; Vice-President and Managing-Director Montreal Abattoirs, Limited.

LT.-COL. JOHN CARSON, Montreal; President Crown Reserve Mining Co., Limited, Managing-Director Crown Trust Company, Director Union Bank of Canada.

H. B. DRACKETT, B.Sc., Managing-Director, Montreal.

Trustee & Transfer Agent: Crown Trust Company. Bankers: Molsons Bank
Registrar: Prudential Trust Company, Limited, Montreal.

The object of the Company is to manufacture and deliver to Montreal householders *Absolutely Pure Ice,*

MONTREAL'S ICE CONSUMPTION.

is already close to 300,000 tons a year, and to supply this demand with natural ice it is necessary to harvest an extra 100,000 tons to cover shrinkage during the long hot season. As this demand is rapidly increasing, the Ice Manufacturing Company's annual output of 50,400 tons, referred to below, would find a ready market even if it were no better than natural ice.

ARTIFICIAL ICE MUCH SUPERIOR.

Frozen as needed, from pure artesian well water, in cakes of convenient size for handling ,and delivered into the ice-chests of the consumers, the Company's product will naturally be preferred by the public. This is amply proven by the enthusiastic reception given the Company's plans by the citizens, and by the number of contracts already closed.

FACILITIES FOR MANUFACTURE.

Th Ice Manufacturing Company has already erected a plant on Frontenac St., of 80 tons daily capacity, which will be ready for operation in a few weeks, in time to supply customers this summer. A similar plant will be built in the West End, and a third in a central location. The combined output of the three plants, which should all be in operation early next year, will be 240 tons a day.

ECONOMY OF OPERATION.

Under conditions obtaining in Montreal, a ton of this absolutely pure ice, loaded on a delivery waggon, will cost less than would a ton of natural ice which had been cut, hauled, stored subject to shrinkage, brought out of storage, cut to convenient size, and loaded on the delivery waggon.

The strategic location of the three plants, each serving a section of the City, will cut down the heaviest expense item ,delivery, to a minimum.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSE.

The earnings from the three plants have been conservatively estimated as follows:

160 days operation at full capacity	35,400
80 days operation at half capacity	5,600
40 days operation at quarter capacity	2,100
Total annual output	50,100
50,400 tons at average price of $5.50.....	$277,200

Expense, based on above output.

Manufacturing expense	$ 61,822
Delivery expense	100,000
Management expense	25,000
Total annual expense	$186,822
Gross Profit	$90,378
7% Cumulative Dividend on present issue..	35,000
Available for distribution to holders of Participation Certificates	$55,378

NATURE OF SECURITY.

This Stock is a common stock having full voting power (there being no preference stock or bonds issued in connection with the Company), and a first and cumulative right to a seven per cent. dividend, the Participation Certificates distributing the profits earned over and above that amount.

This Cumulative Dividend Stock also has a prior right in the event of the Company selling its business, or any distribution of the assets to redemption at a premium of twenty points ($120.00 per share) before the holders of the participation certificates receive any distribution whatever.

Fill out either of the Coupons below and forwards at once to

STANDARD SECURITIES, LIMITED, 135 Board of Trade Building, Montreal; or to any Branch of the Molsons Bank in Ontario or Quebec.

Standard Securities, Limited, Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal.

I (we) hereby apply for and agree to take .....shares, or such less number of shares as may be allotted to me (us), of the 7% Cumulative Dividend Stock (Par value $100.00 each) of the ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, with one PARTICIPATION CERTIFICATE to each two shares, and enclose herewith $..... being the Ten Per Cent. payable on application, and agree to pay Twenty Per Cent. of the Par Value of the shares on allotment, and the balance as and when called by the Directors, but no call shall exceed Ten Per Cent. nor be made at a less interval than one month.

Make Cheques or Drafts payable to Crown Trust Co., Limited, Trustee, Montreal.

Name .. ..



Old Country News

ENGLISH

Army Flying Badge.

The King has approved for the Flying Corps a flying badge, to be made of gilt metal for full dress and to be embroidered on blue cloth for service use.

Tall Chimney Tumbles.

A chimney 80ft. high at the Lewes electric light works fell from an unknown cause, but without injuring the machinery or cause an interruption of the lighting.

Wycliffe Preacher and Statue.

Henry Albert Baker, a Wycliffe preacher, was committed for trial at Sheffield on a charge of damaging a statute of the Virgin and Child in St. Matthew's Church.

Vented His Wrath.

At Feltham, a Scotsman named Stuart, who when in Highland costume and carrying a set of bagpipes smashed an advertisement board at Feltham Railway Station because he lost his train, was fined $10.

Kentish Coal on the Market.

Coal from Snowdown Colliery, between Dover and Canterbury, has been put on the market by coal dealers at prices slightly below those of imported coal. This is the first Kentish coal to be publicly marketed.

Declines to Buy Park.

By a poll of the burgesses of Eastbourne the proposal for the purchase of Devonshire Park by the corporation is defeated. The voting was as follows: —Against the purchase, 2,965; for the purchase, 2,542.

Miners Against Five-Day Week.

The Cleveland miners in their ballot declared strongly against the policy of working only five days a week. Out of over 9,000 only 662 voted in favor, and there were 6,897 against, the majority against being 6,235.

Only Captain Saved.

Shortly after leaving Dover for Swansea, the French motor schooner 'Lowinski,' of Havre, suddenly sank. Four lives were lost, the captain only being saved. He was picked up by the tug 'Ostzee,' and landed at Dover.

Cloisters in Danger.

Alarm has been aroused by the condition of the cloisters of Peterborough Cathedral. The beautiful canopied and traceried recesses have been found badly affected by time and weather, and timber shoring is being erected pending complete restoration.

Tragedy of Jealousy.

At an inquest at St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, the jury found that Gustav Kunne, a German, murdered Mrs. Elizabeth Warner, a restaurant keeper, and then committed suicide. Witnesses said that the man and woman were on most affectionate terms, and both were very jealous.

Over 100 Bars Closed.

At the Kensington-on-Thames Licensing Sessions the chairman announced that since the 1904 Act came into force 103 licenses had up to the present been extinguished in the county of Surrey at a total cost of £125,000, which money had entirely come from the trade itself.

United After a Lifetime.

Sweethearts when boy and girl, James Callard, a pensioner, of Davenport Dockyard, aged seventy-five, was married at Wolborough Church, Newton Abbot, the bride being Mrs. Drew, aged seventy. Both had been married twice and had had children. Only the rector and the church officials witnessed the ceremony.

Baronet M.P. Loses Only Son.

The death is announced at Saltburn of Mr. Joseph Walton, son and heir of Sir Joseph Walton, M.P., for Barnsley. Mr. Walton, who was thirty-one year of age, was a barrister, and was in court three days before his death. Sir Joseph has two daughters, but no other son. The baronetcy was conferred in 1910.

Vicar Accused of Forgery.

At Douglas the Rev. James Wilson Alexander Mackenzie vicar of Whitewick, Leicestershire, was committed for trial charged with uttering a forged promissory note for £300, purporting to be signed by the late Miss Murray, matron of Ramsay Hospital. Accused denied the charge.

Lady L. R. C. P.'s.

Licenses to practice medicine have been granted by the Royal College of Physicians, London, to Miss Merlin Kingsley, of the Royal Free Hospital and Manchester and Calcutta Universities, and Miss Minerva Reid, M.B., of the Royal Free Hospital and Toronto University, who have passed the required examinations.

Averts Accident—Causes Fatality.

Turning on to the grass by the roadside to avoid a cyclist on Dartford heath, a motor-car owned by Councillor Smale, of Dartford, knocked down and killed Richard Hawkins, sixty-three, of Colney road, Dartford, who was on the side path. At the inquest a verdict of 'accidental death' was returned and the driver exonerated.

Admiral's Collie Follows Hearse.

Thirty-six bluejackets drew the gun-carriage at the funeral of Admiral Sir Frederick Bedford, at Walton-on-Thames, and the admiral's collie dog Tony was in the procession. The King was represented by Captain Pakenham. Sir Newton Moore, Agent-General for Western Australia, represented that State, of which Sir Frederick Bedford was Governor from 1903 to 1909.

Old Roman Road.

There are the remains of several Roman roads in Hertfordshire, Ermin street, Watling- street, and the Icknield Way, Akeman street, and a military road. After discussing the desirability of taking over the ancient roads in the country under the Ancient Monuments Protection Acts, the County Council at their last meeting decided to leave matters as they are.

Mouthful of Gunpowder.

William Smalley, a Darwen Land fireman, whose speech has been recently affected by a stroke, was said to have placed an open tube charged with gunpowder in his mouth ad ignited it. In the explosion his mouth was frightfully torn, his clothing was ripped and burnt to shreds, and the upper portion of his body badly scarred. He must have suffered an agonizing death. The man's wife left him a week before.

Ten Lives Lost.

During the height of a severe gale, which suddenly sprang up at Liverpool, a Dock Board hopper overturned in the Mersey, and ten lives are supposed to have been lost. The only survivor was Alfred Slater, of Bootle, who was rescued two miles away from the place of the disaster, having floated up the river on the incoming tide.

Why Author Got Drunk.

At Filey, George Webb Hardy, describing himself as an author, appeared in custody on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. In pleading guilty Hardy said that for two years he had been engaged in writing a book, which, after repeated refusals, had been accepted by a London publisher, and in the excitement he had taken too much drink.

Sunday Cars Burning Question.

As a result of the recent poll of ratepayers the Bournemouth Town Council have decided to run a service of tramcars from two to ten p.m. on Sundays, the employees to be paid at the rate of time and a quarter. Seventeen councillors voted in favor and twenty-four did not vote. This has been a burning question in the place for years.

The Money Went.

Whilst in the act of handing his wages, amout to £3 6s., to his wife, Jacob Goldstein, thirty-four, a tailor's machinist, of Regal place, Mile End, fell forward and died from heart failure. A son stated at the inquest that several people came into the house, expressed sympathy, and when they had left the money had disappeared.

Decrease in Pauperism.

According to an official return there were at the end of last year 274,215 indoor and 389,947 outdoor paupers, the total showing a deacrease of 6,732, compared with the figures for December 31, 1911. The casual paupers relieved during the final quarter of the year were considerably fewer than during the corresponding period of last year.

Dog's Fatal Negligence.

An exhibitor of prize Newfoundland dogs, Miss Agnes Tiller, of Barnes, sued the London General Omnibus Company for £25 damages for loss of a Newfoundland dog, which was killed by a motor lorry. The judge decided that the negligence was on the part of the dog, and not of the driver, and found for the defendants.

'Titanic' Wireless Hero.

At a meeting of Godalming Town Council the presentation was made to the corporation, on behalf of past and present scholars of Godalming Grammar School, of an oil painting of Jack Phillips, the wireless operator on the 'Titanic,' who was an old scholar, and also a native of Godalming. The presentation was made by Mr. Charles Elworthy, until recently the headmaster.

Pall-bearers in Hunting Pink.

Six huntsmen in hunting pink acted as pall-bearers at the funeral at Market Harborough of Tom Isaacs, huntsman of the Cottesmore Hunt, son of Charles Isaac, for many years huntsman of Mr. Fernie's Hunt. Messages of sympathy were received by the family from Queen Alexandra and Princess Mary, who was 'blooded' by Tom Isaac when he was huntsman to the West Norfolk Hounds.

Suicide on Wedding Eve.

At the inquest at Reading on Walter Stroud, aged twenty-six, of Liverpool road, his last letter written on the eve of his wedding, was read as follows: —'Dear Elsie,—Good-bye for ever. I shall be dead when you read this. From your once loving Walter Stroud. I leave all my things I have got to you. Don't ever think of me.' His body was found in the four-foot way of a railway siding. The jury returned a verdict of 'Suicide during temporary insanity.'

Prince as Farmer.

The Prince of Wales will shortly start a home farm in Cornwall for the breeding of shorthorns and heavy horses. About 300 acres of land belonging to the Duchy of Cornwall at Whiteford will be set apart for the purpose when the present tenant gives up occupation.

Famous Doctor's Wife Dies.

Lady Church, the wife of Sir William Church, the well-known physician, was taken suddenly ill while attending the Show at the Horticultural Hall, Westminster. She was conveyed on an ambulance to Westminster Hospital, where she died an hour after without regaining consciousness. A telegram was sent to her husband, who arrived at the hospital late in the afternoon and identified the body.

Motor Boat Fleet for War.

A committee representing the Admiralty and three of the leading motor-boat clubs are considering the organization of a fleet of privately-owned motor-boats to assist the navy in time of war. There are over 300 motor-boats suitable for this purpose around the coast, and a scheme of defence in which these could take part is being discussed. The smaller boats, it is thoughts, would be most useful for police and other duties in harbor, and the larger boats could carry ammunition to the fleet and act as scouts. They would be especially suitable for this purpose, as they are fast and low-lying and can be made practically silent.

SCOTTISH

Thurso Centenarian Dead.

There has passed away at Thurso, at the advanced age of 100 years, Mrs. Robert Campbell, High street.

Fifty-Four Years on the Line.

After fifty-four years' service under the North British Railway Company, Mr. Robert Brunton, passenger driver, Duns, has retired.

Three Bodies in River.

Two young Glasgow lovers were found in the Clyde with their bodies tied together. A third body floated after them, but was not recovered.

Dry Dock Disaster.

At Elderslie Graving Dock, Scotstoun, the dry dockgates yielded to the pressure of a severe gale and three of four men who were working in the well of the dock were drowned.

Murdered Woman's Fortune.

Miss Jean, otherwise Jane, Milne of Elmgrove, Broughty Ferry, who was found murdered on October 14 last, and who died intestate, aged 65, left personal estate valued at $39,585, of which $28,250 is in Scotland.

Girl Rewarded by Police.

A girl of thirteen, named Jessie Sinclair, who resides at Leith, has been presented with a gold watch, subscribed for by the officers and constables of Leith Police, in recognition of her smart services, which led to the arrest of four shopbreakers.

Crimean Veteran Dies at Funeral.

Mr. James Rankin, newsagent, Hamilton, died with dramatic suddenness in a house where he had gone to attend a funeral. He collapsed on reaching the house, and died almost instantly. He was in his eighty-first year, and had served in both the Crimea and Indian Mutiny campaigns.

Bannockburn Celebration.

A sub-committee of the Town Council of Edinburgh is considering the best methods of celebrating the 600th anniversary of the battle of Bannockburn next year, and the desirability of proceeding 'with the erection of a memorial to Wallace and Bruce, thereby utilising the bequest for that purpose by the late Mr. Hugh Reid.'

A Scottish Zoo.

The Lord Provost's Committee of Edinburgh Town Council have decided to recommend the council to purchase the estate of Corstorphine Hill, extending to seventy-four acres, for the sum of £17,000 ($85,000), as a site for a Zoo, subject to conditions being arranged with the promoters of the Scottish Zoological Gardens.

Dundee and its Wharf.

The Dundee Harbor Board has decided that a new wharf at the east end of the harbor shall be named King George Wharf. Ex-Lord Provost M'Grady said it was ridiculous to name a little bit of a wharf after King George. Mr. J. C. Buist, the chairman, said it was hardly correct to describe the wharf as a little bit of a wharf, as it would ultimately cost $898,000.

Curler at Ninety.

Captain David Dalglish has died at his residence, Beaconsfield, Stonelaw, Rutherglen. He was one of the most popular bowlers and curlers in the West of Scotland, and although entering upon his ninety-second year, up to within eighteen months of his demise had engaged in important matches both on the ice and the bowling greens.

Heroic Crew Feted.

The Furness liner 'Snowdon Range,' which had such a terrible experience in the Atlantic, arrived at Leith from Queenstown. A fund was raised by the merchants to mark their appreciation of the heroic conduct of the captain and crew, and on Monday the men were entertained to cake and wine in the town hall. The captain was presented with £20, the crew £4 each, and each officer a money gift, according to his rating.

Ship and Crew Lost.

There is, unfortunately, little doubt that the worst has befallen the Burghead drifter 'Prominent,' which was reported missing on the Irish coast, and that her crew of nine have perished. Wreckage has been washed up near Fanad Coastguard station, including hatches, etc., and, more particularly, two life-buoys marked 'Prominent, INS, 559.' There are six widows and 29 orphans left.

No Bid for Historic Castle.

Fort Castle, Ayr, which formed part of the thirteenth century church of St. John, and within which the Scottish Parliament met in 1315, the year after Bannockburn, to settle the succession of the crown, was offered for sale at Ayr with a reserve price of $10,000, but there was no offer. At the end of the fifteenth century James IV. used to visit the church and make offerings at the altar, and during the Reformation John Knox preached from the pulpit. Oliver Cromwell, during his sojourn in Scotland, used the building as an armory, and public indignation was so loud that the Protector proffered substantial monetary assistance (1,000 merks, Scots) towards building a new church.

IRISH

Cheap Living.

The Lisburn Board of Guardians have granted 3s. a week relief to a poor woman who was shown to have been supporting herself and child on tenpence (20 cents) a week.

Marriage Prize.

The promoters of the Adamstown (co. Wexford) ploughing match have offered a special prize to the ploughman who marries first within twelve months after the ploughing match.

Tercentenary of Belfast.

The Belfast Corporation's General Purpose Committee adopted a recommendation by a sub-committee that it would be 'unwise to embark on any celebration of the tercentenary of Belfast at this juncture.'

Rioters Get Release.

By exercise of the Viceregal prerogative the Hibernians who were sentenced at Derry Assizes to three months' imprisonment for rioting at Castledawson have been released after having served about half the sentence.

V. C Hero Sent to Jail.

At the Athlone Petty Sessions Wm. Lennon, an ex-soldier, who won the Victoria Cross during the Boer War, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for stealing a parcel value 1s. 4d. out of a cart.

Died in 101st Year.

The death has occurred at Maloon, near Cookstown, of Mrs. Margaret Johnston, in her 101st year. The deceased was the widow of the late Mr. Johnston, Dunarvon, Magherafelt, and was able to go about until a few days before her death.

Queenstown as Naval Base.

In connection with the establishment of Queenstown as a naval base it is understood that six ships of the Training Squadron under Captain E. Hyde Parker will take up their quarters there. The squadron will be supplemented by an additional two ships by July.

Lady Wins $5,000 Farm.

At the London Opera House Mrs O'Grad, of the Uttility Poultry Farm, Coachford, Cork., was presented with the deeds of a farm in Kent, value $5000, as the winner of a poultry farming competition.

Wife Broke up 40 Homes.

In a case in which Elizabeth Whelan got two months at Athy Petty Sessions for exposing a child, the husband said he had had forty homes both in Scotland and Athy, but through the wife drinking every one of them had been broken up. The beds had been stripped and the children's clothes sold by her for drink.

A Double Funeral.

The unusual spectacle of two hearses in one funeral was witnessed in Wexford, when the interment took place of the Misses Casandra and Jane Wilde and sisters of Mr. R. W. Elgee, solicitor to the Wexford County Council, at a special meeting of which a vote of condolence was passed.

Insane Husband's Crime.

Francis Molley, a Dublin wine and spirit merchant, was charged at the Dublin Commission Court with having murdered his wife by cutting her throat on Christmas Day. He was declared insane, and ordered to be detained during the King's pleasure.

The Member for Derry.

Mr. David Cleghorn Hogg, the member for Derry City, is 73 years of age, 6 feet 6½ inches in height, and is in fairly good health. He got a clean bill of health from a Belfast medical man before deciding to stand as candidate. A life-long Liberal, he once on personal grounds voted Unionist. He will be probably the tallest man in the House of Commons.

Son's Tragic Homecoming.

A shocking tragedy is reported from Clonmony district, Co. Donegal, the victim being a farmer's wife. On returning home from a wedding festival the son was horrified to find his mothers's lifeless body lying on the floor. There were wounds on the body, apparently inflicted with a farm implement. A man has been arrested.

Cook Didn't Make the Trip.

While the 'Oceanic' was embarking passengers at Queenstown a ship's cook named Frank Gibson climbed the rails of the ship and toppled into the water. He was promptly picked up by one of the small boats alongside and landed at Queenstown, where, after being examined by Dr. Hodges, he was despatched to his home at Southampton.

Skeleton on a Mountain.

An open verdict was returned by a coroner's jury at Ballymacarbery in the case of a skeleton of a man discovered on the Comeragh mountain by Maurice Whelan, a shepherd. The remains are said to have been lying on the mountain for two years, and nothing is known of the disappearance of any person from the countryside near the mountain during that period.

Fatal End to Long Sleep.

'Death from pancreatitis, accelerated by gas poisoning,' was the verdict of a Belfast coroner's jury in the case of Albert E. Erwin, seventeen, a shipyard catch-boy. The Erwin family, overcome by gas fumes, had slept for forty-two hours, and the deceased died in his sleep. There was a slight leakage from a penny-in-the-slot meter. Professor Symmers said sufficient gas had not been inhaled by the deceased to kill him of itself.

Fed on Raw Turnip.

At the hearing of a charge of child neglect against Michael Campion, at Celbridge Petty Sessions, Sergeant Lane stated that the only food in the place, which was a laborer's cottage, was a piece of raw turnip, in which were marks of children's teeth. The defendant was found lying in bed, and when questioned he said he got his feet wet in the snow, and had to remain in bed. The case was adjourned for a month to give Campion a chance of doing better.

Missing Landlord's Rents.

A strange story of an Irish landlord named Plunkett, who disappeared twenty years ago, leaving no directions as to whom his tenants were to pay their rents, was told at Athy Quarter Sessions, whe.. Mr. C. E. Roper, Lesson Park, Dublin, sued the tenants for arrears due. The tenants some years ago, it was argued, paid the head rents under compulsion, so that the Statutes of Limitations did not apply. Judge Barry gave a decree in one case. The other cases were adjourned in order that this decision may be tested.

Misdirected Bravery.

A farmer named Terry, of Ballymacart, Waterford, found a barrel on the sea beach which was filled with some liquid. He took the barrel home, and while examining its contents with a lighted match the liquid blazed up, setting fire to the room. The family at once rushed from the house, but the father, missing one child, made two gallant searches for the little one in the blazing building, sustaining dreadful burns all over the body. It afterwards transpired that the child who was missing was away from the house at the time.

Thirty Sleepers in Falling House.

In the early morning a three-storeyed house in Castle street, Newry, collapsed, one of the gables of the house, the roof, and all the doors being entirely destroyed. The house, which was one of the oldest in the town, was used as a lodging-house. Over thirty people were lodging in the house, and all were apparently asleep when the gable of the house fell outwards, carrying with it the greater portion of the roof. The inmates were greatly alarmed, but all escaped without injury.

Child Heroism.

A story of the death of two chidre and the heroism displayed by one of the victims comes from Kilcurry, near Dundalk. Four children were amusing themselves at a quarry by endeavoring to float a sort of raft composed of disconnected planks. They were Mary Estate, ten years; Patrick Mullin, seven and a half years; Thomas Kieran, nine years; and Thomas McConville, seven and a half years. The raft had been got together satisfactorily, and Kieran gave it a shove on to the water. Mullin endeavored to board it, and in doing so slipped into the water. He screamed for assistance, and was about to sink when the little girl Mary Estate jumped into the water and endeavored to rescue him. She was unsuccessful, and both perished. Their companions ran away.

WELSH

Dwindling Vaccination.

At a meetinf of the Bedwas and Machen District Council Dr. R. O. Barnard, the medical officer of health, said vaccination was gradually dwindling to vanishing point in the district. In the event of an outbreak of smallpox the position would be critical.

No Welsh-speaking Nurse.

The St Asaph Board of Guardians received no application for the post of workhouse nurse, and this was attributed to a knowledge of Welsh being stipulated as essential. The guardians decided to readvertise twithout that stipulation.

Flooded Coal Mine.

Three hundred and fifty workmen were suddenly thrown out of work at the Energlyn Colliery, Caerphilly, by the inrush of a tremendous volume of water on the eastern side. All work, except the labor of the recovery of the pumps was stopped for a time.

War Injures Tinplate Trade.

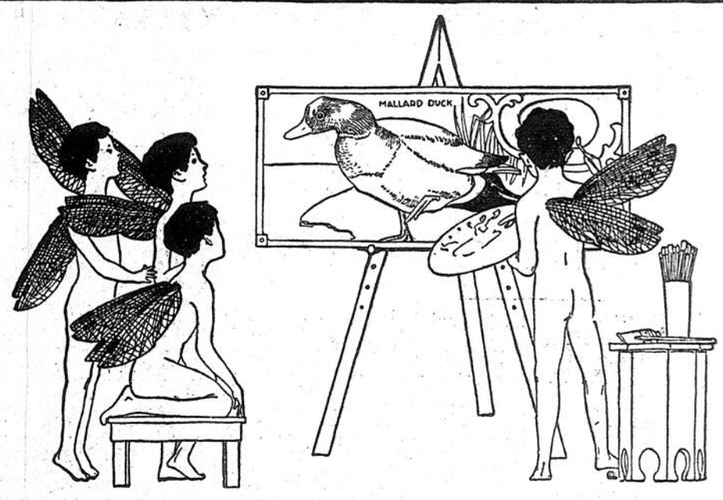
South Wales tinplate manufacturers approved a proposal to limit the output of tinplates in view of the unsatisfactory conditions of the trade due to the war in the Near East. A committee was appointed to decide upon the percentage of mills that should be stopped.

Minister's Railway Fares.

At the monthly meeting of the South Carnarvonshire Methodists the Rev. John Owen, Criccieth, stated that 670 preachers from other districts are engaged to preach within the boundary of the monthly meeting this year, which means paying $3000 in railway fares. He urged the meeting to spend the people's contributions for better purposes than to increase the dividends of railway companies.

Search for Sisters.

A search is being instituted to ascertain the whereabouts of the two sisters of the late Canon Dan Lewis, a Welsh clergyman, who died in California two years ago. Property valued at $40,000 at least left by the deceased is awaiting ownership. The two sisters are believed to reside in or around Cardiff, South Wales. Canon Lewis Early in his career he emigrated from was born in or near Carmarthen, South Wales to Canada, and afterwards crossed into the United States.



Thousands of people chew Chiclets who would not use any other chewing gum. Dainty morsels of the finest chewing gum crisply coated with the pearly peppermint. Not the horse-mint or the swamp-mint—but *Mentha piperita* —the peppermint—the *true* mint—delicately fragrant—cooling and salutary.

Chiclets

REALLY DELIGHTFUL

The Dainty Mint Covered Candy Coated Chewing Gum

Chiclets for Invalids.—Prominent physicians recommend the chewing of Chiclets for patients of all ages. Chiclets are especially grateful in fevers. They refresh the mouth and throat—allay thirst—obviate the drinking of too much liquid. An aid to digestion—a tonic for the appetite. The refinement of chewing gum for people of refinement.

Look for the Bird Cards in the packets. You will find one beautiful bird picture in each packet of Chiclets. Send us any fifty of these pictures with ten cents in stamps and we will send you—*free*—our splendid Bird Album.

For sale at all the Better Sort of Stores 5c. the ounce and in 5c., 10c. and 25c. Packets.

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The Gillette Safety Razor

STANDARD SET, in Plated Metal Case with 12 Blades **$5.00**

STANDARD SETS, in Morocco Grain Leather Case (see No. 460 illustrated below), Real Seal or English Pigskin Cases, with 12 Blades . . . . . **$5.00** to **$7.50**

POCKET EDITIONS, in Metal Cases, Silver or Gold Plated or Gunmetal Finished, like No. 502 below, with 12 Blades. **$5.00** to **$6.00**

POCKET EDITION, in Black Cowhide, Seal or Pigskin Case, with 12 Blades. **$5.00** to **$6.00**

COMBINATION SET, in Seal Grain Case, with Razor, 12 Blades, Shaving Brush and Soap, as illustrated below, No. 00, . . . **$7.50**

COMBINATION SETS, in Plated Metal, (No. 461B above), Real Seal and Pigskin Cases, with Silver or Gold Plated Razors and a variety of fittings. . . **$6.50** to **$50.00**

Ask your Jeweler, Druggist or Hardware Dealer to show you the Gillette Sets in these different styles. If by any chance he cannot, write us and we will see that you are supplied.

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CANADIENS MEET ANCIENT CAPITAL TEAM TO-NIGHT AT ARENA

Final of Governor-Generals To-day

The final for the Governor-General's Prize will take place this morning and this afternoon at the Governor-General's private rink at Rideau Hall, twenty-one ends being the length of the games. The struggle will be keen, for Montreal have a strong team, quite as strong, probably, as that of Ottawa.

To-day will be busy locally if the weather is suitable. Montreal play Rideau in a District Medal match; other Rideau rinks playing friendlies with Thistle and St. Andrew's. The last named team are sending four rinks to St. Johns, but the game between Heather and Magog at Magog, arranged for to-day, has been postponed until next Saturday.

ROUND THE RINKS.

At Caledonia yesterday a Lyall Trophy game and two second round club prize games were played off, the rinks and scores being:

Lyall Trophy.

J. A. Gordon	Dr. Novinger
J. G. Bruneau	W. J. Chambers
—11	—14

Club Prize.

W. W. McIntyre	W. G. Slack
J. G. Roberts	C. P. O'Connor
W. G. Hall	D. Cameron
J. W. Wilson (Skip)—15	W. Currie (Skip)—8
N. Swan	W. Duncan
W. P. Currie	W. Livermore
T. I. Lynch	D. A. Findlay
J. E. Parker (Skip)—10	W. L. Thom (Skip)—15

At St. Lawrence two Vice-President's Prize games were the only contests of importance yesterday. Following are rinks and scores:—

Dr. W. M. Fisk	W. G. Robertson
T. McGuire	D. J. Cochrane
— 6	— 7
G. W. Dow	H. Oram
S. Dever	Thomson Robertson
—18	— 2

This afternoon the usual points competition will be held, while friendlies will no doubt occupy this evening.

At Heather the only club game played off yesterday was for the third prize in the Club Trophy, the rinks and scores being:—

J. M. Brodie	H. Vipond
J. Rowat	R. L. Savage
E. G. Brooks	W. F. Martin
H. C. Roffey	A. E. Odell
(Skip)—13	(Skip)—11

The game arranged with Magog for to-night has been postponed until next Saturday, the ice at Magog being in poor condition.

At Montreal a double handed game and a few scratch games completed yesterday's programme. The first round of the Vice-President's Prize was completed by last night's club game, in which rinks and scores were:

H.B. Mussen	C. E. Neill.
W. B. Blackader	J. S. Cassils
—11	— 6

At Thistle no play was possible yesterday because of the condition of the ice. To-night a friendly with Dideau will be pulled off.

At Outremont scratch games only were played yesterday, while to-night the first match this year for the Norton Shield takes place.

At St. Andrew's scratch games occupied the rinks last night. To-day four rinks will visit St. Johns, and a two-rink friendly will be played with Rideau this evening.

OTTAWA BEAT MONTREAL.

Ottawa, Feb. 21. — At the Ottawa rink to-night Montreal and Ottawa curlers played a two rink friendly, which the Ottawas won by a majority of four shots. The rinks and scores were as follows:

Ottawa.	Montreal.
D. Fraser	A. E. Barry
I. Du Plessis	C. E. Archibald
W. C. Little	R. A. Duncan
R. Gamble (Skip)—17	N. C. Smith (Skip)— 7
L. L. Cook	G. H. Carter
C. E. Russell	J. W. Pike
Dr. Leggo	W. A. Wilson
H. P. Goddard (Skip)— 7	A. F. Riddell (Skip)—13
Total.....24	Total.....29

Majority for Ottawa—4 shots.

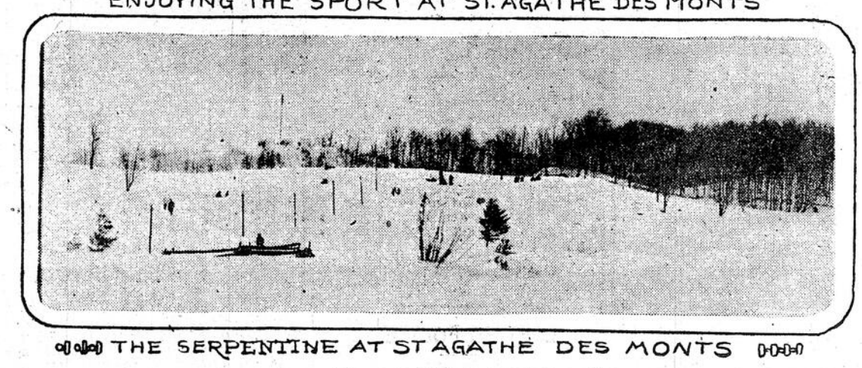
WINNIPEG BONSPIEL.

Winnipeg, Feb. 21. — Should the proposed project of Comptroller Evanson, of the Assiniboine's be accepted by the Manitoba Curling Association, next year's bonspiel will be by far the largest yet held. The proposition is, in fact, the addition of three new trophies for competition by outside rinks only, one for that section of the country east of Winnipeg, one for that west of Winnipeg, and one for that south of Winnipeg—the United States. Public opinion seems to favor the addition, which undoubtedly would meet with favor from all visiting rinks.

Bobsleighing IN THE LAURENTIAN MOUNTAINS



A PARTY OF WELLKNOWN MONTREALERS ENJOYING THE SPORT AT ST. AGATHE DES MONTS



THE SERPENTINE AT ST AGATHE DES MONTS

—Photos by McLaren.

Each year sees a greater number of people migrating weekly to the Laurentian Mountains, where sports similar to those which have within the past ten years, become so popular in Switzerland may be enjoyed.

Many of the people who have been visiting the Laurentians for some years say that they remember when the number of people on the trains going into this district during the week ends were indeed very small. This condition is rapidly changing, and the Canadian is learning that his country house can be made the scene of as great enjoyment in the winter months, as it is in the summer, some even going so far as to say that there is really more enjoyment in the country in the winter than in the summer. In any case the number who are visiting the country in the winter is steadily increasing, and it is no wild guess to say that within the next ten years, the Laurentian Mountains will offer so many atractions to the winter sportsman and sportswoman, that it will in a measure become a rival of Switzerland in this respect. The magnificent mountain side and broad expanses of frozen water offer every facility for the establishment of bobsleigh runs, and the kindred sports of snowshoeing, skiing, and tobogganing that can be enjoyed in this country.

Perhaps here is no pleasure in the world which compares for real enjoyment, with an afternoon spent on a pair of skiis, or sliding down the mountain sides on a swift bobsleigh, at a mile a minute clip in the clear bracing air of the mountains, and then to go into a comfortably warm home, with a cheerful fire burning in the fireplace, and toast one's feet before the fireplace.

One person has aptly said, that the Laurentian Mountains are really at the backdoor of Montreal, and this is almost literally true. Few cities in the world are so admirably situated in this respect. A few hours on a comfortable train brings one into the very heart of this superb country. In summer it is a veritable paradise, and in the winter lying under its mantle of snow it is annually attracting more and more people who enjoy the pleasures which are to be found there. There is a movement on foot at the present time to build a motor road through the Laurentians, which will ultimately terminate at Ottawa, following largely the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The sagacity of this is apparent. Such a highway would attract motorists not only from Montreal and vicinity, but also from the neighboring republic, and would attract a class of tourists which are most desirable.

CANADIENS AND QUEBEC GAME WILL BE GOOD ONE

The Champs. Have the Advantage of Local Team on Games.

The Canadiens and Quebecs will meet to-night for the last time this season. The champions are more favorably placed in the race, as they have already won two of the three games played and a victory to-night will entitle them to wear the laurels bestowed by the National Hockey Association again this year and the honor of defending the famous Stanley Cup. On January 11 the champions won from Canadiens by a score of 4 to 3. On January 15 Canadiens won by a score of 5 to 4, and on Wednesday last the champions won again by doubling the Canadiens' score, securing four goals against two. The champions have won their last seven games while the Canadiens have played in and out hockey. The local players may return to their best form to-night and register a victory even without the services of Pitre, who has been suspended.

Quebec will arrive here early to-day so that the players will have a good rest up previous to the game after the tiresome journey. They will play practically the same team that won the last time out. The following will be the probable line up of the teams:

Canadiens.		Quebec.
Vezina	Goal	Moran
Dubeau	Point	Mummery
Laviolette	Cover	Hall
Smith	Wing	Marks
Lalonde	Centre	Malone
Payan	Wing	Smith

SPILLING THE PINS

Three games were played in the Insurance League last night. Atlas, Guardian Northern and Royal Queen were the winners. Some good scores were made in the matches.

ROYAL QUEEN WON.

Employers Liability.

Marier	132	100	164
Gingras	134	114	145
McDonald	94	...	...
Lachance	134	140	147
Miller	125	127	170
Stewart	...	106	111
Total	619	587	737

Royal Queen.

Reid	130	174	118
Coupal	190	142	195
Beveridge	120	146	...
Trudeau	...	...	176
Allin	133	134	115
Bedard	107	178	180
Total	689	774	784

Average, 449.

GUARDIAN NORTHERN WINNERS.

Guardian Northern.

Girard	179	130	147
Tremblay	141	118	156
Malo	142	138	144
Boucher	173	150	132
Ranger	180	176	177
Total	815	712	750

Royal Exchange.

G. E. Roberton	140	119	119
E. P. Denman	114	130	114
C. Hirsch	109	155	143
H. Hansman	159	103	130
J. Calverley	125	138	118
Total	647	645	624

Average, 383.

THREE FOR ATLAS.

Atlas.

Racicot	188	181	189
St. Pierre	105	134	151
Malepart	136	130	121
Martin	160	146	181
Gendron	122	133	138
Total	711	724	780

Average, 443.

Commercial Union.

Clark, B.	123	192	144
Boyd, D.	123	95	100
Harvey, N.	116	161	191
McCunn, C.	138	133	175
Binette, A.	138	131	165
Total	638	712	775

Average, 425.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.

Lamontagne continued to win their games in the Commercial Tenpin Bowling League, and last night defeated the J. W. Hughes Company, winning two games out of three. The highest score was 233, being rolled by St. Marie, of the Belding Paul team against Beauchemin. The scores:

GENERAL FIRE VS. ROBERT MITCHELL.

General Fire.

Kipp	147	137	173
Turner	125	124	131
Picard	114	126	141
Carr	138	117	100
Sullivan	123	123	158
Totals	647	627	703

Average, 415.4.

Robert Mitchell.

Alderson	119	144	167
Bucter	125	138	114
Taylor	181	203	158
Greeland	151	125	149
Hay	116	178	184
Totals	692	788	772

Average, 430.4.

J. W. HUGHES VS. LAMONTAGNE.

Hughes.

Turner	147	102	144
Ellard	128	...	...
Quesnell	...	94	142
Brown	78	120	154
Wescott	133	107	139
Morrisey	118	128	146
Totals	604	551	726

Average, 376.2.

Lamontagne.

Mercil	170	177	124
Leblanc	170	125	120
Joubert	157	147	156
Allard	141	195	127
Lambert	134	187	179
Totals	772	831	716

Average, 463.8.

BELDING PAUL VS. BEAUCHEMIN.

Belding Paul.

St. Marie	175	233	169
Jodoin	147	133	184
Gauthier	123	161	158
Plouffe	88	166	176
Boldac	174	187	179
Totals	717	880	866

Beauchemin.

Laurin	167	124	133
Allard	111	163	153
Poupart	179	183	168
Richer	116	...	...
Mathieu	...	160	143
Gagnon	179	180	166
Totals	752	826	763

Average, 468.2.

RACQUETS BEAT ROOMERS.

The Central Racquets defeated the Central Otters last night. The scores:

Otters.

Bryson	188	186	156
Crocher	166	135	142
McCallum	121	169	163
Aird	158	157	...
Sharp	127	136	127
Cockburn	...	...	157
Totals	763	783	749

Team average, 445.

Racquets.

Edgell	167	172	151
Reid	164	174	175
Curran	188	150	162
Hart	134	136	150
Totals	763	810	802

Team average, 496.

MILITARY LEAGUE.

The first team of th Victoria Rifles defeated the second tam by 278 pins in a Military Bowling League game last night. The scores and totals:

First Team.

Armstrong	168	174	173—525
Mills	141	170	189—500
Walsh	151	215	151—517
Crowley	180	191	158—529
Honcock	171	153	125—449
Finnie	198	176	146—520
Total			3,040

Second Team.

Cahoon	122	132	196—450
Horsfell	161	118	148—427
Dunlop	177	170	155—502
Boa	129	181	172—482
Cairns	146	160	122—428
Wellock	148	168	146—462
Total			2,792

THE MONTREAL SNOWSHOE CLUB RACES THIS P.M.

A Big Entry For the Various Events Has Been Received.

RACES WILL BE HELD AT PIEDMONT.

Plenty of Variety Has Been Furnished by the Executive.

The Montreal Snowshoe Club will hold their annual races at Piedmont instead of at Westmount, this afternoon. The secretary has received a large entry for the various events carded, and a good afternoon's sport is looked for. The members who intend participating in the races will leave on the 1.30 train. In arranging the programme of events the executive furnished plenty of variety and threw in one or two novelties in the way of a three-legged race on snowshoes and skies. The following is the programme to be carried out:

100 yards on snowshoes.
Three-legged race on snowshoes.
220 yards on snowshoes.
Cross-country run.
Turkey hunt.
Endurance race on skis.
Best style on skis.
Three-legged race on skis.

DETECTIVE CHIEF.

Deputy Chief Hebert is Now Mentioned For Office.

Deputy Chief Hebert is the latest mentioned for the office of Chief of the Detective Bureau, a position which has been vacant since the resignation of Chief Carpenter. The deputy chief is not seeking the position, but it is said that he has een asked to take it with the understanding that he may retain his title as deputy head of the force.

Since the resignation of Chief Carpenter, who so ably filled the office for many years, the position has been held by Detective-Sergeant Josph Charpentire, who has done excellent work, and is regarded by more than a few as a man to whom the permanent appointment will go. Lieut. Savard is also mentioned as an excellent man for the position, and is known to be favored by many. Detective McLaughlan, High Constable St. Mars, and Inspector O'Keefe are also in the field.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY SOCIAL.

A most enjoyable evening was spent by the members of the Caledonian Society and their friends at the social held last evening in Stanley Hall. The affair was attended by an unusually large number, and was considered one of the most successful of the season's entertainments. An excellent programme of vocal and instrumental music had been arranged, and was rendered in fine style. An efficient orchestra discoursed popular music during the evening. The entertainment committee of which Mr. W. E. Dickson was in charge, contributed much to the enjoyment of the occasion.

SUSPECTED KIDNAPPER HELD.

The police arrested a man at St. Anne de Bellevue yesterday on suspicion of implication in the alleged kidnapping of a young girl, who, it is feared by the authorities, was spirited away last Wednesday afternoon by a shabbily dressed man, four years girls say, forced her to go along with him towards the mountain woods. The suspect, who was taken to detective headquarters by Detective Lemieux last night, gave his name as Arnold Seguin, saying he was looking for work and on his way to Cedars when held up by the police. He will be detained for a report of a missing child, which has not yet been received by the authorities, thus placing the incident in the doubtful column.

OVER STREET CLEANING.

Mr. J. T. Garnon was appointed superintendent of the new street cleaning department by the Board of Control yesterday at a salary of $2,000 a year. Mr. Garnon has been recently in the employ of the Harbor Commissioners and he is put above the three divisional superintendents. This was done on the report of Mr. George Janin, the city engineer.

GUEST OF THE INSTITUTE.

Miss O. Compton Burnett, a London journalist, who is at present in Montreal on tour throughout Canada, will be one of the guests of the Montreal members of the Institute of Journalists at the dinner in the Ritz-Carlton this evening at 8.30, at which Dean Moyse will speak.

WANDERERS MEET THE SENATORS

This Will Be the Final Meeting of These Two Teams.

The Wanderers will play their final game with the Capitals at the capital to-night. They administered a good beating to the Senators on Wednesday night, and should repeat again to-night. The Wanderers have won two of the three games already played, and both by good margins. The team will line-up as the mid-week game here. The probable teams to start will be:—

Wanderers.		Ottawa.
Boyes	Goal	Lesueur
Ross	Point	Merrill
S. Cleghorn	Cover	Shore
Hyland	Wing	Ronan
O. Cleghorn	Centre	Darragh
Roberts	Wing	Westwick

HARVARD VS. YALE.

New York, Feb. 21. — Harvard won the inter-collegiate hockey championship last night when the Crimson players defeated the Yale aggregation at the St. Nicholas Rink in a hard-fought and closely-contested game by the score of 3 goals to 2.

After being out-played in the first half, the Crimson team rallied near the end of the game, and, by steady and aggressive playing, managed to wear down the stone-wall defence of the Eli team.

Sortell, Hopkins and Phillips, the trio who defeated Hobey Baker and his Princeton Tigers in Boston last Saturday night, again were the men who did most to clinch the title for the Crimson team. Phillips scored two of Harvard's goals and Sortell the other. Hopkins ably assisted, and several times he checked rallies made by the Yale team.

Yale out-played the Harvard combination in the first half, and the period ended with the score 1 to 0 in favor of the New Haven team. The two teams battled the puck up and down the rink until nearly the end of the first period without either side scoring. Yale scored on an off-side play, but the goal did not count. Just 51 seconds before the end of the first half Yale scored the first goal of the game.

Cox procured the puck opposite the Yale net and started to skate down the rink. Near the Harvard cage he passed it to the centre of the rink. One of the Crimson players made a stab at the puck and it flew into the air. When the disc hit the ice again Ordway was on top of it and drove it into the Harvard net.

The Yale team's defence in this half stood the attack of the Crimson players without flinching, and Tilney, the sturdy goalkeeper of Yale, was cheered time and again by the Harvard admirers for his great playing at the cage.

Yale (2).		Harvard (3).
Tilney	Goal	Gardner
Gore	Point	Willetts
Martin	Cover point	Gooddale
Harmon	Centre	Sortell
Ordway	Rover	Phillips
Heron	Left wing	Hopkins
MacDonald	Right wing	Claflin

Goals: Ordway, Phillips (2), Sortell, Heron, Referee, E. Garon, I.A.A.C. Assistant referee, R. Ellis, St. Nicholas. Goal umpires. F. Ellison, Wanderers, and G. Hornfeck, Wanderers. Timekeeper, W. Croker, Wanderers A. C. Time of halves, 20 minutes.

WOODSTOCK TO HAVE AN ARENA.

Woodstock, Ont., Feb. 22.—A company has been formed here of prominent business men to erect an arena to cost $20,000.

It will be built on Perry street and will be devoted to hockey, skating and curling in the winter and public gatherings in the summer.

TORONTO CLUBS WILL CLASH

Cellar Teams Will Meet This Evening.

The two Toronto clubs will continue their fight for the cellar position now held by the Tecumsehs. They will play at Toronto again to-night, and Billy Nicholson's Indians might turn the tables. The probable line-up will be:—

Tecumsehs.		Torontos.
Nicholson	Goal	Holmes
H. McNamara	Point	Marshall
G. McNamara	Cover	Cameron
Vair	Wing	Davidson
Smith	Centre	Wilson
Throop	Wing	Neighbor

THE McLAREN CUP.

Ottawa, Feb. 21.—The championship of the Lower Ottawa Hockey Association with which goes the MacLaren Cup and the 'Citizen' shield, will be decided at the Laurier avenue on Friday, Feb. 28, on which date the the Vankleek Hill and Buckingham clubs will cross sticks. Buckingnam won out in the Western Section over the Mascots of Ottawa, Hull and Rockland, while Vankleek Hill defeated Alexandria and Hawkesbury for the honors in the Eastern group. Representatives of the clubs met here to-day and decided to make it a sudden death game. They conferred with Manager Dey, of the Arena, and closed for the date. Both clubs will run excursions to Ottawa for the occasion, and it is probable that another crowd will be in attendance. This will be the earliest date on which the Lower Ottawa championship has been decided. In other years there was a great deal of wrangling, but the clubs got down to business yesterday without a moment's delay and fixe dup everything in fine style. The Vankleek Hill team is one of the best that has ever played in the Lower Ottawa Hockey Association, but theyhave nothing on the fast Buckingham team. It is doubtful if there will be any game between the Upper Ottawa winners and those in the Lower Ottawa. Renfrew has won the O. V. L. championship, however, and will probably play providing they are not delayed too long b ythe Interprovincial semi-finals and finals. Russell County champions will also get a chance.

BARNEY OLDFIELD WILL RACE AGAIN

New York, Feb. 22. — Moves and countermoves in the warfare between the American Automobile Association and the Western Automobile Association brought out interesting developon Thursday. It was said that the Contest Board of the A. A. A. was planning to reinstate E. E. Hewlett, of Los Angeles, and Teddy Tetzlaff, his racing driver, in order to weakken their combination with Bill Pickens and Barney Oldfield. Pickens, just before leaving for Chicago, said that wouldn't do any good because the parties were bound in an ironclad agreement that won't come to an end until after the Grand Prize race at Savannah.

Furthermore, Pickens said, both Oldfield and Tetzlaff, whether reinstated or not, would drive Fiat cars in the Grand Prize race. He said Mr. Hewlett, who owns three 120 horsepower Fiat racing cars, had influence enough with the factory at Turin to have the entries mare through the Automobile Club d'Italia. The Grand Prize is run under sanction of the Automobile Club of America, independent of A. A. A. control, and according to Pickens, A. A. A. suspensions are not recognized abroad. That being so, there is nothing in the way of having Oldfield and Tetzlaff drive.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Natural History Society will be held at 8.15 p.m. on Monday next, the 24th instant, at the society's headquarters, 365 Mountain street. A paper on 'Forest Products' will be read by Samuel Kirsch, Esq., M.A., Ph.D., of McGill University, and the lecture will be illustrated.

AUTOMOBILIA



Detroit, Feb. 20.—What is believed to be the fastest record for sustained road driving under unfavorable conditions was completed this morning, when William R. McCulla landed at the Pontchartrain Hotel, in Detroit, with his new '38.' He started from Chicago, being checked out of the New Southern Hotel, in that city, by J. T. Murphy, the night clerk, at 2.30 this morning, and at 9.39 he reached the Pontchartrain Hotel in Detroit, and was checked in by the clerk of that hostelry.

The distance was 284 miles, which was made in elapsed running time of 7 hours and 9 minutes. There were three stops for gasoline and tires, which occupied a total of 15 minutes.

The actual running time, therefore, was 6 hours and 54 minutes, making the wonderful average for the entire distance, of a little more than 41 miles per hour.

This is an extraordinary record that it is believed has never been equalled under any circumstances; and when the frozen, rutty condition of the mud and gravel roads over which the Packard '38' travelled, are taken into consideration, the record made was a marvellous endurance test on the part of both driver and car.

HOCKEY NOTES.

Toronto, Feb. 22.—After the fourth strenuous game between the teams, St. Michaels put Midland out of the running at the Arena last night by a score of five to one and qualified to meet T. R. and A. A., in the finals of the Ontario Hockey Association, senior championship. The first game of the final round will be played at the Arena on Tuesday next. The score on the first semi-final round was four to four, and on that which was concluded last night nine to three, the total for the four games being 14 to 8.

The accidental collision between Walter Small and Lester Patrick during the progress of a hockey game at Victoria, B.C., last week, has resulted in leaving Walter Small 'hors de combat' since that occasion. According to telegraphic news received by friends here, Walter sustained a severe concussion of the brain, following upon which delirium ensued, and grave anxiety was felt as to the outcome, for several days. Information by wire today, however, assures his early recovery, although he may be obliged to forego playing again this season.

PILGRIMS DEFEATED NEW YORK PLAYERS.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 19. — The Pilgrim A.A. encountered little trouble in defeating the Hockey Club of New York in the Arena to-night by the score of 6 to 1. Although the visitors skated well they displayed but little team work. The majority of tries for goals were from long distances.

MONTREAL RACKET CLUB.

The annual tournament for the amateur racket championship of Canada, and for the amateur squash racket championship of Canada, and for the cups which the club offers to the champion in each competition, will be held in the courts of the Montreal Racket Club, on March 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.

Monday night will see the usual three league games at the Victoria Rink, and on the showing of the various teams comprising the Commercial Hockey League some very close and exciting games are anticipated.

Mussens and C. P. R. meet for the first time, and while the hardware men still stand at the top of the league, it would not be a surprise to see the railway boys take a fall out of them.

The second game will be between Sweet Caps and Dominion Express. It is hard to pick a winner in this game, as both teams can furnish a good clean brand of hockey.

The third game of the night between R. & O. and Canada Cement should also prove an interesting game. When these two teams met before the navigators won by a score of 5 to 1.

LEAGUE STANDING.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	To play.
Mussens	7	5	1	1	3
R. & O	7	4	1	2	3
Sweet Caps	7	4	1	2	3
Dom. Express	7	2	3	2	3
C. P. R.	7	1	2	4	3
Can. Cement	1	0	6	3	

ARENA APPOINTMENTS COMMENCING MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24TH

11 to 12 a.m., Canadien.
12 to 1 p.m., Wanderer.
3 to 4 p.m., Comm. & Tech. vs. Wykeham.
4 to 5, p.m., High School.
5 to 6 p.m., McGill.
6 to 7 p.m., Molsons Bank.
8p.m., Garnet vs. St. Jacques.
9 p.m., Stars vs. Shamrock.
10 p.m., Champetre vs. Hochelaga.

TUESDAY.

1 to 3 p.m., Loyola College.
3 to 4 p.m., Wykeham House.
4 to 5 p.m., Westmount Academy.
5 to 6 p.m., Royal Trust vs. Bank of Montreal.
7 to 8 p.m., M. A. A. A.
8 to 9 p.m., Victoria.
9 to 10 p.m., Westmount.
10 to 11 p.m., St. Patrick.

WEDNESDAY.

4 to 5 p.m., Lower Canada vs. Comm. & Tech.
5 to 6 p.m., McGill.
8.15 p.m., Canadien vs. Wanderer.

THURSDAY.

1 to 3 p.m., Loyola College.
3 to 4 p.m., Comm. and Tech. vs. Lower Canada.
4 to 5 p.m., High vs. Westmount—Senior.
5 to 6 p.m., Bank of Montreal.

RIDAY.

3 to 4 p.m., Wykeham vs. Lower Canada.
4 to 5 p.m., Westmount Academy.
5 t o6 p.m., Royal Trust.
6 to 7 p.m., Royal Bank vs. Molsons.
8 to 10.30 p.m., Skating, Band.

SATURDAY.

8 to 9 a.m., King's School.
9 to 10 a.m., Westmount vs. High.
10 to 11 a.m., Lower Canada Colge.
11 to 12 a.m., M. A. A. A. (Junior Boys.
8.15 p.m., Quebec vs. Wanderer.

HUESTON DEFEATED SHOEMAKER.

New York, Feb. 20. — By a wonderful rally at the finish Thomas Hueston, who will play Alfred De Oro for the pool title next week, defeated John Shoemaker in the final block of their handicap match at Cranfield's Academy yesterday afternoon by the score of 100 to 61. The total score for the six games was: Hueston, 600; Shoemaker, 491.

Hueston gave Shoemaker a handicap of 100, and in the tenth frame, with the score standing 491 to 545 in favor of Shoemaker, it looked as if Hueston was beaten. But De Oro's challenger played phenomenal pool in his next time at the table and finished his string of 600 points out with an unfinished run of 55. Hueston will complete his practice at the Metropole Academy, meeting G. Clarke, Bob Buttle and Lew Brill in the order named.

Glimpses Into the Mysteries of the Future Only a Dollar a Gaze

Willing Victims Bring Profit to the Seers and Sibyls Who Trade on the Credulity and Superstition That Exist in Montreal in the Midst of Our Enlightened Civilization.

While the tide of traffic rolls up and down the street, and keen commercial activity is seen on every side, anyone passing along the bustling business thoroughfare of St. Catherine street east, between St. Lawrence boulevard and St. Denis street, can, if he looks in the right place, see the upper window of a little parlor where-in scenes are enacted in strange contrast with the universal absorption in business of the people on the street below. And this is during the realistic, matter-of-fact, hours of broad daylight, and not merely during the hours of darkness when a certain glamor and fanciful unreality seems often to color human affairs.

The occupant of the room is a woman who lives by her wits, providing however, the future was not all black.

'You should be careful not to talk too much about your business,' she continued. 'You have a dark-complexioned friend who is not always true. He is double and will try to do you harm.'

This character found no confirmation or recognition in the mind of the reporter and was a cure creation of the imaginative palmist.

'Your first thoughts will be best this year,' she continued. 'But don't take any important steps or sign any papers this year, for 1913 is a bad year. October 3rd is an important day for you. Watch that day, something serious is going to happen.

'You are going to live till you are 81 years old.'

Then she came to the questions.

'Don't go to British Columbia before the month of May. If you do something will befall you. Go in the month of May and all will be well.'

'Can you really and truly tell what will happen in the future?' the reporter asked. 'Whether you will be lucky or unlucky?'

'Yes,' she replied.

'Can you really tell whether it would be wise for me to do a certain thing in business or not?'

'Yes.'

She then told the reporter to cut the cards, whereupon she took hold of the pack in her chubby hands and began laying them out on the table in rows. She proceeded to glibly reel off a rigmarole about good luck in store, a letter bearing joyful tidings, inherited wealth, and a long and happy old age.

She spoke in imperfect English—not mixed with French, but with bad English. Long experience, however, seemed to make her task an easy one. The reporter tried to facilitate matters by simulating the countenance and mentality of a genuine believer in such



TYPICAL SCENES IN A MONTREAL PALMIST'S CONSULTATION ROOM.

or her earthly wants from the purses of people, mostly of her own sex, who, in this twentieth century enlightenment and advanced civilization, still are bound by the credulity and superstition of the Middle Ages. She willfully deceives them by claiming the supernatural power of seeing behind the curtain of the future and warning them of impending trouble and advising as to the wisest course to follow in business or private affairs. The ignorant dupes who believe her pretensions hand over the fee of one dollar in the case of men, or fifty cents in the case of women, before the 'consultation' begins.

