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MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 10, 1911.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.
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MR. BORDEN ANNOUNCES CABINET

Mr. Monk Gets Public Works—Mr. Foster Trade and Commerce and R. Rogers the Interior.

Ottawa, October 9.—Mr. Borden has selected his Cabinet, and at noon the following will be sworn in by Earl Grey, this being the last official act in his capacity of governor-general. The official list was given to your correspondent at mid-night at the residence of the new Premier:

Premier and President of Council—R. L. Borden.
Agriculture—Martin Burrell.
Customs—J. D. Reid.
Finance—W. T. White.
Inland Revenue—W. B. Nantel.
Interior—R. Rogers.
Justice—C. J. Doherty.
Labor—T. W. Crothers.
Marine and Fisheries—J. D. Hazen.
Militia—Sam Hughes.
Postmaster-General—L. P. Pelletier.
Public Works—F. D. Monk.
Railways—F. Cochrane.
Secretary of State—W. J. Roche.
Trade and Commerce—G. E. Foster.
Without portfolios—G. H. Perley, A. E. Kemp and Senator Lougheed.

A seat in the Cabinet was offered Rodolphe Forget, who declined for the time being, as the granting of a certificate to La Banque Internationale, in which he has a large interest, will come immediately under consideration by the Government.

The list was submitted to His Excellency by Mr. Borden to-night at 11 o'clock and approved.

The final day of cabinet-making was a strenuous one. The Hon. Robert Rogers arrived at 4 o'clock, and all the members of the new government to be sworn in visited Mr. Borden at various times during the day.

THE HON. ROBERT ROGERS.

The Hon. Robert Rogers, now Minister of Public Works in the Manitoba Government, popularly known as the Roblin-Rogers administration, was born in the County of Argenteuil, Quebec, on March 2, 1864. He was a son of Lieutenant-Colonel G. Rogers, and was educated at Bertaier, La-

THE HON. ROBT. ROGERS,
Minister of the Interior.

chute and Montreal. He was married in 1888 to Miss Aurelia Regina Medymer. He was a general merchant for fifteen years at Charlevoix, as well as engaging in grain and mining ventures. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the House of Commons in Lisgar in 1896, but he was elected to the Provincial Legislature for Manitou, in 1899. He was appointed a member of the Executive Council in Oct. 29, 1900, without portfolio. He accepted office as Minister of Public Works on Dec. 20, 1900, and was re-elected by acclamation. In 1903 and 1907 he was again returned. He is a member of the Church of England.

THE HON. JOHN D. HAZEN

The Hon. John Douglas Hazen, B.A., B.C.L., the Premier of New Brunswick and local member for Sunbury, was born at Oromocto, Sunbury Co., N.B., on June 6th, 1860. He is descended from Edward Hazen, who moved from Northumberland, England, to Massachusetts in 1648, and more immediately from John Hazen, who, with his brother William, came from Haverhill, Mass., and settled at Portland, St. John, one year before the American colonies became the United States. He is a son of the late James K. Hazen,

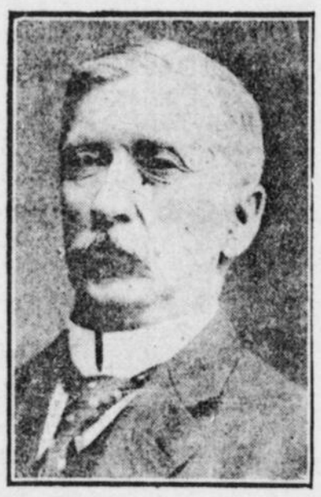
THE HON. J. D. HAZEN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

and his mother was a daughter of the late Hon. J. A. Beckwith. He was educated at Fredericton, and at the University of New Brunswick, where he gained his degree of B.A. in 1879 and his B.C.L. in 1890. He married Miss Ada Tibbits, of Fredericton, in 1884. He was called to the Bar in the previous year. He is a member of the Senate of the University of New Brunswick, and Registrar and Treasurer of the university in 1882 to 1890. He was returned to the House of Commons in 1891 for St. John city and county, but he was an unsuccessful candidate in 1896. He was elected to the local legislature for Sunbury in 1899, and re-elected in 1903 and 1908. In 1899 he was chosen leader of the opposition, and in March, 1908, he succeeded in giving a bad defeat to the Robinson Government, having thirty-one supporters, as against twelve adherents of the Government. Upon the resignation of Premier Robinson and his colleagues, Mr. Hazen was summoned by the Lieutenant-Governor to form a government. He did so, he himself taking the portfolio of Premier and Attorney-General. The Cabinet members were all re-elected in April, 1908. He is a member of the Church of England.