A reporter of the 'Witness,' accompanied by a friend who was interested in his future prosperity and happiness, climbed the stairs behind the street door with an open palm depicted on the glass, and were met at the door by a man who acted as attendant or usher. He showed the two into a little back parlor where they were joined soon after by a woman who had also come to see the wise person who could give such valuable advice. Having waited a considerable time the latter was seen escorting a young woman about twenty years of age to the door. Then she was ready, but only one at a time could enter her consultation room. It was explained that one merely came as an interested friend and finally she consented to both being admitted.

The woman, who says she is a Parisian, is about forty years of age, of medium height and slender frame, with quite pale complexion and the facial lines well marked. She is quick-moving and vivacious in her manner and there is a certain primness about her. Gowned in a blue dress she wore a light shawl over her shoulders.

In her newspaper advertisement she represented herself as 'Scientific Palmist and intuitive medium, gives your past, present and future, and predicts if you will become a widow or not. Her success has fairly surprised Montrealers.'

SPECTATOR SAW THE PERFORMANCE FREE.

The reporter, who was travelling pro tem as an office clerk, was given a chair at the table in the centre of the room while her ladyship took a seat across the table. She first requested that two dollars be placed on the table. When reminded that her advertised rates were 50 cents and $1.00 she replied that the $1.00 fee was the fee for men and the fee would have to be paid for both of her visitors. The reporter decidedly demurred at this, and rather than lose even the one dollar she relented, and allowed the spectator to see the performance without charge.

First of all the reporter asked if she could 'really an' truly' foretell what would happen in his business in the future.

'Sure, sure,' she replied very emphatically.

He proceeded then to ask about the wisdom of going to British Columbia to look for a better position and improve his fortunes. She refused to answer this at once, stating that she would give 'full explication' first and would answer questions afterwards.

'Look at the mirror,' she began in her imperfect English, pointing to the wall behind her. She took a small reading glass and examined first one eye and then the other of her client. Then placing a small cushion in the centre of the table, she requested that he lay his left hand upon it. She seized it firmly and at the same time gave a stern but powerful, penetrating look into his face, seeing no doubt, through his eyes into his very soul and character.

FORTUNATELY THE FUTURE WAS NOT ALL BLACK.

This done, she took a large magnifying glass and began the revelation of the future by a close scrutiny of the extended palm. After a preliminary place at it she folded the hand up and turned it over, thus discovering, by the peculiar lines and folds of the flash at the side, that disappointment was coming at an early date. Matters would improve later,

The reporter was anxious to know his matrimonial chances and future.

REPORTER TO BE HAPPY AFTER HIS SECOND MARRIAGE

'You will be twice married,' she replied. 'You will be real happy after your second marriage. She will be a brown-eyed girl, fair complexion and beautiful.'

The fortune-teller offered the further information that the reporter was of a sympathetic, good disposition, and possessed some determination and strength of character, but there was still much room for development, and she could encourage and bring this about. Within a few weeks she would make him a man with 'a strong, strong, mind,' so that he could do anything.

Having done with the hand, she returned to the face and at once detected from the appearance of the nose that there was physical weakness and predisposition towards bronchial or catarrhal affection. She could cure that also.

'For I am a doctor, too,' she explained. 'No, I don't give medicine. I just do it by advice and treatment.'

Then she remarked that 'that was all,' and there were other people waiting.

Her suggestion of the benefits she could bestow by a series of futuure consultations was a shrewd attempt to establish greater continuity in her income, and also explained the remarks which the reporter had heard when the young lady who preceded him, had been escorted out.

'Then you'll come back next week, won't you?' the palmist said.

'Oh, yes, I'll be back.'

As the reporter and his friend passed out there were several others waiting in the back parlor.

A MORNING CALL FOR ANOTHER CONSULTATION.

The next morning the reporter called upon another palmist and reader of the future. She lives on Amherst street, near St. Catherine street, and a large card bearing the sign of the open palm was in the window, while a dressmaker's sign was on the door.

It was just ten minutes after eleven o'clock when the reporter called. H was told that madam would be ready in a few minutes—she was just eating her breakfast.' Apparently she had had a rush of business on the previous night.

Soon she was ready and invited the reporter in to her consultation parlor, which was plainly her entire home. There was a bed in one corner, a cupboard in another, a coal-oil stove in the centre of the floor and the consultation table had been the breakfast table a few moments before. A likeness of the late Queen Victoria adorned one wall while opposite was a picture of a suitor on horseback embracing his sweetheart who leaned out of the window of her boudoir. A price list for a wide assortment of toilet preparations, which was also displayed on the wall, seemed to indicate that the occupant of the room had divers sources of income.

This woman advertises as 'Clairvoyante, palmiste and card-reader; will tell every secret of your life; will reunite the separated; foretell widowhood; advise in your business; her success has astonished all Europe. . . . Any questions by mail will be answered in confidence. Price 30 cents, in stamps or money.'

She is a woman of between forty-five and fifty, of medium height, and with a decided inclination to obesity. A warm grey sweater-coat was a proper winter garment when the coal-oil stove did not keep pace with the cold weather and a suitable one for her because of its expansive quality, which enables it to fit any form.

FORETOLD THE FUTURE BY A PACK OF CARDS.

Placing the little table by the window and drawing the blind rather low she produced a pack of cards with which she would first read the future of her visitor. She did it this way and also by reading the palm for fifty cents.

occult powers as the woman boldly claimed.

TWICE TOLD HE WILL BE AN OCTOGENARIAN.

She agreed with the other fortune-teller very closely on two counts. The visitor was destined to live to 80 or 82, and he would not find this a particularly lucky or prosperous year. The cutting of the cards, however, plainly showed that he was sure to have 'good luck in all his enterprises.' That was indicated by the fact that the first card bore the words 'bonne chance,' the cards being a French pack. The happy prediction was corroborated by the presence of the next card, which bore the figure of a rider. This, said the woman, meant a messenger of good tidings. Another card showed that the sun was shining on the visitor, and this was a sure indication of prosperity.

There would be some reverses and some sadness, for a lady friend would be ill, and the outcome was to be feared. The card next to the one bearing this intimation showed the picture of a coffin.

Asked as to whether it would be wise to go to British Columbia to seek better business conditions, she replied that the cards told that this would be unwise. Next to the card bearing the picture of a ship was a bad card. It contained the picture of a snake twined around a tree.

'You will not do any better out there, and it will cost you more to live in every way,' she added.

TO INHERIT A FORTUNE AND LIVE A HAPPY LIFE.

The cards having revealed the future to this surprising extent, the woman undertook to find out further details by reading the hand of the reporter. She needed no magnifying glass, as did the Parisian lady. With a ready facility she saw prosperity in the various lines of the hand like veins of rich metal in a gold mine.

'At about the age of 45 you will inherit much money. I think it will be from an old person. That will be your grand success, your greatest good fortune. You will have a happy, long life and a happy old age.'

'Will I ever be married?' queried the reporter.

'Yes, you will be married, and you will have union and bliss and comfort and happiness. The marriage will be blessed with one child ,a little girl.

The Parisian palmist had promised a second marriage, but, of course, her fee was a dollar.

This was all. The woman asked with apparent interest whether the reporter had suffered a business reverse.

When asked if she had many people come to her, she said she had. Those who consulted her sent others, and she got more in this way than through the papers. People came back and told her also that the things she said came true. One man had got burnt out, but could not get his $1,200 insurance until she told him that he would get it all right, and showed him who he should go to to get the matter put right.

This consultation lasted about ten minutes, while that with the Parisian had been about a quarter of an hour.

SUFFRAGETTE LEADERS INVOLVED IN BLOWING UP HOME OF MR. LLOYD-GEORGE.



MRS. FLORA DRUMMOND MAKING A SPEECH



MRS. EMMELINE PANKHURST

Mrs. Pankhurst, one of the leading spirits in the militant suffrage movement in England, admits that suffragettes were responsible for the blowing up of the country residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. David Lloyd George. "We did it," she declared in addressing an enthusiastic meeting of suffragettes. Mrs. Pankhurst said if she were sentenced to penal servitude she would go on a hunger strike. ( )

"The government will then either have to set me free," she added, "or let me die. If I drop out a hundred women are ready to take my place."

LEFT TO POLICE.

Judge's Remarks on Conduct of Theft Case.

Some trouble was encountered in the Arraignment Court, yesterday, when the case against Joseph Ouelette for theft of a telephone cash register from the St. Denis Pharmacy, 119 St. Denis street, came up for a hearing before Judge Lafontaine. There were no witnesses present for either side, and no prosecuting lawyer to represent the Bell Telephone Company. Mr. O'Neill, chief clerk in Manager Jones' office at the Bell Telephone Company, was asked what he knew about the charge against the accused, and said the whole thing was up to Lieut. Savard. There was no counsel engaged, as Lieut. Savard was conducting the case as far as he knew.

Judge Lafontaine informed this witness that such conduct of a case might well be overlooked from a poor man, but not from the Bell Telephone Company, and ordered the witness to stand down for the appearance on the scene of Lieut. Savard, with the remark: 'You see what the consequences are of leaving this case to the police.'

When it was finally ready Mr. Arthur Salvas identified the prisoner as the man who was in his store about the time the pay-box was stolen, and at this point the case was remanded for a week to allow further evidence in connection with the alleged theft by Ouellette.

BIG BRITISH EMIGRATION.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 22. — Twenty thousand residents of the United Kingdom emigrated in January, 19,400 of whom were British subjects. Fifteen thousand five hundred and sixty-one went to other parts of the Empire, Australia securing 8,402.

The British subjects who emigrated to foreign countries included 2,992 who went to the United States.

The total number of immigrants was 3,464, 3,310 of whom were British subjects, 2,419 returning from the colonies.

During the month the total passenger movement was: Outward, 94,-131; inward, 78,613.

JUST MISSED QUARANTINE.

Frederick Brown, who fought extradiction from the United States where he was arrested on a Montreal charge of obtaining $8,000 by false pretences appeared before Judge Lafontaine and was remanded till the the 21st. Brown who is out on $6,000 bail, narrowly escaped being detained at the Tombs in New York, where an outbreak of smallpox placed that prison in quarantine one hour after his release.

REV. J. GARBUTT MAY REMAIN AT COBOURG

Cobourg, Ont., Feb. 22.— At the request of the Quarterly Board of the Methodist Church here, the executive of the Temperance and Moral Reform Council of the Methodist Church in Canada, which met in Toronto this week has released, the Rev. John Garbutt, pastor of the Cobourg Church, from his appointment as Field Secretary. It was expected that Mr. Garbutt would take up this work in Western Canada in July next, residing either at Calgary or Regina. He has, however, decided to remain in the pastorate, and it is hoped will remain with the Cobourg church.

CHURCH BUYS CORNER.

Stanley Street Presbyterians Purchase Site at Corner of Westmount and Victoria Avenues.

The trustees of Stanley Street Presbyterian Church have purchased a site for their new building for $29,500. The block, which has an area of 31,596 square feet, is situated at the corner of Westmount and Victori aavenues, Westmount, fronting on Westmount avenue. The lot was secured from Mr. James Kerr.

The Stanley Street Presbyterians sold their present place of worship last winter for $125,000. A new building may be erected this summer on the site purchased.

DESPATCHING BY TELEPHONE.

The installation of the telephone system of train despatching on the Grand Trunk Railway between Montreal and Sarnia is proceeding apace and should be in full operation inside of another month. Between Montreal and Toronto there remains some 50 miles of line to be strung, but between Toronto and Sarnia the line is practically complete. The installation force is following hard upon the heels of thei inemen, and very nearly all the instruments are in position west of Toronto. From Montreal instruments have been installed as far as Brockville. No practical use has, however, been made of the equipment so far. As soon as the work in Canada is finished it is understood that the system will be extended as far as Chicago on the main line.

OLD ENGINEER DROPS DEAD.

Another old and tried employee of the Grand Trunk has een called away by death, in the person of Mr. Alfred E. Crouch, who has been engineer in charge of fast trains on the G. T. R. for 30 years, and for some time past has held the throttle of the engine hauling express No. 23, between London and Windsor. On Wednesday last he left his home in the formerplace, apparently in perfect health, took charge of his engine and made an excellent run to Windsor. He turned his engine into the rundhouse and starte dto walk to his boarding house when, without a minute's warning he dropped to the sidewalk and expired of heart failure before anyone could reach him. Mr. Crouch was born in England 61 years ago. and the funeral took place Thursday afternoon, in London, Ont.

QUALITY FURS AT Liberal Discounts

For those who have not yet participated in our fur discounts we are showing many beautiful Fur Pieces in original and exclusive designs, each carrying our personal guarantee of reliability—quality, style, finish and material are unsurpassed.

Gentlemen's Raccoon and Fur-lined Coats. Less ... 15%

Musk Ox Robes, lined and trimmed, in stock. Less 25%

Ladies' made-up Fur Sets, matched or individual pieces, Fur Cloaks and Ulsters. Less 20%

Ladies' Fur-lined Cloaks and Ulsters in full lengths. Less 33⅓%

John Henderson & Co
Furriers

517 St. Catherine St. W—Two Stores—Branch: 218 St. James St.

Sole agent for "Cross" renowned Gloves and Leather Goods.

FOUND ASSAILANT IN PRISON CELL:

Alleged 'Hold Up' Man Recognized in Dramatic Fashion By Victim.

After being brought before Mr. Recorder Weir, and fined $20 and costs, or a month in jail, Albert Champagne, 205 Plessis street, was recognized in the passage to his cell by a man named William Dunphy, who watched the prisoner from the elevator in the City Hall building. Dunphy was in danger of being left severely alone, his appearance, conjuring up every known manner of getting your man. Around his head was a blood-stained bandage, his right eye swollen to twice the size of its mate, was several shades, all dark, in their gradations, his nose full of small cuts, with a good slice missing from the bridge, resembled a Cyrano Debergerac, in size, and he was all in physically, and all out cashly.

Back he came down the elevator, and told the detective bureau the man who worked so laboriously on his face and pocket was in the cells. Investigation of the man's statement proved it correct.

Champagne was on the point of paying his fine when Dunphy laid eyes on him in the act. 'That's the fellow who put it all over me,' he exclaimed to Detective Charbonneau, 'and got my money.' Catching sight of one bill that was among others taken from Champagne, when arrested, and now going towards the payment of his fine he said 'That's mine.'

Detective Charbonneau brought the accused to the police court, where a complaint was laid by Dunhpy, which alleges he was held up, beaten and robbed of $34 on St. Paul street by the prisoner, who later appeared before Judge Leet and denied the charge. He was remanded for enquete on the 27th. Dunphy told the detective he came here yesterday morning from Whitby, Ontario, to look for work, and didn't think much of this place, or the reception he received.

AT THE CHATEAU LAURIER.

The following is a list of recent arrivals at the Chateau Laurier Hotel, Ottawa: Mrs. W. W. Read, J. N. Greenshields, J. B. Paterson, T. O'Connell, R. L. Newman, Miss Newman, W. O. Henderson, T. A. Trenholme, W. A. Webster, R. T. Byers, C. H. Gould, Wm. Lyall, G. L. Dobbin, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Thom, Jas. Horne, Miss A. S. Ewan, Mrs. Campbell MacDougall, Miss Ames, T. J. Potter, F. G. Todd, Miss Gladys Wainwright, Gordon Bowie, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Lacoste, Geo. Peck, Cy. Warman, John Horne, F. B. Leslie, A. H. Harris, Senator and Mrs. Forget, W. M. Kirkpatrick, C. J. McCuaig, C. A. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Allan, Montreal; J. B. Jamieson, James J. Warren, H. Webster, A. M. Knox, Geo. Edwards, H. E. White, A. McNichol, S. W. Lovelace, A. A. Wilson, R. J. Grands, Toronto; Col. and Mrs. Scott, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. L. Mackenzie, Quebec; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Smith, R. L. Johnston, St. John, N.B.; Geo. Zimmerman, R. C. G. White, R. A. Bennett, M.P., Calgary; the Hon. Walter Scott, Regina, Sask.; H. B. Cowan, Mrs. C. MacDougall, Miss B. MacDougall, Peterborough; Mrs. Peter McLaren, Mrs. W. L. McLaren, Perth; Senator and Mrs. Pope, Cookshire; J. C. Thomas, Gault, Ont.; J. H. Harris, Moncton; Senator F. T. Frost and wife, Smith's Falls; H. A. Warde, R. A. Mulholland, Port Hope; A. Altwegg, W. H. Peters, London, Eng.; G. V. Stefansson, Walter Lang, E. K. Wheeler, W. Morgan Shuster, New York; E. G. Bell, Chicago; G. B. Pratt, Detroit; R. L. Thomas, Geo. Crocker, Miss Crocker, Miss May Curtis, Boston; W. J. Crawford, Buffalo; A. W. Thornton, San Francisco; J. J. Foster, Fort Erie.

ROSS REALTY COMPANY SALES EXCEED $1,000,000

The Ross Realty Co., Limited, held their annual meeting this week. The financial statement presented showed considerable progress during the year in the prosperity of the company. Dividends were paid during the year at the arte of seven percent per annum on the preferred stock, and a total of sixty percent on the common stock.

The subdivision branch of their business was particularly active in 1912, the sales totalling over $1,000,000, and the number of lots sold totalling over 3,000. The present year has started out actively, and in one property alone, viz.: Osborne Park, formerly known as the Beatty Farm, situated in Verdun, sales of over 600 lots have been made in the last month.

Among the companies with which the Ross Realty Co., Limited, is associated, or for which they are selling agents are, the Amherst Park Land Co., Limited, which paid dividends amounting to 200 percent in 1912; the Midland Park Land Co., Limited, which paid dividends during 1912 amounting to 119 percent; the Orchard Grove Land Co., Limited, which paid a dividend of 15 percent, and Madeleine Park, which paid 100 percent in dividends. Other companies, such as the Greater Montreal Realty Co., Ltd., the Northern Land Co., Ltd., and Longueuil Realties, Ltd., show conditions of success equally satisfactory.

The officers and directors of the Ross Realty Co., Limited, elected for the ensuing year the following: President, Mr. James G. Ross; vice-president, Mr. C. A. Duclos, K.C.; treasurer, Mr. A. F. C. Ross; secretary and manager, Mr. C. N. Robertson. Other directors, Messrs. F. H. Wilson, John W. Ross, J. A. Cameron, N.P., and A. K. Fisk.

CORNER BROUGHT $46,000.

For the corner of Notre Dame and Chatham streets, with an area of 6,258 square feet, Aaron Simonovitch paid Jacob Solen $46,000, or $7.35 a square foot. The civic numbers are 958 to 966, Notre Dame stret.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

ICE.—At a time when pure food laws are affecting everything we eat and drink, it is only natural that the same care should be applied to the ice which we consume. Householders have had to use natural ice, which is cut from the river, hauled to icehouses, stored there and delivered during the summer in as careless a way as is possible to imagine. The ice is thrown to the sidewalk or left in the lane, where it is brought in contact with all the street dirt and bacteria which may be present. It is also a wasteful method of distributing, as ice is often left lying for hours before householders take it into their refrigerators. Under the new system inaugurated by the Ice Manufacturing Company, ice will be made from artesian well water, which is filtered, sterilized, distilled, and then frozen. It will be carried from the delivery waggons into the refrigerators of householders, thus avoiding contact with any filth or disease germs.

STOPS TOBACCO HABIT IN ONE DAY

Sanitarium Publishes Free Book Showing How Tobacco Habit Can Be Banished in From One to Five Days at Home.

The Elders Sanitarium,a branch office of which is located at J—824 Yonge St., Toronto, Can., has published a free book showing the deadly effect of the tobacco habit, and how it can be banished in from one to five days at home.

Men who have used tobacco for more than fifty years have tried this method and say it is entirely successful, and in addition to banishing the desire for tobacco has improved their health wonderfully. This method banishes the desire for tobacco, no matter whether it is smoking, chewing, cigarettes or snuff dipping.

As this book is being distributed free, anyone wanting a copy should send their name and address at once.

MONTREAL MINISTERS IN ROLE OF LUMBERMEN.



A GROUP OF THE CHOPPERS AFTER THEIR TASK.—(See Page 18.)

I'll Awaken the Soundest Sleeper

¶ I'll call just when you want and either way you want,—steadily for 5 minutes, or intermittently for 10——

¶ I'm two good clocks in one, a dandy alarm to wake up with, a dandy clock to tell time all day—



I'm Big Ben

¶ You can get me for

$3.00

Phone Up 3073.

A. E. NORRIS
900a St. Catherine St. West

CHURCH ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Apostolic Church

PASTOR SULLIVAN

WILL PREACH ON THE ABOVE SUBJECT AT

Olivet Baptist Church

ON SUNDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 23rd.

SERVICE COMMENCES AT 7 P.M.

STRANGERS WELCOME. ..... ALL SEATS FREE. .....

Mountain St. Methodist Church

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES, Sunday, Feb. 23, 1913

11 a.m. Preacher Rev. Dr. HUGH PEDLEY

7 p.m. Preacher Rev. Dr. W. J. CLARK

On MONDAY EVE., Feb. 24th, ANNIVERSARY TEA, in Lecture Hall of Church. Tea from 6.30 to 8. Addresses will be given by the Rev. J. D. ELLIS, B.A., and several of the Former Members of Mountain Street Church.

Former Members and Friends of the Church cordially invited to attend the services. . . . . **ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.** .....

ERSKINE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Sherbrooke St., (Ontario Avenue).

SERVICES AT 11 A.M.,

REV. W. J. MAYERS

Chaplain to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, London.

7 P.M.—The Rev. DR. HANSON will preach on "THE SPIRITS IN PRISON." (I. PETER iii., 18-22.).

STRANGERS WELCOME TO ALL SERVICES.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

St. Andrew's Church, Beaver Hall Hill.

SERVICES AT 11 A.M. AND 7 P.M.

THE REV. DONALD GUTHRIE, D.D., WILL OFFICIATE.

11 A.M.—**"THE GOOD SOIL,"** being last Sermon in Series on "The Parable of the Sower."

7 P.M.—**"HIS SPIRITUAL EGOTISM,"** being Fourth Sermon in Series on "The Inner Life of St. Paul."

10 A.M.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.

STRANGERS WELCOME TO ALL SERVICES.

St. James Methodist Church

(Rev. WILLIAM SPARLING, B.A., D.D., Pastor.

REV. DR. SPARLING at both services.

11 A.M. ..... **"THE CALL TO SERVICE."**

7 P.M. ..... **"THE QUIET AND UNEVENTFUL LIFE."**

Social Hour, with Refreshments, in Parlors, after Evening Service.

ALL WE LCOME.

ST. GILES CHURCH

ST. JOSEPH BOULEVARD, WEST, PARK AVENUE.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 23rd.

11 A.M. PREACHER:

Rev. ROBERT DICKIE, B.A.

MINISTER, CRESCENT STREET CHURCH.

7 P.M. PREACHER:

REV. PROFESSOR WARRINER, D.D., M.A.

CONGREGATIONAL COLLEGE.

SEATS FREE. ALL WELCOME.

First Baptist Church

Corner Sherbrooke and Union Avenue.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 23rd, 1913

REV. J. A. GORDON, M.A., D.D., Pastor

WILL PREACH

A.M. The Man of God and The Man of the World

7 p.m. CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

Being the Day of Prayer for Colleges in the Baptist Churches, a Special Invitation to University Students.

CALVARY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

In Bethlehem Church, Corner of Clarke and Western Avenues, Westmount.

REV. JOHN J. MARTIN, Ph.D., Pastor

11.15 A.M. ....**THE PASTOR WILL PREACH.**

Subject: **The Audacity of Faith**

6.45 P.M. .....**PROF. E. A. COOK, Ph.D., WILL PREACH.**

Subject: **What a Man Can Give to God.**

SUNDAY SCHOOL AT 3.00 P.M., IN BETHLEHEM CHURCH.

Young Men's Bible Class at 3.00 P.M., in the Church House, led by Mr. J. R. DOUGALL.

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

169-171 DRUMMOND STREET.

REV. THOMAS E. BOURKE WILL PREACH AT THE MORNING SERVICE.

REV. HUGH PEDLEY, D.D., (Pastor) WILL PREACH AT THE EVENING SERVICE.

Subject: ..... **"THE EVIL OF COWARDICE."**

The concluding sermon of the Course on the General Topic of "Things that Hurt and Destroy." **EVERYBODY WELCOME.**

Dominion Square Methodist Church

PASTOR, REV. E. I. HART, B.A.

REV. PROF. GEORGE JACKSON, B.A.,

WILL PREACH AT BOTH SERVICES.

MONDAY, 8 P.M.—Mr. H. B. AMES, M.P., will speak on 'POLITICAL ECONOMY,' in Lecture Hall. Everyone invited.

Stanley Street Presbyterian Church

REV. W. D. REID, B.A., B.D., Pastor

11 A.M. Subject: "THE TWO SONS."

7 P.M.— " "ELIJAH AND OBEDIAH."

Crescent Street Church, (Presbyterian)

Dorchester and Crescent Streets. **Rev. ROBT. W. DICKIE, B.A., Minister.**

11 P.M.—Preacher—REV. PROFESSOR FRASER.

7 A.M.—Preacher—REV. ROBERT W. DICKIE.

Strangers and Visitors in the City are Invited to Worship in "Crescent Street."

Church of the Messiah (Unitarian)

Sherbrooke Street West and Simpson Street.

Rev. FREDERICK B. GRIFFIN, B.A., S.T.B., (Harvard), Pastor.

Services at 11 A.M. and 7 P.M. The Pastor will preach.

Evening Subject: "SIN AND ATONEMENT," the second in the Series of Sermons setting forth the principles of the Unitarian Faith.

STRANGERS WELCOME.

BARNARDO'S BOYS

UNDER LEADERSHIP OF SECRETARY W. J. MAYERS,

Y.M.C.A. Drummond Street. Sun. Feb. 23-4 & 8.30 p.m.

ILLUSTRATED ADDRESS, with unique musical features. A RARE TREAT. Admission, FREE.

Mr. W. B. WOOD, of Dominion Flour Mills, speaks at Fellowship Meeting at 8.00 TO-NIGHT.

Zion Congregational Church

CORNER MANCE AND MILTON STREETS.

SERVICES AT 11 A.M. AND 7 P.M.

Morning Preacher: **REV. E. ALBERT COOK, Ph.D.**

Subject: ..... **"THE VALLEY OF WEEPING."**

Evening Preacher: **REV. J. J. MARTIN, D.D.**

Subject: ..... **"CHRIST'S LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT."**

STRANGERS WELCOME.

Alarm has been aroused by the condition of the cloisters of Peterborough Cathedral. The beautiful canopied and traceried recesses have been found badly affected by time and weather, and timber shoring is being erected pending complete restoration.

NORTH BRANCH Y. M. C. A.

The Rev. H. E. Horsey, rector of St. Albans Church, will be the speaker at the North Branch, Y.M.C.A. Men's meeting to-morrow afternoon, at 4.15. Miss M. S. Potter will be the soloist. All men are heartily invited.

WEEKLY CALENDAR

HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE Montreal

Miss Horniman's Co.

This Afternoon and To-Night,

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL

NEXT WEEK.

Monday, Tuesday Evenings, and Wednesday Matinee. **THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL**

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday Evenings and Saturday Matinee. **TWELFTH NIGHT**

Saturday Evening. **THE SILVER BOX**

Evenings, promptly, 8.15. Regular prices 25c to $1.50. Matinees promptly, 2.15; **Wed. Mat., 25c to $1.00.**

ARENA TO-NIGHT at 8.15

QUEBEC vs. CANADIEN

Admission, Wood Ave. Entrance, 50c.; Main Entrance, Reserved Seats, $1.00; Promenade Seats, $1.25. Seats on sale at the "Arena."

...ordered and not prepaid will only be held when convenient to the management.

HEAR DR. NEW ELL DWIGHT

HILLIS

SUCCESSOR TO HENRY WARD BEECHER, LECTURE ON

"THE AMERICA AND CANADA OF TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW,"

TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 25, 8.15 p.m

IN AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

Corner Dorchester and Drummond Streets.

Seats, 50c. Reserved Seats, 75c, at CHAPMAN'S, 513 St. Catherine West.

Illustrated Lecture

CANADA: In Picture and Story

—BY—

FRANK YEIGH

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28th, 1913, AT 8 P.M.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

Tickets at Montreal Book Room, 33 McGill College Avenue.

Barnardo Sunday

TO-MORROW, FEB. 23rd.

Rev. W. J. MAYERS (of London, England), will speak on behalf of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, in Erskine Presbyterian Church, at 11, and Olivet Baptist Church, at 7. Retiring Collections.

Special Musical Services at 3 and 8.30. in Y.M.C.A. Auditorium. Pictorial addresses. Sacred selections on Handbells, Cornet, etc., by the **Barnardo Boys.** Admission, FREE. Collections.

Full Musical Programmes and Unique Pictures, on Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 24 and 25, at 8.

Come, and See, Hear, and Help.

CLEMENT

Sale Opens Monday at Willis & Co. 75c to $2.50

AMUNDSEN LECTURE

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

WINDSOR HALL

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 24th.

Many good seats still available.

Sale at Clarkson and Cowan's, 589 St. Catherine West.

GREAT ARTISTS APPRECIATE A FINE PIANO.

That's why MME. CLARA

BUTT

At her farewell song recital

With KENNERLEY RUMFORD (Baritone),

WINDSOR HALL, March 7th,

Will use a

"KNABE PIANO"

supplied by

WILLIS & CO. Limited

580 St. Catherine St. West. Cor. Drummond.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its offices, 143 Notre eDame Street West, in this City, on TUESDAY, March 4th, 1913, at 2 p.m.

T. B. MACAULAY,
Managing Director.

Sun Life Building,
February 1st, 1913.

ART ASSOCIATION

GALLERIES OPEN 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., except Sundays, 25 cts.

FREE DAY THURSDAY

THE GRACE DART HOME.

The Grace Dart Home Hospital wish to thankfully acknowledge receipt of the following donations:

A Friend	$ 15.00
A Friend	1.00
Hon. R. Stanley Weir	10.00
Col. Charles A. Smart	10.00
The Colored Ladies Social and Industrial Club	5.00
Mr. John D. McHaines	40.00
Messrs. McDougall and Cowan..	10.00
Miss M. J. Barry	10.00
Also, The Ladies' Aid Society of Westminster Presbyterian Church, omitted on February 1st	5.00
	$106.00

Also, Mrs. Jones, half dozen jars of marmalade.

The Daily Witness

OFFICES:
CORNER CRAIG AND ST. PETER STREETS.

ADVERTISING AND SUBSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT, MAIN 4090.
EDITORIAL, MAIN 4091.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

'Daily Witness'	...12 mos.	$3.00
'Weekly Witness'	...12 mos.	1.00
'World Wide'	...12 mos.	1.50
'Northern Messenger'	12 mos.	.40

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

Postage for United States, Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands; 'Weekly Witness,' 36 cents extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 10 cents per copy. No extra postage on the 'Daily Witness' to the United States and its dependencies.

Foreign postage extra to all countries not named in the above list, as follows:—'Daily Witness,' $6.50 extra; 'Weekly Witness,' $1.50 extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 50c extra.

The last edition of the 'Daily Witness' is delivered in the city every evening of publication at $4.00 per annum, and 'World Wide' at $2 per annum.

Advertising Representative in London, England: W. A. Mountstephen, 3 Regent Street, S.W.

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 readers, 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.

○N.M. 6 ●F.Q.14	FEBRUARY	●F.M.20 ○L.Q.27				
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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1913

The first Earl Grey was a general and his chief task was to fight against George Washington, a fellow British officer, who had espoused the cause of nationalism. General Grey commanded a brigade at Germantown in 1777 and captured New Bedford and Martha's Vineyard in 1778. At Germantown the first Earl Grey defeated Washington. To-day is Washington's birthday, and the fourth Earl Grey, who was recently our much-respected Governor-General, has made a proposal that the occasion calls up for consideration. Always a friend of Canada and thinking of her interests, his desire is to see the English-speaking peoples, including the United States, brought into the most friendly relations. To achieve this he thinks that one of the best ways of celebrating the hundredth anniversary of peace on December 24, 1914, two years hence, will be to honor this great Englishman by erecting a monument to him in Westminster Abbey. It is suggested that the Washington statue be erected beside that of Oliver Cromwell, as the acts of each have resulted in the adoption of principles of liberty. Earl Grey appealed to the British in a Mansion House speech for three hundred thousand dollars to carry out the proposal for a monument, for the purchase of Washington's ancestral home in England, and to found an education scheme for promoting Anglo-American affection and goodwill. If the two nations adopt each other's heroes as heroes of our race there will be little chance of future antagonism.

General Huerta is temporary president of Mexico. There is but scant hope that his administration will be a long one, or, if it is long, a smooth one. The new Diaz is but a place-hunter, not a patriot, and, as such, he has many imperative demands or ambitions of his followers to satisfy in return for their support. Zapeta, Orozco, and Gomez, each of whom have a half-dozen commanders under them, must all be placated. One commander of rurals is already in revolt. The governors of two of the largest states in Mexico, Aguas Calientes and Coahuila, have asserted that they will refuse to recognize the new government. Add to this the fact that Felix Diaz is being so greeted by the fickle populace as to turn his head, and we find Huerta's seat anything but safe. The Mexicans thought they could govern themselves constitutionally and welcomed Madero to the task. The experiment has been a complete failure, and there are probably many who have no hope of stability except in the hands of a dictator.

MINISTERS COMING WEST.

Under this title a correspondent signing 'Minister' furnishes a somewhat intimate criticism of some of the men sent into our great West. He opens an all important subject. In all enterprises and callings everything depends on the man. The very greatest tangible interest Canada has is good ministers and the time never was when it was more important, possibly more difficult, to have them. We have a vast incoming population, with only a nucleus of those brought up to the religion which Canada has for the most part believed in, and even that nucleus is largely cut loose from its early moorings, partly by the demands of the strenuous life and partly by the fact that some of the convictions of men's childhood have all unconsciously given way more or less to the changes wrought by modern inquiry, and they have nothing wherewith to replace them. If ever there was a time that needed 'men of God,' and needed them thoroughly furnished, it is this time when received conceptions are being shaken 'that those things 'which cannot be shaken may remain.'

Word comes from every hand of the dearth of men seeking the ministry. There are other reasons for this—more spiritual reasons—than the obvious one, that ministers are starved. The ranks of the ministry are largely filled from simple homes, and the young men who would once have seen their call plainly are confused by what they hear, and not knowing what to believe have small enthusiasm for the task of teaching others. So much the more need in every country pulpit of men of strong faith, who know what they believe and who have a message that they cannot withhold. We get frequent intimations from far and near that some of the men sent into the more scattered fields where religion has least hold are not equal to the occasion and are sometimes of a sort to do as much harm as good, their preaching being neither attractive nor edifying, and their 'walk and conversation' failing to compel respect, to say nothing of a following. It will probably be surmised that those who bring in this report are themselves lacking in the sympathy which they owe to the work and to men in such adverse conditions. This element in the question is necessarily beyond the reach of discussion. Let it be granted to the utmost, and it only the better shows the need of virility and spiritual power on the part of the men who have in hand a task that requires the highest leadership and heroism. Men who pass through college in the hope of 'getting a church,' or, as the phrase in England is, getting a 'living,' are not the builders that the country requires. Men sent out should not be starved, neither should the support from headquarters relieve their people of what they ought to do.

There is another thing that is needed in this twentieth century. There is a great deal of urgency in some quarters to admit men to the ministry who have the right spirit but not the instruction. There are, of course, exceptional men in all services. But the devout man who can repeat himself every Sunday preaching in a park or square often comes to the end of his repertory very soon before a stated congregation and such pastorates are seldom enduring. Moreover, in these days a man needs to know, if he is going to be fair to those whom it is his duty not only to inspire, but to teach. Our correspondent's humorous remark that a man ha; better take a year off ..is college course and get a good set of teeth has a good deal of horse sense in it, as far as regards the teeth; but of all the things he will, if he be wise, rue through life, it will be the lack of a more thorough training. He can get the teeth later, but not so easily the education. There are no doubt some who pass through a college and through lack of earlier culture fail to get the training it can give. There are some who go into the hopper full of youthful fire and come out with some little erudition and a good deal of professionalism. Still, there never was a time when the pastor was more in need of being 'apt to teach' and was more called upon to be 'a solver of doubts.' In all this we have said nothing to solve the question of providing apostolic men. Only a divine spirit in the church, lifting its youth above themselves and above the world, a spirit which will make a warm and effective appeal to young men to make the most of their lives can do that.

COLLECTIVISM IN COMMERCE.

The number of letters we receive looking towards socialistic conditions reveal the extent to which that leaven working imperceptibly beneath the surface has leavened the whole lump of society. Of these letters we can only print a selection, preferring those which are most clear and concise and which are not mere repetitions of the not always lucid generalizations of a cult. One letter from Kingston in Jamaica, which appears in this number, proposes that the State should take over the duties of middleman, so as to eliminate the processes by which the enormous difference between the price the farmer gets and the price the consumer pays is absorbed. He assumes that the difference, or at least too great a proportion of it, goes into the middleman's pocket. In practice this is largely true in some cases; but it is only where the middleman's service has in it some element of monopoly that the middleman does not work hard and accept great risks for his living. The enormous expenses involved in the processes of buying and selling eat up the value of the kindly fruits of the earth and put grievous cost on the user of them.

The farmer who uses breakfast food that has gone perchance from his own farm in bags of wheat and after passing through the elevator, the train, the warehouse, the exchange, the mill, again the exchange, the factory, whence it comes in finely decorated pasteboard boxes through the city store, and the country store to the farmer's table, uses a very heavily burdened commodity even had none of the processes been profitable to anybody. The chief part of the added cost comes between the mill and the house, selling with its risks and uncertainties contributing the largest item in the social loss involved. If the same farmer's wife would grind up some of his own wheat in a coffee mill and serve it as porridge he would, weight for weight, be better fed and, with a little of his own cream, if he only thought so, just as deliciously as he could be fed, though he might miss the fetching pictures and phrases on the outside of the box. Bailie Nichol Jarvie used to say as he eat his oatmeal porridge and cream: 'The King, honest man, has na sae gude a dish.' That was in the days before kings were wise.

It is the elimination of all this waste that our correspondent desires to accomplish by appointing the State middleman general in all commerce. It is plain, however, that for the State to become the middleman would put the State in the place of the beef trusts and other middlemen monopolies now in operation. The "tate indeed would not only be able like them to dictate to the producer what he should get and to the user what he should pay, but would have to do so, a condition against which both producer and consumer would rebel. It is only where the middleman's service has in it some elements of monopoly that the middleman does not work hard for his living. As our correspondent says, so long as the processes are what they are those processes will swallow up the kernel of the product, while as far as payment goes the producer and the consumer will get the two shells as was admirably illustrated some months ago in our melon story in which the farmer got five cents for his melon and the consumer paid seventy-five. The enormous expense involved in the process of buying, transporting and distributing eat up the value of the kindly fruits of the earth and grievously burden the user, while the tendency of these processes to monopoly is everywhere realized and everywhere resented.

One of the chief methods of monopoly is where a wealthy firm undertakes to take a farmer's whole product at a price determined by itself on condition that he will not sell to anybody else. Such a bargain seems honest enough, but its effects prove it to be a wrong one, for it results in the curious phenomenon that the people living in the country in the midst of garden produce, which is so plentiful that much of it goes to waste, cannot buy it, but must pay city prices plus the cost of delivery from town. This is an obvious iniquity which cannot be reached so long as men feel that they must sell their independence. A government monopoly doing the same thing would probably make things worse instead of better. One method that is to hand to make things better is the parcels post by which the cost of speedy transportation of parcels shall be reduced. This is a form of collectivism that has been adopted in most countries and everywhere with great success.

One of the finest moves we have seen in co-operative action and the removal of middlemen is the purchase of large timber limits in British Columbia by the Grain Growers' Association of the prairie provinces. It is to be hoped they have been well selected. There has been a combination which has insisted on the exclusion of the timber products of United States mills, thereby proving that either Canada could not manufacture boards as cheaply as the United States could, or that a combination was taking toll out of our settlers at the most painful time of their struggle. The former of these explanations no one believes, and the latter every one believes. If the grain growers' enterprise is well carried out, it will give the farmers their lumber at the price it costs to produce it and to manage the business. There will, of course, be lessons learned both ways. Those who have held the prairies to tribute will learn their limits, and those who manage the business for the farmers will learn that, whoever does the middleman or distributing business, it cannot be entirely eliminated, and must continue to be a very considerable addition to the cost.

SCHOOL CONSOLIDATION IN THE TOWNSHIPS.

From the local newspapers we gather that in response to the admirable propaganda of the Department of Public Instruction the idea of school consolidation is meeting with more favor in our Eastern Townships than aforetime; and surely if this reform is needed for in thirty-three of the United States which have adopted it more needed among the Protestant population of that delightful region. Schools of half a dozen pupils are frequent in many municipalities. Even if these were on a generous scale, with teachers with a diploma and fitted for the work of teaching would care to teach in a school of half a dozen pupils, the system is impossible; it is a criminal effort to go on year after year contriving to provide teachers for such small groups.

Teachers have ambitions, and they have pupils, and those ambitions can only have scope in schools sufficiently into classes. The enormous difference in the quality of the work in a large graded school and in a small one can only be fully appreciated, perhaps, by the inspectors and educationists who come in constant contact with the difference, and whose testimony is strong. But most communities are slow to realize to some extent that the children in the small schools, usually under untrained teachers, are for the most part wasting their time. It is pleasing at school, as Dr. Rexford said in the campaign of last summer. The remedy is within reach, however, in nearly every case. Groups of three or four schools may be united into one, or united with a model school or academy. There are now sixty model schools and thirty academies, and most of them are so situated that they could absorb all the pupils within a radius of five miles of each. The difficulties of conveyance disappear the moment that the principle is put in operation. In Manitoba pupils are conveyed such distances as eight, nine, ten and even eleven miles, and the government reports show that in every case the average attendance at the consolidated school is greatly increased over what it was under the system of small individual schools. This means, of course, that the pupils attend school more regularly and often when conveyed those long distances than they did when the school was within walking distance.

The time is now approaching for the school boards to make their arrangements for the coming year, and there should be a general and earnest attempt to consolidate the small schools wherever it is possible. The system is based upon common sense principles, and all that is needed to put it into operation is common sense and energy. The history of consolidation shows that it gives new life to every community where it is adopted. The people quickly discover that they have a school worth having, instead of three or four apologies for a school, and education becomes more real in the community and consequently more valued. The small school is neglected by everybody, including, if we may judge by the reports of the inspectors, the school boards. It is, as a rule, hopelessly neglected and hopelessly inefficient. It is little to be wondered at, indeed, that the attendance is usually reported as irregular, and much below the possible. But with a large, well equipped school there is an immediate incentive to the pupils to attend school and to attend regularly.

As we keep saying, good rural schools, infinitely better rural schools, is a question of national importance to Canada, and we shall not be satisfied until education is doing for our farmers what it has done, and is doing, for the farmers of Denmark. The example of Denmark is of special importance to the farmers of the Eastern Townships, as Denmark's great success in dairy products has been almost wholly due, directly and indirectly, to her splendid rural schools. A census bulletin just issued at Ottawa affords the means of making an interesting comparison. In 1910 the total output of the butter factories of all Canada was $15,650,000, to which amount Quebec contributed $9,000,000. The exports of butter from little Denmark, a country of less than two hundred miles in any direction, and of some two million people, amounted that year to $51,000,000. More than three times the amount was exported from Denmark as a surplus product than was produced in all Canada.

BIRTHDAYS.

FEBRUARY TWENTYSECOND.

The HON J. J. FOY, Attorney-General of Ontario, reaches his sixty-sixth birthday to-day. He has lived all his life in Toronto, where he has practised law with success. Since 1908 he has represented South and North Toronto successively in the Legislature. On the formation of the Whitney Administration in 1905 he was made Commissioner of Crown Lands, and, shortly after, Attorney-General.

* * *

MR. HUGH McKAY SUTHERLAND, a prominent official of the Canadian Northern Railway in Winnipeg, is seventy years of age to-day. Born in Prince Edward Island, he is one of the pioneers of Western Canada. He became superintendent of Dominion Public Works in the North-West Territories in 1874, but removing to Winnipeg in 1878 he entered the lumbering and contracting business. He was chief organizer of the Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay Railway, and at one time represented Selkirk in the House of Commons.

* * *

HIS HONOR C. B. FITCH, who has been judge of the Rainy River District since 1909, also observes his natal day to-day. He was born at Brantford and became a barrister in 1887. He practised his profession in Brantford and Stouffville. He took an active interest in both education and politics in Stouffville, holding office on the School Board and in the Liberal Association.

West Crescent Heights

FOR SALE—A splendid site for a high-class residence, beautifully situated above the Boulevard (in Westmount), with a frontage of 100 feet, and extending back nearly 200 feet to an avenue in rear. We also have another lot, about 50 x 109 feet, situated on one of the best avenues of this property, and commanding a magnificent view.

The Cradock Simpson Company
THE TRANSPORTATION BUILDING,
120 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

ROUND THE DRILL HALLS

Week's Review of the Activities of Our Local Soldier Men.

The Governor-General.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught honored all the Montreal militia units in a signal way when he dined with the officers of the 5th Royal Highlanders in their mess at the Armory on Bleury street last evening.

While it was a distinct tribute to the regiment which Lieut.-Col. G. S. Cantlie commands, His Royal Highness's attendance must also be looked upon as highly complimentary to the local militia as a whole.

Col. Denison, the commandant of the district, and many officers commanding other regiments were present.

The regimental band and the pipe band played selections in the hall below, and His Royal Highness had an opportunity of seeing an exhibition game of basketball.

Militia Conference.

The big event of the coming week—indeed of the year—will be the militia conference at Ottawa.

Representatives of all the branches of the service have been summoned by Col. Hughes to meet at this conference, which opens officially on Thursday next. Such a large gathering of military men as are likely to be present Ottawa has not seen before, and hotel accommodation is expected to be difficult to obtain. Officers from coast to coast are to be present, and the various associations are to be on hand with suggestions for the improvement of the artillery, infantry, cavalry and army service sections of the service.

Work in connection with the conference really starts on Monday and Tuesday, when representatives of these various associations will meet to prepare their programme of suggestions for the conference.

The Paardeberg anniversary celebration also takes place in Ottawa this week.

Col. C. G. Ross and Col. R. Stark are to represent the Montreal branch of the Infantry Association at the conference, Major Des Rosiers and Capt. Matthews the Army Service Corps, and Lieut.-Col. J. J. Creelman, Major Armstrong and Capt. A. G. McNaughton the Artillery. Colonel Denison and Capt. Archambault will represent the headquarters' staff of the 4th Division.

Recruiting and Camp.

The subject of recruiting and getting the men to go into camp is one of the important subjects that is likely to occupy the attention of the conference.

Standing on the streets of a large Canadian city while a military parade is passing, it is sad to note the large number of healthy, well-dressed young men who are there to see the men wearing the King's uniform pass in review, and hear the sneers that are anything but complimentary to the boys who are doing their duty, as they see it, to their country. Sad also are the tales of the Majors and the Captains who have to go about from house to house in the rural districts recruiting, so that they may have sufficient men to take their units to the annual training camps. It is impossible to attain to any high standard of efficiency when officers cannot get men to join their county regiment.

The ladies' associations, such as the Daughters of the Empire and the Soldiers' Wives League, intend to do all they can to develop a liking for military life among the feminine section of the population, and at least two lady delegates will be present at the conference in Ottawa.

Army Service Corps.

The Army Service delegates will have a busy day in Ottawa on Wednesday.

At noon they are to hear a paper by Colonel Biggar on the Swiss Army. Luncheon will follow at the Golf Club, and in the afternoon papers will be read by Lt.-Col. Vawdrey, on 'Personnel and Duties of a T. & S. Column,' and by Major Robertson on the 'Manoeuvres of 1912.' Afternoon tea at Mrs. Biggar's will be followed by a corps dinner.

New Artillery Competitions.

In the near future Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon will be gazetted as honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixth Brigade, Field Artillery.

Mr. McGibbon is offering a challenge cup, to be competed for annually among the field batteries in the Province of Quebec, the cup going to the one leading in general efficiency in the competition which is held annually between batteries throughout the Dominion. Hitherto several challenge cups have been open to batteries in Ontario, but this is the first cup open to batteries in the Province of Quebec alone.

The batteries open to compete for the cup will be the 'Montreal' battery, 'Westmount' battery, Quebec's two batteries, and Sherbrooke, Granby and Coaticook batteries.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy has offered the Canadian Artillery Association a challenge cup for competition between brigades of field artillery, open to the whole Dominion. The offer of this cup will be formally accepted at the annual meeting of the Canadian Artillery Association, which will take place in Ottawa on the 27th instant.

The Sixth Brigade, Field Artillery, will undertake their annual training this year at Petewawa, Ont., from June 14th to June 29th inclusive. The brigade will consist of the staff, and the 3rd and 21st Batteries, and the ammunition columns. This is the first time that the ammunition columns have been ordered to train.

New Rank.

No appointment can at present be made in the Fourth Division to the new rank of 'Officer Commanding Divisional Artillery,' as there are only two brigades in this area at present. While three is the necessary number for such a command to be instituted.

The office referred to was created under orders issued by the Militia Department at Ottawa. Only officers who have commanded a brigade of field or heavy artillery are eligible for appointment. The office is tenable for four years, and may carry promotion to the rank of colonel. The appointee is under the divisional commander, and is responsible for the command and training of artillery in his division, and for other artillery units stationed in his command.

33rd Hussars.

During the past week further steps have been taken in the organization of the 33rd Vaudreuil and Soulanges Hussars. Major Boyer, M.P., is the officer commanding the new regiment, and the senior officers have been selected from the 17th Duke of York's Hussars of Montreal, and the 11th Argenteuil Rangers, both of which regiments were disbanded, and re-organized in April last, to provide for the formation of the 33rd.

The new regiment, which will be composed entirely of French-Canadians, will have its headquarters at Rigaud, and will recruit from the counties of Vaudreuil and Soulanges.

15th C. A. S. C.

The programme arranged for the 15th C.A.S.C. for the coming week is as follows: On Monday the bowling team play the 65th G.M.R. on the Eden alleys. This should be an interesting game, as the 15th are determined to wipe out a score, when last Monday the 65th defeated them by ten pins on the 65th alleys. On Thursday the Company are attending a social night at the Fairmount Lodge, Sons of England. All the men have promised to be on hand, and a real good time has been promised by Fairmount Lodge. The programme as drawn up at present includes the presentation of a Past President's jewel to the Past President and a jewel of merit to the member of the lodge who has brought in the largest number of candidates during the past year. The ladies have also been invited, and a good dance is anticipated. The 15th Company have been requested to attend in uniform.

On Wednesday night the Company will parade for drill in uniform. There are still a few vacancies for good recruits in both supply and transport sections. On Thursday night the members of the baseball team have a game with the 17th Duke of York's Hussars in the Drill Hall. The entertainment committee have arranged to hold a camp fire in the company rooms. The tickets have been printed and invitations have been sent to all the different regiments in the city. The committee have gone to great expense to make this a record entertainment, and provision has been made for a large attendance. The lighting and decorations are such as leave nothing to be desired.

1st Grenadier Guards.

Colonel Carson, officer commanding the 1st Grenadier Guards, has left on an extended trip to Great Britain. In his absence the regiment will be in charge of Lieut.-Col. F. S. Meighen.

Recruiting goes on steadily, and camp dates will shortly be announced.

5th Royal Highlanders.

The fortnightly dance of the sergeants' mess was held last evening in the armory and was voted to be one of the most successful of the season. The annual dinner of the mess will take place earlier this year than it did in 1912, when it was held in April. The function will be held next month, and already the committee are at work with the arrangements.

Recruit classes are taking place on Mondays and Thursdays, and as the establishment of the regiment has been increased there are vacancies for quite a number of young men. The regiment has a great deal to offer to the young Scotsman in Montreal.

The officers' baseball team of the 5th is certainly a strong one, and they disposed of the 1st Grenadiers in good style in their last match.

Royal Highlander's Reserve.

The Royal Highlanders' Reserve held their first annual drive and dance on St. Valentine's night. There were about 140 members and their lady friends present. On their return to the Armory, refreshments were served.

Before the dancing commenced, Lt.-Col. Gault addressed the meeting, stating that he was pleased to see the progress that the Reserve was making and that so many of the old members of the regiment were joining the Reserve.

65th Regiment.

Lieut.-Col. J. T. Ostell is apparently not yet wholly satisfied with his present fine armory on Pine avenue, for he intends to make innovations which will add still further to the comfort of his men.

Tenders have been issued this week for the installation of new billiard tables, under the supervision of Capt. Garrand, chairman of the recreation committee, while a library, reading-room, and lounge are to be installed in one of the towers of the armory for the use of the men only.

Arrangements are also in hand for an entertainment early in March, to include a smoking concert, distribution of prizes, and boxing, etc. The silver cup, donated by Mr. T. Chase Casgrain, which is accompanied by a cash prize for the winning company, is arousing much keenness throughout the regiment. The prize is for general efficiency, and will be awarded to the most proficient company.

Officer's Staff Course.

The officers' staff course for officers who wish to qualify for staff appointments and higher commands, which has been going on here since November last, is now nearing its close, and examinations will be held in March—probably on the 28th or 29th of the month.

Col. English and Capt. Tyrrell have been giving the lectures, and the officers taking the course have been Major Smart, Lieut.-Col. J. J. Creelman, Major DesRosiers, Major Dowds, Capt. McCuaig and Capt. Matthews.

When the theoretical course is concluded with the last lecture at Militia Headquarters — these lectures dealing with tactics, field sketching, map drawing and military organization — the officers who wish to qualify will undergo practical training at Petewawa.

Cadet Corps.

The Cadet movement shows continued signs of growth. During the past week no fewer than fourteen additional companies have been added in local schools, including Amherst School, St. Patrick's, Cote des Neiges, St. Henry and St. Rose.

The boys will camp this year at Levis after the rural corps are through with their training, cadets from the 4th and 5th divisional areas being in camp together.

Provisional School.

The Provisional School for Officers, which has really been in progress at the various armories for the past few weeks, was transferred to the Craig street Drill Hall on Monday last, and will continue there until near the middle of March.

A school will also open in Joliette, for which Col. de Lanaudiere, the newly-appointed officer of the 83rd, has obtained permission from the authorities. Capt. Papineau is the officer lecturing.

Laval Training Corps.

It has now been decided that Laval University is to have an officers' training corps on the same lines as that in operation at McGill University.

The corps will be attached to the Polytechnical School, and on Tuesday evening next there is to be a meeting at the university to arrange details.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE ADVANCES IN THE WEST

Winnipeg Conventions Demonstrated a Very Active Interest in the Movement.

A DEMAND FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE BAR

Fund of $25,000 to be Raised For Educative Campaign This Year.

Winnipeg, Feb. 22.— The recent temperance conventions in Winnipeg, made a remarkable demonstration of increasing interest in the liquor problem. Never before in the history of the Province was there such a response in the way of attendance, or enthusiasm. The Godo Templars and the Royal Templars each held their annual meetings under inspiring conditions, and both had a record of growth to be proud of. Interesting as these events were, they only made a promising opening for the great general temperance convention which followed. The latter was called for the Industrial Bureau Hall, but before the hour for opening arrived, this hall, which seats 460 people, was packed full, and half as many more were clamoring for admission. Grace Methodist Church was quickly secured, and an unannounced procession of about eight hundred delegates marched to the new centre.

The Rev. Chas. W. Gordon, D.D., (Ralph Connor,) president of the Moral and Sicial Reform Council of Manitoba, under whose auspices the convention was called, occupied the chair, and declared that the convention was the most inspiring temperance manifestation he had seen in Manitoba.

Mr. W. Buchanan, secretary of the Federation, delivered the opening address on The Situation.'

ABOLISH THE BARROOM.

The convention endorsed the provincial policy of the federation for immediate legislation, namely, The abolition of the bar-room,' and also demanded that the local option law be amended so as to make it consistent and operative.

The three amendments demanded for this measure are:—

(1)—The elimination of the non-resident vote.

(2)—The grouping of little villages with the surrounding municipality.

(3)—A saving clause to make technical litigation impossible.

It was decided to raise 25,000 for a great educative campaign during the year, and over $2,000 was pledged in the convention.

It was decided also to put two Field Secretaries at work who would give their whole time to the movement. One was engaged, in the person of the Rev. Robt. Aylward, M.A., formerly pastor of the First Congregational Church of London Ontario, and later the Presbyterian minister at Ft. Frances.

MAY START SEWSPAGER.

The Rev. Dr. Gordon, and Mr. W. W. Buchanan were re-elected as president and secretary respectively. The executive was instructed to consider the advisability of launching a weekly newspaper as the organ of the movement.

The Good Templar Grand Lodge was opened with a public mass meeting in Zion Methodist Church, which was largely attended. The speakers were: The Rev. Geo. H. Williams, the Rev. R. L. McTavish, and Mr. W. W. Buchanan. Prof. A. Marteinsson, of Wesley College, was elected Chief of the old Order.

The Royal Templar Society opened its convention with a Provincial Elocution contest, which was attended by more than 2,500 people, under the patronage of the Lieutenant-Governor, and with the Mayor of the city in the chair. Six diamond medallists competed for the supreme trophy of the movement, and the grand diamond medal was awarded to the Rev. Geo. A. Dickson, Presbyterian minister of Macgregor.

The Royal Templars of Winnipeg entertained the visiting delegates at a banquet with four hundred covers, and the speakers were: Hon. Colin H. Campbell, Minister of Public Works; the Rev. Chas. W. Gordon, D.D., and the Rev. Eber Crummy, D.D.

Mr. Geor. A. Brown, M.D., was elected the chief officer of the Royal Templars, in succession to Mr. C. F. Czerwinski, who served with the Order in that capacity for eight years, and who was presented with an illuminated address.

A delegation of more than a thousand persons waited upon the Premier, Sir Rodmond Roblin, filling the Legislative Assembly Hall, crowding the galleries, and overfowing into the corridors.

The spokesmen were: The Rev. J. L. Gordon, D.D., Mr. Andrew Argue, of Roland, Dr. D. H. McLeod, of Goodlands, Mr. R. N. Lyons, a Labor leader, and Mr. W. W. Buchanan.