THE HON. FRANCIS COCHRANE.

The Hon. Francis Cochrane, member for Nipissing East in the Ontario Legislature, was appointed Minister of Lands and Mines on May 30, 1905, and still retains the same portfolio, though it is now known as the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines.

He was born on November 18, 1852, at Clarenceville, Quebec, and was edu-

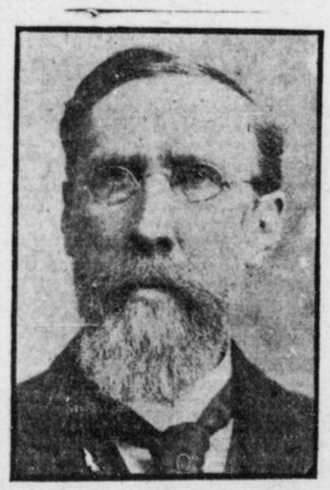


THE HON. FRANK COCHRANE,
Minister of Railways.

cated at the separate school in the parish of St. Thomas, Que. He is of Scottish-Irish parentage, his father being Robert Cochrane (Scottish), and his mother Mary Ann Hunter (Irish). On August 16, 1882, he was married to Alice Levina Dunlop. He was a resident for many years of Sudbury, Ontario. His first election to the Provincial Assembly was from his present constituency by acclamation, and he was re-elected in the general election of 1908 for the newly-created constituency of Sudbury, where he has still important business interests. He is a Methodist.

THE HON. GEO. E. FOSTER.

The Hon. George Eulas Foster, B.A., Ph.D., LL.D., F.C., now sixty-four years of age, was born in Carleton county, New Brunswick, on Sept. 3, 1847. He has had one of the most chequered political careers of all those who are now returning to Ottawa. His habit of satire in public debate has won him both enemies and preference. Sometimes he has lost the latter, and the former have seemed the most in evidence. He has re-



THE HON. GEO. E. FOSTER,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

ceived honors in abundance, and yet his management in his private capacity of the Union Trust Company, as subsidiary company to the Independent Order of Foresters, was made the subject of grave criticism, so grave that he took out and lost an action against the managing editor of the 'Globe' for defamatory libel.

He was the son of the late John Foster, of Apohagri, N.B., of U. E. Loyalist descent, and Margaret Foster, and married Adelini C., daughter of Mr. Milton Davies, banker, of Hamilton, on July 2, 1889.

The family having removed to King's county, N.B., Mr. Foster received his education at the Common and Superior Schools there, and later entered the University of New Brunswick in 1865, where he won the King's County scholarship and various honors and medals, taking his degree of B.A. in 1868. He taught in various High Schools and seminaries of learning, and in 1871 was appointed professor of classics and ancient literature in the University of New Brunswick. Shortly afterwards he prosecuted his studies in Edinburgh, Scotland, and Heidelberg, Germany, resuming his duties at New Brunswick University in 1873, and remaining there until 1879. He holds the honorary degrees of D.C.L. from Acadia College (1885) and LL.D. from the University of New Brunswick (1894). He was elected to the House of Commons for King's county as Independent-Conservative at the general elections of 1882, but his election was declared void on petition. He was, however, elected again by a larger majority. He became a member of Sir John Macdonald's Government on Dec. 10, 1885, as Minister of Marine and Fisheries. At the by-election caused by his acceptance of office, he was opposed by Col. Domville, and elected by a majority of 368. He was re-elected at the general elections of 1891. He was returned for York, N.B., at the general elections of 1896 by a large majority. He was defeated in St. John City at the general elections in 1900, and again at a by-election in North Ontario, March 10, 1903. He was first elected to his present seat (North Toronto) in 1904, with a majority of 112. In 1908 this was increased to 389, and this year to 2,069. He succeeded Sir Charles Tupper as Minister of Finance on May 29, 1888, and held that office during the Abbott, Thompson, Bowell and Tupper administrations. He was leader in the House of Commons during the session of 1896 up to the entry of Sir Charles Tupper. In 1891 he went twice, with Sir John Thompson and Sir Charles Tupper, to Washington, with an unlimited offer of reciprocity, but was unsuccessful. In 1892 he visited the West Indies, in the interest of reciprocal arrangements for the extension of trade. He visited England twice as Minister of Finance, for the purpose of effecting loans.