They demanded the abolition of the bar-room, or a referendum of the electors upon the question, and the amendments to the local option law before noted.

The Premier distinctly stated that he was not in sympathy with the proposal to banish the bar-room, but he promised consideration for the amendments asked to the local option law.



LIEUT.-COL. J. J. CREELMAN.

The Officer Commanding the 6th Brigade Field Artillery, began his military training as a member of the Upper Canada College Rifles, Toronto. He joined the Governor-General's Bodyguard as a trooper in 1899, and became a lieutenant in 1900. In 1905 he transferred as captain to the 3rd 'Montreal' Battery, of which he took command in 1910. In October last he assumed the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 6th Brigade. Lieut.-Col. Creelman was selected as one of the Canadian contingent which attended King George's Coronation in London in 1911, going as major with the rank of captain. He was vice-president of the Montreal Military Institute during the last year of its existence. Lieut.-Col. Creelman is a member of the Executive of the Artillery Association.

CHURCH NOTES.

The sermons on 'The Inner Life of St. Paul,' being preached by the Rev. Dr. Donald Guthrie, on Sunday evenings, at St. Andrew's Church, Beaver Hall Hill, are attracting large audiences, especially of young men and women. The preacher is emphasizing the fact that St. Paul was not so much a philosopher or theologian as a religious man; and that his epistles are not doctrinal treatises, as expressions of his own inner religious life. To-morrow evening, Dr. Guthrie's subject is 'His Spiritual Egotism.' The following Sunday he will deal with 'His Religious Violence.'

* * *

The Rev. George Jackson, B.A., of Victoria College, Toronto, will occupy the pulpit of Dominion Square Methodist Church at both services to-morrow, Sunday is educational day at Dominion Square Church, and it is fitting that such a well known preacher, author, and a minister who was for several years superintendent of the Edinburgh Wesleyan Mission, should be the preacher on this occasion.

* * *

The Rev. W. J. Mayers, of London, who is in Canada on behalf of the Barnardo Homes, will have a full day in the city to-morrow, conducting four services. At 3 and 8 o'clock two unique gatherings will be held in the Y.M.C.A. auditorium, where, in addition to pictorial addresses on Dr. Barnardo's life, the boys from the homes will render sacred selections on handbells, cornet, etc. Similar services recently drew large crowds in Australasia, and have attracted many in the Dominion. On Monday and Tuesday musical meetings will be held in the Auditorium. The boys are well worth hearing, the colored pictures worth seeing, and the cause worth helping.

* * *

The Rev. F. B. Allnutt, S.T.L., of Verdun, will give an address to-morrow afternoon at the meeting of the Men's Own Brotherhood, of Point St. Charles Methodist Church.

* * *

The first anniversary services of Shaw Memorial Methodist Church will be held on Sunday, March 2, the Rev. W. G. T. Brown, B.A., D.D., of Sherbrooke, preaching at both services, and an anniversary supper and entertainment will be held on the Monday following. The church has just been completely furnished, and 131 new families have been added to the visiting list since June last.

* * *

The Rev. W. P. Booth, B.A., will give a recital entitled 'Enoch Arden,' before the Epworth League of the Verdun Methodist Church on Monday evening.

* * *

The twenty minute noon-day services conducted by the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, in the auditorium of the House of Browne, are attracting a large number of men. The speakers for next week will be for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the Very Rev. Dean Evans, and Thursday and Friday, the Rev. J. L. Flanagan.

OTTAWA STRIKE ENDS.

Ottawa, Feb. 22. — The one hundred employees of the International Marine Signal Company, who have been on strike for a week, signed terms of a settlement yesterday and will return to work on Monday. Instead of working ten hours a day as formerly the men will work nine hours at the old rate of pay, with the exception of Saturday when they will receive 10 hours pay for nine hours work. The company promise to give a five per-cent increase of pay all round in six months time, if business warrants it.

NORDHEIMER PIANOS



It will be remembered by those who appreciate Nordheimer Pianos that only a short time has elapsed since we bought out the entire Nordheimer business and secured the agency for both

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DINING ROOM SUITE
In Golden Oak, Dull Satin Finish
FORMER PRICE $299.00 AT $175.00

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In Solid Oak, Stratford Finish
FORMER PRICE $604.00 AT $402.50

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Quartered Golden Oak Buffet Regular $44.00--- for $25.00.

Quartered Golden Oak Buffet Regular $62.00--- for $31.00.

One odd lot of *Dining Room Chairs* in quartered *golden* oak, *fumed* oak, and mahogany, all with leather seats---Less 50%

Furniture Coverings Less 25%, 33 1-3%, 50%

Special lines of *Tapestries, Silks,* and *Double Width Cretonne* Furniture Coverings less 50%.

Special lines of *Printed Linens*---Less 25 per cent---and single width *Cretonnes*---Less 33 1-3 per cent.

Special lines of SILKS for Curtains, Valances, Draperies---Less 25 per cent.

Third Floor

FEBRUARY SALE OF WALL PAPERS

Wall Papers for every room---15c to $2.00 ---Less 50%

Stripes, Florals, Silks, Conventional Designs, All Over Patterns, Imitation Leathers, Chambrays, Self-Colors, Two-Tones

Third Floor

New Spring Importations In Fine Carpets

WILTON AXMINSTER AUBUSSON SAVONNERIE

This year both the *Axminster and Wilton Rugs* have come from the looms with more than usual merit and are full of delightful interest. Exaggerated and impracticable efforts of artist and designer have given way to *peculiar figurings of the Chinese*, while many new and beautiful *period patterns* have been wrought on rich and striking color grounds. No less interesting, however, are the many quaint and *oriental designs* of the Easterner here copied with marvelous accuracy as to detail and distinct brilliancy of coloring.

With many people the pleasure in owning such a Rug lies in its oriental atmosphere and exquisite setting—our very low prices at once bringing these within the ready means of every home.

CARPETS CLEANED AND RENOVATED.

Attention is Called to the Facilities of Our Beaver Hall Hill

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HONE & RIVET, General Travel Agency

9 ST. LAWRENCE BOULEVARD, MONTREAL.

Between St. James and Notre Dame Streets.
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The John Murphy Company Limited

Store
Opens 8.30 a.m
Closes 5.30 p.m.

The John Murphy Company Limited

To Date 306 Cases have come into the Store from Europe and America filled with new merchandise for Spring

The Dressiest of Spring Styles In "Queen Quality" Shoes

Time, labor and expense have been nothing to us in comparison with placing before Montreal women the latest, most distinctive, and original footwear for Spring and Summer wear.

Our new stock of "Queen Quality" designs in all the fashionable fabrics, leathers and lasts have just been passed into stock. Smart individual models up to the moment in fashion.

No matter for what occasion, whether for walking, street or dress wear, you will find in this famous make a style suited to your requirements.

The prices you will find moderate when compared with the workmanship, style and beautiful finish in these shoes.

We offer a cordial and widespread invitation to all women to visit the "Queen Quality" display on Monday.

Prices **$4.00** to **$6.00.**

New Ratines will be Featured on Monday

Ratines will be even more popular this year than last fashion advices inform us. For suits, dresses and light coats they are to be used.

The assortment now ready in our Wash Goods department is very extensive, and allows a considerable choice in makes, widths and colors. Some of them we mention here:—

27 inches wide, New White and colored plain Ratines.
Per yard ..... .35

40 inches wide, new colored and fancy Ratines.
Per yard ..... .40

40 inches wide, White and colored striped Ratine.
Per yard ..... .50

40 inches wide, Plain (our special), in Blue, Pink, Champagne and White. Per yard ..... .75

40 inches wide, new Fancy striped Ratines.
Per yard $1.25

36 inches wide, new White Ratines with lace effect(the latest). Per yard..... $1.25

Ready for the Last Week of Our Bedding Sale

38 only Down Comforters, large size, 6 x 5½ feet, some are for Twin Beds, in all colors, Pink, Blue, Green, Brown, etc., covered with best satin and silk in very pretty designs. Our regular $11.00, $12.00 and $12.50 values.
Monday Sale Price each **$9.75**

60 pairs best English Bath Blankets, all wool and whipped singly, with Pink or Blue borders or all plain White, size 70 x 90 inches, for double beds.
Regular $8.25 per pair; Monday each **$7.20**

120 pairs Hemstitched Sheets, size 71 x 90 inches. These sheets are made from best English linen finished sheeting and very daintily hemstitched. Regularly sold at $2.50.
Monday Sale Price per pair **$2.19**

The Murphy Dress Fabrics

Initial Showing of SUIT, COAT AND DRESS MATERIALS For Spring and Summer Wear

You are cordially invited to our advance exhibition of the new fabrics for Spring and Summer outer garments to be held on Monday, February 24th.

We have never been so well prepared with such a comprehensive collection of materials than is here for Spring—a choice among hundreds of different makes, shades, weaves, and patterns. At this moment, in the store, there are materials from England, Scotland, France, Germany and Holland, all imported direct, and which come in the same tones and weaves that are most popular with the fashionable dressers of Paris, London, Vienna, Roubaix, and New York.

The New Fabrics:

"TWO-TONE BEDFORD CORD" SUITINGS in rich tones. These will tailor splendidly into smart suits. This is one of the most favored weaves, 44 inches wide. Per yard **$1.10**

NEW "CAIRO" SUITINGS—Solid color fabric with pin stripes, giving the effect of fine cords. The shades are exceptionally good, 44 inches wide. Per yard **$1.10**

"CARMELITE SUITINGS" in an assortment of "Greys," dainty fine lace lines and tiny pin checks that are very fashionable, 44 inches wide. Per yard **$1.00**

STRIPED FLANNEL SUITINGS for smart Costumes, pure wool, thoroughly shrunk. Greys, Navys, and Black with assorted stripes, 54 inches wide. Per yard **$1.50**

"VIGOREUX" SUITINGS in the solid Greys will be very popular for Spring suits and dresses. These are thoroughly shrunk, 54 inches wide. Per yard **$1.25, $1.50**

NEW PENCIL STRIPE SCOTCH SUITINGS in a full range of Spring shades, pure wool and thoroughly shrunk, 56 inches wide. Per yard **$1.50**

CREAM SUITINGS AND SERGES with hairlines and strippes in a great variety of different widths, 49 and 52 inches wide. Per yard **$1.00, $1.25, $1.50**

NEW ONDINE CORDS are the very latest thing in high class fabrics for Coats and Suits. They are made of silk and wool, and have the appearance of Ottoman silks, six of the newest Spring shades, 43 inches wide. Per yard **$3.25**

SILK AND WOOL FANCY DRESS FABRICS in eight different effects of Black and White ideal house dress materials, 44 inches wide. Per yard **$1.00**

SOAP SHRUNK PRIESTLY SERGES, in the latest colors for Spring, fast dyes, permanent finish, all pure wool, 50 inches wide. Per yard ..... **.89**

EXCLUSIVE GOWN LENGTHS, suitable for indoor as well as street gowns, here in great profusion. Space will not permit of a description of each individual one. Prices range from **$7.50** to **$30.00** each.

BLACK MATERIALS—Never have we had such a choice as shown for this Spring. All the very newest weaves are represented. Special care is taken to secure the most reliable dyes, Jet Black only being stocked. We have fashionable Black fabrics from **.50** to **$4.00** per yard.

(DRESS GOODS DEPT.—FIRST FLOOR)

POPULAR PRICED "MURPHY" SUITS

There's not a single old style garment in the Suit Section. Everything there is fresh, new and up to the miment in style.

Last season we introduced a new range of popular priced suits, which had a very successful sale. For the present season we have secured a collection which will prove far more popular. They are strictly tailor-made by the best known New York Houses, in distinctive and becoming styles adapted from the model creations if the European fashion centres.

We have them in Bedford Cord, and fine Serges, in all the most stylish colors. The prices range from $16.50 to **$27.50.**

A Great Importation of NEW HOUSE DRESSES To Sell at .98 Each

For Spring and Summer we have imported nearly **1500** House Dresses. This large assortment presents a wonderful selection of becoming materials, patterns, colors and styles. All the latest novelties are included, and will be displayed for the first time on Monday.

Price ..... **.98**

New Messaline Silk Waists

This waist is made of White Messaline Silk with the new collar effect, which finishes with square points in the front. It is daintily trimmed with Ninon pleating and Amber buttons. There is also an original touch in the sleeves, which have piped seams down each side from the shoulders to the elbow, and fitting closely at the wrist, open down the front.

We have a varied collection at this price ready for shoppers on Monday, **$8.50** each.

Shadow Laces, to be Largely Used on the New Evening Gowns

There's a soft, dainty charm about Shadow Laces which, in addition to fashion's approval, will result in their widespread use for new Spring gowns.

Particularly wide is our range of patterns, and all of them are exclusive and very tasteful. They are eminently fitted for all draping purposes and for making of jabots and sleeve frilling. Shadow lace and insertion, 2 to 27 inches wide, in White, Ecru, and Black. Per yard ..... .25 to $3.75

Dainty 'Murphy' Whitewear

Night Gowns of a superior quality nainsook, slipover or open front styles. These gowns are daintily trimmed with fine Swiss embroideries or lace.
Monday **$1.59**

Extra special value in dainty allover, embroidered Combinations of Swiss Muslin, tastefully finished with silk ribbon.
Regular $3.25; Monday **$2.49**

Drawers with deep frill of Swiss embroidery, hemstitched and neatly tucked, both styles, all sizes.
Monday ..... **.79**

Bridal Sets of dainty soft nainsook, exquisitely trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion. The set consists of Night Gown, Princess Slip and Drawers to match.
Price **$8.50**

Specials for Girls and Children

Children's white wool hand made gaiters.
Regular price .75; Monday... **.49**

Infants' wool under shirts, long sleeves, buttoned down the front. Sizes 1 to 3 years. Regular price .29;
Monday ..... **.19**

White cotton petticoats with hemstitched flounce, sizes 6 months to 4 years.
Monday ..... **.39**

The balance of our discontinued and odd lots of corsets in girls' sizes offered for sale. Regular prices .85 and $1.00.
Monday ..... HALF PRICE

(THIRD FLOOR)

In Our Enlarged Button Department

Will be shown on Monday further new styles of Imported Button Novelties for Spring and Summer garments. We emphasize particularly a range, in fact several ranges, of dainty crochet and braided effects in Black and most stylish colors.

Extra Value All Black Beaded Bags Each $1.50

Just in from Berlin, Germany, a lot of *ALL BLACK BEADED BAGS.* They are of good, serviceable size, stylish in appearance and strongly made, of bright jet beads with fringe edge of beads, frames, and chain handle to match.

Exceptional value at **$1.50**

$2,500 Worth of Loom Ends of Embroidery to Sell for $1,250

Those who attended our previous Embroidery Sales will find the values here better, if anything, than before. One of the largest Swiss factories was responsible for their production. There are Edgings, Insertions, Plain and Fancy Beadings, Allovers, wide and narrow strappings and medallions, in a wonderful selection of exquisite new patterns. The Fabrics include the very fashionable Voile Neige, as well as Marquisette, Swiss Muslin, Nainsook and Cambric.

In a special purchase like this, we have never in all our history, had such a magnificent variety of patterns. Heavy and light effects, solid, eyelet and combination effects, and designs that will be most popular for Spring and Summer whitewear and dresses. The assortment contains a total of **8,000** yards, and they will all be placed on sale Monday at..HALF PRICE

A Day on which to Buy Silk Hosiery in the February Hosiery Sale

WOMEN'S SILK STOCKINGS.

That are reliable, well made, and have all the most improved reinforcements. Silk stockings are a necessity. This season's make will give better wear owing to the many improvements in the manufacture. Silk boot length, silk stockings.

At **.39**, Black, Tan, White.
At 3 pairs for **$1.25**, Black only.
At **.59**, Black, Tan, White.
At **.65**, Black and Tan.

Full length Silk.
At **.89**, Black and Tan.
At **$1.25**, Black, Tan and White.
At **$1.50**, Black, Tan, White, Grey.
At **$1.89**, Black, Tan and White.

A SPECIAL IN WOMEN'S SILK STOCKINGS. VALUE, $1.50; MONDAY, PER PAIR, $1.00.

Pure thread silk, with deep lisle top and lisle sole, in colors, maize, gold, champagne, grey, cardinal, tan, white and black.
February sale price, **$1.00** per pair.

WOMEN'S COTTON STOCKINGS, 3 PAIRS FOR $1.00.

Outsizes in black cotton, with balbriggan sole, deep double top, and full elastic leg. The sole is real Maco. 3 pairs for **$1.00.**

THE DOLLAR LEATHER CAPE GLOVES FOR WOMEN, $1.00.

A new shipment of these gloves fresh from the manufacturer of English leather gloves. They come in Tan, Greys, Black and White, the best glove of English leather that ever came to Canada to sell at **$1.00.** Sizes 5 1-2 to 7 1-4.

OUR 'ELITE'" GLOVE, $1.50 PER PAIR.

Real French Kid, pique sewn and overstitched seams. Colored Black and White. Per pair, **$1.50.**

CHILDREN'S RIBBED STOCKINGS, .39 PER PAIR.

All wool cashmere, 1-1 rib, made from selected wool, with invisible spliced knees. All wool, but very smooth on the foot. Sizes 6 to 8 1-2. Per pair, **.39.**

3,000 YARDS PLAIN TAFFETA RIBBON AT .16.

Pure silk, in light colors and white, **.16** per yard.

We Guarantee These as Pure Irish Linen Handkerchiefs

Always in good style—always satisfactory in launderin gand wear, "Murphy" linen handkerchiefs are to be found in the wardrobes of thousands of Montreal houses. They are real Irish Linen of Belfast manufacture.

Ladies' sizes, each..... .10
Men's sizes ,each..... .12½
Children's sizes, each.... .05

If you Require Extra Large Size Dress Shields

We offer these special values in extra large Dress Shields, sizes not usually kept in stock:—

"Omo" Long Point Dress Shields, size 5.
Regular .40, for per pair ..... .20
"Omo" Curvette Dress Shields, size 5.
Regular .60, for per pair ..... .30
"Omo" Curvette Dress Shields, size 6.
Regular .70, for per pair ..... .35
"Omo" Detachable Dress Shields, size 5.
Regular .40, for per pair ..... .20
"Omo" Regular Dress Shields, size 6.
Regular .45, for per pair ..... .23
Kleinert's Black Panno Silk Dress Shields, size 5, for per pair ..... .40
Kleinert's Featherweight Dress Shields, size 5, for per pair ..... .30
Kleinert's Silk Featherweight Dress Shields, size 5, for per pair ..... .40
Kleinert's Onandaff Dress Shields, size 5, for per pair ..... .40
Kleinert's Shirtwaist Dress Shields, size 5, for per pair ..... .40
Kleinert's Olympia Dress Shields, size 5, for per pair ..... .40
Kleinert's Eton Dress Shields, size 5, for per pair ..... .50
Murphy "Our Leader" detachable Dress Shield, size 5, for per pair ..... .39

New Spring Fashions

Hats Are Small—Skirts Are Still Narrow—Suit Coats Are Short and Jaunty.

The fashions for the coming season which were decided, as far as the designers were concerned, months ago, are now being put forth tentatively for the approval of the purchasers of new spring outfits. The tailored suit, which is the first consideration, may be of the conservative type, showing no very distinct change from that of last spring, or it may be constructed on less strictly plain lines. Skirts are somewhat longer than we have been accustomed to of late, and they are not any wider. There does not, thus far, appear any tendency to a revival of plaits in the cloth suits, although sometimes little groups of plaits are inserted. As a general thing, however, any variation of the straight, unbroken line, is in the way of shaped panels, and folding one shortened side of the skirt over the other in draped or over-dress effect.

The new suit coats are in two general classes, with a waist line and without. The latter, which accompany the plain skirts, are of a natty smart length, with self-toned buttons. If there is a shaped panel or folding over at the skirt seams, a similar treatment is given to the coat. Blouse coat effects are shown again, although there is little actual blousing; the fulled part is drawn down and attached to a straight, close-fitting skirt portion, either under a belt or without that addition. In these coats, which are suited to the more 'dressy' costumes, the waist line is somewhat raised. Frequently the fronts are cut away, sloping to the lengthened back. Many of the new coats show the Robespierre influence in the wide collar at the back, and the absence of revers.

The one-piece models are quite charming. They all show some sort of tunic or drapery, the latter effect being kept in restraint in the case of street frocks. It is restricted to one side of the skirt caught up a little under the straight hem of the other side, or some such development. The bodice is usually of the blouse order, with long sleeves. A fine French serge, in the always popular navy blue, is trimmed with pipings of black, and blue buttons with black rims. A wool velours frock has the bodice and tunic crossed and held in place at the waist line by a silk girdle closed with bow and buckle. The soft folded belt or girdle with narrow falling ends is seen in velvet or dull-finished satin matching the frock, or in black. Little set-in vests of silk or satin, folded softly across the front, over a chemisette of lace, adds a stylish feature to one-piece dresses of serge.

Serges, wool ratine, tweeds, English suitings, and fine corded woollens, are the materials of which many of the new suits are constructed. The fine French serges are much in demand for the one-piece frock. The advance models do not emphasize any one color. Blues of various dark shades, browns of the lighter tones, grays, and pin stripes in the black and white or grayish mixtures are all in evidence. Fine stripes and checks are also good in costumes of silk or serge, but the plain silks are preferred for one-piece frocks, and those for house wear, made up in the thin supple silks, frequently have either the skirt or the tunic accordion-pleated.

Advance models in millinery indicate a season of small hats. The little chapeau with round medium-sized crown and rolling brim is very neat, and has a 'chic' of its own, when developed by a smart milliner. In unskilful hands, it has possibilities of dowdiness. A becoming shape is a little longer than it is wide, and the upturned brim slopes in accordance. Then there is the little straight hat with the brim caught up smartly at one side, others of the rolling 'sailor' order, some toque effects in very supple straw, and other shapes with semi-'Tam' crowns. With one accord, they fit down well on the head, and are posed to form a becoming setting for the face. In the trimming, which is invariably simple, whether it be a stiff little feather of some kind, a fanciful mount, ribbon, or some other adornment, a bit of vivid or strong color is often introduced. Now and then one sees a somewhat daring color grouping, as in the case of a toque of reddish-violet flowers with tailored bow of cerise and blue velvet ribbon.

Taken altogether, as judged from the advance models, there is a prospect that the new hats are to be more comfortable to the wearer and to those in her immediate neighborhood than their predecessors have gained the reputation of being.



NEW SPRING FASHIONS—Tailored suit of dark blue cloth, with white collar. Small hat encircled with white feather wreath and cerise band.



NEW SPRING FASHIONS—Gown of white broadcloth, with sailor collar and white lace fichu, bow and ends of black velvet ribbon. Black and white hat.



NEW SPRING FASHIONS—Olive green broadcloth dress with silk waist of the same shade, and cross-over white yoke. The close-fitting little hat has a freakish feather. —Photo, Underwood & Underwood.

4 PHONES.

Our Hand Work Department

Your best linen Fancy Shirts and Collars will be returned with that perfect finish which is only produced by experts.

Mark your parcel Hand Work Dept.

The TROY LAUNDRY CO.
VERDUN

THE 'WITNESS' DAILY PATTERNS

The home dressmaker should keep a little catalogue scrap book of the daily pattern cuts. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.



9492.—LADIES' ONE-PIECE APRON.

Here is an apron that is not only simple and practical, but becoming as well. It is fitted to the figure under the arm by a dart, and the skirt portion is ample enough to protect the dress worn underneath. The back portion is extended to form straps that cross at the centre and fasten over the shoulders in front. Gingham, linen, percale or alpaca are suitable for this garment. The pattern is cut in three sizes, small, medium and large. It requires 4 yards of 36 inch material for the medium size.

PATTERN COUPON.

Please send the above-mentioned pattern as per directions given below.

No.....

Size .....

Name .....

Address in full.

.....

.....

.....

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. The patterns cannot reach you in less than a week. Price 10 cents each, in cash, postal note or stamps. Address: 'Witness' Pattern Department, 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

TO-MORROW'S MENU

(By Gertrude Sanborn)

For a family of six, including two children. Weekly cost, $9.00.

BREAKFAST.

Flaked Wheat with Top of Milk.
Raised Doughnuts. Toast.
Coffee.
(Cost 35c.)

DINNER.

Veal and Ham Pie.
Braised Carrots. Mashed Potato.
Orange Custard.
(Cost 60c.)

SUPPER.

Chopped Egg Sandwiches.
Vanilla Cookies. Cheese.
Cocoa.
(Cost 33c.)

VANILLA COOKIES.

1-4 cup Crisco.
1-4 cup butter.
1-2 cup fine sugar.
1 egg.
1 teaspoon milk.
1 1-2 level teaspoons baking powder.
1-4 level teaspoon salt.
1 teaspoon vanilla.

Mix with flour enough to make a stiff dough. Roll out one eighth inch thick, cut in small rounds, and bake in a moderate oven, watching the cookies carefully to get them an even brown on top and bottom.

AT ALGONQUIN PARK.

The following is a list of recent arrivals at the Highland Inn, Algonquin National Park, Ont.: H. Godell, A. Nicholson, Montreal; Hertford O. Champ, A. L. Clubb, Dr. and Mrs. C. J. Scott, Dr. J. Hume, Dr. F. Badgley, F. P. Wickson, Mrs. J. E. Graham, C. P. Smith, Miss Nutt, John F. Graham, Toronto; Miss Norah Soper, Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hendrie, Miss J. D. MacDonald, Miss Enid Hendrie, W. R. Marshall, Hamilton; Miss Misner, Miss F. Misner, Buffalo.

WOMAN'S WORK

MEETINGS OF THE COMING WEEK

MONTREAL D. W. A.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Montreal Diocesan Woman's Auxiliary will be held in the Synod Hall, University street, during the coming week from Tuesday to Friday. The proceedings open with the annual meeting of the Junior branches on Tuesday at 7.45 p.m.

WOMEN'S ART SOCIETY.

The morning reading class of the Women's Art Society will meet on Tuesday morning at eleven o'clock in the studio. Mrs. V. K. Spicer will give a character study of Shakespeare's 'Falstaff.'

MONTREAL WOMEN'S CLUB.

The regular meeting of the Montreal Women's Club will be held on Monday afternoon at half-past three o'clock, in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, when the Rev. Dr. Smyth, principal of the Wesleyan College, will give an address on 'Psychical Research.' The soloist will be Miss Eleanor Coates.

KNOX CHURCH W. A.

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary of Knox Church will be held on Monday afternoon at half-past three o'clock. Miss Dickson will be the speaker.

ST. PAUL'S W. M. A.

The Women's Missionary Auxiliary of St. Paul's will hold their regular meeting on Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock, in the lecture hall of the church. The meeting will be an interesting one, short papers relating to the recent general annual meeting being contributed.

LADIES' AID SOCIAL.

The Ladies' Aid of Fairmount Avenue Church will hold their monthly social afternoon at the home of the president, Mrs. Neville, 32 Quebec avenue, Outremont, on Tuesday.

MONTREAL METHODIST W. M. A.

The quarterly meeting of the Woman's Missionary Auxiliary of the Methodist Church of the city will be held in Mount Royal Avenue Methodist Church, on Thursday, at 3 p.m.

ST. JAMES LADIES' AID.

The regular monthly meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society of St. James Methodist Church will be held on Monday, at 3.30 p.m.

LADIES' AID OF ST. PAUL'S.

A meeting of the Ladies' Aid and Dorcas Society of St. Paul's Church will be held on Tuesday, at half-past two o'clock.

Y. W. H. A. WOMEN'S LEAGUE.

A meeting of the Women's League, of the Young Women's Hebrew Association, will be held in the clubrooms on Thursday, Feb. 27th, at 2.30 p.m. Members are requested to attend.

AT THE Y. W. C. A.

The following is the programme at the Young Women's Christian Association, 502 Dorchester street west, for the coming week: Sunday, 4.15 p.m., Bible class; 5.30 p.m., tea. Monday, 7.30 p.m., English classes; 7.30 p.m., bookkeeping; 8.30 p.m., typewriting. Tuesday, 7.30 p.m., dressmaking. Wednesday, 7.30 p.m., shorthand; 8.30 p.m., shorthand; 8 p.m., plain sewing. Thursday, 10.30 a.m., prayer meeting; 7 p.m., half hour service; 7.30 p.m., art needlework; 7.30 p.m., arithmetic and English classes; 7.30 p.m., French; 8.30 p.m., French. Saturday, 2 p.m., Alexandra Club, club meeting, sewing, singing and gymnastics.

The programme of classes at the Fairmount Branch, 151 Fairmount avenue west, is: Tuesday, 7.30 p.m., shorthand; 8.30 p.m., French. Wednesday, 8 p.m., gymnastics and basketball. Thursday, 7.30 p.m., dressmaking; 8 p.m., gymnastics and basketball. Friday, 4 p.m., gymnastics and basketball (juniors); 7.30 p.m., bookkeeping; 8 p.m., gymnastics and basketball; 8.30 p.m., typewriting. Afternoon classes in stenography every day except Saturday, 3 to 6 p.m.

LECTURE ON LAWS RELATING TO WOMEN.

The first of a course of five lectures on 'Laws relating to Women,' under the auspices of the Montreal Local Council of Women, will be held in Stevenson Hall, Drummond street, on Tuesday evening at a quarter-past eight o'clock, when Mr. George V. Cousins, B.C.L., will speak on 'The Marriage Law of the Province of Quebec.' The other lectures will be given on the four following Tuesday evenings: March 4, 'The Law of the Household,' S. L. Dale-Harris, B.C.L.; March 11, 'Social Legislation and Philanthropy,' Mr. Rufus D. Smith, secretary Charity Organization Society; March 18, 'Civil Rights; their Enjoyment and Exercise,' Arnold Wainwright, B.C.L., lecturer at McGill University; March 25, 'Divorce,' F. P. Walton, LL.D., Dean of the Law Faculty, McGill. Tickets may be obtained at the door of the lecture room, or from Mrs. Walter Lyman, 80 Victoria street; Miss E. Tatley, 297 Prince Arthur street west, or Mrs. J. H. Liddell, 43 Lorne avenue.

THE 4 QUALITIES

Brown Label 30c per Lb.
Blue Label 40c "
Red Label 50c "
Gold Label 60c "

"SALADA"

BLACK, MIXED OR NATURAL GREEN } ALL EQUALLY PURE SEALED PACKETS ONLY

PARIS KID GLOVE STORE

Binner Corsets



The Spring Binner Models are now exhibited at our shop by Madame Binner's expert corsetiere. Miss Burleigh will remain until March 2nd, and during her visit she will be pleased to give individual corset advice and private fittings to all who desire her services.

The Binner in the world of corsets stands for all that is most distinctive and artistic ,and the series of Spring Models now displayed will meet the demands of the most fastidious women.

A Binner corset, properly fitted, means absolute comfort plus correct lines.

Telephone for an appointment.

Paris Kid Glove Store
140 Peel. Up. 1068.

Paul Courian & Sons
Importers of
Oriental Rugs
31 McGill College Ave., Montreal

"The Jewel of the Home"
—The Jewel Suction SWEEPER—
AN ENEMY TO DUST

The economical cleaner that solves easily the question of floor cleanliness and sanitation.

—Runs easier than a child's toy waggon.
—Guaranteed dustless.
—Recommended by Health Boards everywhere.
—Cleans Carpets and Rugs through and through.
—Makes clean air do the work.
—Is inexpensive.
—Is light and small, but strong.
—Is prized in every home where used.

¶ See "The Favorite Suction Sweeper" demonstrated at our showrooms, or drop us a post card and our representative will call.

General Appliance Factory
(INCORPORATED),
ROOMS 218 and 219 CORONATION BLDG.,
ST. CATHERINE WEST, COR. BISHOP

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
Economizes Butter, Flour, Eggs; makes the food more appetizing and wholesome
The only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar



SPRING SUITS

As the season is now in full swing, we would strongly advise our patrons to delay as little as possible in ordering their New Spring Suits.

Fashion's latest decree is reflected here in beautiful newly imported fabrics and fashion plates from Europe.

Our stock of Materials is complete in every respect, and we would remind you that the fit and workmanship that we embody in our garments is unsurpassed.
Prices range from $25.00

Height of Fashion
LADIES TAILORY
630 ST. CATHERINE WEST
Bell Tel. Up. 4234.

LETTERS FROM READERS

MINISTERS COMING WEST.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Let me say to the ministers coming from Ontario not to bring too much furniture. The houses in the West are small and the manses are smaller. One minister brought five bedroom suites and could not get them into the manse, and so placed them in the basement of the church. This man did not stay very long in this place.

The conveners of Home Missions seem to act in an arbitrary way in their conduct of ministers, but they are very much tried by the kind of material that offers itself for the Presbyterian pulpit. Let it be remembered that we expect sober ministers in the West; some of our people may indulge, but the minister should be above suspicion. Those who offend are Old Country people from Scotland and Ireland, generally. Then it would be well if the minister did not smoke. There is a great prejudice against a smoking minister by mothers of families. Sometimes a 'call' is made to depend upon whether the minister will renounce his pipe.

We need good preaching in the West, fresh, new, up-to-date sermons, not a rehash of former efforts. The brightest of the East have settled in the West.

The minister should understand how to take care of and drive a horse.

The great work in the West is 'the science of getting there,' so many appointments, so many long drives on rough and snowy roads. Then the minister should have good teeth, so many Old Country ministers come with no teeth to speak of. Better leave the last year in the college course and get a good set of teeth. The young people of the Canadian Northwest are bright and critical, but they cannot stand a minister who has no teeth.

Sometimes the money promised for preaching is not forthcoming. The people of the West except in the cities do not like to pay for preaching. I could tell many stories, but this is sufficient.

MINISTER.

THE NAVAL CONTRIBUTION.

Our Navy and Nickel.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The papers tell us that battleship building must stop if Canada does not sell the nickel required to make the nickel-steel used in them. It would be cheaper and far better for us to buy and store that steel for its producers than to pay over $35,000,000 for a navy. Also, Great Britain, in case of a war, needs soldiers which we could furnish worse than she does ships. Again, a sudden stroke from a Canadian enemy could not be met by other units of an imperial fleet, so no navy at all is as good as one much weaker than a possible foe. Are these premises wrong?

W. B. HULL.

Ambles, Sask.

Consult the People.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Are the people of Canada to have no voice in the most momentous question that ever faced the country—the Naval Bill—before it becomes law? Surely this would be a great outrage as well as a blot upon responsible government. They (the people) must find the money, pay the cost, assume the responsibility for all time, and yet they are not ever asked their opinion about the matter! Is there anything savoring of justice in such a course? So far as the electorate are concerned the Borden bill especially is an entirely new one, which was never even mentioned before them, yet a few parliamentarians have the assurance to squander $35,000,000 of the country's money upon it (with indefinite subsequent millions) at their own sweet will without as much as 'by your leave.' Sir, the people of Canada, believing in the 'Witness' love of righteousness, are looking to you to denounce this preposterous course of conduct and insist upon a plebiscite, a referendum, or some other method of bringing the whole matter before them for approval, disapproval, or instruction. They are not a nation of children or fools.

ONE OF THEM.

Note—This question is large enough and new enough to demand a reference of it to the people who have to pay. It is probable that in a plebiscite any particular naval bill would be defeated. That of the last government would have had all the no navy vote against it as well as all the direct contribution vote, and probably almost all the Conservative vote. This one would in like measure have a combination of contradictory views against it, with practically the whole weight of the Liberal party vote. In this manner, supposing a majority of the people to favor some form of contribution to the general defence, they could not get it. Under parliamentary rule, questions can only be submitted to the people by having an election. The people then have the chance, or are supposed to have the chance, to elect men who fairly represent them in the questions which happen to be before the people, but who are assumed to be better able to give study to those questions than the electors can. At the present time another election is due as it is our usage to redistribute the Parliamentary seats after every census.

Are You Droopy, Tired, Worn Out?

Here is Good Advice to All Who Feel as if Their Vigor and Life Had All Oozed Away.

This Condition Can be Quickly Cured by a Good Cleansing Medicine.

Your experience is probably somewhat similar to that described by Mr. J. T. Fleming in the following letter from his home in Lebanon: 'I think I must have the most sluggish sort of a liver. In the morning my mouth was bitter, and that foul, soft feeling that tells you, 'No breakfast needed here this morning.' A cup of coffee would sort of brace me up, but in two hours I was disposed to quit work, all energy having oozed out of me. Supper was my only good meal, but I guess I didn't digest very well, for I dreamt to beat the band. A friend of mine put me wise to Dr. Hamilton's Pills. I think they must have taken hold of my liver, perhaps my stomach, too, because at the very start they made things go right. Look at me now—not sleepy in the daytime, but hustling for the mighty dollar and getting fun out of life every minute. That's what Dr. Hamilton's Pills have done for me—they have rebuilt and rejuvenated my entire system.'

To keep free from headaches, to feel young and bright, to enjoy your meals, to sleep sound and look your best, nothing can help like Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c. per box, five for $1.00 at all druggists and storekeepers or postpaid from The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Canada.

UNIVERSITIES AS CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

Sir,—In reading the distribution of grants to charities of this city in your issue of February 13, I noticed Laval and McGill Universities each received a grant of $10,000. I was not aware that these were charitable institutions and would like enlightenment as to how the Controllers saw fit to make these grants from a fund set aside by the city for charity.

CURIOUS.

Note.—Though universities may possibly not relish being classed as charities, and, as our correspondent's letter shows, they are not popularly so classed. Yet if the word charity, as used in this case, means institutions created by public beneficence for the benefit of those in need, it would be hard to question the right of our universities to come under that title. The service they render is enormously beyond what the students can pay for. They are created and maintained for the benefit of the community and to give opportunities of knowledge and advancement to those able to seek these. Whatever be the merit of the classification, the city certainly does well to recognize and aid its seats of learning. It is a good policy from even a business point of view, as millions of money are spent in the city as the result of the presence of these needy institutions.

POLITICAL ECONOMY AND SOCIALISM.

The Middleman.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—'Agriculturist,' in his letter in your issue of the 18th ultimo, touches the very root of nearly all our social conditions in his statement: 'It is not the producer who is making money, but the men between the producer and the consumer,' and, I would add, under the present system, or methods of political economy, it is impossible to check the middleman—he cannot be touched without heavier pressure falling upon the producer and consumer. The middleman is the root whence spring the trouble of inequitable taxation, the non-employed, and poverty. There can be no solution to those problems so long as individual members of the State occupy the place of the middleman in commerce. The only true solution will be found in the government of the State undertaking the duties of middleman. Then, indeed, shall swords be beaten into ploughshares and spears into pruning hooks.

From the sovereign to the least of his subjects, all derive their sustenance from the soil; without the tiller of the soil, the upper grades of society could not be; they all depend upon them who till the soil and bring forth its wealth. The supremely important question, then, to which statesmen ought to give their attention—bend all the energies of mind and brain—to arrive at a satisfactory answer is this one: How shall we control the commercial distribution of the products of the earth, so that producers may receive full compensation for their labor; consumers equal fairness; and after the needs of all are fully met the surplus of wealth to flow into the coffers of the State, and not into the pockets of individual members of the State?

The poor ought not to be pitted against the rich; nor ought the poor to be oppressed by the rich. A rich man ought not to be envied for the abundance of his riches; but the way or the methods by which men accumulate riches should be closely scrutinized. The more enriched the producer, the more he deserves—but no man nor body of men should be allowed by the State to become rich at the cost or suffering of the producer and consumer. The producer and consumer need the protection of the State from the power of the middleman, and such protection can come only through the Government becoming the middleman in commerce.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Jamaica, Feb. 6, 1913.

Socialism and Robbery.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness,')

Sir,—Mr Martin Lather appears to entertain the idea that the writer of this letter does not know what he is writing about when discussing the above subject. So he has undertaken the task of giving me a lesson on Socialism and its objects. Mr. Lather must belong to the old school, as he does not use the phonic system. He has started with A B C. There was no necessity for doing so as Mr. Smith has already taught us the whole alphabet of socialism, and when it is put into words means robbery pure and simple. Mr. Lather has a strange way of giving instruction. He puts a lot of questions and answers them himself. Any schoolboy could go through gymnastics of that sort.. The most important question he has left out altogether. The object of the socialist appears to be to get possession of everything on earth. Flying machines are not mentioned. They may require them also. Now the question is how are they going to get possession? Is it by purchase or by confiscation? To purchase would be an impossibility, as they have such an abhorrence of capitalists, and consequently could have no dealings with them. Then the only course left for them to pursue is the one proposed by Mr. Smith. That was to take possession. After that they may erect a monument to that wicked woman Jezebel. If an attempt was made in that direction, a state of things would be produced tenfold worse than what is going on in Mexico at present. Mr. Lather says the railroads, steamships, docks, warehouses, etc., rob the working class of over three-fourths of all the wealth it produces. Such a ridiculous statement as that must have been concocted in a saloon. Again he says you can't say that a capitalist has made an honest living. Dishonest men as a rule do not accumulate capital because most people prefer to deal with honest men. What about the honesty of the laboring class? Will Mr. Lather say that they are all honest. For proof to the contrary it is only necessary to refer to those dynamite conspirators in the United States who were sent to the penitentiary for conspiring to destroy both lives and property. Those men were representatives of the working class.

Woe be to this dominion if ever such men get control.

WALTER M'OUAT.

Lachute, Feb. 17, 1913.

THE DOCTRINE OF NON-RESISTANCE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—You give expression to a rather peculiar sentiment in your editorial in a recent issue of the 'Witness,' on the navy, when you say. 'If a man has made up his mind as a Christian, never to strike anyone for his own defence, or for that of others, trusting in God to be his keeper, and to protect those committed to his care, his position is a noble one.' If mankind had gone on this principle in the early stages of his existence, where would he have been to-day? He would simply have been annihilated. What about the struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest? It was only by continued striking in his own defence that he developed into a being capable of entering into his inheritance. And to refuse to strike in defence of those committed to his care is either unnatural or cowardly. A man or a nation who will submit to an injustice without a struggle, is weak and unworthy of respect. And according to nature's law they will very quickly go to the wall. The Christian religion at its best is not a religion of submission. It is a religion of warfare. Righteousness against iniquity is its prevailing thought, and the moment it gives up fighting the end will be in sight.

I am not writing in defence of the increase in armaments, or of our proposed contribution of thirty-five million to the British Navy. This is apparently an absolute waste of money, that is urgently needed for developing our own country. We are in no way threatened by any nation of the earth and would be extremely unlikely to be so threatened had we kept clear of such things as the presenting of battleships to Britain when she is already over-burdened maintaining those she now has. Canada is able to defend herself from any dangers that may develop in the future, and that should be her share in the contributions to the solidarity of the Empire. Great Britain has nurs d us long enough and it is time we began to show some measure of self-reliance and independence.

But at the same time, though I am opposed to war, except in the event of the failure of arbitration, I cannot help seeing that in the nature of things it is occasionally inevitable, and then, morally defensible. It cannot be right to let iniquity go unpunished, or to prevent it in the first place, if the circumstances give us ground for interfering, and also, self-presveration being nature's first law, man must 'strike for his own defence, and for the protection of those committed to his care.'

J. E. McINTOSH.

Breadalbane, Ont., Feb. 13, 1913.

NOTHING FURTHER BEYOND.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It is some six years since the Macmillan Company published Prof. Walter Rauschenbusch's noteworthy book, 'Christianity and the Social Crisis.' When the book appeared I read it with great interest, for experience had led me to convictions similar to those expressed by the author. One of these convictions to which I gave expression recently in a letter to the 'Witness,' has been taken exception to by several of your correspondents. In view of these protests I would like to be permitted to quote Dr. Rauschenbusch's testimony regarding an identical conviction, which, if Dr. Rauschenbusch is not in error, was reached at a date considerably prior to the publication of his own—or mine.

On page four of his book, Dr. Rauschenbusch says: 'The fundamenal conviction of the prophets . . . . was the conviction that God demands righteousness and demands nothing but righteousness.' This, sir, is the exact equivalent of my own statement. I used the word 'morality,' in place of the word righteousness,' but, as I have just said, these words are equivalent. Some two years prior to the appearance of the book I have referred to, Lyman Abbott had said in the 'Outlook,' 'Morality should never mean aught less to us than it meant to Jesus under its Hebrew name of righteousness.' Dr. Rauschenbusch would be quite in sympathy with this view, for he says, again, 'The prophets were heralds of the fundamental truth that religion and ethics are inseparable, and that ethical conduct is the supreme and sufficient religious act.' And he adds, 'If that principle had been fully adopted in our religious life, it would have turned the full forces of the religious impulse into the creation of right moral conduct.' Yes, indeed! And moral manhood would not have been such a scarce commodity as it is both inside and outside of our churches. Nor would church people be guilty of using such expressions as 'mere morality.' Why, sir, one might as well talk of 'mere' sunlight, or 'mere' goodness—or 'mere' God. Think also of one familiar with the New Testament being betrayed into saying: 'There is no cross in morality!' Why, it was morality that gave us the cross of Christ! His crucifixion was the reply of the religious authorities to the criticism which His utterly moral life and words made upon their own conduct—and this reply of theirs was made with all their own scriptural instruction staring them in the face.

As for the Crucified One himself, he was there not because he 'desired' to be, but because he 'ought,' for

'Tis man's perdition to be safe
When for the truth he ought to die.'

I recall that Thomas Hughes, in his 'Manliness of Christ,' refers to Emerson's hero as the man who taking both reputation and life in his hand, will with perfect urbanity dare the gibbet and the mob, by the absolute truth of his speech and rectitude of his behavior. In comment upon these words Hughes said, 'Even in our peaceful and prosperous England, absolute truth of speech and rectitude of behavior will not fail to bring their fiery trials.' And it is my own impression that even in this fair Canada of ours the individual who exemplifies in himself utter morality of speech and behavior will meet with crucifixion about as readily at the hands of the religious and civil authorities as it was meted out to the Nazarene in the opening years of our era. Conventional goodness can be borne, but dynamic goodness would appear to be unendurable.

Concluding this letter, I desire to say that Mr. Heron's letter does but confirm my impression that our people have been misled by their teachers, who, in their turn, have been misled by their predecessors. It is time we had a redistribution of emphasis.

FRANK HOLMAN.



WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Why I Want to Vote.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The article given below was written in competition for a prize offered by the publishers of a magazine in Texas. It did not win the prize, and was not published. I now offer it as a humble contribution to the desultory discussion of woman suffrage that is going on in the 'Witness.

M. R. C.

Lunenburg, N.S.

The following are some of the principal reasons why I want to vote:

BECAUSE SHE
IS A PERSON.

1. I want to vote because I am a person. I am conscious of ability to form opinions and judgments and, when my opinions concern political matters, I wish to give them the most effective expression. The most expedient way of doing this is by voting.

Webster defines politics as: 'The science of government; that part of ethics which has to do with the regulation and government of a nation or state, the preservation of its safety, peace and prosperity, the defence of its existence and rights against foreign control or conquest, the augmentation of its strength and resources, and the protection of its citizens in their rights, with the preservation and improvement of their morals.'

In all of these matters I, in common with other women, am interested and in the management of them I decidedly wish to be counted. I resent being ignored as an insult.

BECAUSE SHE
IS A MOTHER.

2. I want to vote because I am a mother and am interested in the moral and physical welfare of the children of other people as well as in that of my own child, and I consider that the safety of the home demands that those who are the special guardians of it should have their due share of influence in controlling the conditions that surround it.

The rearing of children is not the only business in which women are engaged, but it is the most important and there can be no wall built around any home high enough to shut out the poison of surrounding moral or material impurity. The 'business interests,' therefore, of mothers require that they should have a share in politics.

Mrs. Helen T. Grenfel, who served three terms as State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Colorado, where women vote, and who was later made a member of the State Board of Control of Penal Institutions, says of the laws relating to children in that State:

'Delegates of the Inter-parliamentary Union who visited different parts of the United States for the purpose of studying American institutions declare concerning our group of laws relating to child life, in its various aspects, of education, home and labor, that they are the sanest, most humane, most progressive, most scientific laws relating to children to be found on any statute books.'

INTERESTED IN
REFORMS.

3. I want to vote because I am interested in various reforms and I am convinced that all of them would be greatly advanced if I, in common with other women, possessed the ballot.

Criminal statistics show an incomparably small number of women criminals in proportion to men. Church statistics show a small number of male members in proportion to women. Emerson once said: 'If the wants, the passions, the vices, are allowed a full vote, through the hands of a half brutal, intemperate population, I think it but fair that the virtues, the aspirations, should be allowed a full voice, as an offset.' I believe it would strongly tend to the promotion of that 'righteousness which exalteth a nation' to give full representation to the sex which is generally conceded to be the most law-abiding and the most religious. Society greatly needs a fuller expression through the ballot box of those virtues in which women excel—purity, conscientiousness, unselfishness, love.

A DANGER
TO SOCIETY.

4. I want to vote and to see other women voting because I consider it dangerous and detrimental to society that any reputable class should be excluded from representation. The tendency and effect of limited suffrage is to make the governing class tyrannical and the unrepresented class either servile or rebellious. Abraham Lincoln said a good many years ago that no man was good enough to govern another without his consent. All history records the social degradation of women, but we need not go back to former centuries when but a limited number of men anywhere possessed voting power for evidence of this fact. Existing laws and current events prove only too plainly that men of today—even those of Anglo-Saxon countries—are not 'good enough' to govern women 'without their consent.' But a few days since I read in an English woman's paper the following instances of the manner in which justice is administered in the case of crimes against women: 'A man convicted of procuring a child of fifteen for immoral purposes and of having committed a criminal assault upon her after having kept her locked up for a week, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labor.'

'Two men, convicted of importing young girls to England for immoral purposes, were sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labor,' sentence equal to that of suffragists who have only broken windows!

In another case a magistrate considered one year's imprisonment sufficient sentence for a man who, after having been deported as a criminal, returned to live upon a woman's immoral earnings, and after having illused her for months, finally attempted to stab her.'

And what shall we say of the divorce laws of Great Britain or of the laws relating to the 'age of consent' in almost every state of the Union as well as in the Dominion of Canada? Do not the existence of enactments which place girls from ten to sixteen years of age at the mercy of men old in vice prove the truth of what Mr. Gladstone said years ago that 'Men have shown themselves most unfaithful guardians of woman's right to moral and social equality'?

It was, however, incongruous and misleading for Mr. Gladstone or any other to speak of social equality where there is political inequality; practically such a condition cannot exist. The ballot is not only the symbol of freedom; it is the essence and instrument of it. It is

The weapon that comes down as still
As snow-flakes fall upon the sod,
But executes a free man's will
As lightnings do the will of God.

Those who do not possess it are simply not free. How then can anyone speak of their social equality with the enfranchised?

HAS FAITH
IN BALLOT'S POWER.

5. Another reason why I want to vote is because I have strong faith in the power of the ballot. It is true it has been degraded and made to appear of little value, having been prematurely conferred upon ignorant, immoral and purchasable men, nevertheless it remains the constitutional means of conserving rights and redressing wrongs. In all matters brought before parliaments and legislatures the interests of an unrepresented, unenfranchised class are the last to receive attention; the claims of constituents demand and receive the first consideration and like the impotent man at the pool of healing, the unenfranchised always must give place to those who can 'step in before.' All classes, farmers, fishermen, manufacturers know something of the power of the ballot; they realize the advantage of belonging to a represented class. Would any of these classes submit to a proposal to disfranchise them, or what politician would dare make such a proposal?

Women, too, are engaged in businesses of many kinds—the majority of them in a business far more important than any that can be named—the business of rearing and training future citizens. Where is the injustice, the expediency, the wisdom, the statesmenship of denying representation to those engaged in so important a vocation.

THE FORCES AGAINST
WOMEN'S VOTE.

6. I want to vote and to have other women do so because I have noted that always and everywhere the most strenuous opposition to woman's enfranchisement comes from the forces of evil. Virtuous conservative men and pious conservative women may contend that evil and only evil will result from the admission of women to politics; that the home will go to destruction and women themselves will lose their womanliness, but you can never convince the saloonkeeper, the gambler, the profligate, that this will be the case (though they may profess to think so.) They are 'wiser in their generation' than some of 'the children of light.' The spectre that they see looming up in this movement is the restriction of their evil business. Hence their opposition.

In regard to the referendum taken on this question in Ohio on Sept. 3, Harriet Taylor Upton, president of the State Suffrage Association, says: 'We lost because all the great forces for evil combined and spent tens of thousands of dollars in the circulation of literature containing absolute falsehoods. This literature was anonymous, was over a fake union label, and could not be traced to any printer. It was sent under a two-cent stamp into every city. This was the most apparent method used against us, and it was our undoing.'

It is a maxim in war always to do that to which the enemy is particularly opposed.

The settled and determined opposition of the agencies of evil and oppression to women suffrage should be a lesson full of instruction to all who wish to see justice and virtue prevail.

WHITE SLAVE
TRAFFIC.

7. If there was no other consideration, there are four words fraught with such evil significance that they constitute a full and sufficient and unanswerable argument for the enfranchisement of women. No woman, however conservative or prejudiced, who is worthy of the name of woman, should dare to say 'I have all the rights I want,' until she has the right to say, with authority, of the monstrous iniquity known as 'the White Slave Traffic,' 'This unspeakable evil shall cease.'

The Hon. Edwin W. Sims, United States District Attorney, thus wrote of this horrible traffic, as a warning cry to parents, in the 'Woman's World' of Sept., 1908: 'The recent examination of more than two hundred white slaves by the office of the United States District Attorney at Chicago has brought to light the fact that literally thousands of innocent girls from the country districts are every year entrapped into a life of hopeless slavery and degradation. . . .

'The white slave traders have brought the art of ruining young girls to a national and international system. . . . It is only necessary to say that the legal evidence obtained establishes with complete moral certainty these awful facts: that the white slave traffic is a system—a syndicate which has its ramifications from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific Ocean, with "clearing houses" or "distributing centres" in nearly all of the larger cities. . . . The evidence obtained from questioning 250 girls taken within the last four weeks in Chicago houses of ill-repute leads me to believe that not fewer than fifteen thousand girls have been imported into the country within the last year as white slaves. Then we must remember that the girls imported are certainly but a mere fraction of the number recruited for the army of prostitution from home fields, the cities, towns and villages of our own country.' The average life of a victim of this traffic we are told, is five years. A man convicted of ordinary murder gets the death penalty, or at least life-long imprisonment, but because the victims of this traffic are ignorant, innocent, unprotected girls—'only girls'—they may be outraged, degraded, done to death by slow torture by the thousands, and the traffic itself allowed to develop into 'a national and international system,' managed by a 'syndicate' importing thousands of slaves into this 'land of the free' in addition to those decoyed from native homes. Could any stronger proof be furnished of man's unfaithfulness and unfitness as woman's guardian, or any clearer evidence be given of woman's need of the ballot as a means of protecting the young and helpless of her own sex from cruel degradation and death?

Mrs. John Stuart Mill once said to her daughter when she shrank from painful revelations of this kind: 'What other women are compelled to endure you must not shrink from knowing about.'

None too soon are the women of the new world and the old awakening to a knowledge of the fiendish cruelties perpetrated upon the defenceless of their sex, and to a sense of their own helplessness to right these hideous wrongs, but they are awakening everywhere, and let us hope that, before many decades, this last remaining remnant of the old-time degradation of women—their political disfranchisement—will, on this continent at least, be among the errors that have passed the, woman's judgment and the mother's love become a force in legislation.

Note.—It is more theoretic than practical under our present system to hold that any one is much deprived of his liberties by not having voted. Take the first five old men you meet who have had the vote all their lives and ask them how often they voted for a man they really wanted. In most cases one's choice is between two men, chosen one does not know exactly by whom, neither of whom he wants, because neither represents him at all. There will be more in this particular part of the argument when we have a system by which one half of the votes will not be thrown on the scrap heap and the other half misplaced as judged by the losing of the voters. This will largely be assisted by the system of proportional voting, by which every one will practically have some one to vote for who fairly represents him.

BOVRIL



is concentrated beef.

Use it in your soups and gravies. It gives an appetising flavor and greatly increases the nutritive value of the food.

BONNIE SCOTLAND.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Enclosed I send a poem which I believe would interest your Scottish readers if printed in your paper. It is the property of a Scotch lady who has been a subscriber to your paper for some thirty years, and was composed by her husband and sent by him to her from Canada to Bonnie Scotland in the early days whilst he was here alone trying to carve his way to a home for the girl he loved.

J. TAYLER.

2023 St. Urbain St., Montreal.

OOR AIN COUNTREE.

It's only noo I've seen
That I'm far frae ma hame,
An' far frae them I lo'e
But thare dear tae me the same
I save the day o' partin',
The saut tear dimmed their e'e,
When I took ma last fareweel
O' ma ain countree.

O gin it be His wull
Tae entice me hame again,
I ne'er wid sigh nor mourn,
For the crossin' o' the main.
Wi' little I'd be contended
If ma Father favors me,
Tae reach a' them I lo'e
In ma ain countree.

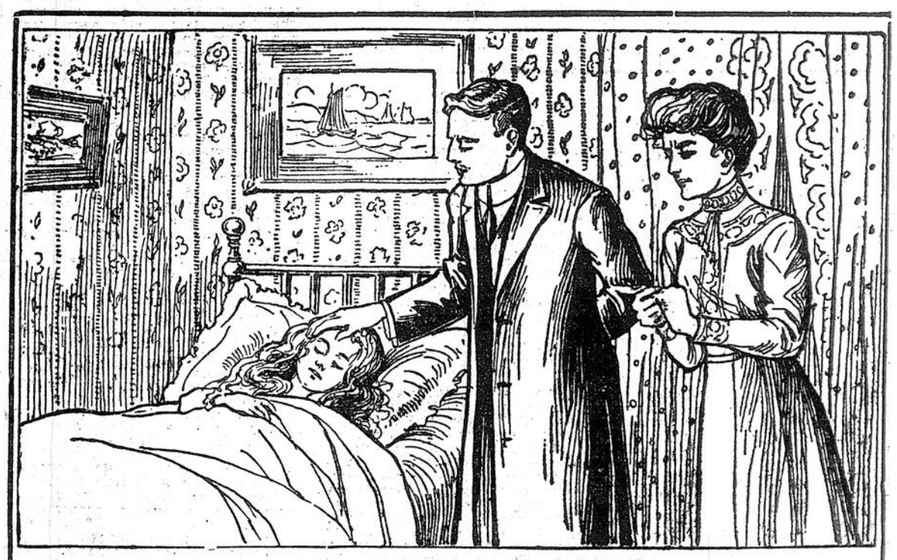
I prize nae goud nor lan'
Nor a' this warl's geer;
Nor yet a princess han'
Wi' thousens ae the year.
But wife sae true an' little anes,
The apple o' ma e'e,
O coud I len wi' them abide
In my ain countree.