He introduced a resolution in 1883 affirming the principle of prohibition, and one in 1890, which was carried, appointing a Royal Commission on the liquor traffic. In 1891 he introduced and passed the existing Bank Act, which made provision for the currency of all bank-notes without discount throughout Canada, for the guarantee of full payment of all notes of issue, and the superintendent of a bankers' association.

He is a member of the advisory board of the Conservative Association of Canada. He has been president of several mining and development companies and first vice-president and general manager of the Union Trust Company of Toronto. He has held important positions in various temperance organizations of the Dominion. In 1903, on the invitation of Mr. Chamberlain, he visited Great Britain, and delivered twenty-eight addresses on Imperial Preference. In religion he is a Free Christian Baptist.

Many of his speeches on political, imperial, social and economic questions have been published. His recreations are bicycling, angling and walking.

THE HON. F. D. MONK.

Mr. Frederick Debartzch Monk, K.C., B.C.L., D.C.L., was born in Montreal, on April 6, 1856. He was the fourth son of the late Hon. Samuel Cornwallis Monk, a judge of the Court of Queen's Bench for the Province of Quebec, and Rosalie Caroline Debartch, his wife. His father was of English descent, the family having come originally from Devonshire, and

THE HON. F. D. MONK,
Minister of Public Works.

his mother's people from France, settling in New France, under the French regime. He was educated at Montreal College, and graduated in law at McGill University. He was called to the Bar in 1878, and was created Queen's Counsel in 1893. He is professor of constitutional law in the Montreal branch of the Laval University, which has conferred upon him the degree of D.C.L. He married in 1880 Marie-Louise, the only daughter of the late D. H. Senecal, advocate. He has been twelve years a school commissioner for the city of Montreal.

He was first elected to the House of Commons from Jacques Cartier county in 1896, and has been elected in 1900, 1904, 1908 and 1911 as well. This year his majority was 1,200. In 1901 he was elected Opposition leader for the Province of Quebec in the House of Commons, resigning that position in 1903.

He is a Roman Catholic in religion.

THE HON. W. J. ROCHE.

Dr. William James Roche, member for Marquette, is of Irish parentage, being a son of W. E. Roche, merchant, who came to Canada from Wexford, Ireland. He was born at Clandeboye, Ontario, Nov. 30, 1859. He was educated at Lucan public school, and London high school, and attended Trinity Medical College, Toronto, for two years,

THE HON. W. J. ROCHE,
Secretary of State.

and took his final year at Western University, London, Ont., graduating there with first-class honors in 1883. In the same year he went West to Minnedosa, Man., and still practises medicine there. He was Territorial representative for the Manitoba Medical Council 1885-1901. He was Grand Master of the I. O. O. F., Province of Manitoba, for one year, and Grand Representative to Sovereign Grand Lodge, held at Chattanooga, Tenn.,

THE HON. R. L. BORDEN,
Premier and President of Council.

Mr. Robert Laird Borden, D.C.L., K.C., has waited in the shades of the Opposition as leader of the Conservative forces since February 6, 1911. It was a rather disorganized and weak party he had to lead at that time, but under his leadership it has gradually regained the life and vigor it had lost through the knockdown blows given the party in the elections of 1896 and 1900. All the Conservative leaders of prominence were taken off in the sweep, although the Hon. George E. Foster came back later. Except for a discontented portion of the party which tried to depose him last year, his leadership has been acceptable to the party, and the wisdom of not changing leaders before a campaign has been amply justified.