For nae city hae we here.
But we're seekin yin tae came,
An' the promise that He left
Is only kent tae some.
O'or Faither in His guidness
Has said tae you an' me,
That some day He'll tak' us hame
Tae oor ain countree.

But I take it for His wull,
It was Him wha sent me here,
He bids me trust His word,
An' never, never fear.
And since I've Him tae guide me,
Contented still I'll be,
For I ken He's lookin' on
Fra His ain countree.

Oh, may He keep oor hearts,
In these lost and evil days,
Until we meet again,
An' tae Him be a' the praise.
But shoud it ne'er be granted
My loved anes mair tae see
I ken we'll meet again
In oor ain countree.

A. I. MEARNS.



The Critical Time With Colds

The germs which cause colds first attack the nose and throat, and while there they should be fought and killed.

It is a critical time when the germs are making their way into the bronchial tubes, and thence to the lungs. Then action must be prompt if you are to halt the disease and effect cure.

This is the time when Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine proves its value as a germ destroyer. Turpentine is well known as one of the greatest of germicides, and is so combined in this great medicine as to be agreeable to the taste, and at the same time 100 per cent. efficient in the killing of the germs of disease.

Other ingredients soothe the nerves and coat the mucous lining in such a way as to prevent the irritation which brings on spells of coughing.



Get after the cold when in its early stages with Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, and you have nothing to fear. You can also use this treatment for chest colds, bronchitis and asthma, with the most gratifying results.

So splendid is the record of cures made by this medicine that many imitations have been put on the market. The genuine bears the portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M.D., the famous Receipt Book author. 25 cents bottle, family size, 60 cents, all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chases *Syrup of* Linseed *and* Turpentine

MUSIC and the DRAMA

The Manchester Players, who have won golden opinions for their work during the two weeks they have been playing at His Majesty's Theatre, have another interesting programme for next week. On Monday and Tuesday evenings, and at the Wednesday matinee, Sheridan's great comedy, 'The School for Scandal,' will be presented; on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, and at the Saturday matinee, Shakespeare's comedy, 'Twelfth Night,' will be given; and on Saturday evening 'The Silver Box,' by John Galsworthy.

The impression created by the work of the Manchester Players deepens as the season proceeds. Their production this week of 'What The Public Wants,' was admitted on all hands to be a brilliant success. The second revival of an old English comedy this afternoon is promised a hearty reception, and it is evident that 'The School for Scandal,' which will be repeated to-night, and on Monday and Tuesday nights, has not lost its hold upon the popular imagination.

TH EEVENT
OF NEXT WEK.

The event of next week, and what may very likely prove to be the event of the season here, will be the production of 'Twelfth Night' on Wednesday evening. Shakespeare has a vogue in Montreal still, despite all assertions to the contrary. The records of the past two or three years show that it is not improbable, however, that the Horniman company's version of this famous Shakespearean comedy will set a high-water mark, for in its true realization of the spirit of romanticism it is, so the English critics aver, without a parallel in the recent history of the English stage.

The cast is one which is likely to attract great interest. Miss Irene Rooke herself will appear as Viola, the winsome maiden who, disguised as a page, sets Illyrian hearts on fire. The sombre and depressed figure of Malvolio will find an interpreter of brilliant gifts in Mr. Rosmer, and with Mr. Ernest Bodkin as Antonio, Mr. Edward Landor as Sir Toby Belch, Mr. Percy Foster as the Clown, and the balance of the cast equally strong, it should be obvious that the company is well equipped to give a performance of the comedy which is likely to possess distinction and charm.

'Twelfth Night' is to be repeated on Thursday and Friday nights, and at the Saturday matinee, while on Saturday night there will be a revival of 'The Silver Box,' the famous Galsworthy comedy, that made so big a hit here last year. In this Miss King's place as Mrs. Jones will be taken by Miss Rooke, who was the original Mrs. Jones of the Manchester production, while Mr. Percy Foster replaces Mr. Bibby as John Barthwick, M.P. Mr. Milton Rosmer and Mr. Frank Darch will be seen in their original roles as Jones and Jack Barthwick respectively, with Mr. Edward Landor as Roper, the solicitor. For this performance an enthusiastic house is already assured.

MR. LAUDER'S PROMISE
TO HIS WIFE.

Mr. Harry Lauder has promised his wife to retire from the stage as soon as he has saved £120,000, which sum he expects to have safely deposited by the time he has concluded his tour of the world, which begins in 1914.

'There is probably no music hall performer living who surpasses Mr. Lauder in popularity; it is therefore strange,' says the London 'Evening Standard,' 'that we should be surprised to find that he has saved so large a fortune. The origin of our surprise is, no doubt, to be looked for in the extravagant habits of theatrical people. There are many actors and actresses, opera-singers, musicians, and "variety artists" who draw huge salaries, yet, only three or four out of hundreds of contemporary "stars" succeed in saving even a quarter of what Mr. Lauder hopes to save.'

MME. CLARA BUTT'S
FAREWELL CONCERT.

The famous concert of Mme. Clara Butt, the famous English contralto, with Mr. Kennerley Rumford, will take place at Windsor Hall, on Friday evening, March 7, at 8.30, and it is safe to say the Windsor Hall will be far too small to hold all those wishing to attend. The programme, subject to slight change, is as follows:

'Verborgenheit,' ... ...

'Stanchen' ... ...
'Stanchen' ... ...Hugo Wolf
'O Death' ... ...Brahms
'The Two Grenadiers' ... ...Schumann

Kennerley Rumford.

Recit. and air..'Ombra mai fu'..
(Xerxes).. ... ... Handel
'En Priere'... ... ...Faure
'La Cloche' ... ... Saint Saens
'Sabbath Morning at Sea' ... ...Elgar

Mme. Clara Butt.

'It is Enough' (Elijah)..Mendelssohn
'The Birds of Bethlehem' ... ...
... ...Walford Davies
'I Know of Two Bright Eyes' ...
... ...Clutsam
'Canzoncina Pastorale,' ... ...
'Land of the Almond Blossom'....
(Two old Sicilian Shepherd songs.)

Kennerley Rumford.

Duet—'Snowdrops'. .. Liza Lehmann
Mme. Butt and Mr. Rumford.
'O Rest in the Lord (Elijah) ....
... ...Mendelssohn
'The Little Silver Ring'....Chaminade
'Three Fishers' ... ...Hullah
'Be Good' ... ...Leoni
'Land of Hope and Glory' .. ....Elgar

Mme. Clara Butt.

Mr. Harold Craxton at the piano.

THE CLEMENT
RECITAL.

The sale of seats for the Clement concert at the Princess Theatre on Monday evening, March 3rd, will open next Monday morning at 9 o'clock at Willis and Company, corner Drummond and St. Catherine streets and at Hurteau's, St. Catherine street east. All orders will be received at these two stores starting Monday morning. The concert is under the patronage of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Mr. Clement's programme will be the most charming novelty of the season. It will include many 18th century songs presented by the great singer in costume of the period. Mr. Clement is reputed the world over as the greatest living interpreter of the delightful old French songs.



MME. CLARA BUTT'S LATEST PHOTO, WITH HER AUTOGRAPH.

MISS CAREY
IN RECITAL.

On Wednesday evening an enjoyable recital was given in Douglass Hall by Miss Estell J. Carey, of Hamilton, and Mr. W. V. Holt, of the Columbus Conservatory of Elocution in this city. Miss Carey, who made her initial appearance in Montreal last season, achieved another success this year and made good her reputation as one of the best sopranos in Western Ontario. Her performance was varied and gave ample scope for displaying her vocal powers. Her best numbers were: Laudon Ronald's 'Sunbeams,' Heuschel's 'Spring' and Maxwell's 'Smiles.' Her voice showed the same qualities that made for her success last year, — fullness and balance of tone, perfectly judged power and sweetness, delicate coloring and technical correctness. Her high register was exceptionally clear and true. It is nothing unusual for concert goers to hear a singer whose tones are full and true when working on the lower and middle registers, but it is seldom that they hear one who can sing a high C. with the same richness as is evident when she sings an E. Mention should be made of the exceptionally skilful and sympathetic work of Miss McKeown at the piano to whom Miss Carey's success is in a large measure due.

Mr. Holt also provided several interesting numbers, his best work being done in Will Carleton's familiar 'Settler's Story.' The remainder of the programme was a piano duet by Mrs. F. J. Hodgson and Miss McKeown and two alto solos by Mr. H. E. Baines.

MME. HONSON'S
CONCERT.

Mme. Enid Martin Hanson's concert on March 12 is being looked forward to with interest by that lady's many friends. She will be assisted by Mme. Marguerite Froelich, pianiste, in place of Mr. Labelle, 'cellist.

ORGAN
RECITALS.

Dr. P. J. Illsley will play the following programme to-morrow evening at the conclusion of the service in St. George's Church:

March Religioso .... Boellmann
(a) 'Morning' (Per. Gynt Suite)
(b) 'Death of Ase',
... ... Greig
Organ Sonata No. 6 .... Mendelssohn
Choral with Variation. Fugue.
Andante.
Chaconne (Sonatina No. 1),
... ... Karg-Elert
Postlude in D. ... ... Henry Smart

The programme for Mr. Lynwood Farnam's organ recital in Christ Church to-morrow afternoon is as follows:

Theme and Variations in A ... Hesse
Pastorale—(Sonoto XII.), Rheinberger
Fantasia and Fugue in G. minor,
... ... J. S. Bach
Symphony No. VIII. in B
II. Moderato cantabile
VI. Finale
Impressions—'Harmonies du Soir,'
'Clair de Lune' ... . Karg-Elert
Choral in A. minor ... Cesar Franck

CONCERT AT
WESTMINSTER CHURCH.

A sacred concert is to be given in the Westminster Presbyterian Church on Friday evening next, in aid of the church funds. The following is the programme:

Sacred cantata: 'Faith and Praise,' by John A. West, rendered by choir and orchestra. Soloists: Soprano, Miss Violet Thompson; Contralto, Miss May Thompson; Tenor, Mr. Jos. Williamson; Bass, Mr. W. E. Smith.

Reading ..... Miss Ethel Clendenning
Selection — 'Hearken unto me, my people,' (Sullivan) .... Orchestra
Song ... ... Mr. Bully
Piano Solo .... Miss Edna Russell
Song ... ... Mr. Stalker
Selection — 'Tempi de Bacarolle,' 'The Evening Hour' (Gussner). Orchestra
Reading ..... Miss Ethel Clendenning
Song .... Miss May Thompson
Song ... ... Mr. Bully
Selection — 'Festival March' (Mendelssohn) ... ... Orchestra

DICKENS'
FELLOWSHIP.

The regular monthly meeting of the Dickens' Fellowship takes place on Tuesday evening next, at eight o'clock, in Victoria Hall, Westmount. An address will be given by the Rev. Prof. R. E. Welsh on 'Mark Twain, the Tramp, the Wag, and the Sage,' and Mrs. Belle Rose Emslie will recite 'A Revery from Dickens,' with piano accompaniment.

On the following Tuesday, March 4th, Frank Speaikht, the famous Dickens impersonator, will recite 'A Tale of Two Cities' before the fellowship. Tickets may be obtained from the secretary, Mr. Ridout, 33 McGill College avenue, or from Mr. Chapman, 513 St. Catherine street west.

RESOLUTION WAS THE CAUSE OF DISCORD

Men's Association of Church of the Ascension Were Not Unanimous.

FURTHER EXPLANATIONS FROM THE RECTOR.

Dr. Symonds' Offer to Come Before the Vestry Not Accepted.

The members of the Men's Association of the Church of the Ascension are very loth to say anything about the trouble that has been raised over the Rev. Dr. Symonds preaching in St. Giles Church in the parish of the Church of the Ascension. There are about 25 members in the association, which was started only about eight months ago, and only about 15 members were present when the resolution was passed endorsing the rector's opposition to Dr. Symonds' proposed action, and asking the synod to take action.

What has really caused the most trouble, it was said, by one of the men, was the passing of a subsequent resolution calling for the cancellation of Dr. Symonds' license. This resolution was not passed unanimously, it seems, and was the cause of considerable discord. It was thrown out by the synod because not submitted in proper form.

The mover of the second and more drastic resolution, the 'Witness' was informed, is an English high-ritualist, and many members of the association felt that he was going much too far with the matter. As a matter of fact, all the officers of the association, who are also officers for the management of the magazine which is published by the association, resigned their positions in the latter capacity, partly as a protest against the second resolution and partly as a protest against the publication of certain articles in the magazine for which the mover of the second resolution was held responsible. The same member is also blamed for giving the resolution to the press, a proceeding that was not authorized by the association, it is said, nor done through the proper channel.

Another incident in connection with the affair, it is stated, occurred at St. Giles Church on Sunday morning, when a certain member of the church objected to the service going on if Dr. Symonds was to preach, the latter's theology not being above criticism, in tthe opinion of the objector.

The Rev. Mr. Flanagan in discussing the matter said, if the question were one only of etiquette, he would not have raised objection, but he considered it too big a question to be settled as a matter of etiquette. He also stated that he understood during the correspondence with Dr. Symonds that he had not definitely made the engagement to preach at St. Giles, and was in a position to withdraw. The date was February 2nd, he also understood at first, and not February 16th.

The Rev. Dr. Symonds, it seems, offered to come before the vestry of the church of the Ascension and explain his position, but the suggestion was not accepted.

The passages between the rector of Christ Church Cathedral and the rector of the Church of the Ascension at times showed considerabe tension. There were allusions to the possibility of the gospel still being heard in St. Giles even though the former gentleman did not go there, and of the cathedral affording sufficient accommodation for a large number of people who might desire to hear him.

While the 'Oceanic' was embarking passengers at Queenstown a ship's cook named Frank Gibson climbed the rails of the ship and toppled into the water. He was promptly picked up by one of the small boats alongside and landed at Queenstown, where, after being examined by Dr. Hodges, he was despatched to his home at Southampton.

PILES Do not suffer another day with Itching, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and as certainly cure you. 60c. a box; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 2c. stamp to pay postage.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO TO-DAY

Capture of Ogdensburg by the British on Feb .22, 1813, Upset American Plans, and Probably Saved Kingston from Invasion.

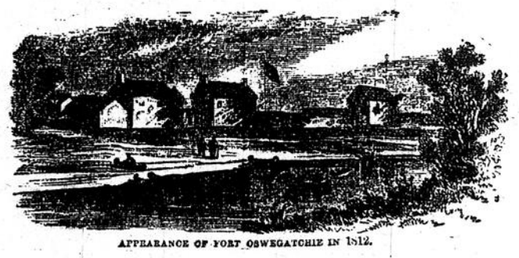
(Written for the 'Witness' by Frank Yeigh.)

The first conflict of 1812-14, recalled in this brief historical series, found us on the Upper Lakes, at the Island of Mackinaw, or Michilimackinaw, and recalled the victory of July 17, 1812.

The second took the reader to the Detroit River, and the capture of Fort Detroit under Brock and Tecumseh, on August 5th, 1812.

The third was localized on the banks of the Niagara River, and on the slopes of Queenston Heights, where the important engagement of October 13, 1812, was fought, resulting in the death of Sir Isaac Brock.

And now, in the fourth of the series, the scene changes to the St. Lawrence and a new environment. Following the battle of Queenston Heights came the struggle to obtain the mastery of Lake Ontario. The game of war is now to be fought for a time on the water, instead of on land. Chauncey, at the head, of his fleet of seven vessels, patroled the Lake for the immediate object of capturing the 'Royal George,' a British vessel of 340 tons. Once sighted by the enemy during the night, an exciting chase was made, but



APPEARANCE OF FORT OSWEGATCHIE IN 1812.

the little craft reached Kingston in safety, taking refuge under the batteries on the old limestone town. A lively battle followed between the fleet and the guns of the fort, ending in the retirement of Chauncey without having captured his prey. It was the last time Kingston was beseiged during the war, the result probably of the effective defence made on this occasion. In the succeeding days Chauncey sank the 'Simcoe' just before it reached port at Kingston, and also captured a schooner and Capt. Brock, brother of Sir Isaac, who was on board, and who had with him the plate and effects of the dead General. The American naval commander promptly paroled his prisoner and restored the property.

ATTACK ON
GANANOQUE.

The St. Lawrence now became the chief theatre of action, and both contestants patrolled its banks and watched the passing craft with closest scrutiny. The attack on Gananoque was one of many sorties made by the United States troops, a little force of less than half a hundred civilians retreating before a much larger detachment of the enemy.

Farther down the river Prescott and Ogdensburg faced each other, both being regarded as strategic points. Ogdensburg was the scene of many raids. Colonel Lethbridge occupied Prescott, and with a force of two companies and the Canadian Fencibles, and forty men of the Newfoundland regiment, together with two small gun boats, attempted to capture the fort at Ogdensburg. The guns of the battery below the fort were first silenced, but the attack ended in failure, and Lethbridge retired to the Canadian side, with a loss of three killed and four wounded.

A few months passed by, during which many minor engagements occurred in different parts of the country. Both countries indeed were in a ferment, reinforcements were arriving from England and the West Indies, and further preparations were made for the defence of Canada. New battalions of militia were formed, and other efforts made to cope with the increasingly serious situation.

The American authorities at Washington planned an advanced campaign for 1813, including the capture and subjection of all of Upper Canada above Prescott, the destruction of the shipping at Kingston, the capture of Kingston and York, and operations against Fort George and Fort Erie.

As has been said, the aggressive policy of the United States toward the eastern part of Upper Canada had been directed from Ogdensburg, under Capt. Forsythe, who engaged his troops in a series of petty attacks, which Kingsford characterizes as 'predatory excursions principally directed against property and the liberty of the individual.'

BROCKVILLE
ASSAILED.

The freezing of the St. Lawrence at this point made it easy to cross the river on the ice and to reach undefended points on either shore. Brockville suffered from one of these attacks, a single sentry on duty in the straggling village fell wounded, a number of the inhabitants were taken prisoners and the food supply seized. Complaint was made under a flag of true against this type of attack, but Forsythe replied by suggesting that the two forces should try their strength on the ice.

M'Donnell, being now in command of Prescott, was eager to attack the American stronghold, but Sir George Prevost, arriving on his way from Montreal to Kingston, first vetoed the suggestion, but compromised by consenting that a demonstration might be made, but without following it up with a real attack.

Early in the morning of the 22nd of February, 1813, M'Donnell with five guns, and nearly 500 regulars and militia, started across the ice-gripped stream, which is here one and a half miles wide.

The adventure was a dangerous one from many points of view. The Canadian leader has left on record the fact that the ice undulated as they marched, sometimes cracking with a loud noise, as if about to disintegrate, and threatening every moment to precipitate the entire force into the icy waters.

UNDER FIRE
ON THE ICE.

The troops marched in excellent order, artillery guarding both flanks. As the southern shore was neared, the little force was the centre of a dangerous cross-fire, which, however, failed to stop their progress. The left column was the first to gain the bank, which held an exceptional depth of snow, but as the result of a brisk bayonet charge by the 120 men of the 8th regiment, their leader captured some artillery and drove the infantry into and from the little town. The retreating enemy occupied the houses along the way, from which a heavy fire was kept up, and it was only with the help of the field pieces that they were dislodged and compelled to flee to the woods.

The fort at Ogdensburg was the objective point of the little Canadian army. A demand was made for its unconditional surrender. Capt. Jenkins, of the Glengarrys, who led the attack on the battery, held to his post, though wounded in both arms, until through the loss of blood he succumbed, and was carried from the field, followed by the retreat of the detachment after losing some prisoners.

THE FORT
ABANDONED.

M'Donnell's peremptory summons being disregarded, the eastern battery was taken and another silenced. The final charge immediately followed by the men of the 8th and the militia. The fort was abandoned to the invaders, and Ogdensburg became one of the captured strongholds of the enemy.

As the diminutive army found its way into the fort the garrison, estimated at from 500 to 1,000 men, fled and took refuge in the nearby forest, the fugitives being unpursued by their victors, such was the fate of Ogdensburg. The contest lasted only an hour. Seventy-four privates were taken prisoners, some schooners and gun-boats captured, as well as several guns, and a large quantity of military and ordnance stores. Two of the guns, oddly enough, were twelve pounders captured from Burgoyne in 1777, during the Revolutionary War. One wonders where the ancient cannon now are. The loss among the British and Canadian was 8 killed and 52 wounded, while that among the American forces has never been ascertained.

UPSET THE PLANS OF
THE AMERICANS.

While the capture of Ogdensbur was not in itself as dramatic an event as the taking of Detroit or the Battle of Queenston Heights, yet it had an importance all its own and seriously affected the plans and movements of the United States troops. General Pike, who was destined soon after to lose his life, in the capture of York, came on the scene immediately following the contests with a force of 5,000 men, but finding no cover left for them by M'Donnell's attack, they continued their march westward along the lake shore to Sackett's Harbor. In the opinion of Kingsford, the arrival of this large force at Ogdensburg gives ground for the supposition that an attack was planned from Ogdensburgs on Prescott, and thereafter on Kingston, and but for the capture of the American stronghold at Ogdensburg their plans would probably have successfully carried.

It raises the question of what might have been, but the actualities of the situation were that Kingston and its neighboring towns on the banks of the kingly river were thereafter safe from attack or invasion, and the boast was made possible, at the conclusion of the war, that the attacking country had not permanently secured a foot of land in the country they aimed to conquer.

CANADIAN HANDICRAFTS.

Some Beautiful Work in Leather Received From British Columbia.

An interesting addition has been made to the Exhibition of Canadian Handicrafts, in the arrival, from the Vancouver Branch of the Guild, of some very beautiful leather work. The work, both in design and execution, shows a fine skill and artistic taste. An exquisite piece is the binding of a book of E. Pauline Johnson's 'Legends of Vancouver Island,' in soft fawn leather, the cover design, an Indian girl head in repoussé work, standing out with the delicate clearness of a cameo. Other pieces are also remarkably beautiful.

The British Columbia contributions include baskets, quite different from th ordinary conception of a basket, from the Indian women up and down the coast. The Doukhobor settlements in the newer provinces have been in touch with the Canadian Handicrafts Guild for some years, and their needlework in embroidery in colors on home-woven linen has, under fostering care and encouragement, reached a high degree of carefulness and skill. The Ruthenian women, comparatively newcomers to the West, are now also sending pieces of their characteristic handiwork.

The display of home-woven rugs, portieres, couch covers, etc., is especially attractive to owners of summer cottages. In shaded blues, green and brown mixtures, rose and gray, and other combinations, these offer charming possibilities in tte country home.

The Exhibition, through the courtesy of Messrs. Holt, Renfrew & Company, will be continued at 401 St. Catherine street West, several days next week.

THEY WRITE FROM THE HEART BECAUSE GRATEFUL TO "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

Honest, Straight Forward People tell of Prompt and wonderful cures by Greatest Fruit Medicine In The World.

Grateful Acknowledgements Come From Sufferers, Thousands of Miles Apart, Showing the Value of "Fruit-a-tives."

When well-known people, respected in the districts where they have lived for years, write about the great good that 'Fruit-a-tives' have done them, you can't help having confidence in their word.

The probability is you will find some person living right in your home town or country who has been cured by 'Fruit-a-tives.' Don't hesitate to talk of 'Fruit-a-tives' to such persons. You find people in all walks of life, men and women, some very prominent people, who are grateful because in their suffering 'Fruit-a-tives' was a welcome remedy and they are glad to tell you all about it.

When you have undergone the tortures of Indigestion, Headaches, Sick Stomach, Pain in the Back, Chronic Constipation, Rheumatism or similar ailments, and have at last found a wonderful cure in 'Fruit-a-tives' you naturally feel as though you must talk about this great remedy—write about it. You would like others to know the truth of how you obtained relief. This is just the positions the grateful users of 'Fruit-a-tives' are in. They have been cured when their diseases were sometimes given up as hopeless. Their thanks are the 'Fruit-a-tives testimonials' you see in the newspapers. They are freely and voluntarily offered. They are genuine and never in one single instance given for any monetary consideration. 25c. for trial size,—regular boxes, 50c.—6 for $2.50 or sent direct on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

U. S. FARMERS PRESENT BIG PROGRAMME.

Ottawa, Feb. 22. — Dr. Clark, of Red Deer, laid before the clerk of the House of Commons a petition signed by a couple of hundred Nova Scotia farmers, denouncing the 'big interests,' and demanding the removal of the duty on agricultural implements, a tariff of not less than five percent on importations from the Old Country, and state ownership of public utilities.

TO submit to a headache is to waste energy, time and comfort. To stop it at once simply take

NA-DRU-CO Headache Wafers

Your Druggist will confirm our statement that they do not contain anything that can harm heart or nervous system. 25c. a box.

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WHY!

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Ease That Sore Joint Nerviline Will Do It

The Champion Clog and Pedestal Dancer of Canada Tells How to Keep in Trim.

Few men in his profession are better known than Mr. Thomas Hogan, of 27 Fortification Lane, Montreal, who writes:—'To limber up a stiff joint, to remove every sense of soreness from tired muscles, I can tell you nothing compares with Nerviline. It is really a wonderful liniment, and I use it continually, simply because I find it keeps the muscles and joints supple and entirely free from pain and stiffness. I earnestly recommend Nerviline to every person that requires to use a strong, penetrating, pain-subduing liniment.'

For Rheumatism Nerviline is a wonder; for Sciatica it cures where others fail; for Lumbago, stiffness and cold, nothing surpasses it. Keep Nerviline handy—it's good to take inwardly, destroys internal pains quickly, and is just as good for outward application. Large family size bottle, 50c.; small size, 25c., at all storekeepers and druggists or The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y.

TRY IT! SAYS SAGE TEA DARKENS AND BEAUTIFIES FADED, GRAY HAIR

Mixed With Sulphur Makes Hair Soft and Luxuriant and Removes Dandruff.

The old-time mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur for darkening gray, streaked and faded hair is coming in vogue again, says a well-known downtown druggist. It was our grandmother's treatment, and hundreds of woman and men too, are again using it to keep their hair a good, even color, which is quite sensible, as we are living in an age when a youthful appearance is of the greatest advantage.

Nowadays, though, we don't have the troublesome task of gathering the sage and the mussy mixing at home. All drug stores sell the ready-to-use product called "Wyeths Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy' for about 50 cents a bottle. It is the most popular because nobody can discover it has been applied. Simply dampen a soft brush or sponge with 'Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur" and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. Do this to-night, and by morning the gray hair disappears, and after another application it is restored to its natural color.

What delights the ladies with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur is that besides beautifully darkening the hair they say it produces that soft lustre and appearance of abundance which is so atractive; besides prevents dandruff; itching scalp and falling hair. Here, you gray-haired folks, get busy; look years younger.

Bryson's Drug Store, 501 St. Catherine St. W.

"77" FOR GRIP & COLDS

Aching bones, pains and soreness in the head, back or chest, Influenza, Sneezing, Sniffling—Catarrh, Cold in the head, Cough, Sore Throat, General Prostration and Fever—this is the Grip—

If you will take 'Seventy-seven' at the first feeling of lassitude, you will escape—

If you wait till your bones begin to ache, it may take longer to break up.

It pays to keep 'Seventy-seven' handy. it is a small vial of pleasant pellets, fits the vest pocket. At your Druggist. 25c., or mailed.

Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., 156 William Street, New York.—Advertisement.

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THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED.

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Every Salesman knows the policy of the Tooke Store, and he subscribes to it by remaining on our staff. Should any little delinquency occur the Manager of the Store wants to know, and you do him an absolute service by telling him. It is our wish that no Salesman should require the word "Forward!" for the man who enjoys his work is always on the alert.

When you enter the door of a Tooke store there will be the smile of welcome and the ready attention which you wish for and expect, in a good men's furnishing store.

It's a pleasure to serve you; and to serve you well and satisfactorily is what we are in business for.

Tooke Shirts, you know, and Tooke furnishings are just as good in value and in quality.

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New Scotch Zephyr Shirts in exquisite designs at $1.00. A better line at $1.25. A still better quality at $1.50. All sizes from 13 1-2 to 18 1-2.

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CLEARING LINES.

About 50 doz. English Cravats, plain or fancy styles, 5 for $1.00.
Flowing Ends, rich silk, 3 for $1.00.
Our $2.00, $1.75 and $1.50 clearing out at half-price.
Knitted Scarfs—Our English Knitted Cravats we are clearing out at a special price.
Gentlemen's Shirts made to order in 4 hours.
High-class Ladies' Shirt Waists.

The Hannan Stores Limited 213 St. James St. 128 Peel St.

THORPE IS ON THE JOB AT MARLIN

Marlin, Tex., Feb. 22. — Manager McGraw and his first bunch of ball players arrived here this morning. They are in good shape.

After the boys were assigned to their rooms and enjoyed a good breakfact there was no time lost getting into their uniforms and sporting at the ball park for their first work. Groundkeeper Murphy had the playing field in excellent condition.

Handball courts, tennis courts, sliding pits and a 100-yard dash were laid and everything was in tiptop shape for the spring training.

As usual, Manager McGraw was compelled to censure the youngsters several times for being over anxious and throwing too hard at the start. All of the pitchers were worked a little by Coach Robinson, and each took a turn in the box for a few minutes only.

Big Jim Thorpe was as lively as a kitten, and Manager McGraw worked him out at first base, where he looked to be quite at home. Thorpe was asked for all along the line by fans at the different stations where the train stopped, everybody eager to see the sensational Indian.

GRADUATED INCOME TAX PROPOSED IN FRANCE

Paris, Feb. 22. — The Chamber of Deputies has adopted a new income tax bill which, it is expected, will prove satisfactory to the Senate which refused to adopt the original income tax project of the Chamber. The measure passed by the Chamber to-day provides for the abolition of the tax on windows and doors, furniture and personal property and substitutes a graduated income tax. Ratified by the Senate the new law would be effective January, 1915.

FRASER'S LENTEN DELICACIES.

We handle a very large variety of Dried, Smoked, Salted, and Canned Fish, all of the very finest quality obtainable, and drawn from all parts of the world.

GASPE SALMON, Salted	15c lb.
SALT MACKEREL, 1st Quality	15c lb.
LAKE TROUT, Salted	15c lb.
LABRADOR SALT HERRINGS, Fine Big Fish	40c doz.
WHOLE GREEN CODFISH (Boneless)	15c lb.
WHOLE GREEN CODFISH (Not Boneless)	12½c lb.
FILET OF FINNAN HADDIE	15c lb.
LARGE FINNAN HADDIES (Extra Fine)	15c lb.
SMOKED DIGBY CHICKS	25c lb.
GENUINE DIGBY HERRINGS	35c box
FRESH KIPPERED HERRINGS	50c doz.
FRESH SMOKED BLOATERS	50c doz.
HALIFAX CODFISH, in Boxes, at	18c, 35c and 50c box
HALIFAX SHREDDED CODFISH	15c pkt.
GENUINE SCOTCH LOCHFYNE HERRINGS	$1.50 keg
VERY CHOICE HOLLAND HERRINGS	$1.00 keg
SWEDISH SPICED ANCHOVIES ...In tins	30c each
SWEDISH SPICED ANCHOVIES ...⅛s kegs	40c each
SWEDISH SPICED ANCHOVIES ...¼s kegs	50c each
SWEDISH SPICED ANCHOVIES ...½s kegs	60c each
EXTRA SELECTED MESS MACKEREL, in 10-lb. kits	$2.25 per kit

In addition to the above we have a very large variety of Canned Fish, of every description, something to please everybody.

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235 and 237 LAURIER AVENUE WEST

THE SOUL OF THE CONVICT

Faulty Prison Methods--'Train the Young.'

'Wards of the State,' by Tighe Hopkins, a book dealing with prisons and prisoners in England, is creating something of a stir in London, and the 'Daily Chronicle,' a London morning paper, which claims to have caused a reformation of English prisons 17 or 18 years ago, has had an interesting symposium on prison reform which was led off by a review of the book by Mr. Harold Begbie, which is a suggestive contribution to the subject of modern penology. Mr. Begbie calls for more humane as well as more sensible, methods of dealing with criminals.

'A mild and gentle person could take a walk through our modern prisondom without any excessive shock to his feelings,' says Mr. Begbie. He could utter on Sunday the response to the Church's supplicaion for 'all prisoners and captives" with a feeling of gratitude that English prisons are not as Russian prisons, Spanish prisons, and Turkish prisons. But if he made a thorough study of the subject, he would discover that the humane English prison is nothing more and nothing less than a most costly institution for making partially bad men very much worse, and imperfectly good men really and almost despairingly bad. In this business we appoint commissions, we effect changes, and we spend over half a million of money every year; and the main thing remains exactly as it was before. We do not save men, because we do not believe that men can be changed. The most intellectual and sensitive man that ever went to jail for a few years declared bitterly and truthfully, "Every sentence is a sentence of death."

Now, if our purpose is to carry out the policy of Sir Roger l'Estrange—"the trussing up of thieves is the security of honest men"—let us be honest in the business, and reject altogether from our prison code the milk-and-water theories of humaneness. Let us be materialistically "bluggy." Let us make a clean sweep of the criminal population, clap them into prisons, smash them up body and soul by solitary confinement; and never let them out till they are certified for a lunatic asylum. Thus, and thus only, can honest men be secure in a world frankly materialistic. But if, on the other hand, we are not materialists, if we are half inclined to believe that in great measure society itself creates its criminals, that we are in some way responsible for crime, that perhaps a criminal is not irreclaimably a devil—then, let us take our courage in both hands and act like sensible and honest men. Let us make not a clean sweep of our criminals, but of our prisons, and set up in their place a system thoroughly and scientifically directed to the restoration of imperfect creatures.'

THE FUTURE IS FOUNDED ON LOVE.

'There can be no justice,' said a very great and original American judge, 'without the love of man for man.' It is George Sand in the law courts. 'To love,' she said, 'means to help one another, to have joint aspirations, to act in concert, to labor for the same end, to develop to its ideal consummation the fraternal instinct. . . . The future is founded on love.' And this is Mr. Tighe Hopkins's spirit. He proves to us from instances gathered out of nearly all the prisons of the world that the future of humanity's dealing with crime is founded on love. That the experiment of the fraternal instinct, wherever it has been truly made, has proved victorious. You can lock up a brute, turn the key upon him, and preserve for the entire length of his sentence your silver spoons and your jewel case from his depredations; but unless you employ the fraternal instinct you cannot make that brute into a moral being, you cannot change his attitude towards society, you canont save his soul which you profess to be immortal. You may go into the next world, leaving your silver spoons intact, but he will follow you there with his spirit hardened and endevilled.

'Mr. Tighe Hopkins opens the door of the English prison and shows us that rack and thumbscrew have been removed, but that neither Wisdom nor Love has yet entered. He shows us the prisoner, the indubitable human brother whom you and I have locked up and clothed like a clown, sitting alone in his grey cell, isolated from kindness, banished from pity, shut off from every single human influence that helps you and helps me to fight our faults; and he says to us that this prisoner is our ward, that we are responsible for him, and that we are breaking his heart and hardening his soul at a cost to ourselves of over half a million a year.

'And if we are honest, you and I, can we say that the moral differences existing between that solitary, segregated soul and our own souls, yours and mine, are so great in degree and kind as to justify the immense, awful, and merciless difference which we have made between the conditions of his imprisonment and the conditions of our own freedom? Even of the very worst we dare not say that—if so, they ought to be in a lunatic asylum—and about one-half of the prison population is made up of people who cannot pay their fines, and of people who are more or less the victims of alcohol. It is an unendurable thought that half the people now in prison have no business to be there at all, and that the other half are subjected to a discipline which only hardens and destroys them.

SOCIETY'S DUTY TO THE CRIMINAL.

Writing on the same subject, Dr. Elizabeth Sloan Chesser, says: 'Unfortunately, thousands of educated, cultured, even intelligent people still believe that the men and women who go to form our prison population belong to a "criminal class," whose punishment is essential to the well-being of society. An individual commits an offence, so we punish him. We neither inquire into the causes of the crime nor realize that society has a duty, that it sins more deeply than the "criminal" if it fails to reclaim him. The man who is irreclaimable is abnormal, and, therefore, not a criminal but a patient. No system of penology can be regarded as a success which does not aim at teaching men and women the merit of honesty and morality, at fitting them to cope more successfully with life at the end of their sentence. We have failed in the past because we have relied upon punishment as a cure and as a deterrent of crime. We have fixed sentences for different offences. We take the man with strong criminal tendencies, the degenerate, who could never walk straight unaided, the normal person who has come up against the law and who is too poor to pay a fine, and send them to prison, thereafter liberating them, unrepentant, unreformed, weaker and less able to resist their impulses than at the beginning of their sentence.'

Train the young, retain the old criminal, writes Canon Horsley, whose third book on prison matters, 'How Criminals are Made and Prevented,' will shortly be published by Messrs. Fisher Unwin.

Canon Horsley continues: 'As to Mr. H. Gladstone's Prevention of Crime Act, 1908, it embodied two principles I had advocated since 1876. Train the young, retain the old, criminal. Supply the new and healthy environment for the juvenile adult which shall undo the evil effect of a vicious heredity and evil environment in boyhood. For the protection of society do not let loose upon it the inveterate offenders who have shown that they have no desire or intention to be otherwise than infectious and noxious. But the Bill was emasculated when passing through Parliament, and the Act is not always and everywhere efficiently administered and enforced. Lads are committed for too short periods to a "Borstal" training school, and one small detention prison is quite insufficient for the numbers of habitual criminals who ought to be sent there.

THE BORSTAL SYSTEM.

'That the Borstal system should have a deterrent influence is not to be expected, nor was it intended; but the prospect of an indeterminate sentence for the habitual has already a certain deterrent influence, and would have considerably more effect if the habituals had not noticed what a small percentage of those qualified for seclusion were being secluded. I should therefore answer with a decided Yes your question as to whether there should be more Preventive Detention Prisons, whether or not you include under the word "prisons" establishments for reclaiming the young or for secluding the inveterate criminals.'

'Personally I would rather trust and employ the habitual criminal than the habitual tramp.

'On the general question as to the tolerance, and the extension, of humanizing and reforming influences in prison, I can only say that nearly everything I regarded and proclaimed a desirable reform a quarter of a century ago has now come about; that whatever improvement is now to be desired is in matters of detail rather than of principle; and that when right sentiment has prevailed over cold officialdom the danger arises, and is not unknown in our days, of sentimentality prevailing to the harm both of jurisprudence and of the prisoner. To use a domestic simile or parable, I might say: Quite right to leave off beating your children unreasonably or unmercifully, but if they still deserve or would profit by a whipping don't give them chloroform first or reward them afterwards for having been punished.'

DECREASING PRISON POPULATION.

Decreasing Prison Population is the subject of an article from Canon Morrison, chaplain in H. M. Prison Service, 1883-98.

But before entering upon that difficult and debatable ground, I should like to say something about what has been done since the present Prime Minister, when he was Home Secretary in the last Liberal administration, inaugurated the great scheme of reforms which have taken place in our prison system within the last 18 years. It is always some little time before the results of reforms make themselves manifest, and sometimes the good effects of reforms are temporarily neutralized by counteracting events in the national life. War, for example, after it is over, usually leads to a temporary increase of crime, and the South African war was no exception to the rule. But the evil effects of the war on the conduct of the population have now become exhausted, and, as a result of this, when we look at the prison returns for the last year of issue, we find that at the present time the number of people in prison, in proportion to the population, is, in the words of the Commisioners of Prisons, 'the lowest within statistical record.'

A fact of this kind is of immense importance as showing us that the criminal problem, grave as it still is, is not a spreading but a diminishing disease in the national life. It was a disease which in the time of our grandfathers almost filled them with despair. In our case it is a disease over which we are probably beginning to get the mastery. Many causes are in operation contributing to the diminution of the prison population. In the first place, sentences on the convicted offender are not nearly so long as they used to be. I can remember the time when large numbers of children used to be committed to prison under the age of 16. As a result of recent legislation, not a single child under 14 is now to be seen in a prison cell, and according to the last returns there were only 23 under 16. The practical abolition of juvenile imprisonment is one of the greatest penal reforms in recent times. It was a reform advocated by the 'Daily Chronicle' nearly 20 years ago. It is now an accomplished fact. It has not led to any increase of crime.

MORE HUMANE METHODS.

In addition to the abolition of imprisonment for children and young people and the decrease in the length of sentences the prison population has diminished owing to the acceptance of the part payment of fines. This valuable reform, introduced within the last 10 or 12 years, has enabled poor prisoners unable to pay the whole fine to obtain release from prison in proportion to the amount they are able to pay. And inasmuch as it is the intention of the judge to fine and not to imprison the offender the reform helps to satisfy the real intentions of the law. But in my judgment, to all these causes must be added the more humane methods of treatment in the prisons themselves.

Among the reforms to which the report of the committee appointed by Mr. Asquth gave rise (and I may mention that the present Lord Chancellor was a member of it, and it was presided over by Mr., now Lord, Gladstone) was the abolition of the futile and degrading punishments of the crank and the treadwheel. Other reforms were the substitution of productive for purely penal labor, the mitigation of the separate system of cellular imprisonment for the workshop system of associated labor, the improvement of prison dietary especially in the case of short sentence prisoners, the introduction of remission of sentences into local prisons and in general terms an all-round mitigation of the severities of prison life.

Over and over again it has been alleged that our methods of penal treatment so far from reforming the prisoner have in many cases had the effect of making him a worse man than he was before. This allegation was made by the Royal Commission of 1879, and it was repeated by the Gladstone Inquirw of 1894. It was to wipe out this terrible reproach that the reforms I have just mentioned were instituted.

But while believing that we have accomplished a great deal within the last ten or 15 years, I do not think we have reached a stage when we can afford to sit still. Much yet remains to be accomplished. It is impossible for society to have a quiet conscience as long as it knows that an annual procession of 175,000 of its members are marching to the prison cells. This is a problem and a tragedy which it canont permanently ignore face. We must again and again ourselves whether more can be than we are doing now to mitigate this colossal evil. It seems public conscience were awakening afresh to the necessity of taking more step forward.

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 extensions to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is five per line extra prepaid.

Annual subscribers, whose names appear on our lists, 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 invariably be given.

BIRTHS.

BARROW — On Feb. 15, 1913, at 12 Clermont avenue, Montreal Annex, to Mr. and Mrs. H. F. J. Barrow, a son.

NICHOLLS — On Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1913, at 972 St. Catherine Street West, the wife of Dr. A. G. Nicholls, of a son.

DIED.

ANDERSON — At Pembroke, Ont., on Feb. 15, 1913, Thomas Anderson, sr., at the age of 73 years.

GAMBLE — In Ottawa, on Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1913, Samuel Gamble, merchant, in his 49th year.
Interment on Thursday in Ottawa.

O'BRIEN — At Sillery, Quebec, on Feb. 17, 1913, Martin O'Brien, culler, at the age of 78 years.

RANKIN — On Feb. 18, 1913, at the home of her brother-in-law, Mr. W. Bate, at Brompton, Elizabeth Wilkinson, widow of the late Thomas Rankin, and sister of the Rev. Isaac Wilkinson, of Coaticook, Que., aged 53 years.

Those sending notices for the above column may send with them a list of names of interested friends, together with a one-cent stamp for each address, and marked copies of the 'Witness' containing the notices will be promptly mailed. For addresses in foreign countries three cents will be required.

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An Invitation
To See And Select From
An Exposition of
The New Spring Styles.



We connected the picture of a Peacock with this invitation for two reasons.

This is to be a season of glorious plumage in Millinery. It is to be a season of multi-hued Bulgarian colorings in the trimmings of Costumes and Dresses. The Peacock is a representative of both—glorious plumage and still more glorious colorings.

The invitation is a simple one because splendid things can afford to be simple.

Come on Monday to see the new Suits, the new Gowns, the new Coats, the new Wraps, the new Hats, which we have imported for a very early Spring.

There will be no flourish of trumpets, no musical accompaniments, no bedeckings of foliage, but there will be a vision of style—quiet, beautiful, grand.

Come early and make an early selection. Choose on Monday if possible. In questions of style it is nice to be among the very first.

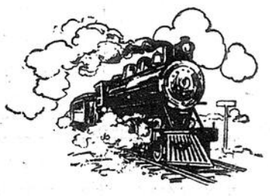
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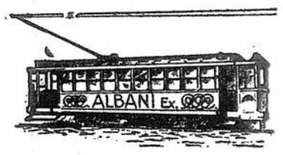


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"ALBANI EXTENSION"

We have had to refuse so many requests to purchase property on this new car line on Terms, that we have decided to place a Block of these lots near the car line at $40.00 on most reasonable terms.

We will also sell all the corner lots in the $25.00 section at $40.00 ON EASY TERMS. These will be snapped up quickly so don't delay, but see us at once, and don't miss this week's Excursion, February 23rd.

A few remaining lots at $25.00 Cash are the greatest Real Estate Bargain ever offered the public (1 1-4c a foot).



An up-to-date complete Electric Car line exists all alongside this property, no lot further from the car than from 500 to 700 feet. It will take 40 minutes by Electric car from your lots to reach the business district of Montreal, and comparative prices the same distance away on the Island are 50 to 75 cents a foot. Electric Light and Electric Power are immediately available in any quantity. Such land at such prices, with such conveniences is to be found nowhere else.

Secure the foundation for your home now, even if you have to wait a couple of years before it is built, when the 20,000 feet of high, dry and level ground you now get for $250.00 will be worth as much as a comfortable home.

FREE EXCURSION FEBRUARY 23rd (The Day After Saturday). Train Leaves Bonaventure Station (G. T. R.) 2 p. m.

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THE FAMOUS WRITER SERIES FOR 'WITNESS' READERS

8.---QUALITY FOLK, by R. MURRAY GILCHRIST

(Author of 'Pretty Fanny's Way,' 'Willowford Woods,' etc.).

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When George Mountney of Curbar Park lost his fortune in an unwise speculation, he sold all his land in disgust, and bought a place in the Hasop Valley, midway between the Wye and the Derwent. The house itself was rambling and tumbledown, the fields were sparsely grassed, with limestone cropping through like strayed sheep. There he lived for a few years with his wife and young son, until on the same day that Sebastopol fell he took his leave, bequeathing nothing to the child but the farm and a fluctuating income that rarely reached a full three hundred in the year.

His widow lived to see her son grow up — lived to see him married at twenty-five to the daughter of an impecunious baronet with as immaculate a pedigree as his own. This young couple in their turn produced two children, a boy and a girl, and then, willingly enough, if it were not for their offspring, retired to rest in the queer old mural chapel at Curbar — the only piece of ancestral property which the family still retained in its possession.

The children, Adelaide Frances and George Umfreville, were left in the charge of an old man and woman, who in their young days had known and appreciated the old regime, and whom nothing pleased better than to discourse of how the old Mountney coach was drawn by four horses, rich chestnut of color, and of how the ladies rode to the meet on finely-bred mares. Great grandmother Mountney had been a beauty at the Court of Gentleman George; her portrait by the great Sir Thomas Lawrence had appeared later in both the 'Keepsake' and the 'Book of Beauty.'

The glories of the past had more attraction for Adelaide than for her brother. In her freakish hours — the girl had many innocent whims — she loved to dress herself in such ancient gowns as were preserved in the presses — bodices that clipped her slender waist tightly as steel belts — monstrous beautiful skirts distended with elastic whale-bone — and then to stand before a long mirror and play that she was being presented to her Sovereign, or else dancing in some trois temps of her own creation. George was of little use in this amusement; he had only one ambition, and that was to win as much from the unwilling soil; but if he joined in her recreation his movements were so unutterably awkward that all the glamor of her imagination died at once. There was so fine an affection between them that she never deplored his lack of grace; whilst he himself believed that she was the loveliest, the kindest, and the truest sister the world had ever known.

After the parents' death, the passage of years brought little change. Life went on very placidly, the chief interest for the boy being in going to market, for the girl the pleasant dreams of what her folk had been. The only intimate friend they had was one Charles Digby — a well-to-do gentleman farmer, who had been at Tideswell Grammar School with George, and, being much older, had taken him under his wing. Digby's house stood on the bank of the river — a yeoman's house with gabled windows, gables, and a sloping garden full of roses, phlox, and all sweet-scented flowers that make summer gay. His mother lived with him, a quiet dainty old woman, whose heart was full of divine pride in her son.

On the afternoon of the Duchess's visit, Charles was walking with Adelaide in the orchard, where grew many cherry trees, all bright with ruddy and canary fruit. The weather was sultry enough; from east to west the azure sky was unflecked with the least cloud. He had ridden from home, and had left his horse with the old man in the stable-yard. When he arrived Adelaide was sitting with her sewing beside a well-head, where the water rose bubbling from beneath a little archway that way surmounted with a wyvern's head.

The lad was neither tall nor handsome — to the eye an ordinary young farmer with a healthy face and shrewd eyes. He was well-enough dressed, though his grey clothes were becoming somewhat threadbare; his leggings and boots told of the needle and awl of a village cordwainer. The only really noticeable thing about him was his pleasant expression, which made strangers turn for a second look, impressed by his natural wholesomeness. Adelaide always delighted in awakening his smile; she thought it lustrous, strange, unlike anything she had ever seen.

Adelaide herself was lacking in what modern folk call beauty. She was taller than he by a full inch — her hair was black to his auburn, her skin purely pale where his was nut-brown. Although she was more than twenty, she had the figure of a girl of sixteen — slender, almost boyish. Her eyes were large and rather timid, but it some times filled with astonishing seriousness. In the matter of everyday clothes, she had excellent taste, and since there was so little money to spare, some of the dead ladies' less valuable gowns had been unpicked and remade by herself and the village seamstress. This afternoon she wore a cool green and white dimity of large design, which had once been a riding suit; but, according to the notions of to-day was certainly more suited to the draping of an antique fourposter. However, she wore it with a very pretty grace; and young Digby thought that she was the freshest, loveliest creature God ever made. The sunlight pierced the screen of cherry foliage; to his fond gaze she seemed absolutely radiant.

His mother was always finding some errand or other which she might send him upon, so that he might have speech with Adelaide. The old lady, who came of good yeoman stock, had determined years and years ago that he must have for mate the best: no boarding-school miss should ever take her place as mistress of his home. She was exceedingly attached to Adelaide, who in turn regarded her with both affection and respect. To-day she had sent her son with a sitting of white guinea-fowls' eggs—a great rarity in the Peak country. But Charles, after offering the present, grew very confused, blushed, spoke brokenly, and seemed as though he were consumed with a desire to say something of import, which his tongue incontinently refused to utter. Adelaide, too, grew embarrassed; for some reason or other after the first swift glance of perplexity, she kept her eyes averted, and tacitly but cruelly declined to assist the delivery of his speech in any way.

And so they were walking constrainedly together, they knew not why; and talking foolishly of nothing at all, when a lady of quality alighted gate, and came forward with the carfrom a fine victoria at the orchard riage of one to whom all rustics deferred. She was dressed soberly enough — the clergyman's wife in the matter of costume made a much greater show o' Sundays — and yet everything she wore seemed as if it were intended by nature to be her proper plumage. Adelaide, after a startled moment, recognized her as the Duchess of Ashford, who was, according to repute, the handsomest, and certainly the richest wife in the kingdom. And here she was in the old orchard, sailing without any hesitation toward the spell-bound young couple.

Adelaide recovered herself in a moment, and advanced towards her with no less but vastly prettier dignity. The married lady smiled and offered her hand.

'You will forgive me for such an intrusion,' she said agreeably; 'but the orchard looked so cool and charming that I couldn't resist the temptation. I shall be glad to rest awhile—if you'll let me—to rest in the shade. The white road is parching hot—I am very, very thirsty.'

Somewhat to Adelaide's disconcertment Charles Digby had slipped away amongst the trees: she caught a glimpse of him already mounting his horse in the stableyard. The duchess, however, had not noticed him, so the girl did not feel called upon to make any explanation of his presence.

'Perhaps you will come indoors?' said Adelaide. 'It is cooler in the green parlor.'

'No place, child, could be cooler or pleasanter than this,' said the lady, recklessly sitting in an ancient armchair of rough beechwood. 'I assure you that I am most comfortable now. My only want is a drink of water from the spring.'

'You shall have tea,' said Adelaide, smilingly. 'I will see that it is got ready in a moment.'

'That will be good indeed; but I have no right to accept your kindness. And to get tea here—in this quaint orchard!'

Adelaide hastened to the house, and directed the old housekeeper to bring out the battered silver tray and the eggshell china. The kettle was boiling on the hob; whilst the good dame bustled to and fro, the young mistress went to the strawberry bed, and gathered a cabbage-leaf full of the ripest fruit. She delighted to entertain folk who came unexpectedly; but for the duchess she made no more ado than she would have done for Mrs. Digby herself. But Her Grace was very highly pleased, and so displayed her most charming manner.

'There's something idyllic about the place, child,' she said, 'and something idyllic about you. You look for all the world like a picture by Gainsborough —I can scarcely believe that you belong to the twentieth century! To tell the truth I believe that if I closed my eyes for a minute, when I opened them again I should find myself in my carriage again, driving smoothly over grass!'

She poured the rich fragrant cream over her fruit, and enjoyed her food as heartily as any schoolgirl. 'Heigno!' she sighed after awhile. 'I should like to stay here—to eat strawberries all the year round—strawberries and these dainty little cakes—and to drink tea from this wonderful old cup!'

'Then why not stay for so long as it pleases you?' said Adelaide prettily. 'I know that my brother and I would be proud to have you—'

'Ah, child, this is not the age of "Come live with me, and be my love" —at least such a happy condition is only possible for the elect. I could delight in't—but what about my husband and my two boys and my baby girl? No, my dear. I can't stay—indeed I must go in a minute. But I should like some time to come again —to look upon you as a dream that I may be fortunate to have at my desire. . . So you have a brother—is he your only relation?'

'Yes, madam. I believe that I hear him in the house. May I present him to you?'

'If he's at all like you, I shall be most happy to see him,' said the duchess. 'And then—I'm very sorry indeed—I must deprive myself of the pleasure of being here.'

Adelaide summoned George, whom the duchess received with extraordinary kindness. But that was not surprising, since George, in spite of his farmer's uncouthness, was adorably handsome. His manner the duchess found very pleasant; to her mind he was infinitely superior than the men she met of her own circle. Her pleasant eyes glowed with even warmer approval. Adelaide felt her young heart beat high with satisfaction.

'I hope, I hope,' said the duchess slowly, 'that you will let me have the pleasure of seeing you both at Milton. We have stolen a week from Town—I love to do it in the height of summer. Come soon—I shall be delighted to see you.'

They accompanied her to the road, and watched her enter the victoria. At the bend of the road she turned and waved her hand. Adelaide took her brother's arm and went back to the house.

'She was fascinating,' she said. 'I should like to see her again—we'll go in a day or two. A little change will be good for us—we are too quiet here.'

George nodded. 'I don't see any harm in going once,' he replied cautiously, 'but it wouldn't be wise to do it again. We haven't the money, Adelaide; it would probably make us very discontented.'

'She must live in a very simple way,' Adelaide remarked. 'You saw how devoid of affectation she is—nobody could have been kinder.'

So on one afternoon when the sun was shining very brightly, the brother and sister drove in their little pony phaeton to Milton Castle. On the way they met Charles Digby, who was riding home from a sale of heifers. He was dusty as a miller, and the heat had made his face red and shiny. He rode beside their old-fashioned vehicle until they reached the avenue leading down to his house. Adelaide told him of the visit they were about to pay; the young man winced slightly, as though the news were of distasteful import.

'I was wondering if you'd drink tea with my mother this afternoon,' he said; 'but now I'm afraid that you'll be unable. You must come soon, though, and tell us how you enjoyed yourselves.'

He raised his cap and waited till they were out of sight, then went home with a somewhat sorry heart. Adelaide's spirits grew very buoyant; the excitement of their excursion into the unknown brought a faint color to her cheeks, a brighter lustre to her eyes. They drove slowly through the great park, where fallow deer grazed in comfortable groups; and over the balustraded bridge to the porter's lodge, where a stately fellow in gorgeous livery eyed them with undisguised hauteur. Further, a groom of the chambers conducted them up a marble staircase and along a gallery whose walls were embellished with ancient pictures, to the principal drawing-room—a vast chamber overlooking an Italian garden and tall fountains. At first sight the place seemed to Adelaide as if full of animated flowers—the women who sat there were so finely gowned—so removed from the folk whom she met in everyday life. All were chattering, and yet all fatigued, simmering with the strangest affectations. All save the duchess, who came forward and welcomed them very charmingly, and made them sit with her in one of the deep window recesses. She took Adelaide's hand, and held it with the kindness of an old and familiar friend. She spoke of commonplace country things, praised the fair weather, and rattled on in an attempt to set both at their ease. George had a phlegmatic strain; he was less influenced by environment than Adelaide, who with the passage of each moment found the atmosphere growing more and more intolerable.

The Duchess showed the perfection of courtesy; she asked Adelaide if she might introduce them to the ladies; the unsophisticated girl snook her head. The conventional minutes being passed, she rose to depart. The lady came with them to the gallery, where she kissed Adelaide very kindly; then watched them descending the staircase to the hall. She was smiling a little wryly now; the visit had certainly not been a success. She determined that it need not be repeated; nevertheless she found herself so interested in the young folk that she resolved not to lose sight of them; but to continue their acquaintance in more accordant surroundings.

Adelaide was paler than ever now; she did not speak to her brother until they were out of the park. Then she breathed deeply, and passed her hand over her eyes, as though to dismiss some lingering picture.

'I wish we had not gone,' she said. 'They are so different—they know the world—they are rich. It made me frightfully cold—frightfully unhappy; and yet I have no envy. I felt as if I had gone into a far country—as if all there, even the Duchess, had no heart—nothing but a stone in their breast—'

George only half understood. 'Well, you must please yourself, Addie,' he said. The place was certainly out of our line; but I'm not sorry we went. Let us go to Mrs. Digby's; she'e a hundred times better than these folk-'

Adelaide made no demur; in another half hour they left the high road and drove down to the house beside the river. The old lady, whose real dignity Adelaide now understood for the first time, received both tenderly, folding the girl to her bosom as fondly as any mother. Adelaide's eyes suffused with hot tears now; for a brief moment she hid her face in the yellowed laces.

'It is good to be with you,' she whispered. 'You are wonderfully restful. And I am very silly—it actually hurt me to see the people at Milton Castle.'

'I warrant there was none there as pretty as you, my dear,' said the mother. 'And as for manners, you'd be better than they——'

'I can't tell how it was,' Adelaide continued. 'The Duchess could not have been more kind or considerate. It was only the feeling that I was simply—simply out of the picture—that the setting was not for me. I felt absolutely different from what I do here or at home. . . . I felt shrunken, somehow.'

Mrs. Digby kissed her again. ''Tis pleasant to me—knowing that you love your old friends best,' she murmured. 'There's none who can care more for you—that you need not doubt. See, here comes my lad, all eager to hear your adventures!'

Adelaide raised her eyes; Charles had come close to her side. As their gaze met she suddenly became convinced that he was the most lovable and the best man in the whole world. She smiled radiantly, feeling for the first time in her maiden life the oddest, sweetest heart pain.

NEW WORK FOR THE SPECTRUM.

(Garrett P. Serviss in New York American.)

Taking advantage of the fact that rays of light whose wave lengths are so short, and whose vibrations are so rapid, that they produce no effect upon eyes, can be utilized for making photographs, Professors R. W. Wood, of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, has made one of the most interesting discoveries of recent times.

The rays that he chose to work with are those which lie beyond the blue end of the spectrum, and which are called ultra-violet that is, 'outside the violet,'—violet being the light of shortest wave length that can be seen by the eye.

In order to screen off the visible rays Professor Wood passes the light through a lens covered with a delicate coating of silver in a very thin film. The ultra-violet rays have the property of passing through this film, while the other, longer-wave rays are cut off by it. The consequence is that a photograph can be obtained with the aid of rays which do not appear at all to ordinary vision.

This, in itself would not be so wonderful, but it happens that such photographs can be used to detect the nature of the substance from which the ultra-violet rays are reflectd.

Professor Wood has used the moon as the subject of his most interesting experiments — and this is what he has discovered:

Around the greater crater mountain named Aristarchus there is a deposit of material which reflects a great amount of ultra-violet light. When Aristarchus is photographed in ordinary light this deposit is not in evidence, and it is not seen by the eye in telescopic views of the moon. But if the photograph is made with ultra-violet rays the strange deposit appears very dark in the picture.

In seeking an explanation of this appearance, Professor Wood found, by laboratory experiments, that a deposit of sulphur, when placed upon a mass of rockk and photographed in ultra-violet light, makes an impression, on the photographic plate agreeing in tone, color, etc, with the mysterious substance surrounding Aristarchus on the moon. At once he was led to suspect that the lunar material in question was sulphur. Further experiments have satisfied him that this conclusion is probably correct. It is the more probable because it has always been supposed that volcanic action raised the great ring mountains and craters seen on the moon, and volcanoes almost invariably eject considerable quantities of sulphur. But hitherto there has been no means of determining by any direct observation the nature of the materials on the moon's surface.

Professor Wood's discovery at last furnishes such a means, and enables us to saw what the surface of the moon consists. There are other places on the moon besides the neighborhood of the mountain Aristarchus which present a similar appearance of a dark deposit when photographed with the ultra-violet rays. In every case it is probable that the substance thus revealed is sulphur.

CAPTAIN REID AS A HUMORIST.

Captain J. Reid, R.E. (T.), M.A., gave his lecture on 'Humor, Chiefly Scotch,' before the Men's Club of Christ Church Cathedral last evening, and those who have already heard it know how excellently the lecturer deals with his entertaining subject. He has much to say of that type of humor which is a not unimportant feature of the life that finds its inspiration and strength in the proverbial diet of oatmeal and the catechism. But he goes much farther. He must do so for purposes of comparison anyway, and after quoting and glorifying the quiet, thoughtful but convulsing utterances of some of Barrie's creatures, he admits that he has the very highest admiration for the Irish-American celebrity known as Mr. Dooley, whose sudden turns of deadly ridicule have placed him on about as high a pinnacle as the immortal Mark Twain.

Sydney Smith and his observations on Scottish character are taken up by the lecturer chiefly to refute the assertion that a surgical operation is necessary before a joke can be made to penetrate the head of a Scotchman. The essential quality of spontaneity in real humor, as against a forced growth, is emphasized by recalling the sage dictum of one of Barrie's characters that humor is 'a thing 'at spouts oot o' its ain accord' and that 'a humorist would often no ken 'at he was ane if it wisna by the way he makes other fowk lauch.'

Kipling is also quoted, and Dickens with his innumerable descriptions and situations which are essentially and richly humorous. Not the least entertaining reference to recorded humor is Mark Twain's story of his fall over a 75-foot precipice in the Alps, when his broken body resembled a hat-rack, and for medical attendance he had his choice of a horse-doctor or a Christian Scientist lady who happened to be touring the country, and chose the latter.

The whole subject is well covered, and the lecture provides a very pleasing evening.

GOLD IMPORTS AND EXPORTS ON BIG SCALE

Boston, Feb. 22.—Gold imports by England during 1912 were valued at £52,688,881, compared with £48,693,753 in 1911., and £57,321,767 in 1910. Exports were £46,538,469, against £40,100,540 previous year, and £50,898,445 in 1910. Both imports and exports of the precious metal were the largest since 1910.

Imports and exports of silver by England were the largest in over six years, if not a new record. Imports increased in value from £14,293,539 in 1911 to £16,778,304 last year, and exports from £16,923,537 to £18,333,019.

A comparison of precious metal imports and exports by England for the last two years follows:

	1912.	1911.
Gold imports . .	£52,688,881	£48,693,753
Silver imports ..	16,778,304	14,293,747
Gold exports.. ..	46,538,469	40,100,540
Silver exports ..	18,333,019	16,923,537

LEGEND OF THE CHINOOK.

How The Coyote Mastered the Wind of the Rockies.

(Caleb Castor in the 'Red Mines).

The coyote once upon time made himself a dwelling place out of tall bunchgrass. It was in late fall and the wind would always blow it apart. This made the coyote very angry, so one day he devised a snare in which to trap the offender. As he was fixing up the snare he thought to himself, I will fix him.'

The next morning he set out to see if he had caught the wind.

Upon arriving he beheld a man with big ears and of great stature. 'Well,' he said, 'so you are the person that has been tearing my wigwam up, eh?' With that he pulled his ears right and left, kicked him on the nose and slapped him till he had him begging for mercy.

The coyote then made him promise that he would never blow such cold stormy winds again. But the coyote doubted his word and again he had him begging. When the coyote would get tired he rested. All this time the wind was making all kinds of promises, so at last the coyote let him go, with the understanding that he would kill him on his next offence.

So to this day the winds on the west side of the Rockies are warm and are known as the Chinook winds.
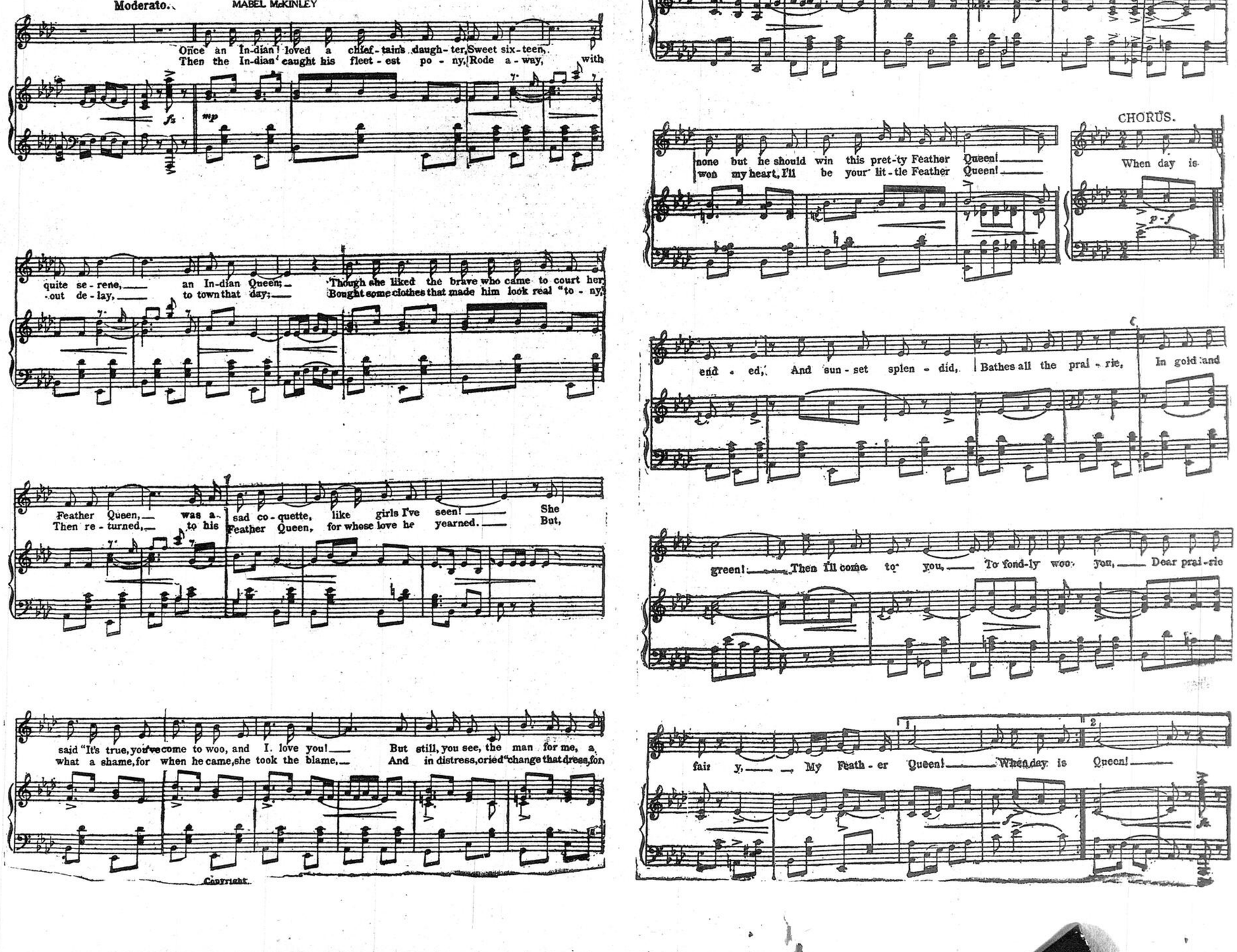
TRIAL PRACTICES IN CHINA.

(From the Pekin 'Daily News.)

Although the practice of making plaintiff and defendant kneel down before the judge in the course of a lawsuit and the application of corporal punishment to extract confession from the suspected offender have been prohibited by law, still in some rural districts and cities the authorities of the court have not yet completely abandoned these practices. President Yuan, wishing the authorities to respect the rights of the people and thereby to show them the full significance of a republican form of government, has telegraphed instructions to the Tutuhs to investigate the practice of the local courts.

Feather Queen.

Written, Composed and Sung by
MABEL McKINLEY



LITERARY REVIEW

INCREASING HOME EFFICIENCY.

The cover design on this book, three bees and a triangle of honey cells, is indicative of the viewpoint of the joint authors of this dispassionate study of the modern home. Its close connection with other homes and its intimate relation to all that concerns the movements and welfare of the social order is the aspect kept most constantly before the reader. 'Increasin Home Efficiency,' by Martha Bensley Bruere, and Robert W. Bruere (The Macmillan Company of Canada, Limited, Toronto, $1.50.)

'Let the dead past bury its dead,' is the essence of much of its wisdom, for the lack of efficiency in the home is held to be largely due to the habit of clinging to the traditions and outworn superstitions of the past. The modern home has not kept pace with modern progress. The home is no longer a manufactory of the necessaries of life, nor its fields and pastures their sources of supply. Our homes have not been reduced to scientific management. 'At the very foundation of the science of domestic administration lies the conservation of human energy.' More can be conserved by bunching the home units into larger groups and operating them on the wholesale plan; in short, by co-operative effort and making use of the public utilities.'

THE FACTS

But before proceeding further, we must give the scope of this treatise, and the basis of fact on which the authors have worked. The middle class American home, supported and managed on an income varying from $1,000 to $5,000 is, broadly speaking, the social area covered, although the tables classify expenditures above and below these figures. The financial minimum for decent living has been taken from that worked out by Doctor R. C. Chapin, of New York City, who places the bare sufficiency mark for a family of four or five members, at between $900 and $1,000. For six years information was gathered by written and personal inquiry fro many homes in many States of the Union; city homes, village homes, town homes, and farm homes. Their expenditures and working methods were carefully studied and tabulated, and conclusions drawn therefrom regarding their social efficiency.

THE TEST.

The greatest test of social efficiency is the furnishing of society with the best product in the way of citizens. The inmates of every home ought to have the best, but the home-maker is not possessed, and cannot be possessed, of the vast amount of scientific and technical knowledge needed to judge of the quality of the numerous and varied commodities used in the home. A short road to home efficiency would be have the products guaranteed at their source. It should likewise be possible to buy conveniently. The primitive way of trafficking must go, because with our growing specialization of labor, time has become too precious to select and dicker in the old way. The function of the home marketer should be 'to get the best thing for the least outlay of brains and muscle and money, and to get it not only for yourself, but for all the community.

THE TRUSTS

'A Housekeeper's Defence of the Trusts' is one of the raciest chapters in the book, but we can give but an inkling of its humorous wisdom. 'I certainly get beter dress goods at the big stores than at Miss Wade's Notion Bazaar. If it's the trusts that do this, why bust them?' 'I don't really see that it's to the advantage of anyone but the small business man himself to keep him going.' 'I say, 'let's keep the trusts; treat them as literal servants of the people. Don't just regulate them: put them on a maximum wage! And if that won't work, let's own them.' After which outburst the husband subsides. As conditions now are the consumer is at the mercy of the dealer. Some big New York companies realize from twenty-eight to a hundred and twenty percent on their investments, while the prohibitive prices of some of life's necessaries was bringing privation and death to thousands. To sum up with the criticism of this open-eyed, keen kitted housckeeper—'The great trouble today is that we have too much masculine pugacity in business, and too little of it in the home, too much femininity in the home, and too little of the women' point of view in buiness. We've got to strke a new balance,—put business efficiency into the home and socialize business by charging it with the spirit of equal justice that women have learned in dealing with their children. The topics of training the housekeeper and training the consumer are dealt with on broad lines the welfare of the whole community being the standard by which methods are tested.

COST OF CHILDREN

The cost of children, a burning question of the present, is next taken up. It is a time when parents are demanding the best for their children. The time has gone by when there were not enough good things to go round, but there is enough now for each to have his rightful share. The appalling state of affairs found in tabulating statistics of these middle-class homes is that the average number of children to each is less than two, which means a rapidly diminishing race. The writers consider that probably the most serious unanswered question in the development of home efficiency is not whether people can afford to have children, but whether society can afford to have those people who are intelligent enough to count the cost, go without them.

THE CAREER

Some very pertinent remarks are made on choosing the child's career, and fitting him for it. That the waste of time, capacity and money in this process is not usually realized, makes it all the more imperative that it should be looked into. A child's career must not necessarily lie in the direction of its inclination. When men seek to gain a livelihood in an already overcrowded profession, the demoralization of society becomes acute. This is noticeably so in the case of communities overrun with lawyers, where the process of law is unduly lengthened and the temptation is great to create business. As with lawyers, so with doctors. The whole community suffers when each man becomes intent upon his own practice, public health and sanitation are neglected and professional standards lowered. The important questions are: 'How many workers do the industries of the State normally require? To how many can they give steady employment? and, how many do their fluctuating demands keep in the reserve army of casual workers?'

'There is plenty. If we followed an intelligent plan of social housekeeping, we should find that there are three jobs for each man instead of three men for each job. A man's choice of profession is not his own business. It is a social question, and one that so far as the middle class is concerned, has hardly begun to be solved.

SAVING.

Prominent in the letters and budgets gathered by the authors is the item of saving. Seldom have the old-time virtues of economy and thrift been so boldly attacked. Such a sentence as this is rather staggering to the person inoculated with the serum of putting-by-for-a-rainy-day. 'This whole business of individual saving works around in a vicious circle.' It is a survival of the early fear of the helplessness of age. People with small incomes decrease their efficiency by saving what ought to be spent on increasing it. The remedy is a universal system of scientificaly administered insurance against sickness, unemployment and old age. No temporary expedient is suggested to bridge over the period between the passing of the saving habit and the incoming of old-age pensions.

CONCLUSION

Let us hear the author's conclusion of this whole matter. 'The middle-class mother must follow the spinning-wheel into the world; she must take up her share of the duties of citizenship. The health goes out of industry when it forgets that its only normal purpose, is to co-operate with the home, not as an equal, but as a servant, in the perpetuation of the race, and the nurture of god citizens So long as women do not do the work set for them to do, and men make business a gambic and a sport, our homes cannot be efficient. Business is woman's affair as much as man's. The home is man's affair as much as woman's. What we need most to-day is the domestication of business and the socialization of the home.'

The writer's test of home efficiency is the production of efficient citizens, while they hold that generally speaking efficient citizens are not produced in homes whose incomes fall below the $1,000 or $1,200 mark. As the reader's thoughts travel over the long roll of the world's choicest and greatest, and he realizes the large proportion that have been the product of homes below the 'sufficiency' income of their day, he wonders if the line between efficiency, and inefficiency can be drawn on such a material basis.

FARMER SAGE OF JAPAN.

If he is a human benefactor, who helps widely separated peoples to know one another better, the author of this study of a remarkable Japanese ought to be placed in that category. Mr. Armstrong has performed a real service in introducing to the West such an interesting personality as this eastern sage, Ninomiya Sontoku. The book is divided into four parts—the introduction being an outline of early reforms, and ethical thought in Japan; the first part, the story of Ninomiya's life; the second, an exposition of his teachings; the third, an estimate of his work and teaching. Perhaps the question, 'Who was Ninomiya?' should be answered first. He is the most famous man Japan has given to the industrial world. Ninomiya Sontoku, known to every Japanese schoolboy as Kinjiro, was born in 1787, and died in 1856, after the second visit of Commodore Perry to Japan. Although born of well-to-do parents, Kinjiro was trained in the school of poverty, for when five years old his father lost everything, and died when he was but fourteen. He became the main support of the family, worked early and studied every moment he could spare. As a boy he was not only industrious, but extremely generous, unselfish and trustworthy. Livingstone used to study at his loom; Kinjiro, when walking around a huge wooden bowl pounding grain, used to place one of his Chinese classics on a stand and read a sentence each time he circled the bowl. He thus earned the nickname of 'Gururi Ippen,' 'once around.' He was also called 'Crazy Kinjiro,' because he was guilty of so many unusual, unconventional actions in his pursuit of knowledge under difficulties. On the death of his mother he was taken by an uncle. In this home he had even greater difficulty in pursuing his studies. Always he gave something, always he saved something out of his most meagre earnings. When old enough he left his uncle, returned to his father's home, put the old house in repair and married. For a long time the chief industry of Japan, agriculture, had been at a very low ebb. The large estates were impoverished, the common people in a state of starvation, the villages, centres of idleness, drunkenness and immorality. The owner of an estate, heavily burdened, was in desperate financial straits, and was advised to hire Ninomiya to finance his business. He undertook in five years to free the estate if he were given unconditional control of everything. He fulfilled his pledge, gave his master directions for keeping out of debt, distributed to the servants, the reward he was given, and returned home richer only by the consciousness of having done his duty.

Okubo, the wise and clever lord of Odawara, was in similar straits, but on a much larger scale. Hearing what Ninomiya had done for his retainer after three years of persuasion, he induced him to undertake a similar task for him. The villagers spent their time in gambling, drinking and in the indulgence of other vices, and thus reformation was long and exceedingly difficult in accomplishment. But success at last crowned his efforts.

AN INDUSTRIAL REFORMER.

His ten years' work with the lord of Odowara brought him into notoriety and prominence as an industrial reformer, and in 1842 he became an official of the Tokugawa Government.

Lord Soma next requisitioned the services of Ninomiya, who refused to go to him. But the government, knowing the great need and importance of the work, gave him permission to undertake it. In time prosperity was restored. By this time other villages adopted the methods of the Farmer Sage. Of 101 villages in Soma province, during a period of 20 years, 55 became very prosperous, 46 were greatly improved, the income was increased, the number of houses greater by 1,135, the population by 21,715.

TEACHINGS STUDIED AFTER HIS DEATH.

After this Ninomiya began to gather disciples about him, to whom he taught his principles and methods. Many of his followers carried on his good work in needy places as earnestly, unselfishly and successfully as had their master. His last great task was the improvement of Nikko, in which great undertaking he had the help of his son. While engaged in this work he died at the age of seventy-one years, just before Japan opened her ports to western ships.

After his death his teachings and methods were widely studied, and today his followers are scattered all over. Space is not at our disposal to give more than a bare outline of the fundamentals of Ninomiya's teachings. 'His teachings, both on ethics and economy are based upon the central doctrine of making return to heaven, earth, and man for the benefit received from them.' He laid great stress on living within one's means. Each should save surplus money not for selfish ends, but to restore and develop deserted washes, saving homes and villages, in making all Japan prosperous. The best way of making return for blessings received is by good deeds. The present is not an illusion because the happiness of the future depends upon it. He used to say, 'If we could only develop the deserted washes in human minds, we could then let the deserted fields look after themselves.' The Hotuku Society is Ninomiya's real monument in Japan. He believed in the great benefit to be derived from the united efforts of good men. The twofold object of this society; is first, to develop morality; second, to promote industry and economy. Its plan is to lay aside a fund from which loans can be made to numbers struggling with debt. This fund can be used to improve neglected homes or villages, to start new industries or enterprises, or may be used for public works.

The comments of the sage on Buddhism, Confucianism and Shintoism, on human virtues and human destiny are most thoughtful, interesting and suggestive. We cannot quote from them, but hope that enough has been given to create a wish for more. The author of the book is a Canadian missionary, and the writer of the foreword, Dr. Burwash thinks it one of the most important coming from the field of Canadian missions. It will give us a better understanding of a people who, under the higher law and mission of commerce, must influence our future history. 'Just Before the Dawn,' by Robert Cornell Armstrong, M.A. (The Macmillan Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, $1.50 net).

FOR THE COLLECTOR OF OLD CHINA.

This book has been planned to enable each collector of old china to make his own systematic catalogue. Pages of heavy ruled paper are divided into columns for description, date, price, how acquired and remarks. Sections of varied sizes are headed with the names of the different kinds of china so that a collection of one kind may be kept by itself. Untabulated pages have been left for the entry of large dinner, tea and dessert services. A glossary of terms in general use precedes the tabulated pages, while at the end of the volume are reproduced the most important marks of the English, continental and Chinese makers. The Chinese marks cannot be vouched for as to age owing to modern reproductions being so closely imitated, though not with any intention to deceive. The Book of Old China by Mrs. Willoughby Hodgson, (G. Bell and Sons, Ltd., London.) Cash price in the United Kingdom 3s 6d. net.

THE ART OF SKATING.

'The Art of Skating' is one of Spalding's 'Red Cover' series of athletic handbooks (American Sports Publishing Co., 21 Warren St., N.Y.) Paper cover, 25 cents, on fine paper, handsomely bound in cloth, $1.00; by mail, $1.10.) The author is Irving Brokow, champion of America, 1906. Mr. Brokow is a member of several skating associations, European, and American. He has travelled widely and observed closely in all parts of the world where skating is a sport. The handbook is a condensation of the mass of material collected during many years of the study and practice of figure skating in the United States, Canada and Europe. He makes grateful acknowledgement for assistance rendered by his skating friends all over the world. A very concise history of skating is given in the second chapter. Skates, shoes and costumes are next briefly discussed, followed by rules for correct form. The rest of the work is devoted to figure-skating illustrated copiously with photographs and diagrams. Skating is somewhat of a juvenile among sports. The first skating club was formed in 1844 and a Scottish city, Edinburgh holds this honor. The first American club was formed five years later in Philadelphia; the first Canadian rink was opened in Toronto in 1868. This handbook should prove both inspiring and helpful to young skaters, ambitious to become experts in this healthful, graceful sport.

MISS BROWNING'S POEMS.

These have been issued in the 'World's' Classic Series' (Oxford University Press, Amen Corner, London, E. C., Eng., 1s. net.). The book is a pocket edition bound in green cloth. The poems are not complete but contain those best known to readers. There is no preface or introduction.

Literary Notes

The February number of the 'British Review' contains much interesting matter. There are two articles on Near Eastern affairs. 'M. G.' writes of the 'Conference of St. James.' Mr. Francis McCullagh tells graphically and well the story of his own experiences as a prisoner in the hands of the Bulgarians.

Two other articles deal with Ireland. The first — 'Ulster's Resistance' — is a short and emphatic declaration by 'A Child of Ulster' that Ulster will fight if Home Rule is carried into law. The second, by Father Keating, is a plea for conference about Irish affairs, for government with more sympathy towards the Irish people, leading ultimately to Home Rule of one kind or another. The pugnacious tone of the 'Child of Ulster' is sufficiently rebuked by another article on 'The Ethics of Resistance to Law,' which pleads that nothing is to be gained and much harm may be done by defying and disobeying laws. 'Rebellion is a remedy which from the nature of the case will rarely be justified, especially in a democracy under the party system.'

An interesting article upon the conditions of life in modern Canada is that by Mr. S. L. Bensusan in the February number of the 'Pall Mall Magazine,' 'Canada at the Cross-Roads.' The writer has a good deal to say concerning the Reciprocity movement and the defeat of the Liberals under Sir Wilfrid Laurier. 'Liberalism,' says Mr. Bensusan, 'does not accept its defeat at the polls as final. Reciprocity is not dead, but slumbers.' The attitude of the farmers in the West is well known on the subject, and the writer bids his readers not overlook the fact that the Canadian Senate is Liberal. A contribution of a wholly different nature is that by Mr. Harold Begbie 'Do We Know?' This article has for its subtitle the present position of psychical inquiry concerning the immortality of the soul. Letters from Dr. Elwin Ash and Mr. Joseph McCabe, by way of reply to Mr. Begbie, are published at the end of the article.

'Heroes of Science,' by Charles R. Gibson (J. B. Lippincott Co., New York), Brief biographies of the great scientists of the world, among them Roger Bacon, Copernicus, Kepler, Galileo, Newton, Franklin, Darwin, Kelvin and Maxwell, explaining the various conclusions to which the researches of each brought him, and giving many interesting anecdotes. A book for both students and general readers, generously illustrated from portraits.

'A Health to His Majesty,' by Justin McCarthy, (George H. Doran Co., New York). The principal character in this book is merry Charles II. of England, who, exiled when his father's head was removed, wins his way back again to the throne. Charles II. and a number of his cronies at the beginning of the story are in a bad state in Holland. The royalist, Jane Lane, and her brother, finally form a plot to get Charles back again on the throne and the 'Merry Monarch' comes into his own.

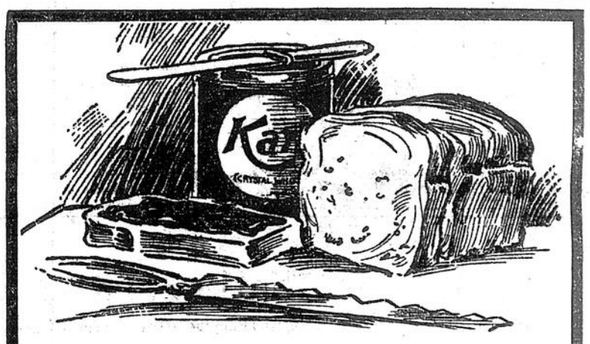
'The Missionary Bulletin (Toronto), a quarterly mazagine of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, contains a number of interesting letters and articles from missionaries and superintendents, giving much interesting information relating to their work, and its progress. The illustrations of missionaries and their native helpers add to the attractiveness of the issue. (Methodist Mission Rooms, Toronto).

'The Bible Magazine' (New York), for February, contains much timely and trenchant matter dealing with questions which are at present the themes of theological discussion. The 'Basis of Biblical Authority,' by Professor George H. Schodde, Ph.D., a sermon by Dr. Jowett, and two articles on Bible study by Dr. Louis Matthews Sweet, and Wilber W. White, are each trenchant and concise. 'The Vision of Christ,' by Professor Giovanni Luzzi, D.D., of Florence, Italy, and 'Books of the Inner Life,' by James Mudge, D.D., complete the issue.

A GROWING FAILING.

(St. John, N.B., 'Telegraph.')

Perhaps the one item in which our schools fail to-day more completely is in teaching their pupils to speak and write their thoughts well and clearly. As a people we are growing wonderfully careless in this matter, so that the social conversation of a great many men and women is little more than careless chatter; this, because we have failed to realize that speech is living and vital and is always to a large extent an indicator of the life. We think that bombast and loudness are forced, while they are a confession of weakness. Now, to speak well cannot be learned from a schoolmaster or acquired from a book. Simplicity of speech depends on simplicity of life, and the only way to avoid vulgarity in speech is by being honest in thinking, and living.



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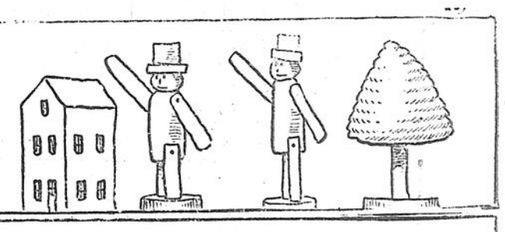
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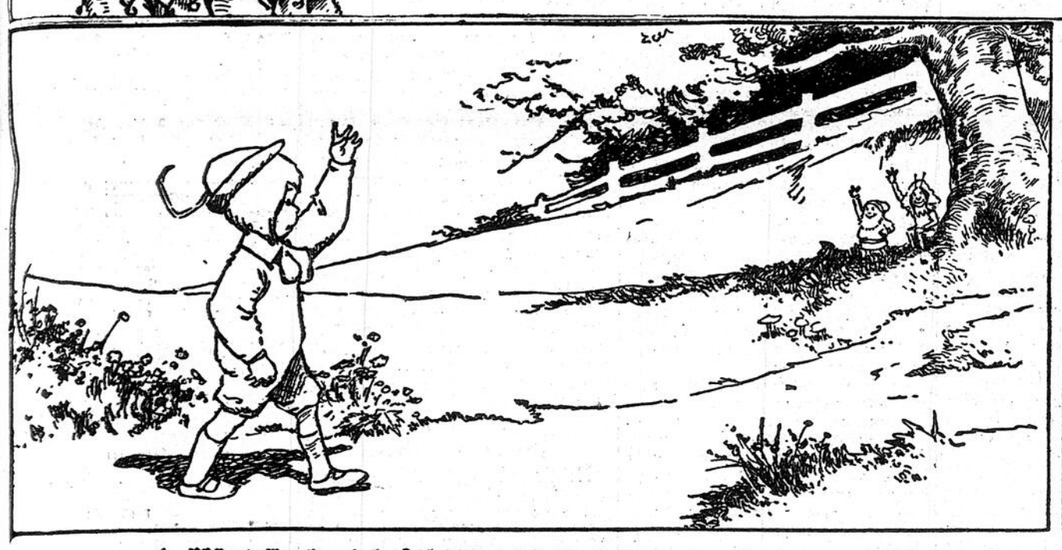
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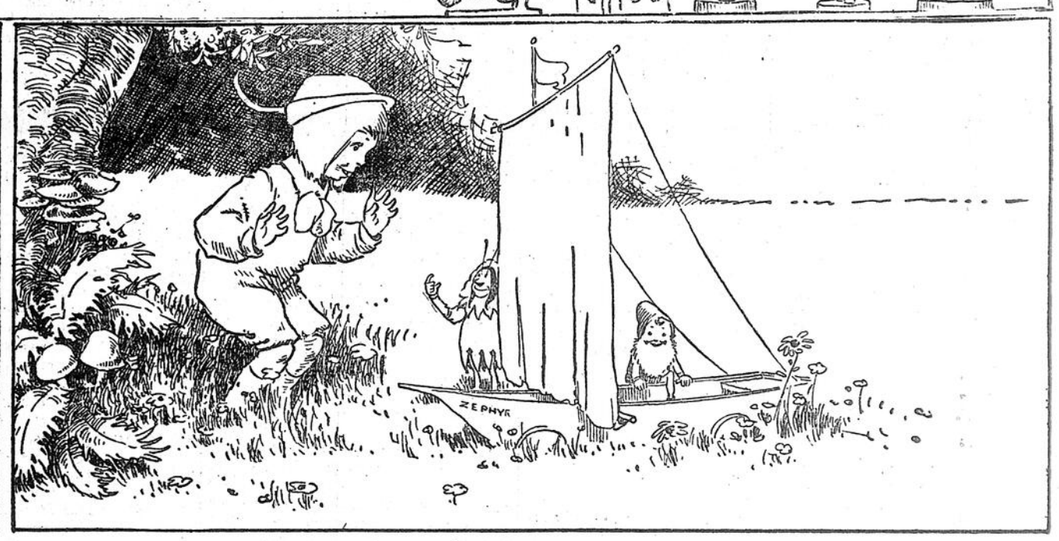


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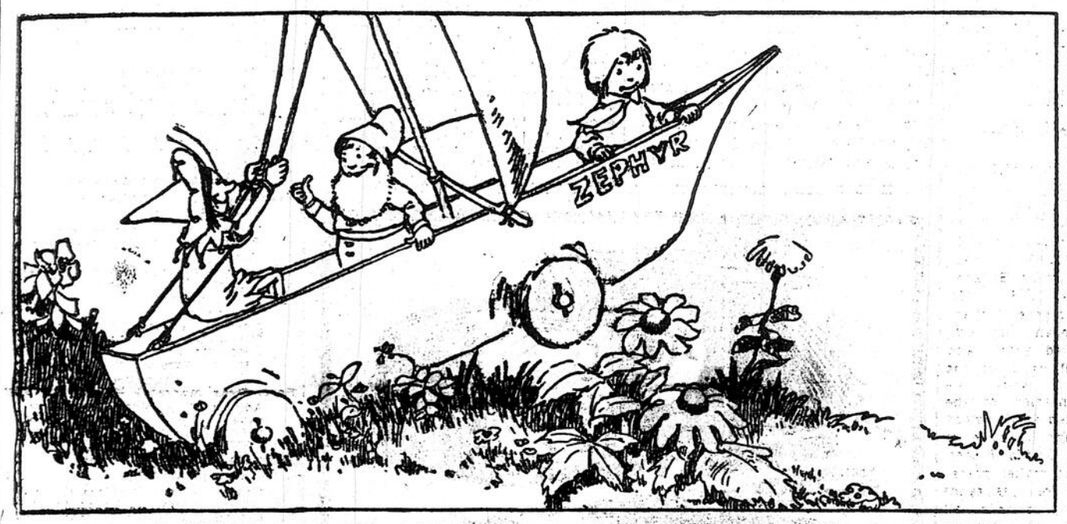




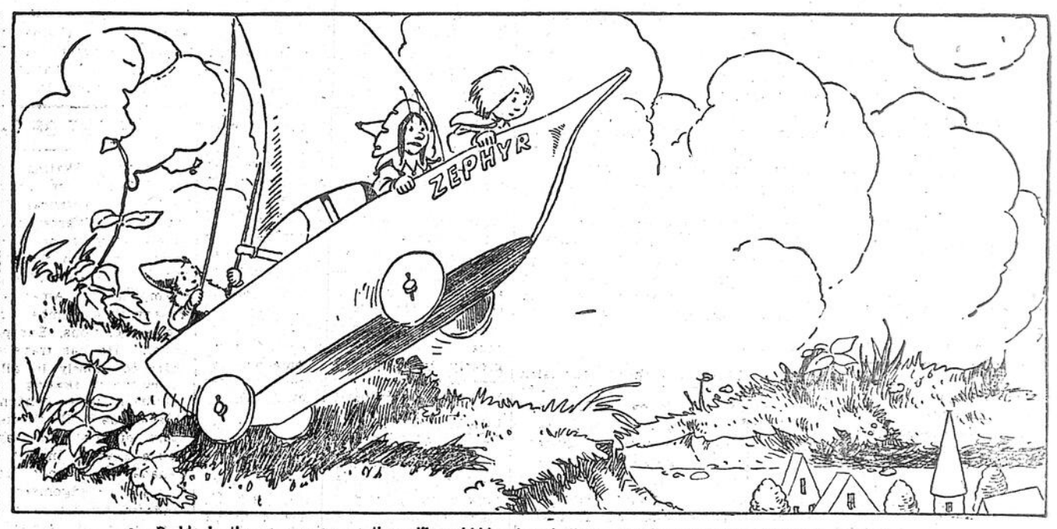
1.—While strolling through the fields Dickie is hailed by Mr. Twee and Mr. Giggle.



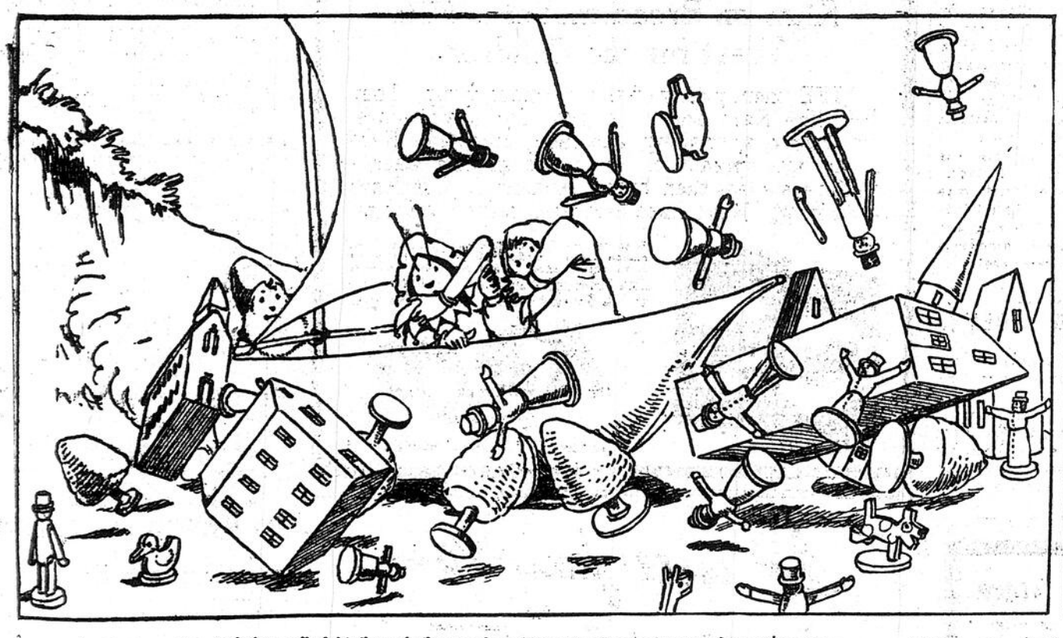
2.—They lead him to a new wind boat they have built and invite him for a ride.



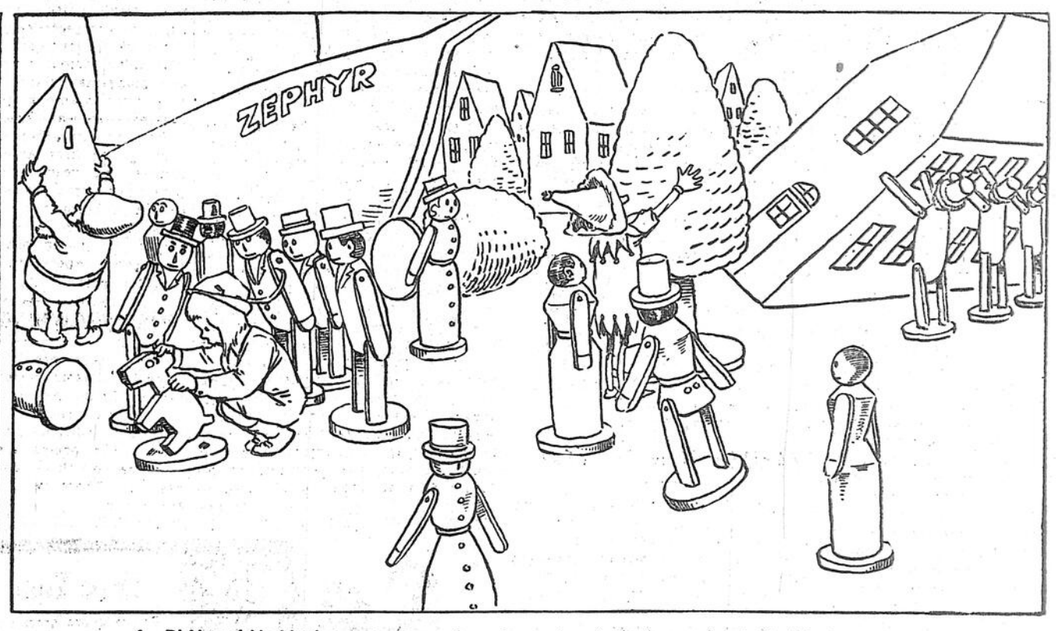
3.—Dickie accepts the invitation and Mr. Twee makes him small, soon they are riding over the meadows.



4.—Suddenly they come upon a tiny village hidden in a hollow. Dickie calls to Mr. Giggle to stop the boat; but it is too late—



5.—And they sail right through the wooden village, bowling over everything before them.



6.—Dickie and his friends are very sorry; they return and repair the damage done to the Wooden people and their village. They are about to resume the voyage when—



7.—A great shout goes up and the King of the Woodens appears before them. They inquire after the health of the Queen, but the old King sorrowfully informs them that there is no Queen.



8.—Mr. Twee cries "Let's make them a queen!" And soon there is modelled a beautiful lady. All the Woodens rejoice and loudly proclaim her Queen, and the King invites our friends to the wedding.

Woven of the Wind

By ANNIE S. SWAN

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CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE LOOSE THREADS.

Betty looked up with the quick fearfulness of a child into Hew Guildry's face, as she came forward in the soft hush of the spring evening to welcome him to his own home of Pitluscar.

'This is Betty,' said his mother through her tears.

'So this is Betty?'

Hew Guildry held the small white hand a moment in his own, looked long into her face, then bent over and kissed her. Betty did not draw back. Something in that true, kind face drew her, its sincerity, its expression of fearless honesty. She felt that here was a man any woman could trust to the uttermost. He had no fine looks, and bore very little resemblance to his mother. His sturdy figure, which much hardship had rendered spare and wiry, his hard set, strong-featured face, his air of strength and self-reliance all appealed to Betty. Here was a man with whom any woman's heart could be safe. She felt glad for Pitluscar, glad for the mother who had such a son, and glad for Hew, that he was fit and ready for his noble inheritance. Betty had never had a brother. One came into her life that night, and helped to fill up a small bit of the aching void in her heart.

Surrounded by women folk who all loved her and were kind to her, each in her separate and individual way, she was conscious at times of an aching void. She had been brought up by a man, she had lived the first twenty years of her life in companionship with men, and she understood them better than women. She was glad Hew Guildry had come home, and the few days she had promised to give to pitluscar to aid in his welcome lengthened into two weeks. During that time they were much together, walking and riding and driving, and Betty grew brighter and brighter, and more like herself. She was full of a palpitating and intelligent interest in all his adventures; would pore wit him for hourse over maps and was sympathetic when he said one day grudgingly that he was not a bit keen on settling down at Pitluscar. At this time Jean Whitelaw was away from Dunfermline, spending two months with a friend at Bordighera.

Hew never mentioned her name to Betty nor to anyone, and one day at little Colton after Jean had come home, she received a great surprise.

Hew rode over from Pitluscar about three of the afternoon, which was Henry Kinnes's resting-time, and when he knew he would find Betty alone.

Betty was very glad to see him, and told him so with her usual frankness.

'But you're down on your luck, Hew. Has the wanderlust got you on its toils again? Which Pole are you after this time?'

'Neither,' he answered rather gloomily. 'Can we talk here? I mean is anybody likely to come in on us?' he asked, glancing round the library questioningly. 'I want to ask you something.'

'Somebody might call. You can come to my den. It's away at the other side of the house. It's really a disused tool-shed. Grandpa has fitted it up as a studio for me. It has a lovely north light, and I've got all my things there from the Villa Brigitte, and some day when the lazy fit leaves me I'm going to start painting.'

'Come on, then, and please tell that old Geogian sphinx that you want be at home for a good hour at least. It's a serious business I've got to lay before you.'

Betty nodded, gave the message to George, and led the way to her own den. It was an alluring den, and nobody could ever have guessed the base uses to which it had been originally put. It took Hew Guildry quite a quarter of an hour to go round it, admiring all the curiosities and beautiful objects it contained, but finally in the middle of a discourse by Betty on a particular picture he openly rebelled.

'Look here, Betty. I'm not listening. I don't care a cuss about who painted your pictures. I'm awfully sorry, but at the present moment I'm obsessed with one idea. Let's sit down and talk.'

'Very well, but you don't deserve to be treated decently, for you are the very first man who has ever invited in here, and you ought to be more respectful.'

'I wonder who the next one will be,' mused Hew, as he sat down on an old carved Moorish chair in front of her. 'Well, then, what I wantt to know is, are you my real sister and will you do something for me, something that wants doing badly and immediately.'

'Why, yes, of course. Why do you need to ask, and whatever is the matter with you. You look ten years older than when I saw you on Monday, and not a bit nice.'

'I'm sorry for that, but it's explainable. I've had a bad half-hour with my mother this morning.'

Betty stared open-eyed.

'A bad half-hour with your mother! But I've never heard of her giving anybody a bad half-hour before. She's most frightfully amiable. I've often been amazed at it.'

'Well, to-day she's angry, downright angry, Betty, and I need your help.'

'What on earth have you been doing? I can't believe my ears, really. Hew, I thought you were quite a model. Have you suggested going away on another expedition? I could understand it then.'

'No it isn't that at all; it's something quite different. It isn't easy to tell you, but it—it concerns your cousin Jean Whitelaw.'

Betty sat very still.

'It concerns Jean!' she said in a low eager whisper, and leaned forward with a new light in her tyes.

'Yes,' answered Hew, and all the sturdy strength seemed to leave him and he looked shy and shamefaced as any boy. 'You remember when I was home before, she came with my mother and the Colonel to meet me at Christiania.'

'Yes, of course, I remember perfectly,' answered Betty, and might have added that could she have forgotten one item of that poignant time she would have been a happier woman.

'Well, of course, we were thrown a lot together. She was the first woman I had spoken so intimately with for a long time, and she seemed interested in all I had been doing and wanted to do. Well, to make a long story short, Betty, I made up my mind then that if I ever achieved the thing I'd set out to do, and had anything worth while to offer her, I'd ask her to marry me.'

'Yes?' assented Betty feverishly. 'And what then? Did you think you had any chance with Jean?'

'Whatever chance I had I was willing to take it,' he answered steadily. 'But I did not say anything to her then, though she wrote to me after I set out on the expedition. Of course, we've never met since until yesterday when she came home.'

'Looking lovely, I thought,' said Betty in a low, still voice. 'I thought when I met them at the station yesterday morning that she was one of the most beautiful women I had ever seen.'

'Yes,' admitted Hew with a half smile. 'She is that. I went over to Kingairn in the afternoon, and stayed to tea just to make sure, don't you know, and when I saw her all the wander-lust you spoke of a minute ago left me like a dream, and I knew that the thing I wanted most in the world was to have her for my wife, and settle down at Pitluscar, and write my book, and wander no more.'

'Did you tell her?' asked Betty, and her eyes shone like stars.

The brief enthusiasm and certainty seemed to leave him again, and once more the shame-faced look which touched Betty so profoundly came soft on his face.

'Not yet. I'm not certain. Of course, no man has the right to be till he puts his hope to the test, but I think it is going to be all right. I went home and thought it all out, and this morning I spoke to my mother.'

Betty had not a word to say, but her breath began to come a little faster, and she put her hand to her heart.

'I was quite surprised, because I thought she liked Jean very much before, don't you know, and was pleased with the idea of her coming to Pitluscar.'

'And isn't she now?'

'No, she was so angry I didn't know where to look. She said she had had enough trouble and worry with the Whitelaws, and that if I couldn't find a wife somewhere elese I could go away again to the Pole and never come back. She said, too, that she had had nothing but disappointment with her sons since they had been born, and she had the right, after all she had suffered, to have a voice in my future. And that's how it stands at the present moment.' Betty's fingers nervously interlaced, and a red spot was burning on her cheeks.

'I can't understand it, Hew, I can't indeed. It is difficult to believe it of your mother. I've never seen her very angry. In fact, she was kind even to me after a while, when I did not deserve it.'

'Well, her face is set like the nether millstone this morning, my dear, and I'm at my wit's end. I can't speak to Jean in the face of it. I had to tell somebody. What would you advise me to do?'

Betty sat up like a being inspired. Her chance had come. Her life among the Whitelaws had been woven of the wind, and its aftermath, so far had been bitter to the taste. Her chance had come.

'Your mother must be won over, Hew,' was all she said. 'Nothing, nothing in the wide world must be allowed to come between you and my cousin Jean.'

'That's my view exactly,' he said quietly. 'I won't speak a word to Jean. I'll go away on a fresh expedition even without speaking unless the way is cleared. After all that has passed, she must not even suspect that there has been any trouble.'

'No, she must not,' cried Betty as she rose to her feet. 'Will you leave this to me, Hew—give me one clear day.'

'Why, yes, of course, as many as you like. There is no desperate hurry, though I shall be a miserable man until there is light from some quarter.'

Betty took a swift turn to the end of the room, where from the high north window she could command a magnificent panorama of the sea.

Then she turned swiftly, and Hew Guildry never forgot the expression on her face.

'Hew, it is a very difficult thing to speak about what I had hoped I never would need to speak about in this world again to a human being. But you have done something for me today that I never will be able to repay. It was a bad day for a lot of folk in Scotland when I left Paris, and came to Dunfermline. Most of all it was bad for my cousin Jean. She has behaved like an angel to me, but behaved like an angel to me, ut every time I see her I feel my heart sinking, and I could weep myself blind. For she is far more widowed than I. She is so still and has such capacity for suffering. If I can put this happiness in her way, help ever so little to clear the way for her, why then my heart will be relieved of a load I thought I should have to carry to the grave.'

Hew bowed his head as a woman's heart was laid bare to him, but spoke no word.

'That is all, dear Hew. It had to be said, and now will you stop here and see grandpa? He is not very well today, and I am afraid sometimes, looking at him, that he will hardly last till Gilbert comes home. It is that which is keeping him alive, nothing else.'

'I can stop, of course, but what are you going to do?'

'I. Oh, I'm going to Pitluscar. Your mother is there, isn't she, and not at Kirkinch?'

'She may have gone over this afternoon. She was so angry she said she would not stay another night in the house.'

'Well, I'll take Pitluscar first. Goodbye, dear Hew, I shall be grateful to you till the day of my death for the chance you are giving me. I don't know if I will succeed. If I do, I shall know then that God has forgiven me.'

Hew Guildry, as he watched his brother's widow ride off, a slight but gallant figure on her beautiful mount, pondered on the mystery of a woman's heart. Comrades they had been in the truest sense since he came home, but he had not guessed at these depths. He went for a stroll in the fields pending the old man's awakening, and smoking many pipes of strong tobacco, tried to nurse his hopes.

Not long did the messenger of them linger on the way to Pitluscar.

In half an hour's time from the moment he had sped her to the gate, she alighted before the familiar pillared portico of Pitluscar, and was joyfully received by the faithful Metcalfe.

'My lady. Yes, ma'am, she's here yet in her own boudoir. I've just taken her tea up.'

'Is she alone, Metcalfe?'

'Yes, ma'am.'

'I'll go up. Tell them to rub him down, Metcalfe, and be careful with the water. I've ridden like the wind, and it's a close afternoon.'

Her feet had no hesitation in their step as they compassed the stairs and traversed the long corridor to the western wing to which Lady Angela had restored some of her own belongings, with the full intention of occupying her old rooms as occasion offered.

(To be continued.)

"BED-TIME STORIES"

LITTLE MISS CLOUDY FACE.

(By Anne Porter Johnson.)

Little Miss Cloudy Face stood in the window gazing sadly into the wet road, while the tears rolled down over her fat cheeks and splashed on the window casing. One big tear took a different way and went scampering down to the very tip of her nose and jumped off plump against the glass. If it had not been such an awful time, little Miss Cloudy Face would certainly have laughed at that daring, mischievous tear, but as it was she only kept on crying.

'It's just awful,' she sobbed, watching the rain pour down. 'I don't believe it's ever going to stop, and I can't go to Hilda's party, nor wear my new dress, nor—'

The more little Miss Cloudy Face thought about it, the worse it seemed. 'Oh, I must stop crying,' she argued, 'because I don't want mother nor any of the others to see me. Oh, no, not for anything!'

'Well,' said Mother, 'I don't believe I was ever glad to see such a nice rain. The cistern has been empty for a week or more, and the well is low. I don't see how we could have stood it much longer.'

'I guess everybody will be pleased,' spoke up Grandmother. 'The dust in the road must have been two or three inches deep, and the leaves were falling off the trees too soon. Oh, it's surely a fine rain, if it only keeps at it long enough!' she added, looking out of the west window at the clouds.

'It will make fine late grass for old Bossy,' said mother, 'and start the creek in the pasture, so that Father's poor back will get a rest. It was a hard job to carry water so far for her.'

'See!' exclaimed Grandmother, pointing through the south window. 'There's old Bossy now, standing right out in the blessed rain. How she does enjoy it!'

Little Miss Cloudy Face dashed the tears from her eyes with the back of her hand, and turned just enough to see Bossy.

'I tell you,' sang out Father in his big, hearty voice, as he came into the house, 'this is a grand rain! I don't know when we've needed rain so badly. Oh, it's fine for the cattle. In fact, it's fine for everything. We'll all feel better, I'm sure. It will wash the creeks out clean, and clear the air, and stop some of the fever around, I hope. And it will give the winter wheat a good start, too. It's a great rain! Everybody I met on my way home from town was wearing a broad smile. Uncle Zeke Campbell was plodding along with no umbrella, singing at the top of his voice.'

Little Miss Cloudy Face was still gazing out of the window, but the tears were all gone. There was not one in her eyes, nor on her cheeks, nor on the tip of her nose waiting to jump.

'Well, well, it's too bad about the party, child,' said Grandmother. 'I'm afraid it's too wet for parties today.'

'Why, this is Hilda's birthday, to be sure!' said Mother. 'I was so excited about the rain that I forgot all about it.'

'Hilda sent word that it was postponed until the first nice day,' said Father. 'I was thinking about the rain, and forgot her message. Come, girlie,' went on Father, 'put on your rain coat, and we'll go out to the barn until dinner-time. I want to sort over some corn, and you can romp in the hay-mow with Towser.'

Little Miss Cloudy Face turned around to get ready, and what do you think! It wasn't little Miss Cloudy Face at all—it was little Miss Sunny Smile.

NEVER MIND YOUR COAT.

What if your coat be patched and old?
The worth of a coat is easily told.
A handful of gold will quickly bring
A coat that is truly fit for a king;
But an honest heart and a willing hand
Can never be bought in the whole wide land.

Remember that patches may cover a boy
Who some day will be the world's greatest joy.
If your soul be pure and your heart be true,
What can an old coat matter to you?
—'Children's Star Magazine.'

WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?

February 22.

'Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest.'—Matt. xi., 28.

'Come to our Father's house,
Come ere the day is gone;
Tempests are gathering fast,
Darkness is coming on.'

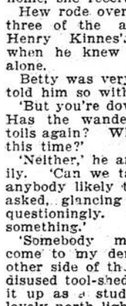
'I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls.'—Matt. xi., 29.

The Death Warrant Delivered

No defence can be offered when you apply Putnam's to a sore corn—the offender has to die. Nothing so certain to quickly cure corns as Putnam's Corn and Wart Extractor; try Putnam's, it's free from acids, and painless. 25c. bottles sold by all dealers.

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Nova Scotia Man and Wife Both Benefited by GIN PILLS.



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'You are perfectly free to use my name in any way to benefit GIN PILLS, for they deserve the highest praise. My back has never troubled me since taking GIN PILLS, and my wife feels much better after taking GIN PILLS for her back. She thinks GIN PILLS will make a complete cure.'

JAMES L. NAUSS.

Why shouldn't you or any of your friends who may be suffering with Backache, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Weak or Strained Kidneys, Burning or Scalding Urine, Painful Urination or frequent colds in the Kidneys and Bladder, get the same relief that so quickly came to the Nauss Home when they started to use GIN PILLS?

Remember, you buy GIN PILLS on our standing guarantee that they will cure, or your money will be promptly refunded. 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50. Sample free if you write National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto. 151.

Cold Weather Sores

Some people's skin is so tender that in winter they are never long free from cold sores, blisters, cracks, etc. For such Zam-Buk is really fine. Mrs. P. Drummond, of Thetford Mines, Que., writes: 'For three years, as soon as cold weather has started, my little daughter's face and hands have been covered with rough watery patches, which before long turned into nasty sores. These would itch and smart terribly. They would remain on her face from fall until spring, and we could get nothing which did her any good, until a short time ago I started using Zam-Buk. Now, after Zam-Buk treatment, the sores have entirely disappeared, leaving her skin as smooth and clear as is possible.'

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IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

Province of Quebec,
District of Montreal.
No. 3229.

Philippe Desy, of the Parish of St. Cuthbert, in the County of Berthier, District of Joliette, Farmer, Plaintiff,
VS
John Paterson, William Paterson, Peter Paterson and Henry Paterson, brick makers, heretofore carrying on business, at Montreal, District of Montreal, under the firm name and style of 'John Paterson & Son,' Defendants.

The Defendants, William Paterson and Peter Paterson, are ordered to appear within one month.

Montreal, 15th February, 1913.

J. E. PARENTT,
Deputy Prothonotary.

Lavallee, Delfausse & Desmarais,
Advocates, 97 St. James Street.

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But I know another way,
Which will take you any day,
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Try it, boys—see if 'tisn't so!
The keys, you'll want to use are four,
And they'll unlock any door!
The bunch you'll want to use are these—
Yes, sir; no, sir; thank you; please!
—'Northwestern Canadian Advocate.'

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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 February 15th, 1913, incorporating George Lennon Kavanagh, Merchant; Jonathan Whittsell, Manufacturer; Octave Lewis Brunelle, Financial Agent; Andrew Allison, Jr., Merchant; and William Dickson, Bookkeeper, all of the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.:—

(A) To deal in metals and its products and by-products.

(B) To acquire by purchase or otherwise, the whole or any part of the assets of any person, firm or company, for the carrying on of any undertaking, and for the sharing of profits.

(C) To sell or otherwise dispose of the whole or any part of the business in assets of this Company, upon such conditions and for such consideration that the Company may deem fit.

(D) To take by original subscription, purchase, except in payment or otherwise acquire, hold, sell, or otherwise dispose of the shares, bonds or other securities in any other company having objects similar in whole or part to the objects of this Company, notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the said Act.

(E) To pay for in bonds or other securities or assets of this Company, or by the issue and allotment of paid out shares of its capital stock, and debts or claims against the Company for any assets or rights acquired or owned by the Company, and with the approval of the shareholders, for services rendered or to be rendered in any manner whatsoever.

(F) To purchase or acquire patent or patents that the Company may use, and pay for by shares ,bonds or other negotiable papers.

(G) To manufacture specialties and novelties of metals of all descriptions.

(H) To distribute among the shareholders of the Company in kind any property of the Company, and in particular any shares, bonds or other securities in any other company belonging to the Company.

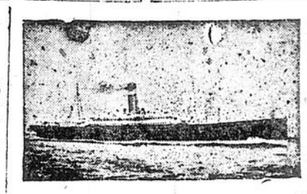
The operations of the Company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of 'The Metal Products, Limited,' with a capital stock of $25,000, to be divided into 250 shares at $100 each, and the chief place of business to be the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 15th day of February, 1913.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

George Lennon Kavanagh,
Applicant.

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LAKE MANITOBA ..... Mar. 27
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NOTICE

The Provincial Government of Quebec has decided to make the following offers to those who are indebted towards the Crown for Seigniorial rents:

1o.—An allowance of 1-3 of arrears to those who will pay the arrears without paying the capital:

2o.—An allowance of 2-3 of arrears to those who will pay the capital together with the arrears.

Interested parties shall have until May 20th next to take advantage of said offers. After that date the Government will sell by public auction the balance which may be then left due, both in arrears and capital.

ELZ. MIVILLE DECHENE,
Deputy-Minister of Lands and Forests.



SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS.

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties. — Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section, alongside his homestead. Price, $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry, (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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WORLD'S WELFARE

How China's Religions Fail

(By the late Mrs. James Cochran, in the 'Missionary Review of the World.')

Coming home from China, I fell into conversation with a woman on board the steamer.

'And so,' she said to me, 'you are a real missionary? I always wanted to meet one. I have lived in Burma for six months, and I have studied Buddhism and been in the Buddhist temples; I have seen those magnificent Buddhas sitting there and the people who come to worship at the temples; I think they are all magnificent. I think you missionaries are doing a very foolish thing to come out to and like Burma, or China, where people have such great and magnificent religions which are useful to them in every way, and try to thrust upon them a religion like Christianity, which is absolutely different and not at all appropriate to them in any way whatever.'

That woman had lived in Burma for six months in a good hotel, had eaten her own food, and had worn her own clothes. I have lived in the interior of China for thirteen years, in native houses, worn the native dress, and eaten the native food. That woman did not speak a word of the Burmese language, while for every word of Chinese I have learned, a new vista of their lives and thoughts has opened up to me. I knew that woman was totally wrong, and I tried to tell her so.

She listened impatiently for a moment and then said:

'Of course, you have your point of view and I have mine. We can not argue it.'

Though I may have failed with that woman, I would like to convince open-minded critics that she was wrong. I want friends at home to know the facts and to be able to tell how these great and magnificent religions work in the lives of the Chinese.

Once when one of those terrible famines, which sweep over our part of China, had set in, my husband and one of his helpers were planning how they could obtain food for the sufferers. Mr. Cochran discovered a bean cake, made by grinding pods of beans and molded into small cakes. He asked if the Chinese ever ate it.

'Oh, yes,' was the reply: 'when the years are hard we always eat some. My wife grinds it up and flavors it with spice, so that it tastes very good.'

Then my husband said: 'Why should we send to America for flour or south for rice when here are quantities of that bean-cake right here? It is much less expensive. Let us buy quantities of bean cake.'

But our native helper shook his head. 'We could not do that,' he said. 'They eat it, and like it. It makes them feel satisfied, but it does not nourish them. They starve on it.'

Do not those great magnificent religions of old China act like that bean cake? People satisfy themselves with them; they feed upon them; but all the time their poor souls are starving and they do not know it at all.

We always hear of Confucianism as the great religion of the family because it teaches ancestor worship. But one of the principal things which it does teach is that men shall not love their wives. The edict puts it rather quaintly, when it says that a man should always love his brother, but not his wife, because, if he loses his brother, where will he get another? But if he loses his wife, it will be easy to get another. That makes a Confucianist home a place where there is a great, strong, absolute tyrant, the father and husband, with a half-rebellious, half-sullen slave, the wife. They never eat together, and their children never eat with them. The children, for a little while, are loved and petted by the mother, but soon they learn to grow impudent to her and to despise her.

Confucianism wants no little girls, for they are of no use. A girl can not worship the ancestors. It is very nice to have one or two, but in the part of China from which I come, it is absolutely a custom, if there are more than two or three, to murder the others in some horrible way. One night one of my pupils came to my class very soberly. At first she whispered to the women about her and then they began to whisper to each other. Finally I inquired the reason. One of the women replied.

'She is feeling badly because they are killing a little baby down at her house.'

'Killing a little baby!'

'Yes,' the girl replied; 'they have three little girls and another has just come. I feel so badly because she is a dear fat little baby. I did not want to see her die, but my sister is determined to kill her.'

'Oh,' I said, 'you go and bring that baby to me. I can take care of her.'

So she went, but before she arrived the baby had been murdered in a way too horrible to tell.

Then there is Buddhism! I think we are inclined to think of Buddhism as a religion of ideals. As a religion of ideals Buddhism absolutely fails. I call it the religion of no ideals, for it is utterly selfish. Every Buddhist thinks of but one thing, and that is himself. He must save himself at all costs. Everything he does is to gain a little extra credit and bring himself a little higher. You can go along the street and see a Buddhist stop to pick a big stone out of the path, but he does not do it to make the way easier for other people, but because it will give him more credit toward his heaven.

Then another religion which we hear so much about is Taoism, founded by Lao-tse. We think of that as the great spiritual religion of the East. It is wonderful to read the writing of Lao-tse, but there is nothing on earth less spiritual or more superstitious than Taoism. People live under the terrible fear of it all the time. They are afraid to be married, or to bury the dead, except with the assurance that the time is right. If the priest sets a date for a burial and it happens to be months or years hence, then there is no burial until that time, and in the meantime the dead person is kept in the house. Everything has to be done in that way.

There is nothing so absolutely despised in China as a Taoist priest. In China when you do not want a little girl, kill her; when you do not want a little boy, make a Taoist priest of him. The poor little Chinese girls are unloved, unwelcomed, and thrown away; but, in this one instance, they are luckier than their little brothers. Better any death than the life of a Taoist priest.

The Taoists also continually fear the devils everywhere around. Everything to them is a characteristic of some bad spirit that always possesses it. A little baby has a convulsion and they 'throw it away,' for the baby is but a little devil in human form.

On a houseboat trip, which, by the way, is the bane of our existence in China, I had a chance to see the depths of the awful superstition of Taoism as I had never seen it before. I was in the very back room of the boat and separated from the boatman's room by a wall paper partition. The people on the other side had poked holes in this partition so that they could see with a little more comfort what I was doing. Incidentally, I could see what was happening on the other side. The old boatman was taken very ill. I could not sleep for his moaning. Finally, after three or four nights, I was awakened by a very strange sound. It was the old woman out on the roof of the houseboat calling for his soul. These people think that sometimes the soul wanders away from the body and that it can be called back. This old boatwoman was calling:

'Soul of my nephew, come home!'

Then, lying there in my bed, I suddenly heard away out across the marshes the answering voice coming. Now I knew just as well as you do, that his soul was not wandering out in the marshes and waiting for her to call it back, but she called again and again, and the voice came nearer. Finally I heard the woman scramble along over the roof of the houseboat, stopping now and then to call again, until she dropped down into the old man's room to get his coat, which she used to attract the spirit. She put it right down over his body to keep his spirit there. Then I found that the voice was only that of her good-for-nothing son, who was out there helping the spirit back to the house-boat.

Finally one morning I heard the man say:

'I have eaten my great smoke.' The woman knew what he had done. He had eaten his morning opium pipe. Then she turned on him, and reviled him for more than an hour. I never heard a woman talk as she did to that poor old man. Finally for sheer lack of breath she stopped. His voice only replied:

'Please do not blame me.' It was a very drowsy voice. Then there was perfect silence. Have you ever known how a person dies of opium? It was a horrible thing. He breathed more and more slowly, perhaps ten times a minute, at first, then five times, then twice, until, finally, a long, long breath, then silence. How that old woman cried and wailed:

'My nephew has gone, my nephew has gone, my nephew has gone!'

After that we had all the horrors of a Taoist funeral. They tied up to the shore and after much haggling obtained an expensive coffin. Finally they put the man in his grave clothes, and obtained all the things appropriate for the Taoist funeral. There was a rooster to crow over the grave to scare the spirits away, and a lot of paper of which to make paper money when he came back. They did everything they could for the body of that old man, but the soul, that poor wandering soul which the old boatwoman had thought she could call back with her weak, human voice, what of that soul? Is that Chinese soul any concern of ours, as well as all the Chinese souls that are passing every day? Are they any concern of ours?

I was once invited to a beautiful feast in China. We all sat around for a time and drank tea and ate little cakes, and then partook of a tremendous feast. We began with twenty little side dishes of a kind of salad, followed by four preliminary courses. After that we commenced the real feast of sharks' fins, sea slugs, chicken, duck, and all sorts of things, until finally we had finished our sixteen courses. The conversation turned to the famine which was raging in the land at the time. Our host was an official of the prison and my husband said to him:

'How about the prisoners this hard year? Do they feel the famine?'

'Oh, it is dreadful! They are just starving to death by threes and fives every day.'

I had seen two long bundles which looked like bundles of rags outside the door, but I did not suspect what they were at the time. Yes; they were starving like that every day under that roof where we had eaten that tremendous meal. The worst part of it was that plenty of money had been given from Peking to feed these prisoners. The man grew prosperous and his wife gave tremendous feasts, but these prisoners were starving to death.

I started home as quickly as I could, I thought it so heathen. That is what it is to be heathen, to have something given you in trust for other starving people and then keep it for yourself. Suddenly it came over me, What am I doing? All around me here are starving souls, and I give them a meal sometimes, but not all of the time. And I could only think of myself and how I was failing. We must not keep back anything of our lives that God has given us in trust for those starving people. We must search our lives and find out what we have that is meant for those in China, and bring it all to the Master, just as the little boy brought the loaves and fishes long ago. Then Jesus will take our portion and bless it and break it and it will be enough for China's millions.

THE SERMON.

INFIRMITIES IN PRAYER.

(By Dr. J. H. Jowett, in the 'Christian World,' London.)

I want to fix my thoughts upon some of the weaknesses which beset us when we commune with God in prayer. If we can clearly recognize our infirmities we may apprehend what is the promised ministry of the Holy Spirit. 'The Spirit also helpeth our infirmities.' I know I cannot go far along the road, for it soon passes into mystery and obscurity. But steadily to contemplate our weaknesses will surely reveal to us where the Holy Spirit will bring us needful strength. And in the enumeration of some of these infirmities I think I should first of all mention the weakness of appetite. We may realize this weakness if we contrast it with the strength of appetite revealed in other relationships. Take a man's appetite for business, with all its keenness of strenuousness and intensity. Or take a man's appetite for pleasure, which is often as burning as the thirst of the fever-stricken. Or contrast our appetite for a novel with our interest in the things of God. When we turn to pray there is frequently no effective driving taste in our fellowship. And the taste for a thing is always a mighty dynamic. When our taste for anything is weak we loiter along the road, and we are oppressed with our own weakness. So it is with our weakness of appetite in prayer. We are oppressed by comparative indifference, and in the sense of insipidity we play with the great concern.

And there is a second infirmity, which I will call our weakness of faith. We have no strong belief in business. Real faith is a fountain of boundless energy. At Tobermory, on the west of Scotland, a little handful of men have a strong faith that a sunken galleon from the Spanish Armada is the prison-house of great treasure, and their faith is productive of an energy which makes zealous quest. 'Faith is the assurance of things hoped for.' Faith acts mightily on the assumption that the thing hoped for is, and that the next step may bring us face to face with our goal. Have we this kind of faith? When we turn to God in prayer, do we turn to it with the quiet assurance that we are drawing near to a boundless treasury? Do we set about it as though our hands were upon mighty levers whose movement can effect a revolution? King George touched an electric button in London, and a gate swung open in Montreal. A lever was turned in London and a government house in Cape Town was flooded with light. When we pray to the Lord, does any analogous possibility thrill our souls? Have we faith that we can open closed doors, or that we can be the ministers of enlightenment even to souls that are far away? Surely one of our infirmities is our weakness of faith. We are not uplifted by the assurance that we are in touch with the possibilities of endless possessions.

Another infirmity which I will name is the weakness of spirituality. Even when we go to the treasury we frequently ask for the smallest things. We do not honor the great God by the greatness of our quests. 'We ask amiss.' Suppose that I were to be admitted into a great library, and I were to be taken around by the owner and reader of the books, and suppose he pointed out to me their wealth of glorious lore, and the wonders of music, of vision, and of dream which they enshrined, and suppose he were to say to me, 'Take whatever you like from my library,' and I were to choose a waste-paper basket! Would not my request disparage the owner, the trifle with the wealth of his provision? Or if in some great studio the artist himself should point out to me the riches of perception, and the glory of workmanship in line and color, and he were to offer me anything I pleased to choose, and suppose I were to carry away a picture frame! But occasions that would be incredible in human relationships are quite common in our relationships with God. We ask Him for things that matter least. We neglect the things that are all-important. We emphaize the temporal rather than the eternal. We choose the earthly instead of the heavenly. We emphasize goods more than goodness, and we are more concerned with bodily health than with spiritual robustness. And all the time the big things are waiting, 'above all that we can ask or think.'

And here is another of our infirmities with God, our weakness of sympathy. There is little range in our intercessions. The liners of the high seas can now be contrasted by the wealth of their wireless equipments. Some equipments can only carry correspondence over exceedingly limited areas, while the greatest liners throw their mystic arms over enormous seas. A man's sympathies may be regarded as his wireless equipment. Some are pathetically poor and have no range beyond the circle of their own family life. Others may be sensitive over the area of their own denomination. But powerful saints have an equipment which touches the joys and sorrows of the uttermost parts of the earth. Our prayers are determined in their range by the wealth or poverty of this equipment, and I think we may say that very commonly our sympathetic correspondences are dwarfed and scanty.

And the last infirmity that I will mention is the weakness of understanding. Frequently when I pray I am face to face with problems in which I can see no solution. We cannot see all round the thing, and we 'know not what to pray for as we ought.' I am writing these words in the critical hours of the alkan crisis. Jst precisely how shall I pray about it? What would be best for Europe? What redistribution of powers will redound most to the glory of God? Here my understanding may be limited and I pray without the requisite enlightenment. Well, in all these ways the spirit is encumbered by infirmity, and we are in great need of a mighty Helper. 'The Spirit also helpeth our infirmities,' and most assuredly He help us in the midst of all the weaknesses of an enemy. Wherever the soul stumbles in its frailties, the Holy Spirit, if we permit Him, will bring the needful help.

But more than all this I feel sure that the Holy Spirit strengthens the very prayers we make. For what weak things they are, even at the best! Perhaps my body is itself a hindrance. I have a hard day's work, and I am tired out, and I have scarcely the physical or mental vigor to fix my thoughts upon the Highest. My evening prayer is very weak, and has little promise of effectiveness. But surely just here the Holy Spirit will help my infirmities by adding strength to my petitions! Some signatures change weak appeals into conquests. If we can only secure the signature of a member of the Royal house, what urgency it gives to our plea! And perhaps in the mysterious depths of the soul our poor lame appeals receive the signature of the Holy Spirit, and He 'maketh intercessions for us with groanings that cannot be uttered.'

And, finally, I think the Holy Spirit corrects our prayers. We may pray in our short-sightedness, and we ask for things that bring no blessing. But the Holy Spirit, who knoweth the mind of God, puts aside our own petition and interests for what will bring us the gift of God's wonderful grace. The Apostle Paul prayed that he might be delivered from his 'thorn in the flesh,' but the Holy Spirit interceded for him, and while the thorn remained he received an all-sufficient endowment of the grace of God. And St. Monica, the mother of Augustine, prayed that her son might not be taken from her side. But the Holy Spirit interceded, and Augustine was taken to Italy, to Milan, to Ambrose, and to his life in Christ!

The Kingdom of God

I sought for God by all means, everywhere;
By creed of man, through Litany and prayer.

Through weary nights and days, by plea and cry,
Sought without finding, faithless, hopeless I.

Till, as a baffled bird with broken wing,
My soul returned from fruitless journeying.

When, at faith's ebb, a sudden message burned—
'Within and not without, God is discerned.

Look deep, within thyself. There find thy goal
For ever shrined— God within thy soul.'

—E. D. in the 'Daily Chronicle.'

IS BACK AT WORK IN THE WOODS

John McElroy's Heart Disease Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

He Was Ill for a Year and Off Work All Summer But Found a Quick and Complete Cure.

Benton, Carlton Co., N.B., Feb. 21. — (Special). — After being laid up for an entire summer and feeling sure that he was to be another victim to heart disease, Mr. John McElroy, a well-known young man of this place, is a well man again. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him.

'I went to a doctor, who said I had palpitation,' said Mr. McElroy to a reporter. 'But his medicine did not seem to reach the spot.

'I suffered for over a year and all last summer I was not able to do a day's work. My sleep was broken and unrefreshing. I felt heavy and sleepy after meals, and I was always tired and nervous. I perspired freely with the least exertion.

'Reading what Dodd's Kidney Pills had done for others, I made up my mind to try them. Before I had finished the first box I felt different, and by the time the second was half gone I was working in the woods and doing good work.'

Clogged kidneys mean clogged circulation. Clogged circulation means heart trouble. Dodd's Kidney Pills make good circulation and cure heart trouble.

The Greatness of Calcutta

(By the Rev. Robert E. Horton, in the 'Daily Chronicle.')

There is now taking place the United Missionary Conference of all India, in the beautiful rooms of the Asiatic Society, Park Street.

AN IMPERIALIST OF CHRISTIANITY.

The significance of this conference must be explained. During this winter John Mott, the chairman of the Edinburgh World's Missionary Conference of 1912, has been in India. He is, as all who know him recognize, one of the great men of our time. He is the Imperialist of Christianity, the general of a far-flung battle line which is bent on conquering the world. He has the endurance, the patience, the persistence, the foresight of a great commander. In eight centres—Colombo, Madras, Bombay, Jabalpore, Allahabad, Lahore, Calcutta, and Rangoon—he has summoned the representatives of all the missionary societies to three-day conferences. They have responded to the call in a remarkable way. At each centre from 50 to 70 missionary workers, delegated by the various churches and societies, have sat in council, and, under Dr. Mott's leadership, have faced the whole missionary problem of their respective presidencies and provinces. All that is done has been reviewed, all that needs to be done has been recorded.

And in each province a permanent council has been formed to give unity and direction to the united missionary forces. With a few negligible exceptions, the whole missionary army has entered into these councils — British, American, Continental, Australian. Side by side have sat Bishops of the Anglican Church, the Metropolitan of the Ancient Syrian Church, the Metropolitan of the Ancient Syrian Church, the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Baptist missionaries, who represent the earliest and the largest missionary force in India, Lutherans, Presbyterians, and all the other denominations of the Protestant world. The comity has been perfect; the desire for co-operation has been fanned to a bright flame. The missionary methods have been revised and improved; but, best of all, the missionary forces have realized their essential unity. A new day of missionary enterprise in India has dawned.

Each of these Indian conferences nominated five representative members to form an All-India Conference. And this carefully-prepared representative body is now sitting in Calcutta for three days, under Dr. Motts' unwearied leadership. All the 5,200 missionary workers, and the vast army of their Indian colleagues, are here representatively in council. They can deliberate and decide; their deliberations will be followed by the whole body, and their decisions largely accepted.

AN ALL-INDIA CONFERENCE.

The conception of thus reviewing, organizing, and co-ordinating the forces is that of the Edinburgh conference. To carry it out required a man of Dr. Mott's commanding gifts. It is almost incredible how he has borne the strain of the effort. And yet, in addition to the conferences, he has been addressing huge meetings of English-speaking Indian students in each city, and finding time to visit and encourage other works in places by the way. He stands to-day a massive personality, self-emptied, God-centred, drawing together all the Christian forces in India, to direct their energies and form their plans for the accomplishment of the heroic task which William Carey undertook dn the closing decade of the eighteenth century. A strong faith has been generated during these weeks that the twentieth century, and perhaps the first half of this century, will see that task accomplished.

But there are many people, both at home and in India, who have no sympathy with this task. Christians themselves, at least in name, they see no necessity for seeking to make India Christian too. They think that Mohammedanism, Hindooism, and even the gross Animism of the 60 millions of outcasts, are suitable religions for their fellow-subjects in the East. These people for the most part neither have nor desire close contact with these interesting and intelligent races which are under the same flag. They do not wish to share with them their religion nor anything else. But there are not a few in England — theosophists, liberals in theology, or indifferent in religion—who have a sentimental admiration for the Eastern religions, as they are called — is not Christianity an Eastern religion?—and they consider it worse than useless, positively injurious, to disturb the convictions of these vast masses of human beings who are not only well content with their own religions, but passionately, and even fanatically, attached to it.

Let me confess to the reader that the religions of India have made upon me a far more favorable impression than I expected. Both Moslems and Hindoos are much more pious, and there is far more of genuine and inward religion among them than we at a distance are able to conceive. Looking at our own godless and irreligious people at home, who never worship, and have no vital creed, or even religious interest, I am very ready to admit that India is more religious than England.

OUR CHRISTIAN HERITAGE.

How superficial is this judgment What is wanted is not religion, but a good religion, a religion which builds character, lays the foundations of a true society, and makes a strong and progressive state possible. In these all-important respects the irreligion of England is better than the religion of India. Our worst people at home are at any rate personalities; centuries of Christian tradition have given them the sense of free-will and responsibility. They may be vicious and impure, but they do not mistake their vices for worship, and indulge in impurity as the highest act of religion. Only in leaving Christian soil and entering a heathen atmosphere does one realize how great is our Christian heritage even at the worst, even for those who make no personal effort to make it their own. The difference between Christian and non-Christian does not lie exclusively in the domain of personal religion, but rather in the moral suppositions of society, the basis or framework of the state. If only our people at home would grasp this fact, they would be nobly enthusiastic in giving Christianity to India.

I am going to speak very plainly, and I beg my readers to give me a hearing, even though I may annoy them by my freedom of speech.

In India there are three classes: (1) Hindoos, who in their innumerable castes form the vast majority of the population, from 180 to 190 millions of souls; (2) Mohammedans, who number about 60 millions, making King George the ruler of more Moslems than Sultan or Caliph ever ruled; (3) the outcasts, who number about another 50 millions.

The three millions of Christians, the Jews, Parsees, and the Somajists are an inconsiderable fraction of the 315,000,000 returned in the last census. Let me take the outcasts first. These millions of people are regarded with the utmost contempt by the Hindoos themselves. They may not on any pretext enter a temple. Uneducated, despised, neglected, they would have continued to live their lives on the lowest level that men can occupy—Animists in religion, little more than animals in life. Christianity has come to them, and made them men and women. It has given to them hopes, ideals, education. Hindoos see these pariahs and pulyars of their country becoming men equal to themselves. Stung into action by the example of Christianity, some Hindoo movements, like the Arya Somaj, are attempting to educate and elevate the outcasts.

Suppose we left Hindoos and Mohammedans alone; ordinary charity and humanity would impel the Christian Church to go out and save this lost, degraded, hopeless mass of humanity. How can we sit comfortably at home while 50 millions of our fellow-subjects are living as brutes, worshipping demons, outcasts from human society? I am convinced that if the millions of outcasts were brought before the imagination of Christian England, and if the mass movements among them in South India, in the Telega Country, and in the United Provinces and Assam could be realized, a noble enthusiasm would take possession of our people; there would be volunteers and funds, and we should go out in force to do the noblest and knightliest deed which lies before the modern Christian world. I wish I had space to record what I have seen of these degraded populations, and to communicate the hope which they imparted to me. About the Mohammedans I speak with respect and admiration. I saw the other evening in Chowringhee, the great European street of Calcutta, twenty or thirty of them facing the sunset in prayer, and in my heart I joined in their prayers, and asked that the light of God might shine into their hearts.

MOHAMMEDANS AND HINDOOS.

Here is the plain fact, as the Governor of he United Provinces was telling the authorities of Aligarh, the other day: the Moslem countries—Turkey, Persia, Morocco—are all going by the board. They cannot find the foundation of a stable society or of a just administration. The reason lies in the Koran itself. That inspired book is the limitation of the Moslem mind, and it does not contain the principles on which an enlightened and progressive community can be formed. Women remain in a status of permanent inferiority. Immorality is not illicit. Sin is venial, for Allah is merciful. Everything is determined by Kismet. An ingrained fatalism keeps a Moslem population from the effort which is necessary for progress, and reconciles it to the abuses and disabilities which condemn a race to inferiority. Christianity surely has this duty; to make known to Moslems the secret of inward purity and of political justice.

What is the duty of Christians to Hindooism, to the vast majority of the population of this fascinating country? Hindooism is a philosophy, a social system, a religion. As a philosophy, essentially and always pantheistic, it makes the very idea of personality meaningless. Moral development is impossible and unintelligible. The mental and moral nature loses outline, distinctness, and purpose. The object is not to gain personality, but to lose it. The heaven of Hindooism is to cease to be. As a social system it divides men into castes, which may not even eat together. It destroys individuality. A man is a member of a caste, not a living, independent, moral person. Whatever the caste system did once for the good of the race, every thoughtful Indian reformer now recognizes it as the fatal enemy to reform, progress, and genuine nationality.

NEW CENTRE FOR THE McALL MISSION.

The fortieth anniversary of the McAll Mission in Paris was celebrated by the dedication of a fine building on the Rue Pierre Levé, just off the Avenue de la République, the great thoroughfare of Eastern Paris, which has been provided by American contributors at an expense of $100,000. In the building are two lecture halls, one seating 500, and the other 200, room for boys' and girls' guilds, class rooms, roof garden, gymnasium, evangelist's apartments, etc. The president of the meeting, M. Bach, remarked that, in giving this building, America had done far more for Paris than in presenting the statues of Washington, Lafayette and Franklin. These recalled a glorious past. The new building will contribute to a better future.

LABRADOR FUND.

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LIE DOWN AGAIN.

(I. Samuel iii., 5.)

When Age had slackened Eli's gait,
And Care his couch with pain had trod,
Samuel, the child, on him did wait
To do whatever he might bid.

One night ere sleep his eyes o'ercame,
In Shiloh's temple, olden, dim,
Three times he clearly heard his name,
But wist not that the Lord called him.

Thrice he sought Eli, who replied—
(Ah! now he saw the matter plain!)
'When it speaks say: "Thy will I bide,"
Return my boy; lie down again.'

Ah! in this world of feverishness,
When God His mind would fain reveal,
We cannot hear His voice unless
We, too, in haunts of silence kneel.

ALEXANDER LOUIS FRASER.

Cold Settled On Lungs.

LEFT THEM IN VERY WEAK STATE.

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Sunday School Lesson

(By Dr. G. Campbell Morgan.)

GOD'S COVENANT WITH ABRAHAM.

March 2, 1913.

LESSON.

Genesis xv.; xvii:1-8.

GOLDEN TEXT.

'He is faithful that promised' eHbrews x., 23.

THE STORY.

The two paragraphs constituting our lesson give the account of two stages in the history of the covenant, which Jehovah made with Abraham. In order to understand them it is necessary that they should be set in relation to the history, and also in relation to a third stage, which is not included in this scheme of lessons.

In our last lesson we considered the story of the separation between Abram and Lot. Then Lot pitched his tent in the neighborhood of Sodom. It is evident that before long he moved into the city, took up his abode there, and became closely identified with its life. In consequence he was involved in difficulty, and Abram acted as his deliverer. In connectio with this campaign, as he returned, victorious from the slaughter of the kings, he was met by Melchizedek, who ministered to his need and received from him tithes.

It was in connection with this event that the first stage of the covenant was reached. The word of Jehovah came to him, and it was exactly fitted to the need of the hour. While he had been victorious, it was at least probable that his action would stir up enmity against him. Moreover, he had gained nothing materially by the campaign, having declined to receive any gift from the king of Sodom. Whereas it was not recorded that there was any sense of fear in his heart, it is quite conceivable that there was, as reaction constantly follows strenuous action. The word of Jehovah to him, therefore, was' Fear not, Abram; I am thy shield, and thy exceeding great reward.' It was a word full of comfort and of strength, speaking to him of his safety, and of the fact that his riches in God were far more than compensation for all material loss.

With splendid honesty of soul Abram made this declaration the occasion of an appeal, based upon the promise of God. No seed had been given to him, and it appeared as though his steward, Elieazer, would succeed not merely to any wealth that he possessed, but to those purposes of God which had become the supreme passion of the heart of His servant. In anwer to that appeal Jehovah definitely promised him both seed and the land ,and gave him in the night a prophetic vision of the future histor yof his people. In that connection the first stage of the covenant was entered into, being one in which Jehovah definitely covenanted with him to give the land to his seed.

Then follows another story, that of a suggestion on the part of Sarai, acted upo by Abram, and issuing the birth of Ishmael. This again was a deflection from the straight pathway of faith. It was immediately followed by the second stage of the covenant in which Jehovah appeared to him, and called him again to walk before Him, and to be perfect. Abram at once assumed the attitude of worship and submission, and the covenant was now expressed so as to include the definite promise that he should be the father of a multitude of nations. In this connection his name was changed, and the land was again promised to him and to his seed.

This was followed by the institution of circumcision as the sign of relationship.

In this connection we should remember that there was a third stage in the covenant arrangement, that of ratification in the hour when Jehovah communed with His servant concerning Sodom.

THE TEACHING.

In these accounts of the establishment of the covenant we have valuable illustrations of the way of God with His own. He is seen as Jehovah indeed, becoming to the man who believed in Him exactly what he needed at each crisis of his life. After conflict undertaken by faith, and renunciation of material possessio , made upon the same principle, the word of Jehovah declared that He was both shield and reward to those who fight and suffer for Him. After his deflection from the pathway of faith Jehovah appeared to him, calling him back to first principles, and encouraging him to walk therein by yet clearer statement of His covenant purposes.

It is well carefully to consider the covenant as to its terms, and its quantities. In the first stage there was Divine affirmation, immediately answered by human belief. In this connection the statement was made that his faith was counted to Abraham for righteousness, which does not mean in any sense that it was reckoned as a substitute for righteousness, bute that it was recognized as the inspiration of righteousness. It is by such faith that men live as they ought to live.

Moreover, to a man living by faith, that is believing the word of God, and acting upon it, it was possible for God to reveal His secret, and to give him further assurance by unveiling to him figuratively, in a vision, and definitely by statement, the things through which the nation that would spring from his loins should pass during succeeding generations.

In the second stage a Divine affirmation and demand were closely linked; the affirmation in the words, 'I am God Almighty,' and the demand in the words, 'Walk before Me, and be thou perfect.' It should be noticed that this was a new title. Its real significance is not that of our ordinary translation, 'God Almighty,' the emphasis being not upon His strength, but upon His beneficence and sufficiency. Indeed, perhaps the most literal translation would be 'God all-sufficient.' There was the suggestion in it of the needlessness of any such attempts to help God as Abraham had ben guilty of in the matter of Ishmael. It was upon the basis of that unveiling that the demand was made anew. 'Walk before Me, and be thou perfect.'

The fact that God made a covenant is in itself a most suggestive one. It was, and ever is, His method of inspiring confidence.

THE GOLDEN TEXT.

The golden text, chosen from the letter of the Hebrews, that 'He is faithful that promised,' needs little comment. We know how true it was in the case of Abraham. It is well that we remind ourselves that Abraham had to act on that fact, by faith. So also must we in all our actual experiences. Indeed, like Abraham, we leave the world with the promises of God unfulfilled, but we may do so in assurance that they will be fulfilled.

G. CAMPBELL MORGAN, D.D.

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SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSONS.

(By Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

(Copyright, 1912, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

The Bradley-Garretson Co., Ltd., Publishers, Brantford, Ont., Canada.

March 2, 1913.

God's Covenant With Abraham. Gen. xv.; xvii., 1-8.

Golden Text—He is faithful that promised. Heb. x., 23.

(1.) Verse 1—What do you consider was the nature of this vision and the kind of voice with which God spake?

(2.) Why is it not the privilege of every devout person to see and hear God?

(3.) What is the reason that we rarely hear in these days of people having visions and holding conversations with God?

(4.) Verses 2-4—What had God previously promised Abram concerning his posterity? (See Gen. xiii., 15-16.)

(5.) When we have had a promise from God which is a long time in being fulfilled, and there seems no human possibility of it ever being done, is it sinful to doubt? Why?

(6.) In those days children were prayed for and regarded as a great blessing. Why is it not generally the same in these days?

(7.) Verses 5-6—When Abram was worrying because he could not harmonize God's promises with existing facts, God repeated his promises and made them more emphatic. What lesson may we learn from the incident?

(8.) Is belief of God a matter under our own control? Why or why not?

(9.) Why was it that Abram doubted at one moment and had such sublime faith the next?

(10.) Why is belief of God accounted to be such a righteous act, and unbelief to be so sinful?

(11.) Verses 7-11—How often may we expect God to really speak with us, taking Abram's experience as a precedent?

(12.) Would you say or not, and why, that God likes to have us ask for proof of his promises?

(13.) When Abram was asking for evidence, why did God tell him to offer up the sacrifice as here stated?

(14.) What influence has worship and sacrifice upon our doubts?

(15.) What are the sacrifices which God demands of us to-day?

(16.) Verses 12-21—Does God sometimes instruct us in our sleep or during other times when we may be unconscious of Him? Give your reasons.

(17.) How many years actually intervened, and what great events happened to Abram's seed, before they possessed the promised land?

(18.) Chap. xvii., 1-8—When is a good man more likely to shine as a Christian—in youth, middle life or old age?

(19.) God commands us to be perfect; is such a commandment keepable or not, and why?

(20.) Why did God change Abram's name to Abraham?

(21.) What was God covenant with Abraham, and how was it kept?

(22.) What is God's covenant with us and what assurance have we that it will be kept? (This is one of the questions which may be answered in writing by members of the club.)

Lesson for Sunday, March 9, 1913, The Destruction of Sodom. (Temperance Lesson.) Gen. xix., 1-2, 12-29.

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A Total of Fifty Thousand Thoughtful Votes Cast by the People of Canada.

DECIDING THE QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

Appropriation for Navy Becoming Rapidly Less Popular.

On question No. 1 (a) the total vote up to last week was 466 in favor and 1,722 against.

On question No. 1 (b) the total vote up to last week was 1,664 in favor and 957 against.

The total vote on question No. 1 (a) to date is 530 for and 2,046 against.

The total vote on question No. 1 (b) to date is 1,900 in favor and 1,177 against.

From the above figures it will be seen that while up to last week one vote in every four was favorable to the gift of great battleships the vote polled during last week only showed sixty-four in favor to 324 against, or only one out of every five in favor of the Borden policy.

The same falling off in the desire to support any kind of a naval appropriation is seen in the vote on No. 1 (b). While up to last week the vote on this question showed a vote of five to three in favor of it, the vote polled during last week was 236 for and 220 against, or almost exactly one to one.

When we come to analyze this vote by provinces we find that Nova Scotia maintains a very strong feeling in favor of the Laurier policy. Its male vote was 7 in favor of No. 1 (a) to 30 against, while on question No. 1 (b) it was 29 for and only 5 against. Passing to New Brunswick, we find the week's vote even stronger in favor of Laurier's policy. It was 16 to 1 against Borden's proposal and 23 to 5 for Laurier's. This is striking as New Brunswick is the home of Col. MacLean, the only Liberal who turned over on the vote. Moving westward to Quebec the results are still the same, a vote of 31 to 6 against the gift and a vote of 31 to 9 in favor of a Canadian navy. It is on going still further west to Ontario that we first find the cause of the change. There the vote for the week on these two questions was 20 to 147 against the gift of ships and 75 to 124 against a Canadian navy. This shows a very greatly changed sentiment, for heretofore the vote in Ontario has been running 5 to 1 against the gift of battleships and 3 to 2 in favor of a Canadian navy. Manitoba was the other province that with Ontario was responsible for the big vote polled this week adverse to any naval policy. Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia show little change of sentiment though there is a slight dropping of in the support of a navy in the two former.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The male vote on woman suffrage in P. E. I. shows the men as evenly divided and the women voting three to one in favor. In Nova Scotia the male vote shows a slight majority against extending the suffrage to women, while the female vote only favors it by a two to one majority. In New Brunswick the male vote gives a five to four majority in favor of the suffrage, which is little more than an even split, while a third of the women vote against it. In Quebec the proportions are almost exactly the same as in New Brunswick. Ontario is the first province going westward from the Atlantic in which the men have given a decided vote in favor of woman suffrage. There the male vote is two to one in favor, while the female vote is four to one in favor. As we go further west into Manitoba 'votes for women' becomes a decidedly more popular issue. There the male vote is four to one in favor, while the female vote is twelve to one in its favor. The vote polled last week in Manitoba shows distinctly the influence of having had the question up in the Legislature. The vote last week was fifty-two to three in favor. In Saskatchewan and Alberta the male vote stands about three to one in favor, while the female vote is about five to one in favor. British Columbia also shows a strongly preponderant vote in favor of extending the franchise to women.

HOW THE PROVINCES VOTED.

PROVINCE	Male	Female	Total
Prince Edward Island	106	51	157
Nova Scotia	340	117	457
New Brunswick	155	55	210
Quebec	204	70	274
Ontario	1091	520	1611
Manitoba	318	105	423
Saskatchewan	375	90	465
Alberta	233	61	294
British Columbia	145	48	193
Outside Canada	14	9	23
Totals	2981	1126	4107

GRAND TOTALS.

No.	MALE For	MALE Against	FEMALE For	FEMALE Against	TOTAL For	TOTAL Against
1	195	360	39	78	234	438
1a	402	1471	128	575	530	2046
1b	1415	809	485	368	1900	1177
2	2208	558	713	217	2921	775
3	2686	147	952	46	3638	193
4	2539	338	903	130	3442	468
5	2413	433	850	142	3263	575
6	2333	426	839	122	3172	548
7	2883	37	1088	3	3971	40
8	2331	382	827	111	3158	493
9	1933	677	758	146	2691	823
10	1815	932	841	204	2656	1136
11	2276	291	724	97	3000	388
12	1878	566	673	137	2551	703
13	2805	85	1096	11	3901	96

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

No.	Male. For	Male. Ag.	Female. For	Female. Ag.	Total. For	Total. Ag.
1	7	11	1	3	8	14
1a	13	55	11	25	24	80
1b	66	17	32	14	98	31
2	84	18	39	5	123	21
3	94	5	43	5	137	11
4	92	10	42	8	134	18
5	91	12	35	11	126	23
6	80	16	35	9	115	25
7	104	1	51	0	155	1
8	79	14	38	9	117	23
9	67	25	34	12	101	37
10	50	45	36	12	86	57
11	71	16	33	7	104	23
12	53	24	32	7	85	31
13	100	3	50	0	151	3

NOVA SCOTIA.

No.	Male. For	Male. Ag.	Female. For	Female. Ag.	Total. For	Total. Ag.
1	11	34	6	10	17	44
1a	41	196	8	57	49	253
1b	237	39	65	18	302	57
2	257	61	77	13	334	74
3	297	28	100	1	397	29
4	307	29	97	8	404	37
5	264	56	84	14	348	70
6	253	51	84	10	343	61
7	324	7	110	0	434	7
8	201	87	65	15	266	102
9	197	88	56	24	253	112
10	147	181	70	35	217	196
11	215	76	56	17	271	93
12	139	109	41	24	180	133
13	310	11	111	1	421	12

NEW BRUNSWICK.

No.	Male. For	Male. Ag.	Female. For	Female. Ag.	Total. For	Total. Ag.
1	11	37	3	2	14	39
1a	29	65	7	26	36	91
1b	102	26	36	10	138	36
2	118	25	24	18	152	38
3	128	16	42	5	170	21
4	116	37	40	12	156	49
5	114	34	42	11	156	45
6	110	35	33	13	143	48
7	153	1	55	0	208	1
8	100	33	36	7	136	40
9	100	34	43	5	143	49
10	76	68	33	15	109	81
11	108	23	34	6	142	29
12	87	39	34	9	121	48
13	151	2	54	1	205	3

QUEBEC.

No.	Male. For	Male. Ag.	Female. For	Female. Ag.	Total. For	Total. Ag.
1	3	15	0	5	3	20
1a	24	117	8	34	32	151
1b	108	62	34	26	142	88
2	130	59	45	19	175	78
3	174	17	59	5	233	22
4	176	19	57	7	233	26
5	167	27	57	6	224	33
6	168	23	57	7	225	30
7	191	4	68	1	259	5
8	138	49	44	18	182	67
9	86	85	33	25	119	110
10	106	80	50	18	156	98
11	148	30	38	10	186	40
12	90	71	36	15	126	86
13	184	10	68	0	252	10

ONTARIO.

No.	Male. For	Male. Ag.	Female. For	Female. Ag.	Total. For	Total. Ag.
1	58	122	15	37	73	159
1a	113	579	49	250	162	829
1b	490	340	195	190	685	530
2	740	246	296	111	1036	357
3	967	56	421	20	1388	76
4	933	105	401	65	1334	170
5	846	188	363	74	1209	262
6	819	167	372	60	1191	227
7	1044	15	496	1	1540	16
8	852	130	373	47	1225	177
9	659	263	345	50	1004	313
10	651	339	380	92	1031	431
11	785	94	315	30	1100	124
12	657	204	288	55	945	259
13	1042	18	507	6	1549	24

MANITOBA.

No.	Male. For	Male. Ag.	Female. For	Female. Ag.	Total. For	Total. Ag.
1	29	46	4	5	33	51
1a	51	137	14	33	65	220
1b	94	125	31	47	125	172
2	267	41	78	20	345	61
3	306	4	94	3	400	7
4	286	26	90	7	376	33
5	288	22	96	6	384	28
6	272	31	92	6	364	37
7	313	5	103	1	416	6
8	282	22	88	7	370	29
9	236	59	79	10	315	69
10	244	53	96	7	340	60
11	292	8	84	3	376	11
12	273	24	82	8	355	32
13	298	10	102	1	400	11

SASKATCHEWAN.

No.	Male. For	Male. Ag.	Female. For	Female. Ag.	Total. For	Total. Ag.
1	38	49	5	6	43	55
1a	59	149	11	43	70	192
1b	146	99	37	30	183	129
2	305	47	63	13	368	60
3	352	8	86	1	438	9
4	326	44	85	3	411	47
5	331	32	82	4	413	36
6	317	39	73	3	390	42
7	369	1	89	0	458	1
8	331	23	78	6	409	29
9	298	55	71	13	369	68
10	252	100	76	12	328	112
11	321	21	73	4	394	25
12	299	26	71	9	370	45
13	345	19	88	1	433	20

ALBERTA.

No.	Male. For	Male. Ag.	Female. For	Female. Ag.	Total. For	Total. Ag.
1	20	35	0	5	20	40
1a	37	105	12	30	49	135
1b	92	65	27	17	119	82
2	189	40	39	15	219	55
3	222	4	56	2	278	6
4	201	25	53	6	254	31
5	207	19	54	4	261	23
6	195	30	51	5	246	35
7	228	2	60	0	288	2
8	216	9	56	0	272	9
9	183	30	49	5	232	35
10	162	59	52	9	214	68
11	201	13	46	2	247	15
12	176	30	44	5	220	35
13	226	4	61	0	287	4

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No.	Male. For	Male. Ag.	Female. For	Female. Ag.	Total. For	Total. Ag.
1	16	9	2	4	18	13
1a	32	62	7	25	39	87
1b	76	32	27	12	103	44
2	116	11	38	5	154	26
3	132	8	43	4	175	12
4	90	41	33	12	123	53
5	96	38	32	10	128	48
6	103	31	37	8	140	39
7	143	1	47	0	190	1
8	121	12	42	2	163	14
9	97	34	41	2	138	36
10	107	26	39	4	146	30
11	124	8	39	3	163	11
12	96	25	37	4	133	29
13	130	5	46	0	184	5

OUTSIDE CANADA.

No.	Male. For	Male. Ag.	Female. For	Female. Ag.	Total. For	Total. Ag.
1	2	2	2	1	4	3
1a	3	6	1	2	4	8
1b	4	4	1	4	5	8
2	11	2	4	3	15	5
3	14	0	8	0	22	0
4	12	2	5	2	17	4
5	9	5	5	2	14	7
6	10	3	5	1	15	4
7	14	0	9	0	23	0
8	11	3	7	0	18	3
8	10	4	7	0	17	4
10	10	3	9	0	19	3
11	11	2	6	0	17	2
12	9	4	7	1	16	5
13	11	3	8	1	19	4

THE THIRTEEN QUESTIONS:—

(1) (A) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF A CONTRIBUTION OF GREAT BATTLESHIPS TO THE NAVY OF THE EMPIRE?
(1) (B) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF A CANADIAN NAVY?

(2) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF INCREASING THE PRESENT PREFERENCE GIVEN TO BRITISH GOODS ENTERING CANADA FROM 33 1-3 TO 50%?

(3) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF GRADUALLY REDUCING THE CUSTOMS TARIFF ON GOODS ENTERING CANADA FROM OTHER PARTS OF THE EMPIRE AND SO INAUGURATING IMPERIAL FREE TRADE?

(4) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF FREE TRADE IN NATURAL PRODUCTS WITH THE UNITED STATES?

(5) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF FREE TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS WITH THE UNITED STATES?

(6) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF BEING REDUCED GRADUALLY SO AS EVENTUALLY TO BRING ABOUT FREE TRADE?

(7) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF A CHEAP PARCEL POST AS ALREADY ESTABLISHED IN ALL OTHER CIVILIZED COUNTRIES?

(8) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF REMOVING THE TAX AT PRESENT PLACED ON IMPROVEMENTS AND PUTTING IT ON THE LAND VALUES?

(9) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF HAVING ALL RAILWAYS, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE PUBLIC?

(10) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF EXTENDING THE FRANCHISE TO WOMEN ON EQUAL TERMS WITH MEN?

(11) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF PLACING ALL APPOINTMENTS TO THE CIVIL SERVICE UNDER A COMMISSION?

(12) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF A STATED NUMBER OF VOTERS HAVING THE RIGHT BY PETITION TO HAVE ANY BILL THEY MAY SIGN SUBMITTED TO THE ELECTORATE FOR THEIR APPROVAL AS A LAW?

(13) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF THE ABOLITION OF THE BAR?

AGRICULTURAL.

EVERY SCHOOL WILL TEACH AGRICULTURE

Manitoba's Progressive Plan to Get Children Interested in the Land.

To make every rural school house in Manitoba a primary school in agriculture for the country children is the aim of the Hon. G. R. Coldwell, Minister of Education, in a plan as announced by H. W. Watson, at the final session of the Manitoba Horticultural Association.

Instructions, suggestions, seeds and shrubs and trees will be furnished any rural school teacher nearly free of charge by the government. In addition, Mr. Watson, a teacher of long experience, who has been employed to oversee this new work, will give as much of his time as possible to inspecting the various school gardens. This project received the warm endorsement of the Horticultural Association.

It is believed that this new agricultural scheme for the rural schools will prove a powerful force to keep the boys on the farm instead of going to lesser opportunities in the cities and towns.

Th details of the plan announced by the department are as follows:

The department of education desires in every possible way to further the work of elementary agriculture, horticulture and forestry in all the schools of the province. We have arranged to assist very materially in this work by providing considerable material entirely free, and what is not free will be at a wholesale price, express prepaid. From this section of the department, schools will be provided with materials for carrying on simple experiments in the school or home gardens in (1) flower growing, (2) vegetable growing, (3) grain, shrub, and tree culture. It is well to keep these various plots separate; they may in fact, be in different portions of the grounds and attended to by different classes of the school.

'By means of the monthly bulletin teachers will be provided with directions for preparing the ground, sowing the seed, cultivation, transplanting, gathering the crop and storing it for the future use of the class. Suggestions and outlines will also be given, to enable the teacher to take up experiments in the school-room relating to the out-door work and observations.

'It is hoped that by this plan teachers may be encouraged to bring into our schools some simple, sound, practical instruction in elementary agriculture, horticulture, and forestry. Everyone recognizes the fact that Manitoba is largely an agricultural province, and as such will continue for generations. It is necessary, then, that teachers should take this opportunity of endeavoring to better fit the education of the town and rural schools to the needs of the country people.

TEACH CHILDREN TO LOVE THE COUNTRY.

'This work does not pretend to instruct children fully in scientific farming; it fulfils its purpose in training the children to correct habits of observation and in aiding them to practically solve their own problems, after school-life, in calling attention to the importance of many of the commonplace interests of the farm life, and that farming is not merely the breaking of clods, and finally, which is of greater importance, by inculcating a wholesome respect for farm life, a love for the country, a desire to live there and engage in the noblest occupation under the sun in this the greatest of agricultural countries.

'We have obtained from the Experimental Farm at Ottawa grains and potatoes for free distribution. Each package will suffice for one-thousandth of an acre, about 44 square feet. Three varieties of each are supplied where schools desire to make comparisons among them as to earliness, yield, strength of straw, etc.

'We will be able to supply a large number of seedlings and cuttings of maple, ash and willow to schools wishing to establish or replenish a wind break. These are only supplied to schools, where the ground has been under cultivation the previous year.

LEADER IN WEST.

'This work has never been undertaken in any of the western provinces,' said Mr. Watson, 'but has been in operation in Ontario for some little time, and has proved to be an unqualified success. This year we will supply with material and instructions fully one hundred country schools, and both myself and the minister of education hope to see the work so extended in the next few years that it will take in every rural school in the province.

'Though new here, the plan has been tried out for years in the United States, notably in the state of Wisconsin, and it has been found a sure means of interesting both the children and their parents in better farming methods. In fact some educators hold that the only way to introduce modern farming methods is through the children. It has been found an effective means of interesting the young in agriculture, and when a boy becomes interested he stays on the farm and does not go to the city.'

Want Watery Cheese

The American market, for home consumption, demands a soft variety of cheese, that is not made in Canada. From 100 pounds of milk the cheesemaker in the States makes about 11 pounds of cheese, whereas in Canada only 9 pounds of cheese are produced from 100 pounds of milk. In other words, the American cheese contains about 42 percent of water, while there is only 36 percent in the Canadian harder product.

Grass Best Horse Feed

As a single food for horses, grass stands unequalled. At this time of year the pastures are often so dry and parched that the grass becomes withered and unpalatable. When the pastures become so bare, it requires a little grain to make the colt grow. Rich, palatable grain, such as good oats, comes next to the sweet, tender grass as feed for the horse or colt. It is possible to feed the mare on dry feed during the season of pasture shortage, so as to carry both her and her offspring over this period in good condition.

Compared with any other branch of agriculture, poultry is able to make a showing which dwarfs the product to which it is compared into insignificance.

Experimental Farm's Report

Deals With Many Matters of Interest to Agriculturists.

The report of the experimental farms for the year ending March 31, 1912, is out. Of all the many publications issued from time to time by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, this annual report is by far the most comprehensive, as it deals with practically every phase of Canadian agricultural activity, ranging from the cultivation of fruits and ornamental plants, to the growing and preserving of corn for stock food; from the hatching and rearing of fowls to the rearing and feeding of cattle, sheep and swine; from the management of bees to the protection of crops from insects and disease, and so on throughout the whole range of farming.

The first 230 pages are devoted to the reports of officials whose headquarters are at the central farm at Ottawa, the remaining 216 pages dealing with experiments and investigations being carried on at the ten branch farms and stations distributed over the different provinces.

This is the first annual report issued by the new director, Mr. Grisdale, who in the section designated 'The Report of the Director,' gives out much interesting information concerning the peculiarities of weather and vegetation at such outlying districts as Fort Vermillion, in the Peace River district; Athabaska Landing, Alta; Salmon Arm and Kamloops, B.C., and other places.

In this section of the report many cultural problems of the prairies are dealt with in summaries of investigational work carried on at Brandon, Indian Head, Rosthern, Scott, Lacombe and Lethbridge. These experiments deal with prairie-breaking, depth of ploughing, summer fallow treatment, stubble treatment, seeding to grass and clover, breaking sod from cultivated grasses and clovers, applying barn-yard manure, green manuring, seed bed preparation, soil packers, depth of seeding, commercial fertilizers and under-draining.

As acting Dominion Agriculturist, Mr. Grisdale deals with the work carried on at the central farm with live stock and with crop rotations for various kinds of farming. He shows that the dairy herd, consisting of Ayrshires, Guernsys, Canadians, and grades of these, produced butter at costs ranging from 11.4 cents to 24.4 cents per lb., and that the cows gave profits of from $13.80 to $98.60 during the milking period.

The report of the Dominion Horticulturist, Mr. W. T. Macoun, deals with fruits, vegtables and ornamental plants. Descriptions are given of new varieties of fruits originated at the central experimental farm. There is also an account of growing tomatoes under glass, and an article on the culture of roses, with results of testing different varieties.

NEW EARLY WHEAT ANNOUNCED.

The Dominion Cerealist, Dr. Chas. E. Saunders, besides reporting the results of many experiments in field and laboratory work, announces a new wheat which promises to become of great value in the more northerly agricultural sections of Canada. It ripens fully a week earlier than the 'Marquis,' and ranks very high in baking strength. This new sort, which has been named 'Prelude,' is also a good yielder.

The Dominion Chemist, Mr. Frank T. Shutt, gives out a great deal of useful matter on the enrichment of soils, soil analysis, fodders and feeding stuffs, conservation of soil moisture, the water supply of farm homesteads, and other matters which call for chemical investigation.

The Dominion Entomologist, Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, reports the work done by his division under the following heads: The administration of the Destructive Insect and Pest Act, insects affecting field crops, fruit crops, forests, domestic animals and man, garden and greenhouse, apiculture and miscellaneous. Much useful information is given under these several heads.

According to the report of the Dominion Botanist, Mr. H. T. Gussow, which covers an extensive field of work, it has been found necessary to prohibit by Order-in-Council the sale or use for seed purposes, of potatoes imported from Europe. This determination was reached because of the danger of introducing into Canadian soil two new potato diseases. These diseases, known as potato canker and corky scab, have worked great havoc to the potato-growing industry in European countries.

The Poultry Manager, Mr. A. G. Gilbert, deals fully, among other things, with the production and marketing of new-laid eggs, which are year by year becoming dearer during the winter season. On the question of raising fowls the report points out that the experience of many years in hatching chickens, at different periods of spring time, leads to the conclusion that chickens hatched out during the first week in May make the most satisfactory growth, catching up to and frequently surpassing the earlier hatched birds.4

The reports of the superintendents of the branch farms and stations are of special value to farmers operating in the respective provinces and districts served, because the work undertaken is designated to solve many of the specific problems encountered in the fields, the stock barns, the vegetable and fruit gardens, etc., of those districts. This report, which provides much useful matter for study during the winter months, is available to all who apply for copies to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and is now being sent to all those on the mailing list of the experimental farms.

Feeding the Work Horse

Possessing Hearty Appetite, He Needs Regular Meals.

Professor W. A. Henry, of Wisconsin University, in his book, 'Feeds and Feeding,' lays down the following as the great principles in which the feeding of the work horse should proceed:

'The work horse, having but few days of idleness, possesses a hearty appetite an a vigorous digestion, so not altogether an unhappy one; nor is he to be commiserated when compared with his aristocratic kin, the carriage horse, which by high living and periods of enforced idleness, followed occasionally, perhaps, by hours of over-exertion, generally has but a brief career, and that sometimes attended by many ills. Regularity in work brings regularity in feeding, and these greatly conduce to comfort and long years of usefulness.

'The work horse should be supplied with about 2lb. of provender daily for each hundred pounds of weight. Of this from 10lb. to 18lb., according to the severity of the labor performed, should be grain in some form. The heavy feeding should come at night, after the long day's work is over, and when the animal has time for masticating and digesting his food. After watering comes the administration of the grain, which should constitute one-half to two-thirds of the day's allowance. This may be fed separately, or preferably upon moistened, chaffed hay.

The amount of chaffed hay with which the grain is mixed should not exceed one peck in volume. Ground grain and chaffed hay are fed in mixed form, and the animal may masticate his food and pass it to the stomach more quickly than is possible with the material whole and in dry form. A fair allowance of long hay should always be thrown into the manger for the animal to finish on after the stomach is replenished, and while he is resting but still requiring more food.

'The morning meal should be comparatively light, consisting mostly of grain with some chaffed hay. It should not possess much bulk, and should be in condition to be easily and rapidly consumed, so as to be well out of the way when the animal is led from the stable.

'The midday meal is omitted in many stables; but most horsemen hold that some grain should be given at noon, which claim seems reasonable from our knowledge of the horse's stomach and the digestive process. In any case the amount of feed given at midday should not be large.

'Idle horses may be maintained wholly upon hay, straw, or corn fodder, fed uncut. Such animal have ample time for masticating food, and their systems not being taxed by labor, they are able to subsist on foods which contain a large percentage of inert matter. Forage possessing considerable volume, as hay and straw, is suitable for such animals, because a reasonable amount will furnish the necessary nutriment, and it is better to have the digestive tract well distended with food substance than contracted, as would be the case if concentrates possessing only the requisite nutriment were supplied.'

The Value of Snow Surveys

If the precipitation in the mountains were known, some knowledge of the amount of moisture available for irrigation and other purposes would then be at our disposal. But owing to the almost total absence of inhabitants in the higher levels, there are no facts upon which the probable water supply may be based. Granting that the falling snow may be measured, then one can know the winter's precipitation, but not the available water supply, because during the winter thaws may occur, causing melting, the amount of which cannot be easily estimated. The problem, then, is to find the water equivalent of every patch of snow in a watershed. To do this requires the measuring of the area of every patch above the highest canal or above the dam, and finding the average depth and density.

The United States Weather Bureau undertook to work out this problem in the spring of 1910. A watershed of about 6880 acres was selected, which was free from cliffs and having fewer natural obstacles than any other canyon within easy distance of Salt Lake City, Utah. The instruments used consisted of a density tube and scale, an aneroid barometer, a compass, and a metal semicircle with plumb and pointer to secure slope angles. After a general map had been sketched, showing the main canyon and the outlets of all the branches, the work consisted in going up the bottom of each gulch and back and forth along the slopes, measuring the snow depth and density every thousand feet or so, plotting the gulch on the preliminary sketch more carefully, and mapping the snow areas. The average of the 277 depth measurements was 36 inches, and the average water equivalent was 11.5 inches, or 32 percent, making, for the 4,000 acres under snow in the last ten days of March, 1911, 3,833 acre-feet of water, or enough to spread 14 inches deep over all the land irrigated under the stream.

The most apparent value of a snow survey to the irrigating farmer is, that with the knowledge acquired he can select his crop more intelligently. The survey should, of course, be made just before planting time. In general, three cases of water supply may be considered: first, when an average amount may be assured; second, an abundant supply; and third, an amount smaller than the average. If the survey shows that an average amount of water will be the farmer's portion, then he should plant his usual crop.

If more than the average amount can be guaranteed, then several plans may be carried out: a crop requiring the usual amount of water may be planted, and surplus water sold to adjacent dry farms; or a crop requiring a great deal of water may be planted, or one that matures late in the season. If less water than usual has been measured, then the farmer must plant a crop requiring but little water; or he may let some of his land lie fallow, or plant a crop that matures early. A knowledge of the amount of water available may also have several applications while the crop is maturing; thus, to regularize haycutting.

Further, if a gaging station were established above the highest canal, then, if the two variable factors, seepage and evaporation, could be approximately estimated, the irrigators would know at any time during the season just how much moisture still remained in the watershed. It would serve to indicate how fast the snow in the upper parts of the watershed was melting, and this would be valuable information both to the irrigating farmer and the owners of a dam used for conserving the water for either power or irrigating purposes.

Finally, a survey of this character is stated to be worth much more than the certainty it gives the irrigator regarding the future of his crop or the knowledge as to what crop he should plant. It eliminates his products from that class those amount of production is more or less problematical. It tends to steady prices, and, in addition to the taking away of these uncertain features, gives a crop, although not matured, a money value which it would not have, to such a great measure at least, if the water supply were not known.

GIVE TURKEYS LIBERTY.

Turkeys require roomy, well-ventilated houses for roosting, and never do well roosting with other poultry, especially if overcrowded. A large shed, open on one side, is more suitable than one closed on all sides.

In a wild state turkeys are extremely hardy, and as they are provided by nature with a very tight-fitting coat of feathers, rain or cold has very little effect on them. They are the only birds that degenerate by domestication, and this is chiefly due to the restraint which is put upon them, and the close confinement in which they are sometimes kept at night, when domesticated. From this the natural inference to be drawn is that the more liberty they have, the nearer they are allowed to approach the wild state, the hardier they will be.

If while young, turkeys are not confined in a close house, they gradually become inured to cold, and graw into stronger, larger and more vigorous birds than they otherwise would.

The Holstein-Friesian Cow

Made Holland's Dairy Industry and Thrives Under Canadian Conditions.

The people of Holland are noted for their thrift, progressiveness, and wealth. They are the wealthiest per head of population of any country. This happy condition has been brought about largely through the influence of the Holstein-Friesian cow upon the agriculture of Holland. This influence is not of recent origin, for it has not been so potent. We read that the Friesian people have dwelt upon the shores of the North Sea since many years before the Christian era. It is supposed that these people came originally from India, bringing with them herds of pure white cattle and settled the shores of the North Sea as a pasturing ground for their stock.

Two hundred years later a German tribe came from the Upper Rhine district and also settled on the shores of the North Sea near the Friesians. They also brought their cattle with them—a black race of animals. It is further supposed that the white cattle of the Friesians and the black cattle of the Germans became crossed and thus laid the foundation of the present Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle and also the foundations of the dairy industry in Holland.

The cattle have spread to America, where a larger number and better cattle of this breed are found than in their native country. The conditions in Canada and the United States are favorable for breeding large numbers and for developing the breed to the highest capacity. Our large areas of land and immense stocks of food are favorable natural conditions for developing the hereditary tendencies of the breed, while our wide awake breeders have been quick to see the possibilities of animals of black and white color, in milk production, and have developed these with all the shrewdness characteristic of the race dwelling in North America, not the least important of whom dwell in the country called Canada.

Saskatchewan's Crop Advance

The figures of the final estimate of the Saskatchewan department of agriculture of the crop of 1912, compiled from the department's staff correspondents are now completed. It is evident that the crops have proved slightly better than was anticipated when the first estimate was made.

The total production of the four principal grain crops in 1912, was 337,278,446 bushels, or 24,568,083 more than in 1911. The percentage of increase is 31.5 as against a percentage of increase in 1911 of 31.88.

The total production of wheat is 107,167,782 bushels, or 10,371,118 over 1911. The acreage under this crop was 5,384,092, an increase of 151,844 acres, or 2.90 percent over 1911. The average yield per acre is 19.9 or an advance of 1.4 over the previous year.

The total acreage under oats was 2,421,832, or 229,126 more than last year, showing an advance of 10.45 percent. On an average yield of 44.4, the total production is 107,469,948, or 8,943,673 over last year. This is an increase of 9.06 percent over 1911. The average yield shows a decrease of 6 percent over the previous year.

Flax and barley show the largest increases. Compared with 1911, barley shows a considerable advance. The acreage this year was 26,139, or an increase of 22,146 acres over 1911. The total production on this area was 8,319,584, or 1,459,780 bushels over 1911. This is an advance of 21.2 percent. The average yield is 31.1 or 3.1 percent above last year's yield.

The total production of flax this year was 14,171,214 bushels. This is 3,753,512 bushels, or 36.5 percent increase over last year. The average yield is 12.7 bushels, or an average of 1.4 percent increase.

Electricity May Oust Servants

If electricity can obviate the necessity of hired help in the farm home, its economy for many farmers is indisputable. The wages and board of a girl amount to two or three times the cost of two horse-power of electric energy. Of course electricity will not do all that an efficient maid can accomplish, by any means, but by lightening work outside and inside the house, it should enable many families to get on nicely alone, where paid domestic service is, at present, the alternative of over-work. 'Farmer's Advocate.'

A Fancier's Fowl

The origin and development of the Leghorn fowl is the subject of an article in a recent issue of 'The Homestead.'

The original Leghorns, the writer states, were undoubtedly brought to this country by vessels trading in Mediterranean ports, but whether the first consignment was directly from Leghorn is a question which will never be positively settled. It has been said that the first lot of these fowls received in America were brought in in 1834.

It is not at all strange that these fowls made their way to this country in that early day. Vessels lea



A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME-MAKERS



A Budget for Two Beginners.

Editor Home-Makers' Page,
Montreal Daily 'Witness':

Dear Madam,—

I am very much interested in the letters re home-moving expenses in your paper. Being a young housekeeper, many things have had to be learnt by experience, sometimes costly experience. Therefore, the following budget should be a safe one for beginners.

This applies to a family of two with absolutely no other means of income but that of salary, and no garden, as we live in a flat.

Rent (including heating)....$156.00	
Housekeeping, with water tax, ice, lighting, cooking, fuel, etc.	316.00
Wife's personal expenses . .	104.00
Man's personal expenses . . .	208.00
	$784.00

We have never lived out of the Province of Quebec. At present, living in a town, rent and meat are cheaper than in the city. When in the city the first item was $200 and the housekeeping $340, making a total of $852.

Each personal expense account includes amusements, church and charity, subscriptions, and clothes. Also car fares when in the city.

Doctor's bills, etc., have been an unknown quantity in this household for twenty years, but, as the income is $1,200 per year, there would be plenty of funds to meet them or any other incidentals. One dollar every week, or $52 a year, is spent out of the housekeeping item for household repairs and refurnishing.

So much for how the income is spent, or, in other words, what the books show, but I would like to offer a suggestion in regard to the bookkeeping itself. To write down every purchase seemed to me a waste of time, and time is money. Therefore, I take an exercise book or scribbler (anything will do as long as you have leaves of uniform size, which you can cut or remove from their binding), and on one page paste each grocery bill; on another, each butcher's bill, etc., as I receive them. If I buy something and do not receive a bill with it, I write that item in, but most storekeepers give you a bill of goods with each purchase.

At the end of the month add up these separate pages and insert the total amounts in your account book, which also must have a statement of money received. Then remove the pasted-up sheets to a file, where you can look them up later if you need to, and start in with a fresh lot.

Yours truly,
E. I. D.

The moral of this budget seems to be that the 'One Without Experience' will be wise if he goes to live in one of the smaller towns rather than in Montreal, but it is not always easy to earn the necessary salary in a country town. A budget giving a more itemized account of cost of clothing, etc., would be more helpful perhaps to a young man who wants to understand where the expense lies heaviest. —Ed. Home Page.

'A SLAVE TO COOK.'

Dear Home Editor:

It is all very well for the 'Old Fashioned Lady' (and I'm sure she's a dear, and good to those wonderful servants of hers) to write about how easy they are to train and manage; but I suspect she is just as much a slave to them as my mother is.

Just fancy any one being so sure she could train a cook! Why my mother is a wonderful housekeeper, and our servants st stay on until they are grey headed, but mother never pretends to teach them. My eldest brother, who likes good things to eat, brought home a whole lot of recipes from Norway and Finland, and he had taken o end of trouble to get them all translated so mother co... read them, and she did read them ,and said they sounded delicious, but we never had any of the new dishes.

Jim got quite cross about it, and said he 'thought mother might give us a change sometimes, especially when he had brought her the recipes!' But mother just said, 'Cook' would never make things like that,' She'd been so long with us the whole house would be upset if she gave notice. She cooked very well, good plain food, and it wasn't to be expected she would tolerate a lot of 'new fangled notions.'

Jim flung out of the room, and told me afterwards that when he had a house of his own, I'd better just believe his wife 'wouldn't be a slave to his cook.' I knew better though, for I know just how scared his 'dearly beloved' is when her mother leaves her to give the orders to their cook.

So you see I'm not so sure that the 'Old-fashioned Lady' rules the kitchen so firmly as she thinks, and I imagine that if they all learn to make mayonnaise so easily, it's just because they happen to know how already, or want to learn it, and not just because they do as she tells them. Don't you think so, too, Madam Home Editor?

Yours very truly,
'ONE OF THE HOME PAGE GIRLS.'

Perhaps it is partly because the 'Old Fashioned Lady' has the knack of managing people and does not realize that everyone has not her courage and power of making them do what she wants them to do. I must acknowledge that I think most of even the best of maids are difficult to teach new ways. It is very few people who have that knack of making them want to do things.—Ed. Home Page.

NEW IN AFTERNOON TEAS.

The young mistress of a kitchenette apartment is in the habit of giving a small weekly afternoon tea. Recently at one of them her friends exclaimed in surprise at the sight of the tea table. In place of the copper kettle and Japanese teapot there stood, solemn, but not ungainly, two tall thermos bottles. Their bases were wreathed in flowers.

'Yes,' said the hostess, in answer to her guests' inquiring looks. 'There is tea without tea leaves of course in one and hot boiling water in the other. It seemed to me that I always had to put in more alcohol in the lamp at the very moment when I was listening to the most interesting bit of gossip.

'Then you remember how that careless Carrie, gesticulating as she always does when she tells a story, sent a blue flickering flame from the alcohol lamp almost close to a lace frill. These bottles receive the tea and water at the required temperature and keep them warm. I have learned to pour the contents out quite skilfully.' —N. Y. 'Sun.'

Home Cookery

WHAT TO EAT IN COLD WEATHER

A great deal of the discomfort of cold weather could easily be avoided, one physician is quoted as saying, if people would vary their food strictly with the thermometer.

Very few persons consciously do this, but cling to the same routine diet, hot weather and cold, except in so far as the seasonal supply compels a change.

It is a very old general direction to eat fats in winter. But not everyone knows how to apply the rule to the breakfast and dinner menus.

As a matter of fact, the diet of well-to-do people is lamentably short of fat in winter. And no doubt the neurasthenia of professional and business men is in great part due to their deficiency.

Fat not only strengthens us to bear cold, but it has a most wholesome effect on the nervous system, both fortifying and soothing, so that the man who eats abundance of fat easily bears up against the worries of life. Also, it has been established that fat aids the digestion of other foods.

Breakfast seldom supplies enough fat, certainly not enough in cold weather. Most of the choicer kinds of fish contain scarcely any fat. Chicken and all varieties of game are almost fatless foods. Veal and mutton cutlets contain some, but not enough. Potted meats are often made from very lean constituents, although sometimes fatty, 'Bacon and eggs' alone among breakfast foods have an abundant content of fat for cold weather.

What to avoid in winter may, therefore, be enumerated roughly as sole, whiting, plaice, smelts, and haddock, chicken, game, very lean ham, veal cutlets, and any of the numerous dishes made from very lean meat.

These need not be altogether discarded, but they must be assisted by those things suitable to cold weather —namely, salmon, sardines, mackerel, herrings, lake trout, eels, and halibut, some of them not so delicate as sole, etc., but very much better when the aim is to keep warm.

In meats we have sausages, which must be of first-class quality, for otherwise they consist largely of bread, rice, and meat of a kind that should not be eaten, fat mutton chops, loin of pork chops, fat ham, bacon (not cooked so much that most of the fat is lost), egg, and cold rib of beef. The yolk of egg is a splendid food for supplying fat, and most valuable to growing children.

What one should eat plenty of is well-buttered toast, and for children bread fried in bacon-fat or dripping is a good resource. Oatmeal has a good supply of fat, and if eaten with cream and sugar forms a splendid breakfast food in winter.

Plenty of butter should be taken: and for beverage cocoa or chocolate made with rich milk is better than tea. An ideal winter breakfast drink is, coffee made as follows: Half fill the cup with strong coffee, then fill it with good cream and sweeten it well. Sugar is less valuable than fat, but still very valuable, and we should accustom ourselves to taking things as sweet as possible in winter.

Luncheon and dinner should be arranged on the same principle. Lean beef, game, chicken, and white fish are for the milder days or for summer.

The vegetables and fruits, which will be most useful are beans, lentils, corn, peas, mushrooms, tomatoes, parsnips, onions, rasins, dates, grapes, apricots, bananas, apples, figs and peas.

The vegetarian should know that neither vegetables nor fruits at their best are sufficiently fat-food in winter. He must, therefore, partake very largely of butter, cream, cheese, eggs, and nuts.

All nuts, except chestnuts and one or two other kinds, contain an immense quantity of fat, ranging from 26 percent in the coco-nut and 27 percent in the walnut to 31 percent in filberts and almonds and 34 percent in Brazil nuts.

Of cereals, the best is oatmeal, the worst rice.

Butter is the most valuable of all ordinary foods in winter, containing 85 percent of fat. Cheddar cheese has 37, cream cheese 34, good cream 19, eggs 9 1-2, and whole milk, 'the perfect-food,' 4 percent.

Skim milk has only 1-3 of 1 percent, and should not be used in winter with porridge or for cakes, puddings, etc.

It may be said, 'Oh, but I cannot digest those fatty winter foods.' In exceptional cases this may be so, but the average digestive apparatus will do its work better when supplied with food appropriate to the season. And, if one is to eat for comfort in winter and not to gratify the palate he must take planty of fat.

This winter when the changes in weather are so many and violent, the housekeeper must use her wise judgment in this as in so many things and vary the diet. Suppose there is to be cold meat for dinner and the weather turns cold suddenly, if possible let a hot thick soup precede the meat and serve as an accompaniment to the meat, potatoes mashedd with planty of dripping or some other fat and some milk. A large proportion of fat can be given in potatoes without detection. Then a suet pudding might follow; fresh breadcrumbs, instead of flour, make a pudding of this description much lighter. But if any member of the family wishes to take violent exercise directly after the meal, suet puddings should be avoided, but a milk pudding with cheese might be substituted. On milder days the soup should be clear, potatoes plainly boiled, and stewed fruit or a mould might take the place of the suet pudding.

A substantial heat-producing breakfast will ward off many a cold and chill, and on a sharp morning fat should certainly be introduced in some form, either as cream or milk with porridge; cocoa made with milk, bacon, pickled pork, brawn, herrings, are all sources of fat, but one does not need all of them. For example, if breakfast begins with porridge and milk, and then herrings, tea would accompany them. But if haddock follows the porridge, milk-cocoa would be the best beverage to use.

A FEW COLD-WEATHER RECIPES

Fresh herring stuffed and baked. — Clean, wash, and split six fresh herrings and remove the back bone. Mix two tablespoonfuls of breadcrumbs, one tablespoonful of finely chopped suet, one teaspoon of chopped parsley, and quarter of a teaspoonful of grated lemon-rind to make a forcemeat; season each herring with salt and pepper, spread on a thin layer of the forcemeat and roll up tightly beginning with the neck. Pack closely in a greased pie dish, cover with greased paper and bake from one to one and a quarter hours in a moderate oven. Serve hot.

Loin of Pork Stuffed. — Score the skin in narrow lines, make an opening for the stuffing by separating the meat from the bone on the inner side. Cut two pounds of onions into slices, put them into cold water, bring to a boil, cook five minutes, then strain and drain well. Melt two ounces of butter in a stewpan and fry the onions in it, for about fifteen minutes without browning them. Add half a pint of freshly made breadcrumbs, one tablespoonful of powdered sage, pepper and salt. Mix well and pack into the opening in the loin. Secure the opening wrap the loin is greased paper and roast in a moderately hot oven for two hours, baste frequently and half an hour before it is done remove the paper and allow the crackling to brown. Serve the gravy and apple sauce separately. The sage and onion stuffing may be cooked separately or instead of stuffing a savory pudding may be served with the pork.

Savory Pudding. — Soak half a pound of stale bread in hot water for half an hour, then drain away all unabsorbed liquid and beat out all lumps with a fork. Boil two large onions in salt and water for half an hour, then chop them coarsely. Add these to the bread and add half a pound of fine oatmeal, half a pound of finely chopped suet, one teaspoonful of salt, quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper, half a teaspoonful of powdered sage, and quarter of a teaspoonful of powdered mixed herbs. Mix all well together; add two eggs well beaten last. Melt as much dripping in a roasting pan as will form a very thin lazer, put in the mixture, spread it smooth with a knife and bake one hour in a moderate oven. When done cut in squares and serve with gravy. This is served in Yorkshire with pork, duck or goose.

Cheese Pudding. — Beat two eggs slightly, add to them four ounces of grated cheese, salt, pepper, and made mustard to taste. Boil half a pint of milk, add to it one ounce of breadcrumbs and the other ingredients, pour into a buttered baking dish in which it may be served and bake for twenty minutes in a brisk oven. If preferred, the mixture may be baked in small china or paper souffle-cases, in which case only half the time should be allowed.

Marrow Toast. — Soak the marrow from two beef bones in tepid water for about two hours. About fifteen minutes before the dish is wanted, cut the marrow into inch lengths, place in cold water, bring rapidly to the boiling point, and drain well. Have ready squares of very hot, well-buttered toast, put the marrow on them, breaking it up and spreading it with a fork and season it with salt and pepper. Place the toast before the fire or in the oven until the marrow is thoroughly melted, then serve as hot as possible. When Savory marrow is preferred sprinkle with chopped olives, parsley, and lemon juice just before serving—or pour over a sauce made of 2 tablespoons of good white sauce to which has been added one tablespoonful of cream, one teaspoonful of finely chopped parsley, a few drops of lemon juice and Krona pepper.

CORRESPONDENTS' DEPARTMENT

Questions and Answers on Practical Cooking.

Dear Madam,— Being away from home all summer, I was not able to put up my usual supply of preserves. Can you give me any suggestion as to what to use in their place? My family have a strong objection to what they call 'bucket' jam, or tinned fruit, and we cannot afford to buy the fine fruit in glass jars.

MRS. J. H. A.

Dried fruit is especially useful when home made jams are running short, but it is disliked by many because they have tasted it only when carelessly prepared. Try washing dried fruit thoroughly, and then soaking it for twenty-four hours in water sufficient to let it swell to its full size. See that the fruit is not stuck together, and add water until you are sure it will not absorb any more. Two pounds of fruit will absorb about three and a half pints of water, making about six pounds of pulp.

A delicious jam may be made from the often despised apricots. After soaking the fruit, strain all the liquid off it into a preserving pan, add three-quarters of a pound of granulated sugar for each pound of fruit and liquid, and stir until the sugar is melted, and the mixture nearly boiling. Now put in the fruit, stirring frequently, careful stirring will help keep the fruit whole, and a better color. Let it boil briskly at least three-quarters of an hour, and if it does not jelly, boil it a little longer. Remove all remaining scum and stir in the juice of one large lemon, and one ounce of bitter almonds, which have been blanched and split. These take the place of the kernels, and the lemon counteracts the sickly sweetness of the apricots.

Jam may be made of dried peaches and prunes in the same way.

Fig preserves are better if the figs are washed and shreded, covered with water and left stand over night. Then add the strained juice of one lemon for each pound of dried figs, and a little more water if necessary. Weigh all together and add three-quarters of a pound of sugar to each pound of pulp. Put all together in the preserving pan, and boil thoroughly. It should set in a nice clear brown jelly, but that depends on the boiling, and may people prefer to add a little cochineal for coloring.

You can also make marmalade, varying it for those who are tired of that made of oranges, by using lemons or grapefruit or a combination of all three.

Cranberry Jam, or Saratoga Jam, as it is sometimes called, is also good.

Required: Five pounds of cranberries; 5 pounds granulated sugar, 1 pound seedless raisins, chopped fine, four oranges, juice and grated rind. Put all ingredients into a preserving kettle, cook them for about forty minutes, or until like marmalade. Put into jelly glasses. Cover with paraffin when cold. This can be made all winter and is delicious with poultry and meats.

Dear Madam,— Will you, through the columns of the 'Witness,' give me a good recipe for the brown bread served with baked beans in Boston.

A READER.

To make Boston Brown Bread you must mix and sift together one cup of rye meal, one cup granulated corn meal ,one cup of Graham flour, three-quarters of a table spoonful of soda and a teaspoonful of salt. Then add three quarters of a cup of molasses and two cups of sour milk, or one and three quarter cups of sweet milk or water. Stir all until well mixed, turn into a well buttered mould and steam three and one half hours. Fill your mould only three quarters full, using baking powder tins, or a five pound lard pail if you have not a mould. Be sure and butter the cover and tie it down. Set the mould on a trivet, or iron stand in a kettle with boiling water enough to come half way up the mould. Cover closely and steam. Add boiling water if needed. A few raisins added to this recipe will make it greatly relished by the children, and add to its food value. Cut in slices toasted and buttered, it will make a good breakfast, even without the beans.

Dear Madam,—Would you please let me know some time in your Home Department the best way to make lime water. Will it keep long after it is made?

MRS. D. W. McK.

To make lime water pour two quarts of boiling water over one square inch of unslacked lime; stir thoroughly and let stand over night. Next morning pour off the clear liquid and bottle for use. Keep it in a cool place.

Dear Madam,—Will you kindly tell me, through your correspondence column, in the Home Page, how to make the tomato jelly that is used as a salad.

MISS M. McD.

Take a can of red ripe tomatoes and stew them gently for ten minutes with a slice of onion, six cloves, a seasoning of salt and pepper and a piece of parsley and bay leaf. Rub through a sieve and stand on the back of the stove and stir in half a box of granulated gelatin dissolved in a small half-cupful of boiling water. Strain through a piece of chesecloth into glasses wet with cold water and set away to harden. There should be three half pints in this jelly. It may be chilled in small fancy molds or in a brick mold and cut into slices like ice cream, each slice placed on a leaf of lettuce and a teaspoonful of mayonnaise placed on top.

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Seal Brand Coffee

you get the best that money can buy, and its price is moderate. It costs only a cent a cup.

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The Garden

NOTES BY A PRACTICAL MAN

GETTING READY FOR THE SPRING.

At this season there is so much to be done towards getting ready for the season when it opens that you must sow everything you can find room for in your greenhouse, hot-bed, or whatever place you have in which to raise your seedlings.

Always be on the look-out for extremes of temperature, either from the heat of a hot-bed or the sudden change in the weather outside. A temperature around fifty-five to sixty is a nice heat for most things, allowing a little lower temperature at night, about 50.

If you have not saved any soil for seeds, two spades of garden soil to a spade of rotten manure and a spade of sand to keep it open will be found about right. The manure must be old, so that it can pass the riddle easily. A good plan is to get the soil well mixed and then pass it through a half inch riddle, and use the rough in the bottom of your boxes. Make the soil firm and do not allow it to get dry or give too much water.

The boxes or pots for fine seeds had better be prepared and well watered before sowing the seed. The seed when sown should be pressed into the soil, and a very little fine soil sprinkled on it, and glass put over it to retain the moisture.

Vegetable seed to be sown at once: Lettuce — May King is a very good variety, followed with Big Boston, a little later. This takes longer to come in than May King.

Cauliflowers — Early Erfurt and Queen of the Danes are both very good, and can be sown any time from now on according to your requirements. Don't let these get past the rough leaf before pricking out or you may lose some of them. The earlier you can pick them out the better in reason.

Cabbage may be sown and treated the same way as cauliflower. But sow only the early varieties now. Paris Market is a good early sort.

Celery can also be sown now, both Golden Self Branching and White Plume are good early varieties.

Tomatoes for early work may be sown. A good selection of Earliana will pay to grow.

Egg plants and peppers may also be sown at once, but these will require a hot-bed or greenhouse to bring them along.

If you have not already done so make a planting plan of your garden at once and you will find it very useful in calculating the number of plants you need to provide and the variety to be grown.

Leeks and onions, if not already in, should be sown at once.

HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS.

For your border of herbaceous perennials you will want to plant coreopsis, dianthus, delphinpm, gallardias, gypsophila lychnis, penstemons, etc. These should be sown in shallow boxes or pans or pots as desired, and good loamy soil with leaf mould and sand is the best if you have it or can obtain it. All these seeds will require careful watering and shading if in the sun. Keep the earth moist until the seedlings appear. All these young plants will require transplanting when large enough, and will well repay all the special attention you can give them. Most of these can be sown from now till the end of March, but the sooner the better.

Among the flower seeds that need to b esown now are salvias, verbenas, petunias, antirhinnums, ageratum, early asters, hollyhocks, Marguerite carnation, lobella, stocks.

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS FOR BEDDING PLANTS.

Tuberous begonias will require to be started now for bedding plants, but great care must be taken with these, which are always so difficult to handle. Fill a shallow box three-quarters full with a mixture of sand and leaf mould, set the bulbs thickly in this and fill in round them with more of the sand and loam. Leave the crowns exposed and well above the soil, for they must on no account have water poured over them. The loam should be kept damp, but the safest way to water is to set the box or pot into a pan with a couple of inches of water in it. The loam will in this way absorb all the water needed without any danger of damping off or rotting the crowns of the bulbs.

SPRING BLOSSOMS FOR WINTER DAYS.

During the dull days which are inevitable at this time of the year there are few things more heartening than the sight of fresh flowers in the house. Of course, a supply of these can always be obtained from the florist's, but there is a method of producing the most delightful spring blossoms, a plan so simple that any one can engage in it with good hopes of success, and in addition there is no outlay of money required.

Of course, when the leaves of autumn fluttered to the ground in last October, the buds, which were left behind on the twigs were in a very complete state. If we should open any of them we shall discover the new shoot, on a very small scale, it is true, but all ready for the start in the spring. Now when the glad season does come, the chief eveni is that the sap starts to force its way through all the branches and simply makes the folded shoots expand. Now it is quite possible to imitate this natural happening, and induce the leaves and the flowers in the buds to open some months before their natural time.

Such sorts as the ornamental plums, the cherries, flowering currant, the Japanese quince and the almond are all good subjects for this treatment. Many wild bushes are also worth considering such as the wild plum, cherry, 'palm' (the willow), and anything which yields attractive flowers or foliage.

In gathering the branches it is important to be able to distinguish between the buds which will produce flowers and those from which leaves only are to be expected. The buds which would contain blossom are always of a much larger size than those which simply have leaves within their folds. Moreover generally speaking, the growth which bears them is of a short twiggy nature. The most satisfactory results are secured when the branches are gathered from now onwards. The subsequent development of the shoots is more rapid when the buds have had a touch of frost.

When the branches have been gathered the bark should be cut away from the lower portion to the length of three or four inches. The best manner of doing this is to pare the skin away in strips, so that on going round the stem there is alternately a bare and a covered portion. By this means there will be a very free absorption of moisture, when the branches are presently stood in water.

A number of deep pots and jars must be secured, and these should be filled with water. This water should be changed very frequently during the whole of the treatment. For the first three days it is a good plan to place the branches in a dark cupboard. Afterwards a light position in a warm room is the most suitable situation. A good deal depends upon the temperature of the apartment, but if this is fairly high, the buds will begin to burst in a few days. After a week or so the boughs will be in full beauty laden with a wealth of spring blossom or delicate green leafage.

The Blessed Telephone

(By Harriet Lummis Smith.)

The telephone was a surprise. Amanda had thought of it as she had thought of going down to Sunday dinner, or even of getting well — as a vague, delicious impossibility, where one's fancies might play truant and no harm done. The telephone cost $50 a year, and what with the nurse and the doctor's bills and a girl in the kitchen who ran up such extraordinary accounts at the grocer's Amanda had come to look upon herself as costing more than she was worth.

With Jane's assistance her husband carried her into the front room one morning before he went down town to his work. Jane had issued an edict that the bedroom must be thoroughly cleansed, and Thomas had seconded her with a heartiness surprising in a man, for men as a rule look on all house-cleaning as indicative of the weaknesses of the feminine temperament. There was an unusual elation in his face as he stooped to kiss Amanda good-bye, and she wondered at it.

'Now just you shut your eyes and lie quiet,' Jane said, tucking her up and talking fast. 'And don't you worry if you hear noises. That room's going to have a cleaning that is a cleaning.'

Jane was not a trained nurse in the conventional sense, which is to say that her training had been gained in sick-rooms rather than in hospitals, and supplemented a native good sense with tact which no diploma assures to the possessor.

There were strange noises in the sick-room that morning. Amanda, closing her eyes obediently, found her sense of hearing preternaturally sharpened. She heard heavy footsteps and the deep-toned voices of men, mingled with the sound of a hammer. 'Jane must be having the carpet taken up,' she reflected. The thought of so much effort near, wearied her, and she fell asleep finally with a sense of utter exhaustion.

When she awoke the house was restored to its customary quiet and Jane was going about with her dusting cap awry, singing war songs under her breath.

When they took her back into her room at night and laid her on the bed, Amanda's eyes turned appreciatively from one spotless corner to another. Then they rested on a glittering something which stood on the low stand beside the bed. She gave a cry and covered her face with her hands.

'It's a little surprise for you, Amanda,' Thomas said, patting her hair. 'I thought it wouldn't be quite so lonely for you if you had a telephone. It's portable, you see. You can lie there and talk to anybody you know in town. Like it, don't you, Amanda?

Like it! She felt like a creature let out of prison into the glorious daylight. She had not known how lonely she was before. She caught her husband's hand and held it against her wet cheek, her eyes mistily bright, like stars in a fog.

'I shan't dare to do anything out of the way,' Thomas went on jocosely. 'You can call up the office any time, and if I'm not on duty you'll know it. I expect you'll look after me pretty sharp, eh, dear?'

His wife smiled at him with happy confidence, and then her eyes turned to the symbol of her deliverance and rested there. She could hardly sleep that night for joy.

When Thomas came home the next evening Amanda told him that she had had a delicious day. There was a faint color in her cheeks.

'I've talked to so many people,' she said, 'and told them all my number. You see, it wont' be in the book for several weeks yet.'

Having thus introduced herself to her friends as the possessod of a telephone, Amanda lay back on her pillows and waited for the bell to ring. The sight of the little nickel-plated instrument gave her a sense of communion with her kind. After her accident had become an old story she had been prolific in excuses for her friends. It was so far for Betty Norcross; when you had to come clear across the city and transfer twice, it took the whole afternoon to make a half-hour call. And Alice Henlock had to be so careful when the weather was bad. And what could one expect of Susan Decker with her flock of children around her? But now without exposure, without loss of time, without neglect of any home duties, each of these dear friends and others less intimate could give her a little of the companionship which her soul craved.

The first ringing of the telephone bell was an epoch. The red blood dyed Amanda's white face. Her hand shook as she took down the receiver. Her voice trembled on the conventional 'Hello!'

'Hello, Amanda. This is Thomas. I shan't be home till late to-night, dear. Clinton is in town and wants me to dine with him at the hotel. Now don't lie awake watching for me, will you?'

'Of course not, you foolish man. And you must have a good time and not worry.'

She spoke with the cheerfulness which she tried to make habitual, but as she hung up the receiver her face looked wan and gray. She did not grudge her husband his little festivity. From the bottom of her unselfish heart she was glad of it. But it did seem hard that the first message on her new telephone should be of this nature.

It was twenty-four hours before the bell rang again. This time a man's deep voice reached Amanda's ears.

'Is this the Klein Hardware Company?'

'What?' she gasped, and a dreadful smothering disappointment seemed to take her breath.

'Is this the Klein Hardware Company?' roared the impatient voice.

'No, this is the residence of Mr. Thomas Harvey.'

There was an irritable grunt at the other end of the line. Amanda hung up the receiver and turned her face to the wall.

The next three weeks were trying ones, with sleepless nights and anxious days. Jane went about the house, her firm lips set in grim lines. Thomas left home morning after morning looking anxious, and called up several times during the day to know how Amanda felt. 'Tell him a little easier,' Amanda would reply. The doctor telephoned, too, in addition to his daily calls, but that was all. Amana no longer flushed a burning red when the bell rang.

One morning at the grocer's Jane was accosted by a pretty girl. 'Mrs. Harvey has had a telephone put in, hasn't she?'

'Yes,' replied Jane. The monosyllable was as uncompromising as the click of a mouse trap.

'Doesn't she find it very disturbing?'

'Disturbing!' exclaimed Jane. 'Why?'

She wheeled on the other with the air of one who has reached the limit of her endurance.

The pretty, yellow-haired girl looked surprised. She raised her candid blue eyes, to encounter a glance which would have frightened her if her conscience had not been clear.

'I should think that jingling bell would be dreadful if a person were sick,' she said.

Jane's bosom heaved. 'That depends If a jingling bell means that folks are thinking about you, and that you're not altogether shut out of living because you're shut into the house, you have to be pretty sick to mind it. But if the bell's right there and doesn't ring, because nobody cares whether you're alive or not, you have to be brave to keep from wanting to die.'

The girl's pretty pink color deepened. 'Do you mean'—

'I mean this,' Jane's voice rose sharply. 'She's one of the kind that loves people, that loves life. She's interested in everything, from the color they're painting the church down to the last new baby. She's been sick so long now that folks have got tired of coming. That's the truth, but she'd never believe it. There was always something wrong with the weather or the street cars. Now the telephone's there and nobody uses it, and she understands at last, poor soul.'

The paper of eggs went through Jane's trembling hans and smashed at her feet. She looked down blankly, then stared across at the wide blue eyes which faced her without flinching.

'Broken,' exclaimed Jane. 'But then, they're only eggs. It isn't as bad as if they were the heart of the gentlest creature that ever suffered from neglect and forgetfulness.'

The next morning the telephone bell rany early.

'I guess some one has got the wrong number again,' Amanda said to Jane. It was the first bitter speech of all those weary years.

Jane went to the telephone, her face twitching. Then she held the receiver toward her patient. 'It's somebody to speak to you,' she said, briefly.

It was a girl's voice that came over the wire.

'Good morning, Mrs. Harvey. Isn't this a lovely morning? No, this is Helena Weston. I called you up to know if you had heard the latest engagement?'

'Engagement? No!' A suden eagerness crept into Amanda's voice. Thomas never knew about the engagements. He had the curious masculine density toward anything less decisive than weddings, and he sometimes forgot those.

'Who is it?' Amanda asked, her voice tremulous.

'Why, Richard Craft and Agnes Waring. Doesn't it seem queer they've never thought of it before, they're such an ideal couple? They are to be married in January and they will live on 40th street. I believe his uncle left him a house there, the pretty one with the ivy.'

Half an hour later the bell rang again. This time Amanda reached for the receiver herself.

'Good-morning, Amanda Harvey. Yes this is Susan. You may have read the morning paper, but I don't believe you heard the most important news.'

'What is it? The engagement?'

'What engagement?' One who has not been an invalid of years' standing, shut out of the current of life like a chip flung on the bank of a stream, can hardly imagine the delicious thrill Amanda felt as she imparted the bit of news which had just reached her.

Susan Decker was suitable impressed. 'They have my blessing, I'm sure. It seems to me an ideal match. But I sha'n't admit that your news is any more important than mine. The baby has a tooth!'

'The dear little thing!' The tenderness in Amanda's voice made itself felt over the intervening miles. The face of the mother at the other end of the wire softened beautifully. 'I wish you could see him, Amanda. I'm going to bring him over next spring, when the weather gets warm and settled. He's the best of all my children.'

'The last one always is,' laughed Amanda. Then she called Thomas up at the office to tell him about the engagement and the baby's new tooth, and Thomas recognized something in her voice which had not been there in the morning and went back to his work with a sense of relief.

A little later the minister's wife called up to know what Amanda thought of a new plan they were considering in regard to the work in the mission bands. And then Mrs. Percival excused herself for her errand, but could Mrs. Harvey give here the recipe for her delicious salmon salad. Mrs. Harvey's cooking days were over, but her favorite recipes were at her tongue's end. She was listening to Betty Norcross's description of a concert she had attended the evening before when Jane slipped out on an errand. And on the corner she met the yellow-haired girl who the day before had wondered if the telpehone did not disturb Mrs. Harvey.

Jane stopped and caught her hands. 'How did you manage it?'

The girl laughed. 'Why, it was easy enough. I have a telephone, and most people have hearts. The trouble is they get buried under an avalanche of thoughtlessness. If you find us forgetting again, stir us up, will you? We don't mean it, only this is such a busy world that lots of things get crowded out.'

'I guess I talked kind of rough yesterday,' said Jane, with compunction. 'But you wouldn't blame me if you'd seen her. To-day she's like another woman.' Jane blinked fiercely. 'The wind is blowing dirt into my eyes,' she said with an air of challenging any one to prove a different reason for their moisture. 'I must be going along, and if you never did any good in your life before, and never do again, there's one thing that will be set down to your credit the last day.'

When Thomas Harvey came up to his wife's room that night he halted on the threshold, almost awe-struck. As she lay there her face wore a look of tranquil contentment beyond his understanding. She turned her eyes as he stood waiting, and a smile flashed to meet him.

'Oh, is it you, dear?' said Amanda. 'Come in, I want to tell you about my beautiful day.'—'The Interior.'

Was Troubled With His Heart.

HAD TO GIVE UP WORK.

When the heart begins to beat irregularly, palpitates and throbs, skips beats, and sometimes seems to almost stop, it causes great anxiety and alarm.

Many people are kept in a state of morbid fear of death, become weak, worn and miserable, and are unable to attend to either social or business duties, through this unnatural action of the heart.

To all such sufferers Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will give prompt and permanent relief.

Mr. Alfred Male, Eloida, Ont., writes:—"I was troubled with my heart for two or three years. I thought sometimes that I would die. I went to the doctor, and he said he could not do anything for me. I had to give up work. My wife persuaded me to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. The first box relieved me, so I kept on until I had taken seven boxes, and they cured me. I would not be without them on any account, as they are worth their weight in gold. I advise my friends and neighbours who are troubled with heart or nerve trouble to try them."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents a box, 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto Ont.



The BOY SCOUTS

The Brotherhood of Boy Scouts

By Lt.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell.

People often ask me what Boy Scouts are doing when they go about, singly or in pairs, evidently very much in earnest and in a great hurry. It is difficult to say, since scouts have so many occupations; but I can suggest one good turn to somebody every day. Possibly these hurrying lads are for the moment knight errants on the quest for women or children in distress.

Only this morning, as I passed down the road, a smart little scout patrol leader came out of a house, patrol flag in hand, pushing his bicycle. Making the sign of the brotherhood, I questioned him. With suppressed excitement he told me that he was going on an important duty, of which he gave



THE CHIEF.

me only an outline. I afterward got confirmations of it.

He and his comrade had found several boys torturing some frogs. He had gone off at once to the police station and asked if he might take his patrol and 'go for' those boys without being arrested for assault and breaking the peace. The police superintendent gravely gave permission. The patrol leader had then sent his corporal to collect the scouts from their homes, while he himself reflecting that he had as yet only five boys out of the seven allowed in his patrol, had gone off to enlist two recruits.

THE DAILY GOOD TURN.

That the idea of doing a good turn to some one every day should have appealed so strongly to the boys shows the inclination to good that is in every boy's soul.

I cite a few instances taken at random from the records of slum scouts. I preface them by saying that whenever I have asked boys, whether in London or Aberdeen, Dublin or Toronto, to tell me the good turns that they have done, there has always been a certain shyness about their answers.

'Well, sir, I've not been able to find any one in distress to-day, not as yet. I've done nothing. Well — I did take a banana skin off the pavement, for I thought some one might slip up on it, but you can't count that as a 'good turn,' can you, sir?'

In my own mind I did — because the intention was there.

'I saw three kids coming from the park. They were pretty tired. The two oldest, a boy and a girl, were taking turns carrying the youngest: so I asked where they lived, and I carried the kid home on my shoulder.'

Lord Charles Beresford, on meeting one of his scouts, — for he commands a fine troop of them,— asked what was his good turn the previous day. The boy replied, 'I could not get any chance of doing one all day, so when I got home, I just dressed myself up in my full uniform as a scout, and marched past my little brother. I thought it would please him.'

A story was told to me of two Boy Scouts coming out of church with their mother, and much impressed by the parable which they had just heard of the wise and the foolish virgins. One of them said, 'Mother, if those virgins had been brought up as Boy Scouts, the wise ones would have given half their oil to the foolish ones, and there would not have been all that fuss.' The boy had at any rate grasped the lesson of the scouts' training; namely, to apply his commonsense in helpfulness to others in however small a way.

SOME STORIES OF THE SCOUTS.

In Guildford, Surrey, an appeal was made to the town council for a grant to aid a crippled boy to go to school. The case attracted attention. A clergyman gave a Bath choir whereupon the local Boy Scouts volunteered to pull it daily to the school.

In a slum in London the school children, on their way to school, were continually being robbed of their dinners by a band of young 'hooligans.' The Boy Scouts have formed an escort for the children, and every day convey them safely through the dangerous quarter.

Many stories are told of good work done by Boy Scouts on the occasion of King Edward's funeral. There were hundreds of Boy Scout ambulance parties at work in the crowd. When they had a case to deal with, some of the patrol 'formed fence' to keep back the crowd, others rigged a shelter over the patient to keep off the sun, and one boy fanned the patient while the senior attended to his needs.

One patrol was particularly active. The patrol leader crawled about between the legs of the crowd to where a person was fainting, then sounding his whistle, he assembled his scouts in the same way, and set to work.

Instances of scouts going to the assistance of policemen struggling with violent prisoners have been numerous, and some of them very gallant. Stopping runaway horses has become a common feat of the scouts. They are taught to run alongside the horse, to catch hold of the shaft with the near hand and the reins with the other. But in one case a gallant little scout had to deal with a pair of horses harnessed to the van, with which they were galloping down the street. He ran to the back of the van, clambered in, and got to the driver's seat. When he got there, he found that the reins were broken and dangling about the horses' heads. So he climbed down to the violently rocking pole between the horses, and scrambled along it till he reached their heads; he then seized their bridles, and sitting on the pole, with his feet braced against the polechains, he pulled and jerked their heads together until he succeeded in stopping them.

Scout L. Rudd, 2d Leigh Troop, saw a little girl playing on the railway-track at Shoebury. He climbed the railway fence, crossed the line in front of a train, and just reached the child in time to pull her out of the way. He himself received a blow on the head that left him in a dazed condition for some time. Had it not been for his pluck, the child would have been killed. Rudd received the bronze medal — the highest award — for gallantry.

RESCUES FROM DROWNING.

The list of rescues from drowning is very long. I cite merely a few examples:

Scout Driver, of the training-ship 'Mercury' received the bronze medal for gallantry. A gale was blowing, a strong tide was running, and the ship was driving through the darkness of an early morning in December, 1910, when one of the crew fell overboard. Driver, clad though he was in heavy oilskins, dived to the rescue. The boat that put out from the ship failed to find him, although it picked up another scout who had done just the same thing. Driver got to the drowning boy and held him up, but both were carried far away by the tide. Weighed down by his clothes and by the heavy load of his senseless comrade, he began to drown, but was caught in the nick of time by a boat which had put out from the shore.

Patrol Leader Richard Anderson, fourteen years old, of the 1st Long Eaton Troop, was walking with another boy along the canal bank near Long Eaton when he saw a small boy fall into the deep, swirling water at the lock, a dangerous place. Diving in, Anderson swam to the boy, and succeeded in bringing him safely to the bank. For this act he was awarded the bronze medal for gallantry.

NEW ZEALAND.

In New Zealand, a small boy in a canoe got into danger. A gale was blowing and a big sea was running. He was being carried seaward, when Scout Alan Fisher, Christchurch Troop, saw him from the shore. Quickly he got three other boys together; they launched a boat and pushed out to the rescue.

They reached the canoe, got the boy into their own boat and brought him ashore, but only after a heroic fight with sea and storm that lasted for more than two hours. Brave as they all were, the honor goes to the scout who led them, for he was a cripple; he faced the dangers of the sea with the knowledge that if the boat was swamped the others might swim, but for him there was no chance of rescue. He was another to whom the medal was given.

Scout Douglas Smith, aged fourteen, of the 4th Ealing Troop, was undressing to bathe in the Grand Junction Canal, near Brentford, when a small boy, who was already bathing, got beyond his depth, and was being carried away by the current. Scout Smith, although a poor swimmer, said to his companion, 'I'll try to get him,' and dashing into the water, did his best to save the lad, but was himself carried down by the stream. Both boys were drowned. But Scout Smith's attempt will stand as a noble example to his brother scouts of heroism and self-sacrifice. The bronze cross for gallantry, which would have been given to him had he lived, was awarded to him though dead, and is now in the possession of his father.

These few examples are picked at random from a record of over three hundred cases of life-saving, and of some millions of 'good turns' done during the past three years.—'B. P.', in the 'Youth's Companion.'

GREETINGS FROM THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

I want to return the good wishes that have been expressed by Scouts and Scoutmasters since taking up my new duties at the beginning of this week. It does one good to feel that he is in a Movement which is strong and united, the members of which are ready to work hard and to work together.

Our Movement has grown so rapidly during the past year that it is in danger of developing 'growing pains,' like some of our Scouts have had when their bones grew too fast for their muscles. It is so big now that it seems to me we should put our efforts during the coming year, not so much on increasing the number of Scouts but rather on seeing that every Scout in every Troop we have is putting all he can into the Movement. Please notice that I didn't say 'getting all **he can** out of the Movement.' Fellows who are in it for that purpose had far better be out of it. What we want is every fellow putting all he can of his time and energy into making his Troop a better Troop. As a matter of fact, the only way a Troop can become a better Troop is by being formed of better Scouts, so it really works out that when a fellow puts all he can into the Movement he's getting all he can out of it, because he's becoming a much better Scout himself. But when any one joins the Scouts just to see how much fun he can get out of it—well, he won't find himself made a Patrol Leader until he changes his tactics.

Let's form the habit of looking at all Scouting from the point of view of what we can give, not what we can get. When you go in for your Badges, let it be to get them for the honor of your Troop, not just to make a flower-garden of your sleeves. This will mean that you'll often miss taking a Badge yourself to help another Scout prepare for one which is more important to the Troop than the one you miss would be. As you think of the Scout Law and are man enough to live up to it, let it be for the sake of being better able to serve your Troop and your country. Don't let us forget that the all-round manliness that our Troop and our country want from us is just the thing that God wants from us, too, so in fitting ourselves to serve them better we are becoming better able to serve Him also.

I wonder if we couldn't lay a little more emphasis on good turns done by Troops this year. There surely are a great number of missions and clubs through the city and province that would be glad of a display now and then or some other kind of service that our boys could render. There's nothing like working for some one else to cement a Troop together and think of the amount of help that could be given to worthy objects if fifty groups of boys were just looking for chances to help!

So let's all throw ourselves heart and soul into playing the game as hard as we can. I don't need to wish good luck if we do this, for success will come anyway, but whatever I can do to help any one to play it harder—that's the thing I'm here for, and that I want most of all to do.

E. R. PATERSON.

MANY HAPPY RETURNS

To-day is our Chief Scout's fifty-fifth birthday, and every scout in the world wishes him a very happy birthday and many happy returns. Robert Baden-Powell has led a stirring life, and has done much for his country and for the empire, but we all agree that the greatest and best thing which he has done was the founding of our scout brotherhood. It has helped innumerable fellows—both boys and men—to 'play the game' of life manfully, and every day scouts are finding out some new way of proving their worth and usefulness. It is with regret that we note that our Chief Scout has recently had a return of the fever which troubled him in Africa. Overwork has also told on him, and he has been obliged to take a restful holiday abroad. He still takes an active interest in the scouts, however, contributes his weekly page to 'The Scout,' and has inspected many troops which he has come across during his trip. He is accompanied by Lady Baden-Powell, who, we are sure, will take good care of him. We hope that the health of our Chief Scout will soon be perfectly restored, and that he will be able to give to scout work all the time and energy which he loves to devote to it. Wouldn't it be a good idea, fellows, for each of us to do an extra good turn to-day? It would be the sort of birthday present our Chief would like.

J. W. R.



S. M. LYMAN, OF THE CENTRAL DISTRICT.

PROFICIENCY BADGES.

PASSED CLERK'S BADGE.

J. C. Mill, 25th.
S. Hilton, 25th.
H. Corcoran, 25th.

FIREMAN'S.

F. Clements, 33rd.
C. Baldwin, 33rd.

THE OWL

JOTTINGS.

Congratulations to our Chief who celebrates his 56th birthday to-day.

Long life and happiness to him.

The Y. M. C. A. Troop, which has been carefully training for the Sir Edward Clouston Cup competition, nearly had a bad accident this week.

One Scout, who was endeavoring to lift a weight from the bottom of the tank, in his anxiety to get back to fresh air, grabbed the first thing he got hold of, which happened to be the plug of the bath.

Fortunately the waste hole was not big enough to carry off the P. L.

Associations similar to the Central are now being formed throughout the city.

Lachine has had its first meeting, and the North End will follow shortly.

I only hope these associations will not isolate themselves, but remember their presence is needed at S. M.'s meetings and other places.

The Hugh Paton cup is to be another life saver.

Our cups make a pretty trio.

The Sir Edward Clouston for life saving in swimming; the Col. Burland for shooting, might be called a slayer, and the Paton cup is for an ambulance competition.

Quite a number of Scouts were up on the mountain for the 'Fete de Nuit.'

The late provincial secretary and the present provincial secretary were very much impressed by the scene.

And they were impressed with quite a number of snow balls.

I am told that the bean feed held in the Westmount Y. M. C. A. on Tuesday night, was a record, for beans.

Dicky Simons makes quite a good waiter, but so he should, he has had three shots for his cook's badge.

Mr. Russell Paterson is now working in full swing at headquarters.

He knows that he will have the support of every officer and Scout in the city to make things go.

With his energy and experience we look forward to a big advance both in numbers and efficiency.

When Captain Oates, of the Scott expedition, stumbled out into the blizzard to die in order that his comrades might be spared further ministering to his sickness, he said: 'I am just going outside and may be some time.'

That was a good turn that required some heroism.

And could only be possible to a man who had long practice in thinking of the happiness of others before his own comfort.

Few of us will be called upon for such self-sacrifice.

'In your patience ye are strong: cold and heat ye take not wrong:—
When the trumpet of the angel blows eternity's evangel,
Time will seem to you not long.'
—Mrs. Browning.

But, if we are, may be remember our oath!

THE OWL.

It is the glory of a man to pass by an offence.—King Solomon.

Build thee a little fence of trust around each day.
Fill the space with loving work and therein stay;
Look not through its sheltering bars upon to-morrow;
God will help thee bear what comes of joy or sorrow.



S. M.'S CLUB.

A meeting of the S. M.'s Club was held on Wednesday last, at Provincial Headquarters. Among the business taken up the following will be of interest to the Scouts of the Province.

It was decided that the Cup donated by Mr. Hugh Paton should be given for competition in Ambulance work instead of general efficiency, as had been arranged before.

The resignation of Mr. E. R. Paterson as president of the club, was accepted and Mr. Leslie R. Thomson was elected president unanimously.

Announcement was made of the formation of District Committees in Lachine and the North End.

The matter of an exhibition at the Arena to take place some time this spring was brought up, and a committee appointed to look into its possibilities and to report at the next meeting.

Mr. W. J. Marshall, who was connected with the Scout movement in Montreal about May, 1911, is asked to communicate with Mr. J. Howe, P.O. 85, St. Henry.

WHY THINGS ARE SO.

We bow to our friends as a matter of courtesy, because that has been the sign of submission ever since man has known anything about himself, as a man.

Men and boys remove their hats as a sign of respect to girls and women, but the origin of the act lies in the fact that in the days when warriors wore helmets they doffed them before women to show their confidence in the gentleness of those who never fought.

Shaking hands is simply an elaboration of the open, gently proffered hand, which has always expressed friendliness. It shows the hand guiltless of a weapon.

The clenched fist of hate shaken in the air is the gesture with which our savage ancestors brandished a spear, a hatchet or a lance.

Flinging the hands upward, with the palms out, which most of us do when horror struck, is part of the instinctive invocation to God for help and protection which primitive people always make when frightened or in danger.

The three buttons on the back of a man's coat serve no purpose now, neither do the buttons on his coat sleeve, but not so many generations ago they were in active use.

The buttons in the back allowed the flaps of the coat to be unfastened so as to allow more play to the legs when riding horseback or fencing, while the slits in the coat 'tail' were arranged for the sword.

Sleeve buttons are survivals from the time when duelling was frequent. In those less peaceful times, when roads were unsafe and robbers always to be feared, every gentleman was supposed to be able to defend himself at a moment's notice. To do this, he hastily unbuttoned the cuffs of the coat and pushed them up, so that his wrist would have better play in using the sword.

If you once learn to get the whip-hand of yourself, that is the best educator. Prove to me that you can control yourself, and I'll say you are an educated man, and without this all other education is next to nothing.
Mrs. Oliphant.

SPORTS



An account of each hockey or other game played by Scouts is asked for for this column.

A hockey match took place on Monday, the 17th, between Montreal (St. Georges), and Montreal (St. Andrew's) on Mount Park Rink. Although the services of a goalkeeper were drew's scored three times in the half, and once in the second, the final score 4 to 0. The line-up of the teams was as follows:

St. Andrew's (4) St. Georges (0)
Goal ... Goal
Sharpe .. .. .. Point .. ..
Gilchrist .. .. Cover .. ..
Brisbane .. .. Rover .. ..
Martin .. .. .. Centre ..
Cross .. .. .. Right ..
Barrett .. .. .. Left ..

Umpires: A.S.M.'s Brisbane and Carick.

32ND TROOP.

On Monday, the 32nd Troop played the Roslyn School team at hockey. This was the return game. The game ended in a draw. The Scouts went with a dash from the start to the finish and succeeded in winning the school team with a score of 8—0. This makes 3 games won, 1 lost and 1 lost.

SCOUTS AT THE FETE DE NUIT

The Westmount Troops and Westmount Y. M. C. A. united in organizing an expedition to see the Fete de Nuit last Tuesday evening. About 200 fellows altogether turned up at the Y. M. C. A. Building at 7.30, in a great variety of costumes. The start was made shortly before 8 o'clock, and the crowd, armed with many kinds of noise-making instruments, as well as their own throats and lungs, made considerable excitement as they went along.

The first adventure occurred on the Boulevard, when certain of the boys seemed to mistake a street car for a snow cart, and proceeded to load it up as it passed. The conductor of said car, not caring much for the performance, one of the Westmount Scouts was in great danger of being taken into custody, but after a gallant rescue by the S. M. of the 1st Westmount the crowd was allowed to proceed on its way. Also the car.

On arriving at the Park Slide some of the older fellows reported to the Club House, and made themselves useful in helping to set off the fireworks and in general orderly duty. The rest of the crowd proceeded to amuse themselves for about an hour, by means of races, chases, snowball fights and the bouncing of the most popular members of the party. The unlit bonfire was the chief centre of attraction, although the men in charge of it seemed to object when the boys started to fill up the barrels with snow.

Mr. Evans thought that he had discovered the South Pole, and proceeded to make a speech from the same, but was forced to suddenly descend covered with snow. The party waited at the Slide until the fireworks had been set off, and the bonfire lit, and then as a good many small boys had been in charge of some time when they were going home, and showed by their actions that they were at least half frozen, it was decided to seek the warmer climate of Westmount.

A bountiful supper of beans and cocoa had been prepared by the ladies and was served in the Lecture Hall of the Y. M. C. A. building. After the last bean had been disposed of and the crowd had loyally sung the National Anthem, the meeting was adjourned until next year.

Those in charge were:—

Chief Boss .. .. Mr. Evans
Bandmaster .. .. S.M. Allen
Yell Leader .. .. Diamond Dick
Head Waiter .. .. A.S.M. Almon
Chief Torch Bearer .. Molly Drena
Chief Target .. Provincial Secretary

SEA SCOUTING IN MONTREAL

To the Scout Editor,—I think S. M. Wensley's suggestion regarding sea scouting for Montreal is an excellent one. The South Shore troops and those situated on Lake St. Louis would, of course, be in the best position to go in for it, but I am sure any troop which wishes to take up sea scouting could find some way to get the necessary practice and instruction. Quite apart from a boy's possible future career in the Royal Navy or the Merchant Marine, the training is bound to be very useful, and the various seamanship tests are of exceptional interest. When one remembers the marvels of seamanship accomplished at Camp Tamaracouta he is driven to the conclusion that we have among us —both as scouts and officers—quite a number of budding Nelsons, Drakes, Fishers and Beresfords.

JAS. W. ROCH, S.M.

A GOOD TURN.

A square inch of skin was offered the other day, at Kansas City, Mo., by each of one thousand members of the Boy Scouts organization, each volunteered to make the sacrifice to save the life of Reba Hamds, 10 years old, who was burned when her father, mother and little sister perished in a fire that destroyed their home in Arnett, Okla.

A story of a Scout's bravery appeared in a recent issue of the New York 'Christian Advocate.' Ernest Smith, a twelve-year-old boy, saw smoke issuing from a window of a house on De Kalb avenue, Brooklyn. He ran to the house and had to jump six fences in order to reach it. He climbed a ladder to the window, where he saw a lady and child on the floor with their clothes in flames. He entered the burning room and took them out, procured a bottle of sweet oil and applied it to their burns. He has been awarded two medals for his bravery, one of gold and one silver.

TROOP MOVEMENTS

14TH MONTREAL.

The 14th are again entering a team in the Sir Edward Clouston Cup contest.

A list of questions on Scoutcraft in general is being used at the regular meeting of the 2nd Troop. The lists will be kept in typewriting for future reference.

A social event is planned for March 15th, and both troops are still busy Scout Peewit Patrol, was fortunate in working for this. Jack Barrowcliff, winning the Essay Writing Competition.

11TH MONTREAL.

Tuesday, February 18th, the 1st McGill held its meeting under W. S. M. Lyman. After orders were read out the boys were taken in work for second class and firemen's badges. The boys of this troop are still working hard for the Fireman's Badge, and they are bent on getting more chef's than some.

PIONEER'S CLUB 11th M. L.

The first meeting of the second class of this club was held on Wednesday, February 19th, under A. S. M. Seton.

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

S.M. Lorrimer took the first of the ambulance classes for the Central District on Tuesday, February 18, at the Y.M.C.A. These classes will be held every Tuesday, to begin at 7.30 p.m., at the Central Y.M.C.A., Drummond street, city.

33RD MONTREAL.

To-morrow, Sunday, February 23rd, the 33rd will hold a church parade to St. Thomas' Church, on Delorimier avenue and Sherbrooke streets. Any Troops wishing to be represented at the parade please report at the church hall at 10.30 a.m. It is hoped that two of our Commissioners will be present, as it is one year since the formation of the Troop.

C. I. HARDY.

4TH WESTMOUNT.

On Thursday night last the Baptist troop had a bean feed at 6.30, at which Mr. Gavin Miller did 'ample justice' (to quote the words of Alger) 'to the bountiful meal set before him.' As none of us are extra good mathematicians, a count was not kept on the plates of beans which he tucked away.

After supper a few of the dishes were washed by Earnie Walford (?), who kindly volunteered to look after things for the evening, and to whom we owe our heartfelt thanks for his very generous offers, which ended in good intentions.

The toboggans and a 'bob' were taken over to Victoria avenue, near the golf links, and the sliding was not so rocky as it might have been in spite of the efforts of Gav. to run us into the ditch. He also made great headway on the S.M.'s skiis, although he did knock the bark off a few trees.

Returning to the station about nine o'clock, we found that the cocoa had been accidentally spread over the floor, so after having refreshed ourselves with a nice, cool, juicy drink of tap water, we made a bee-line for home and bed.

34TH MONTREAL.

The St. Matthias Troop (34th) had their first bean feed last Tuesday night, after going to the 'Fete de Nuit.' Each patrol supplied themselves with fireworks, and a very enjoyable evening was spent throughout.

P.L. FRANK GREENHILL.

21ST MONTREAL.

Under the supervision of Scoutmaster Roch, the Scouts of the 21st Montreal Troop are preparing to play their part in the coming Church Festival at the Church of the Messiah.

It is the desire of the Troop to eclipse all previous records, and, with this end in view, the Scouts are straining every nerve to make the part a complete success. Saturday afternoons and evenings during the week have been sacrificed to the work, and all that the Scouts need do now is to avoid a nervous breakdown on the night of the festival. Easier said than done.



Chief Scout Sir Robert Baden-Powell has been ordered by his doctors to take a rest cure for two months. The Chief Scout has had an attack of African fever, which was caused by overwork.

Mr. Nigel B. Young, ex-S.M. of the 5th, was in the city for a few days on his return from England. He left on Monday night for Moose Jaw, Sask., where he is doing his best for the Scout and Real Estate Movements.

Mr. F. W. Dean, who has been S.M. of the Knox Church Troop, is now located in Hamilton, Ont. His Troop is being looked after by S.M. McIntyre.

S.M. Leslie R. Thomson 18th Montreal, is spending a few weeks at Lac Masson, in the Laurentians.

Mr. E. G. H. Forman, the founder of the 11th Troop, is in Toronto for a few weeks. His return to Montreal will be looked forward to by the McGill Scouts.

A.M.S. Holland, St. Andrew's Troop, who was badly hurt in a street car accident two weeks ago, and is now in the General Hospital is reported to be making favorable progress.

Sea scouting in Toronto is now being thoroughly planned by a board composed of five of the leading yachtsmen of Toronto, who are sparing no effort to start this branch of the work.

Regina Scouts are trying to raise $400 to buy instruments for a band which has been organized there.

Even popularity can be overdone. In Rome, along at first, you are full of regrets that Michael Angelo died; but by and by you only regret that you didn't see him do it.—Mark Twain.

KORP AND KELL, OR THE LONE PATROL.

BLEURY, CRAIG AND NOTRE DAME STREETS LEAD IN WEEK'S REALTY TRANSFERS

Old Down-town Streets in the Heart of the City Centre of Many Important Sales, Although 'Tight' Money Market Interferes With Completion of Some Big Deals.

Bleury, Craig and Notre Dame streets were easily the leaders in the real estate market for the last week. In the choice properties on the old thoroughfares, and in the very heart of the city, the greatest activity was manifest. Other parts of the city were optimistic in tone, as usual, but none were stronger or more before the public than those on the old streets of Montreal.

On Craig street, the Canadian Metropolis Realty Company, Limited, paid a big sum for the property situated on the north side of the street, a few doors west of Victoria square, when it secured the block from Mr. R. B. Angus. The land has a frontage of over 250 feet, and a depth of about 110 feet. It is occupied by three and four-story stonefronted buildings.

The Colonial Real Estate Company, Limited, paid $20 per square foot for the south-west corner of Bleury and Carmichael streets. The corner was sold three times within the last week; each time at a large increase in price. An option on another big site on the same street expired at noon to-day, the price mentioned in the paper being $18 a square foot. The lot has had a constant stream of nibblers at it for the last year, and its sale at a figure in the neighborhood of $20 a foot is only a matter of a little time and the loosening up of the strings on the money market. An inside lot—a small one—near the corner of Bleury and Lagauchetiere streets, had an offer of $20 a square foot made for it, but the owner thought that it was worth more money than that, and so he rejected it. This is the second time within the last three months that this property has been sought at that price.

Between Craig and St. Catherine streets there are many big properties for sale on Bleury street. As sites for ten-story skyscrapers they are among the best in the city, as they are sufficiently large for that purpose, while thousands crowd that street at almost every hour of the day.

ON NOTRE DAME STREET.

The north-east corner of Notre Dame and St. Gabriel streets, comprising about 9,370 square feet, has been sold to a local syndicate for $175,000 and other considerations. The property has a frontage of 32 1-2 feet on St. James street, 99 feet on Notre Dame street, and 87 feet on St. Gabriel street. A ten-story building is said to be planned for the site just as soon as the leases expire.

A big property, situated near the corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier streets, may be sold in a few days for $50 a square foot. A block near is held at $65 a foot now. The north-west corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier streets was sold a few months ago for $63 a square foot, the Carsley corner brought $50 a square foot last year, while as high as $74 a square foot is said to have been offered for the south-west corner of St. Peter and Notre Dame streets. Real estate dealers predict some big developments on Notre Dame street between St. Lawrence Boulevard and McGill street within the next few months.

TIGHT IN WEST, TOO.

Tight money is effecting the realty market in the West just as much as it is in Montreal. A despatch from Winnipeg says:

'Scarcity of money is the most important factor at the present time in the real estate business, and also in the building line. On the part of the banking and financial institutions there is a strong tendency to hold in reserve whatever money they have on hand. Collections in the fall were not as good as were expected, and the unsettled state of affairs in Europe and the consequent difficulty of obtaining money from the ordinary European sources are the principal causes. The immediate effort is that the speculator, knowing this state of affairs, hesitates to involve himself in large expenditures and the builders and contractors, especially those who build houses to sell, are not sure that the mortgage companies will accept mortgages on the completed properties.

Despite these affairs conditions in Winnipeg are considered satisfactory by the real estate men. There is still the demand for building properties and forces have aparently suffered very little fluctuation. Whenever a property is put on the market at figures which make it more than usually attractive it is promptly snapped up and there is also a large building programme planned for the year. The severe weather has contributed to a considerable degree to holding up outside work, but it is generally conceded that the amount invested in buildings will be much larger than last year.'

FARM LAND SALES.

Five thousand dollars an arpent was paid this week for 21 arpents of farm land in Cote St. Luc. The property forms part of lot No. 46, parish of Montreal.

Canal Lands, Limited, paid $244,500 to the Wentworth Realty Company, Limited, for a farm situated on the canal bank, near Lachine. It is No. 1022, parish of Lachine.

J. Bte. Dupre has sold to J. E. Lalonde and others 258 lots, known as lots 16-59 to 74, 93 to 105, 168 to 198, 200 to 229, 366 to 384, 461 to 488, 291 to 312, 314 to 331, 337 to 354 to 397, 433 to 450, 452 to 459, 409 to 451, parish of Lachine, for $27,000.

Vacant land in Pointe aux Trembles continues to sell rapidly. Park Dollard Extensions has purchased from A. Sauve, a farm, No. 190, with an area of 43 arpents, for $100,000.

Three hundred and seventy-four vacant lots in the same district have been bought from J. E. Roy, by Progressive Property of Montreal, Limited, for $86,170. The property adjoins the farm purchased by Park Dollard Extension, and the numbers are 121, 195 to 213, 261 to 354, 356 to 379, 403 to 691, 696 to 716, 740 to 980(1060 to 1016, 109 to 213, 258 to 475, 546 to 636, and 387 to 519. Pointe aux Trembles.

M. L. Ship has sold to Geo. Rabinovitch five lots situated at the corner of Western and Olivier avenues, Westmount, for $35,958, the lots having an area of 12,894 square feet, while Mr. Rabinovitch has bought from Louis Ship dwellings Nos. 1513 to 1523 Park avenue, for $40,000, or $7 per square foot.

MAY BUILD NEW HOME.

125 acres of farm land, situated at Beasonsfield has been purchased by St. Bridget's Home for $119,500 or $956 an acre. The property is composed of lot's 29 and 29A, parish of Pointe Claire from which, the O. and O. R. have been sold already. It is said that St. Bridget's will erect a new home at Beasonsfield on the farm purchased at an early date.

BIG BLOCKS SOLD.

Two one dollar and other consideration' sales have just been registered. Acting for the estate of the late Sir Edward Clouston, the Royal Trust Company has purchased from the Bank of Montreal, the residence of the late Sir Edward Clouston, on Peel street. The property, which has an area of 20,000 square feet, was secured for $1 and other considerations.

The same price was paid by the Globe Investment Company for the head office of the Banque Provinciale du Canada, situated at Nos. 7 and 9 Place d'Armes. In the block there are 4,398 square feet.

OTHER SALES MADE.

DEMONTIGNY STREET — Hiram M. Levinoff has sold to Louis S. Margolese lot 516, 517, 518 and part of 520 St. Louis ward with buildings thereon erected fronting on Demontigny street, for $58,000.

ST. GENEVIEVE STREET—Ed. Cardinal has sold to Ed. Goheir lot 86 and part of 87 cadastre of the Parish of St. Genevieve and fronting on the public road, the two emplacements containing respectively 42 arpents 87 perches, and 42 arpents 340 perches, for $35,000.

CITY HALL AVE.—Jos. Duquette has sold to Jacob and Louis Goldman dwellings Nos. 1346 to 1360 City Hall avenue, for $12,500.

MOUNT ROYAL AVE.—John J. Johnson has sold to J. A. Quenneville and others a vacant property fronting on Mount Royal avenue, and known as lots 170-309 to 314, Parish of Montreal, containing an area of 23,584 square feet, for $14,000.

ST. LAWRENCE BOULEVARD — Asher Pierce has sold to Samuel W. Jacobs the southwest part of lot 987 St. Louis ward, with the buildings Nos. 833, 835, 837 and 839 St. Lawrence Boulevard, for $8,500.

ST. NOBERT STREET — Philip B. Gluckman and others have sold to Philip Popliger and others lots with the dwellings Nos. 88, 88a, 90, 90a to 94a St. Nobert street for $17,000.

SAULT AU RECOLLET—Paul Dagenais has sold to Arthur Barolet a farm situate in the Parish of Sault au Recollet, being the northwest part of lot 8 cadastre of the said parish and situated on the soutuh-east of the public road, containing 1½ arpents in width by 40 arpents in depth, for $35,000.

WESTMOUNT — Louis Holstein has sold to Samuel Friedman the dwelling house No. 4211 Dorchester street, Westmount, for $9,450.

PARK LAFONTAINE—W. and E. Talbot have sold to F. X. D. Trudel and others, dwellings Nos. 550 to 560 Park Lafontaine, for $20.000.

NOTRE DAME STREET — L. Larin has sold to the Prudential Trust Company buildings bearing Nos. 649, 651 and 653 Notre Dame street west, and lots upon which they stand, for $17,435, or $2.86 per sq. foot.

WESTMOUNT—W. A. Sutherland has sold to G. N. Robert, residence No. 349 Olivier avenue, Westmount, for $11,000.

CARRIERE STREET—P. Archambault has sold to J. B. Dupre dwellings Nos. 61 to 65 Carriere street, for $19,800.

CRESCENT STREET—A. M. Bryson has sold to Mrs. J. A. Laviolette residence No. 40 Crescent street, for $18,450.

ST. CATHERINE ROAD—Michel Benoit and others has sold to J. M. Dorion, of Lachine, six vacant lots situate at Outremont, and known as lots 29-10 to 21, parish of Montreal, fronting on St. Catherine road, containing an area of aboout 38,041 square feet, for $47,531.

BEAUBIEN ST.—Israel Cohen and others have sold to H. Paquin buildings Nos. 133, 135 and 137 Beaubien street and 586 Alma road, measuring 46 x 100 feet, for $17,000.

OUTREMONT.—J. M. Arltin has sold to John M. Cavanagh, a property fronting on Cote St. Catherine road, Outremont, and composed of part of lot 17-14 and part of lot 16-80, parish of Montreal, with buildings thereon erected, for $20,000.

WESTMOUNT.—W. T. Rodden has sold to E. T. Lewis, of Goderich, lots 231-73 and 74, parish of Montreal, containing an area of 15,501 square feet, for $15,501.

PANET ST.—J. A. Aumais, has sold to W. Archambault lots Nos. 317, 319b Panet street, and measuring 61 x 95 feet, for $18,000.

WESTMOUNT — Robert Henderson has sold to Gustave R. Martin, residence No. 20 Rosemount avenue, Westmount, for $20,000, the lot measuring 43 x 156 feet.

CLARKE STREET—H. Briere has sold to E. Crobitz and others, a property situated at the northwest corner of Clarke and Pacific streets, for $16,300.

PARK AVE.—W. B. Taylor has sold to David J. Lyons and others, the dwellings, Nos. 2527, 2529 and 2531 Park avenue, for $11,300.

MANCE STREET—W. Beaudoin has sold to Mrs. C. M. Morgan, dwellings Nos. 1957 to 1961 Mance street, for $17,000.

PINE AVE.—Louis Lafranchise has sold to J. B. Dupre, dwellings Nos. 180, 182 and 184 Pine avenue, for $10,000; while Nos. 186, 188 and 190, on the same street, have been purchased by Mr. J. B. Dupre for $10,000.

PARTHENAIS STREET—The Lithuanian Roman Catholic Mission has purchased from L. Villeneuve, 15,500 square feet of vacant land, situated near the corner of Parthenais and Sherbrooke streets, for $1 per square foot.

ST. BRIDGET'S HOME BUYS LARGE FARM.

St. Bridget's Home has purchased 125 arpents of farm land near Beaconsfield for $119,500. The property is known as lots 29 and 29A, Pointe Claire cadastre. No definite announcement has been made yet, bua it is said that a new home may be erected on the site.

DIVERGENT VIEWS ON IRISH HOME RULE.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 22. — Two interesting opinions on Home Rule are forthcoming in the Irish papers.

The 'Freeman's Journal,' discussing the Imperial relation of the subject and American sympathy, expressed the opinion that 'there was never any more truth in the legend that American sympathy with the Irish cause was moved and motived by hostility to the British Empire, than in the legend that all Irish Home Rulers were separatists, bent upon the destruction of the Empire. The present demonstration of sympathy proves that among those Americans who most strongly support the Irish cause are men who feel most keenly the attraction and kinship to the British people; a fact which proves how fruitful a seed of peace among the English-speaking races the conciliation of Ireland is bound to be.'

The 'Northern Whig' (Belfast) has the following pronouncement in regard to the unopposed return of Major McAlmont for East Antrim: 'If the country was given peace for another ten years Home Rule would never be heard of outside debating societies, and yet the Government seems foolish enough to risk civil war for a dying cause. East Antrim represents the opinion of Protestant Ulster, and, when Major McAlmont goes to Parliament next month, he will take a message to the Government that Ulster will never submit to be ruled by a Home Rule Parliament.'

AUCTION SALE OF TOWN LOTS

On the 25th March

25 'BLOCKS' OF AMOS

(on Harricana River-in Abitibi District), will be sold at Quebec in the Private Bills' Committee Room at 10 o'clock a .m.

For particulars concerning the sale, apply to the Department of Lands and Forests, Quebec.

Elz. Miville Dechêne,
Deputy-Minister.

Westmount PROPERTY FOR SALE

Lansdowne Avenue, above Western Avenue

Fine modern, 12-roomed, semi-detached house, solid brick, on lot 31 1-2 x 140, with conservatory, Lower floor, hardwood floors and doors; upper floor, first-class pine-stained, finished in white enamel. Gas, electric light, service bells, stationary tubs, modern plumbing, modern heating, and hot water service. **Price $10,800; easy terms.**

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Consisting of five (5) large blocks of land, containing in all 1103 acres.

The Village is situated at an important divisional point on the Transcontinental Railway, some 245 miles north west of the City of Quebec.

The Sale will take place in the Private Bills Committee Room,

Parliament Buildings Quebec, on Tuesday, 25th February, 1913 AT 10 A. M.

Copies of Plans and all other information may be had by addressing the Department of Lands and Forests, Quebec.

Elz. Miville Dechene
Deputy Minister.

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15 minutes from the heart of the city. Improved section practically all sold. Big profits in store for those buying in the remaining section before developments are carried out.

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Only 99 lots altogether. A delightful spot, especially for those who enjoy boating, canoeing, etc. Two boating clubs on the spot. Well worth seeing.

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A great National undertaking will be commenced shortly for which the Government is providing many Hundreds of Thousands of dollars, and this Town will be the most important between Winnipeg and Montreal. At the present time there are practically no houses to rent, so great has the demand become.

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NOTRE DAME DE GRACE

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Lots 50 x 100 near Lake, $200. Terms $20 cash.

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CITY OF MONTREAL

Direction of Public Works

SEWER DEPARTMENT

Public notice is hereby given that it is proposed to construct sewers in the undermentioned streets, namely:

LONGUE POINTE WARD.

De LaPeltrie St., from DeRochebiave to Mercier Blvd.

DeVaudreuil St., from DeRochebiave to Lebrun Park.

NOTRE DAME DE GRACE WARD.

Cote St. Paul Road, between Oxford and Wilson Sts.

Madison Ave., via Chs. Wilson and Grand Blvd., to Cote St Luc Road.

Wilson Ave., C. P. R.' to Sherbrooke.

Sherbrooke St., C. P. R.', to 1,100 feet northwards.

Hampton Ave., 'C. P. R.,' to Sherbrooke.

King Edward Ave., Cote St. Luc Road, to Terrebonne.

ST. HENRY WARD.

St. Rémi St., from Cazelais to 165 feet northwards.

St. Ferdinand St., from Notre Dame St. to St. Jacques St.

HOCHELAGA WARD.

Darling St., north of Rouville to Stadacona.

ST. DENIS WARD.

St. Elie St., Chateaubriand to 300 feet westwards.

Cote St. Michel Road, St. Hubert, to DeLanaudiere.

St. André St., St. Hubert via Jarry, southwards.

Clarke St., Blvd. Gouin, to Lighthall.

ST. PAUL WARD.

Archibald Ave. from Church Ave. to Maisonneuve Ave.

MOUNT ROYAL WARD.

Cedar Ave., existing sewer, east of Cote des Neiges, going eastwards.

CENTRE WARD.

St. Lawrence Blvd., Notre Dame St. to Commissioners St.

The proprietors wishing connections must take out permits from the road department, before March 8th, 1913.

All in accordance with by-law No. 452, concerning sewers.

STUART HOWARD.

Engineer Superintendent of Sewers,

Sewer Department,

City Hall,

Montreal, Feb. 21, 1913.

DON'T BUY

a talking machine until you have called at Layton Bros., 550 St. Catherine St. W. (Cor. Stanley St.).

CITY OF MONTREAL

Rent By Auction OF NEW STALLS AT ST. JAMES MARKET

Tuesday, the 25th February, at 11 o'clock a.m.

On the premises, at the date and at the hour above mentioned, will be rented by Public Auction, the New Stalls of St. James Market.

TERMS:—The up-set prices will be fixed as follows:

1o. Stalls, Nos. 22 and 23, at 1¾c per sq. ft.

2o. Stalls, Nos. 24 and 25, at 2¾c per sq. ft.

One per cent. payable for auction fees.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

L. N. SENECAL, Secretary.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

Board of Commissioners,
City Hall,
Montreal, February 21st, 1913.

Province of Quebec,
District of Montreal.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

No. 3964.

Alexander Brennier, Trader, of the City and District of Montreal, Plaintiff.
VS.
Robert Wilson before of the same place, now of unknown places, Defendant.

The Defendant is ordered to appear within one month.

Montreal, 21st February, 1913.

J. M. LATOR, Deputy Prothonotary.

Lavallee, Delfausse & Desmarais, Advocates, 97 St. James Street.

Province of Quebec,
District of Montreal.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

No. 2344.

Joseph Hogue and Ovila Hogue, both traders, of the City and District of Montreal, and there carrying on business in co-partnership under the firm name and style of Canada Lime & Builders' Supply Co., Plaintiffs.
VS.
Ildege Desjardins, of the City and District of Montreal, Defendant.

The Defendant is ordered to appear within one month.

Montreal, 12th February, 1913.

J. B. A. TISON, Deputy Prothonotary.

Lavallee, Delfausse & Desmarais, Advocates, 97 St. James Street.

TO DISCOURAGE PEOPLE WHO SEEK HEALTH

Of all forms of humbug the health humbug is the most pernicious.

People who take advertised 'cures' which do not cure, become discouraged and disgusted, so that they doubt everything.

And yet it is to this class of people we appeal—the discouraged, the doubting, the hopeless.

There is a way to be well, without drugs, without internal medicine of any kind. That is the Diaductive way to health.

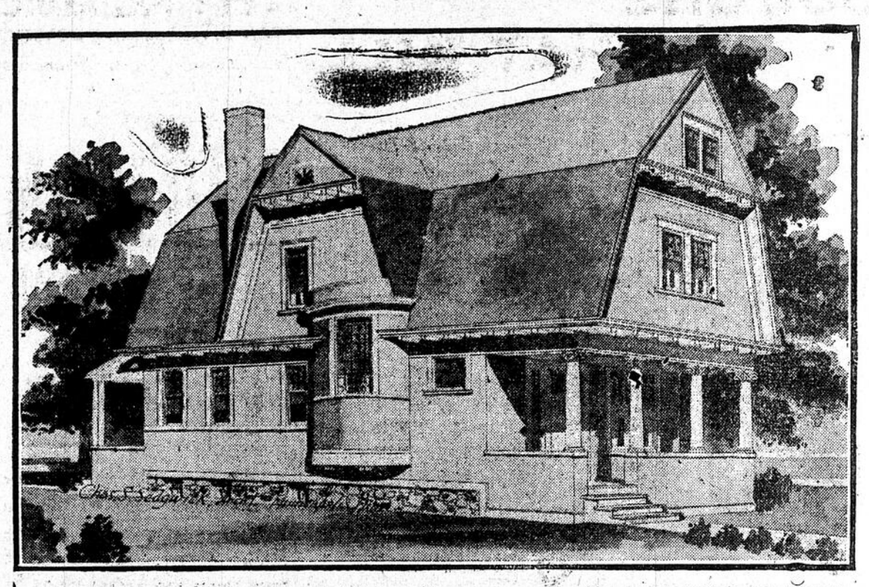
Don't you want to know about this way of **self healing?** Send your name and address, and we will send you entirely **free** the literature on the subject. Will you stay sick, or **spend a cent** for a post card?

If you wish we will send our representative to your home.

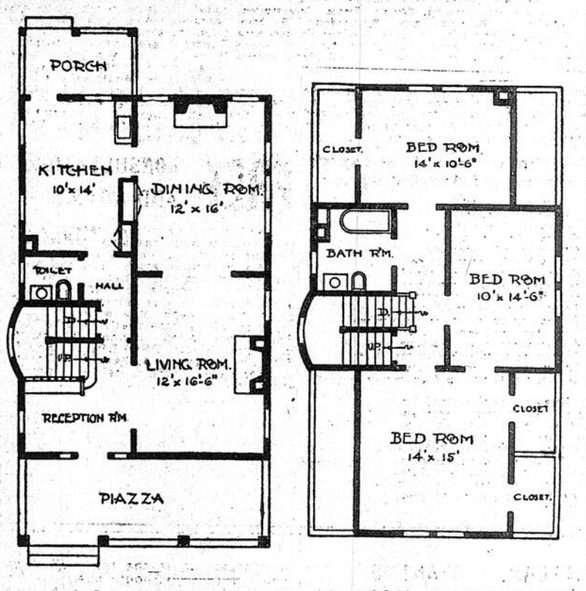
Address, **364 ST. CATHERINE ST., West, Montreal.**

Tel. UP 2715.

A Seven Room Gambril Roof Cottage



This pretty cottage is 23 ft. 6 in. in width by 42 ft. in depth, including the front piazza, which is 8 ft. wide. The second story being carried forward over the piazza, giving space for three good rooms and a bath room on the second floor. It is frame construction and sided on the outside. This house is well adapted to a city lot. The entrance is on the left-hand side with Colonial doorway with side lights and small lights in the door opening into a small music or reception hall with stairway leading to the second floor, and at the right connecting into the main living room with wide arch. This room is 12 ft. in width by 16 ft. in depth, with a wide fireplace opposite the entrance and windows on either side. At the rear of the living room is a dining-room same size, with the fireplace at the rear. At the foot of the main stairs is a door opening into a small connecting hall that opens through into the kitchen and a small toilet room back of the main stairs. This is a very unique and pretty plan with no waste space, and in addition to the seven rooms, there are two small rooms provided in the space that are 10 ft. in width by 12 ft. in length and 7 ft. in height with a central space for storage. This house can be built for about $3,000. It is designed to be finished in plain Craftsman style with stained Washington fir for finish, natural oak floors. The second story may be enameled if desired. There is a good full basement under the house and the second story is well provided with closets, bath room, etc.



M. POINCARE, A BRILLIANT PERSONALITY

What Will France's New President Do For the Nation?

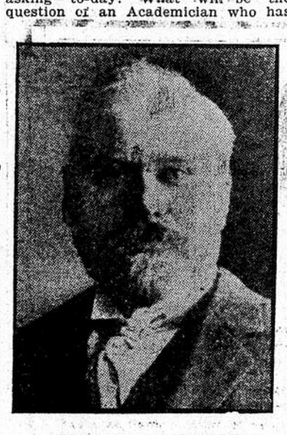
THE POWER OF THE PRESIDENT.

Has More Right Than a Constitutional Sovereign, and Has the Ability to Use It.

('London Daily Mail.')

The 'Daily Mail' has asked me to explain to its readers the significance of the election of M. Raymond Poincare to the Presidency of the Republic, to what movement of French public opinion it corresponds, and what Frenchmen hope from it. First of all, I desire to lay stress on the fact that I do not belong to the political world and that whatever personal sympathy I may have for M. Poincare I do not share all his ideas. This said and this reserve made I willingly reply to the question of 'The Daily Mail.'

My views are those which one would formerly have described as those of a bourgeois of Paris. What strikes one first of all, and as a most significant indication, is the fact that the Versailles Congress has elected the new President from among the members of the French Academy. This is not altogether without precedent. The first President, Thiers, was also one of the forty. There has, however, been no second instance of this, and we may even assume that many have forgotten it ever happened, for people are asking to-day: 'What will be the question of an Academician who has



PRESIDENT POINCARE.

become the Chief of State?' Will M. Poincare continue to attend the sittings of the Academy? Will he take part in the voting? And if he should attend the meetings of the Academy, will there be any special ceremony for receiving him?'

These are idle questions. Poincare will do what Thiers did. As he has stated himself, he will as often as possible take his seat among his confreres, but he will only occupy the same place as before his electiton. No outward sign will distinguish him from the other members. The principle of the French Academy is that all its members are equal.

In choosing the President from among the members of the Academy the Versailles Congress clearly marks its intention of taking him from the elite of the nation, and by this act increases the prestige of the Presidental function. The predecessors of M. Poincare at the Elysee had doubtless merits, but they were without exception politicians. They had all made their career in politics and by politics, and they may have been eminent parliamentarians. This time however, cupied a great situation outside Parthe Congress wanted a man who ocliament and was esteemed for the moral and intellectual authority which belongs to the French Academy, the most ancient and most illustrious of French institutions.

A BRILLIANT PERSONALITY.

What I have just said is confirmed if one passes from M. Poincare's title of Academician and considers only his personal qualities. The first of these is his comparative youth. He is fifty-two years of age. This, however, has not prevented him from obtaining a wide experience of public affairs, for he was a Minister at the early age of thirty-three. One may even say that his youth was one of the reasons why he was preferred to some of the Presidential candidates—for instance, to M. Ribot, also an Academician and, far more than M. Poincare, a veteran in the parliamentary warfare. But the Congress desired a man who, in addition to experience, possessed a quasi juvenile vigor and ardour. M. Poincare gives the impression of vigor in all his person. He is from Loraine and is strongly built. His frame is solid. His features perhaps are wanting in 'finesse,' and there is even a rude strength about his face, but he has an air of frankness and good humor which is that of the man of action. He is a robust man with great reserves of energy. He is strong-minded and knows what he wants. This he showed in his campaign for the Presidency. Strongly opposed, M. Poincare found in the very difficulties which beset his path food for his natural combativeness. He declared to a friend who repeated it to me: 'I refuse to be beaten.' debater.

CLEARNESS OF BRAIN.

The distinctive characteristic of his brain is its clearness. He possesses an eminently lucid intelligence. He is a man who knows how to simplify the most complicated questions, to clear them of all ambiguity and give stress to the essential point. To this is due his success as an advocate. He has not as a speaker the subtle and seductive brilliance of certain of his colleagues. He has not the magnificent periods of a De Mun, the breadth of style of a Ribot, or the captivating grace of a Briand but he has more than any other the gift of precision. He is the business advocate, the practical orator, what you English term a

By all these qualities he, like his friend M. Millerand, has made for himself an exceptional position in the Law Courts. Another point has to be noticed, and that is that a man like Raymond Poincare before entering political life had won a place foremost in his profession. Politics had need of him. He had no need of politics.

A man still young and active, endowed with a luminous intelligence, a clear, incisive speaker, such, then, is the man who has just been chosen for President, and chosen in order that he may bring to his Presidential functions the aid of all these qualities and give theme the benefit of his——' his activity, and his clearness of mind. This means that Frenchmen hope to find in him not a decorative functionary, a political nullity, a mere machine for singing but a veritable Chief of the State.

What can he accomplish? Can he do anything? Can he do more than his predecessors?

THE POWER OF THE PRESIDENT.

The view largely held in France until recently was that the President of the French Republic had no power and that—to quote the formula used at one time concerning constitutional Kings—he presided but did not govern. This view is erroneous. In the first place and apart altogether from all the prerogative given him by the Constitution, a man placed at the head of the State can do much by his personal influence, by his counsel, by his words, by the manner in which he gets rid of inopportune questions, smooths away difficulties, appeases conflicts, and persuades and conciliates.

Again, as a matter of fact it is absolutely inexact to suppose that the President of the Republic is disarmed in presence of Parliament. He has a right to choose his Ministers, he presides over the Cabinet Council, he can send a message to the Chamber and he can dissolve the Lower House. He has more right than a consitutional Sovereign, and France hopes that, without going beyond his attributes, without trespassing on the other powers in the State, the new President will make use of his rights. M. Poincare was elected to do so. In what direction and for the benefit of what ideas will M. Poincare work? To what quality will he give the support of his authority?

If his whole career did not indicate this the conditions under which he was elected would show it clearly. The struggle against him was carried on by M. Clemenceau, and especially by M. Combes. All the 'bloc' was opposed to him. All the forces of the revolutionaries and the sectarians were mobilized against him. What triumphed with him were the ideas of moderation, order and wisdom. While Radicalism was raging against him the members of the Right did not hesitate to rally to the support of his candidature. He was not, as his have alleged, the candidate of the spiteful, and disappointed adversaries Right, the candidate of the Republican, but the Republic which he represents is a Liberal and a Conservative Republic.

From another point of view his action may be most officacious. He comes into power at a moment when all Europe is in a state of effervescnece, when the Balkan War has brought up anew a whole series of problems which place the equilibrium of Europe once more in jeopardy. M. Poincare is one of the statesmen of France who know best these diplomatic questions. He has proved this during the year which he has just passed at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Now it is especially in foreign affairs that Ministerial instability is a cause of inferiority. It is necessary that one and the same man should be in a position to follow these questions. He must also have time at his disposal. M. Poincare can dispose of seven years. His knowledge of the world's chess board, his clearness of vision, and his prudence will be powerful auxiliaries for French diplomiacy.

I may add that the prestige he enjoys abroad will undoubtedly faciliate his task.

As soon as the election of M. Poincare the word went round in the Press 'There's something changed in France.' This is the expression of a truth which everybody in France and out of France felt more or less conclusively. There is something changed at the Elysee. The occupant of the Presidental palace has been called upon to abandon the inertia to which his predecessors have given themselves up as the result of a false interpretation of the spirit and the letter of the Constitution. There is something changed in Parliament, for the Presidental election has been, so to speak, imposed upon Parliament by the country. It is the victory of the national sentiment over the combination in the lobbies. There is something changed in France. Men of good sense of Peace, of laborious and useful activity feel themselves reassured and recomforted. What they expect of M. Poincare is that they will find in him an effective support and a chief.

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JAMES M. AIRD

Where Quality and Purity Count.

Miss Abbott Likes Mad Militancy

That Is, In England; But Here? Not Necessary, Says Ottawa Lady.

Ottawa, Feb. 22. — Miss Lulu Abbott, secretary of the Ottawa Woman's Suffrage Association, in an interview strongly approved of the violent tactics of the British militants.

'I hope Mrs. Pankhurst and her followers will not have to resort to shedding human blood,' she said, 'but if I were in England, and found it was necessary to do so, I would not hesitate.'

'At present we have no need to resort to militancy in Canada, but if we had been trying to get the vote for over fifty years by constitutional methods, and had received no satisfaction, then militancy here would be justified. I do not believe that militancy is alienating the sympathy of the general public in Great Britain

'The Englishman is a degenerate to allow such unenlightened conditions to to prevail. I see that it is suggested that the lash should be used on some of the suffragettes. The idea! Why not try the last on some men guilty of far worse offences than Mrs. Pankhurst or her followers.'

A cup of

Suchard's Cocoa

makes a refreshing, satisfying and perfectly delicious lunch between meals and at bedtime. 154

F. L. BENEDICT & CO., Montreal.



A SESSION OF THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH (Crown Side), holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, will be held in the COURT HOUSE, in the CITY OF MONTREAL, on SATURDAY, the FIRST DAY OF MARCH NEXT, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

In consequence, I give PUBLIC NOTICE to all who intend to proceed against any prisoners now in the Common Gaol of the said District, and all others, that they must be present then and there; and I also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, and Peace Officers, in and for the said District, that they must be present, then and there, with their Records, Rolls, indictments and other Documents, in order to do those things which belong to them in their respective capacities.

Sheriff's Office,
Montreal, 10th February, 1913.

L. J. LEMIEUX, Sheriff.

Homeseekers' Excursions to the West.

Since the C. P. R. inaugurated these excursions many years ago there have been additional facilities each year.

Instead of running them every two weeks, as in previous years, they will now be weekly, leaving all stations in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario every Tuesday, the commencing date being March 4th, and the closing date October 28th.

The reduced rates are in effect to all stations as far as Calgary and Edmonton, and the tickets are good for two months and for stop-over in the west. Parties leaving prior to August can have their tickets extended on payment of a small additional amount. Tourists cars are on all trains to the West, and the passengers holding these tickets can purchase meals therein, being thereby enabled to make the journey comfortably as no change of cars is necessary.

DOCTOR WARNS FRANCE AGAINST RACE SUICIDE

Proposal to Grant Bonus to Families That Number Four.

Paris, Feb. 22.—In an interesting and lucid lecture before the Society of Friends of the University of Paris, of which M. Raymond Poincare is president, Dr. Jacques Bertillon analyzed at length the problem of the depopulation of France, its causes and remedies. In 1815, said the doctor, the French amounted to 18 percent of the civilized people of the world. They now represent only 10 percent, and against 50 million people who speak French there are to-day 120 million who speak German, and 150 million who speak English. This condition is becoming more accentuated, since in 1911 the number of deaths exceeded the number of births in France, while in other countries the excess of births over deaths kept at an average of about 12 per thousand. Some people see a remedy in efforts to decrease mortality, but the doctor declared this method to be of little or no value.

What was wanted, he said, was an extra 450,000 births every year; the present deficit involved economical consequences of the most dangerous character. Malthus was wrong when he attempted to show that at life's banquet there was room only for a limited number of guests. The guests, explained Dr. Bertillon, were also cooks, contributing their share of the banquet. That is why people with a high birth-rate show a much more rapid economic advance than does France.

The consequences of depopulation are even graver in the realm of intelligence and culture. Technical and scientific works, whose readers are limited in number, but which, nevertheless, mark the essential condition of progress, are necessarily published in languages spoken by the greater number.

FACTORS IN DEPOPULATION.

There are many factors responsible for the voluminous and dangerous limitation of families in France. The growth of individualism among others plays a considerable part. The Civil Code, which prohibits the free testamentary disposition of property, also favors small families. This is clearly demonstrated by a little village in the outskirts of Dunkirk. According to the terms of a foundation dating from the seventeenth century, every family living within the village boundaries is entitled to 24 ares (about three-fifths of an acre) of land; the result is that birth exceed deaths by 44 percent.

Instances of the birth rate being heightened by judicious legislation are numerous, notably in Bavaria and Roumania, where by the suppression of some of the vexatious formalities attending marriage, thousands of births were gained every year.

The doctor said he, would like to see the public taught to honor and favor large families instead of subjecting them to mockery, as is so often the case nowadays. He recalled that M. Poubelle, when Prefect of the Seine, would not employ any officeholder unless he had at least three children. He also thought that every mother who had four children living should be entitled to a grant of $100. This would, no doubt, involve a large sum of money, but it must not be considered as money expended, but rather as a displacement of capital, the beneficial result of which would soon make itself felt.

OPIUM SMOKING.

Habit Said To Be Spreading in Aristocratic Circles in England.

London, Feb. 22.—Opium smoking is becoming so popular in London that several of the dens in the Whitechapel district are said to be catering exclusively to aristocratic patrons of the pipe. Two of these were visited lately by an investigator, who found them furnished in the most luxurious manner.

Shortly after dark the patrons began to arrive, stealing in furtively after leaving their motor cars and carriages some distance away. A nearby tradesman declares that in the daytime no one approaches the places, which do not encourage visits at such times because of the danger of police interference.

Both of these palatial dens are run by Chinese. Low divans stand on carpets so thick and soft that no sounds of footsteps can be heard; soft silken cushions are placed for headrests, and rich curtains hang over the doorways. No smoker need move from his couch, as numerous attendants, moving at the motion of a hand, cook the opium and prepare the pipe for each customer.

According to the investigation, the patrons of the place are business men, young men about town, and even members of noble families. Some of the visitors are merely looking for a new sensation, but most of them are hopeless victims of the habit. It is said that the dens are enormously profitable, for each smoker pays from $7 to $25 nightly for his entertainment.

PARIS PROBLEM IS VEHICULAR CONGESTION

Municipal Authorities Sorely Perplexed in Effort to Improve Conditions.

Paris, Feb. 22. — The vehicular congestion on the streets of Paris is greater than in any other city of the world, and in spite of the efforts of the municipal authorities, no way has yet been found to effect any permanent improvement in street conditions. The problem is an ever-present one, and it grows worse every year, for Paris, strangled by the stone belt of the now useless fortifications, cannot expand, but must grow upward.

No such congestion of traffic exists in New York, London, Chicago, Berlin or Philadelphia. The municipality has sent agents to all these cities to study traffic conditions, and to count the number of vehicles passing a given point on an important street in each city, between the hours of 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. This comparison shows that 33,323 vehicles passed down the Rue de Rivoli in Paris, 16,208 were counted on the Strand, in London, 14,221 on the Potsdamer Platz, Berlin; 8,665 at Fifth avenue and Fifty-eighth street, New York; 6,176 on Broad street, Philadelphia, and 5,736 on Sheridan road, Chicago.

Add to the large number for Paris the fact that this city has some hilly and many tortuous streets, it would appear that the regulation of traffic in Paris presents difficulties unknown elsewhere. Eventually the congestion will become so great that new streets will have to be cut to relieve it; this seems to be the only solution.

SEEDGROWERS' CONVENTION AT OTTAWA, MARCH 6

Ottawa, Feb. 22. — The programme for the ninth annual convention of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association to be held at Ottawa on March 6th and 7th has been issued. The various factors which go to influence the production of this seed will be dealt with by experts and practical growers. The first day will be devoted to the receipt and discussion of reports from officers who have been engaged in carrying out the work of the association in different parts of Canada. On the second day the question of producing seeds of field roots and vegetables in Canada instead of having to import these from European countries will be dealt with as will also such matters as rates of seeding in cereal grains, and statistics showing the extent to which the average farmer gives attention to the cleaning and grading of the seed which he sows.

KRAMER AND SMITH WILL COMPETE.

New York, Feb. 22. — With the cream of the athletes entered, the Mohawk Athletic Club will hold its indoor games at the Twenty-second Armory to-night. Some of the stars who will be seen in action are Billy Kramer, the cross-country king; Harry Smith, the national ten-mile champion; Platt Adams, the all around champion of the New York Athletic Club; Oscar Hedlund of the Boston A. A., Leo Goehring, Abe Pepis and numerous other prominent amateurs.

Kramer and Smith will toe the scratch mark in the four-mile handicap race, which will be one of the features of the meet. Adams and Goehring will resume their struggle for supremacy in the standing high jump contest, while Hedlund will give all of his opponents handicaps in the three-quarter-mile run.

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A City Lot

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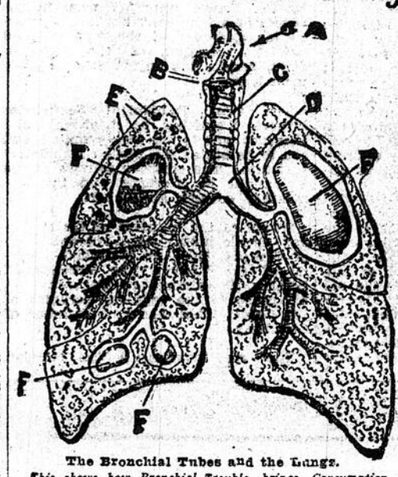
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COUGHS THAT KILL.

Bronchial Trouble Brings Consumption



The Bronchial Tubes and the Lungs.

This shows how Bronchial Trouble brings Consumption. A, epiglottis. B, vocal cords. C, windpipe. D, bronchial tubes, inflammation in which is a terribly dangerous thing. E, ulcers in lungs. F, cavities formed by ulcers eating into lung tissues,—the result of unchecked bronchial trouble.

If you have a bronchial cough, start to cure it NOW. Don't neglect it any longer. Be warned in time. Bronchial trouble is almost Consumption. Unless you check it, it's more than likely to become Consumption. It's a terribly deceptive—terribly dangerous ailment, for all it seems nothing but an irritating cough. That tickling in your throat; that persistent, annoying hacking; that frequent raising of phlegm—may mean serious inflammation in your bronchial tubes. They lead directly to the lungs. If your bronchial trouble goes on, the germs may enter the lungs. After that—it's too late.

Don't be deceived by the idea 'twill "wear off." Don't be deluded by patent medicine advertisements. Don't be discouraged by people who tell you a bronchial cough is incurable. A trouble so deep-seated—so little understood, can be cured best by a specialist—by one who has the thorough knowledge—the tremendous experience, gained in treating thousands of such cases.

Let me cure your bronchial cough. I have cured countless cases—serious ones where all other treatments had failed. Reader, are you sceptical? Write at once and learn what I can do for you. I am a Graduate in Medicine and Surgery, Dublin University, Ireland, former Surgeon British Royal Mail Naval Service, and for twenty-five years I've been studying, doctoring, and CURING bronchial trouble. My method is different from all others. It's founded on my own scientific discoveries. I've spent a lifetime in perfecting it. 'Twill cost you nothing to find out about it. I will gladly give you

Following are some of the Common Symptoms of Bronchial Trouble.

Do you raise phlegm?
Is your voice hoarse?
Do you cough at night?
Do you take cold easily?
Do you get all stuffed up?
Do you have a hacking cough?
Do you have pain in the chest?
Is it hard to breathe sometimes?
Is it hard to get your throat clear?
Do you sometimes cough until you gag?
Do you spit up phlegm in the morning?
Does your cough seem to wear you out?
Are you worse in spells of damp weather?
Is there a rasped feeling in the throat?
Do you cough at times till you almost choke?
Is there a tickling deep down in your throat?

FREE CONSULTATION AND ADVICE

I will study your case carefully and send you the most valuable information. Let me show you what I'll do for you entirely without charge. You can place perfect confidence in whatever I say. If I find your trouble incurable I'll tell you so plainly. In all my years of practice I've made it a point of honor never to take a case that's beyond help. Real Consumption cannot be cured. Bronchial trouble, PROPERLY TREATED, can. Take it in hand now before it's too late. Don't lost any time—write to-day.

Answer the questions, yes or no, write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out and send to Health Specialist Sproule, 97 Trade Building, Boston. He will give you, absolutely free, reliable advice in regard to the cure of your trouble.

NAME .. ..

ADDRESS .. ..

.. ..

NEWS OF JEWISH WORLD.

One result of the persecution of the Jews of Salonika by the low class Greeks has been the large number of Salonika Jews who have joined the local Zionist societies. A committee of influential Jewish merchants belonging to the New Club (once the centre of the most fashionable pro-Turk Jews) has been formed with the object of carrying on an active propaganda for the Jewish National Fund. 'El Liberal,' a Judaeo-Spanish newspaper, which showed anti-Zionist tendencies under the old régime (Turkish), is now printing enthusiastic articles in favor of Zionism. These are only a few of the characteristic events of recent days in Salonika. It is a fortunate thing that to-day when a Jew is persecuted he has something to live for and does not merely have to turn his cheek to the smiter. He may turn to Zionism, and the Jewish land for the Jewish people, as a safety valve for his emotions so to speak. But the day will some day come when a Jewish state will be as much a 'fait accompli' as is the Bulgaria of to-day, for there are 12 million Jews in the world, and at most but six million bulgars.

* * *

M. Louis Lucien Klotz, who despite the change of Ministry in France retains the Portfolio of Finance, is a lawyer by profession, and a Jew by religion though not a very active member of the community. Born in 1868, M. Klotz has been some years in the French Chamber, in the course of which he has held office in the Budget, the Army, and the Customs Houses. He is a captain in the Artillery Reserve.

* * *

The mission for the relief of the Jewish sufferers by the Balkan War arrived in Salonika after visiting the chief centres of the afflicted districts. They visited Belgrade, Sofia, Monastir, Uskub, Cavalla and Dedeag-ach, and afterwards went on to Constantinople. The mission was received by representatives of the Chief Rabbinate, and by the President of the Askenazic community. Unfortunately on arrival at Constantinople Dr. Nathan, one of the commission, became ill and was forced to return to Berlin. The other two members of the commission, Mr. Elkan Adler, and Dr. Kahn, remained there.

* * *

The Alliance Israelite Universelle has published the first list of contributions which have come from many parts of Europe and amount to some $50,000, of which about half was subscribed in Paris alone. This with relief sent by the Hilfsvere in England, the United States, and the smaller countries of Europe, will make a total sum subscribed of at least $250,000 towards the relief of the sufferers among the Jewish communities.

* * *

The commission to relieve the Jewish sufferers of the Balkan war represents all the Jewish organizations except the Ica. The situation of the Jews in all the countries involved in the war was found to be deplorable. Everyone has suffered horribly from the effects of the war. All the bread winners have been enrolled in the different armies. There are 5,000 Jews in the Bulgarian army; there is also a very large Jewish contingent in the Servian army, especially in the 7th Regiment. In all places visited the Jews were found to be satisfied with their treatment under the new régime, with the exception of the places occupied by the Greek troops where various excesses had been committed. The responsible officials wherever interviewed stated that the Jews of the conquered territory would receive fair treatment on all occasions.

* * *

The Emperor of Austria has sanctioned the building of a Jewish hospital for children, the cost of which will be defrayed by the magnificent legacies of David Ritter von Guttmann, three million crowns; Herr Spitzberger, one and a half million crowns; and Herr Bela Hass, half a million crowns. The Emperor announced his decision to the Mayor of Vienna, and informed him that he (the Emperor) had placed at the disposal of the trustees land forming part of the Crown domains. This was particularly galling to the Mayor, who represents the Christian Socialist Party, which strenuously opposed the erection of the hospital in Vienna.

* * *

The Jewish community in Buda-Pesth has a scheme in hand for the buiding of a Jewish Gynasium. The sum of 1,090,000 crowns raised for the purpose was short by 400,000 crowns of the total amount required. The deficit has been made good by a grant from the Hungarian Government.

* * *

The advent to power of the Young Turk Cabinet gave great satisfaction in Turco-Jewish circles. This satisfaction is easy to explain. The Cabinet which has fallen represented a party which was violently opposed to Jews, as Jews. The excessively violent articles published in the Turkish press were inspired by the Government. They also dismissed the Governor of Jerusalem, who was liberal towards Jews and appointed a notorious Jew hater to the position, and they entirely passed over Jews in making public appointments.

* * *

Deputy Freedman has made a statement that the gain of strength of the Left (Liberal Party) is noticeable even in Government spheres. In the Ministry of the Interior, which is now being cleared of many of the old bureaucrats, the appeals of Deputy Freedman on behalf of expelled Jews lately met with the favorable consideration of the authorities. Unfortunately, the Real Russian Governors, relying on the Court, take little account of the state of affairs in the Duma, and their superior officers are confronted with the task of issuing repeated instructions to repeal expulsion orders.

* * *

It is well know that Yussuf Uzzedine, the heir to the Turkish throne, is a warm friend and admirer of the Jews, and that he frequently makes his sentiments known to the Chief Rabbi of Turkey, who often visits the Prince at his request. On January 29th, the Chief Rabbi was received in audience by the Prince Imperial, who, in the course of a long conversation, expressed his approval of the dignified and patriotic conduct of the Ottoman Jews, despite the unjust attacks made upon them.

* * *

The two Rabbinical Seminaries hitherto existing at Leghorn and Florence are to be amalgamated and are to be styled the Italian Rabbinical Institute. The superior courses are to be taught at Florence and the elementary courses at Leghorn.

* * *

Owing to the initative of the Orthodox Greek Metropolitan (Archbishop) of Smyrna, the Administrative Council of the Vilayet, has discontinued holding its sittings on Saturdays in deference to the religious scruples of the Chief Rabbi who is a member of that body.

* * *

The reactionaries in the Russian Upper House have introduced into the bill authorizing women to become advocates, a clause fixing a percentage from the Jewesses.

* * *

A question was asked in the Reichstag recently by Herr Ledebour, a well known Socialist member. It was, 'Is the Chancellor of the Empire willing to give information as to how far the alleged reports of our Consular representatives in the Balkans on the massacres of Jews and Albanians by the Christian soldiers of the Balkan States are correct? Whether it is true that the alleged outrages and massacres have taken the form of a general war of extermination of these parts of the Balkan population by the soldiers of the allies?' He also asked whether the Government proposed investigating the truth of these reports. In the absence of the Chancellor, a representative of the Foreign Office replied for the Government. He said that the reports of the German Consular representatives had been confirmed. The representatives had informed the Government that whenever the higher officers heard of these outrages they were not repeated. The Government did not intend investigating these massacres or proposing that the Great Powers do so.

* * *

At the present moment there is terrible suffering in Jerusalem owing to the money market being flooded with low value Turkish coinage from Turkey-in-Europe (that was) and Tr... and the report that was spread ... this was worthless, which is not ... The result was that no one ... any such money could obtain ... thing for it, and terrible suffering ... the result.

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The Canadian Advertising Agency, Limited, 6 Hospital St. M. 814.

BLANK BOOK MAKERS.

Barrie, H., 91 Lagauchetiere St., W. M. 1812.

BOOKBINDERS AND PRINTERS.

JOHN LOVELL & SON Ltd., 23 St. Nicholas Street. M. 230.

BOOKS, STATIONERY AND POSTALS.

Chapman, A. T., 513 St. Cath. St. W. Up. 927.
Phelan, F. E., 437 St. Catherine W. Up. 1490.
Miss Poole, 45 McGill College Ave. Up. 210.

COUNTER CHECK BOOKS.

COLE, E. A., & CO., 311 St. Paul. M. 2024.

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THE BENALLACK LITHO. & PRINTING CO., LTD., 80-84 Victoria Square. M. 3390.
Yale Litho. & Print Co., 222-6 St. Paul. M. 763.

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Dougall, John & Son, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090.

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Edwin Crabtree & Son, Crabtree Mills, Que.
Little, T. B., & Co., 23 Cote. M. 3069.
The Northern Mills Co., 275 St. Paul. M. 2444.

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Montreal Stencil Works, 221 McGill. M. 1434.
Walker & Campbell, 93 & 95 Bleury St. M. 775.

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DOMINION CARPET BEATING CO., 262 Dorchester St. W. M. 4414.

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U. Bourcier, 1420 Notre Dame W. M. 7977.
1320 Wellington. M. 1317.
TEES & CO., 312 St. Cath. W. Up. 1655.
WRAY, WM., 113 University St. Up. 2667.

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BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO., 218 McGill St. M. 774.
Dechaux Dye Works, 62 St. Cath. E. E. 51.
Royal Dye Works, 445 Guy St. Up. 644.

STEAM LAUNDRIES.

Crown Laundry Co., 4218 St. Cath. W. Mt. 1069.
Household Washing Co., 75 William. M. 3559.
N. Y. Steam Laundry, 10 Ontario St. W. E. 1272.
The Globe Laundry Co., 2005 St. Dominique.
Toilet Laundry Co., Ltd., 425 Richmond St. Up. 3480.
TROY LAUNDRY, Verdun. M. 3644.

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Asselin, Mad., 175 Laurier ave. W. St. L. 4068.

VALET SERVICES.

DOWNES, A., 110 Inspector St. Main 5965.

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Thomas, Frank E., 233 St. James. M. 7[illegible]

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

TANSEY, O. H., 278 Sherbrooke W., cor. City Councillor St. Up. 242 and 5158.

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