The new Premier was born at Grand Pré, June 26, 1854. He was the eldest son of Andrew Borden and Eunice Laird. He was married in Sept., 1889, to Laura, daughter of the late T. H. Bond, Halifax, N.S. He received his education at Acadia Villa Academy, Horton, and was professor for a time in Glenwood Institute, New Jersey. Returning to Nova Scotia he studied law and was admitted to the Bar in 1878. Before moving to Ottawa he was the head of the law firm of Borden, Ritchie and Chisholm, Halifax, and for ten years he was the president of the Nova Scotia Barristers' Society. He was created a Queen's Counsel in 1900, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. at Queen's University in 1903, and the same degree in 1905 from St. Frances Xavier. He was elected to the House of Commons in 1896 and 1900 for Halifax, but was unsuccessful in the elections of 1904. Mr. Edward Kidd, M.P. for Carleton, Ont., resigned, and he was elected for that constituency by acclamation on Feb. 4, 1905. At the general elections of 1908 he was re-elected in Carleton by a large majority, and he was also elected in Halifax, heading the poll. This year his majority was considerably reduced. He was elected leader of the Conservative party in the House of Commons in 1901, and he has made several political tours of the country in addition to the present campaign. He is a member of the Church of England. His recreations are golf, cricket and fishing.

and Atlantic Cit ,y N.J. He was married in 188 to Annie E., daughter of the late William Cook, Toronto. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Manitoba Legislature at the general elections of 1892. He has represented Marquette in the Dominion House ever since 1896. In 1901 he was elected Conservative whip for the West. He is a member of the Church of England.

THE HON. MARTIN BURRELL.

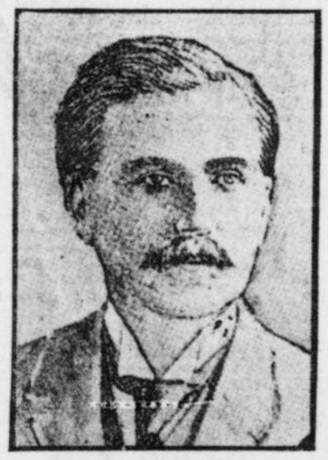
Martin Burrell, member for the Yale-Cariboo division of British Columbia, was born October 15th, 1858, at Faringdon, Berks, England, of English parentage. He was educated at St. John's college, Hurstpierpoint. The new minister came to Canada first in 1882 and was engaged in fruit farm-

THE HON. MARTIN BURRELL,
Minister of Agriculture.

ing in the Niagara Peninsula until 1889. He then went to British Columbia where he engaged in the same business. In 1904 he first contested the Yale-Cariboo Division of British Columbia in the Conservative interest but was defeated. He was successful however in 1908. Mr. Burrell is a member of the Church of England, and his address in British Columbia is at Grand Forks.

THE HON. W. T. WHITE.

W. T. White was born in 1866 near Oakville, Ont. He worked on his father's farm, attended public and high school, and at sixteen entered Toronto University. After two years his course was interrupted by financial considerations. He became a reporter on the 'Evening Telegram,' Toronto, remaining there ten years; he entered the assessment department, then went back and finished his 'Varsity course, and graduated as a lawyer. His first position was as manager of the National Trust Company at a time when the entire staff consisted of three persons. He has built the National Trust Company up, until to-day it has $30,000,000 of trustee assets. He has mingled in the biggest financial questions of the day, and when offered the post of Minister of Finance, had arranged his affairs so that he could greatly enlarge his financial connection. Mr. W. T. White was a coming millionnaire. He is quiet, but a forceful man, well educated and broad-minded, and the general impression is that he will be no man's tool. Mr. White's inclusion in

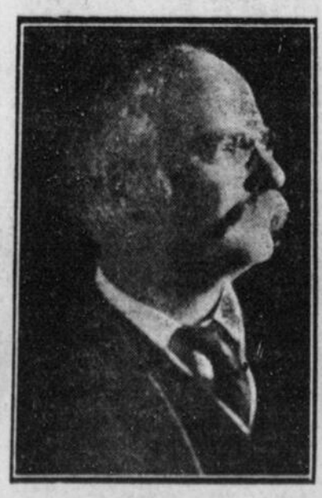


THE HON. W. T. WHITE,
Minister of Finance.

the new Borden Cabinet is looked on as a tribute to those Liberals who voted against reciprocity at the last election, and thus made it possible for Mr. Borden to take up the reins of government.

THE HON. C. J. DOHERTY.

Judge Charles Joseph Doherty, K.C., D.C.L., LL.D., elected for St. Ann's Division this year, was born on May 11th, 1855, at Montreal. His parents were the Hon. Marcus Doherty and Elizabeth O'Halloran, both Irish. He was educated at the Christian Brothers' school, St. Mary (Jesuit) College, McGill University, all at Montreal. In the course of his scholastic career he amassed the following degrees:—B.A., St. Francois Gavier College, New York, B. C. L. McGill University, 1876; D. C. L., McGill



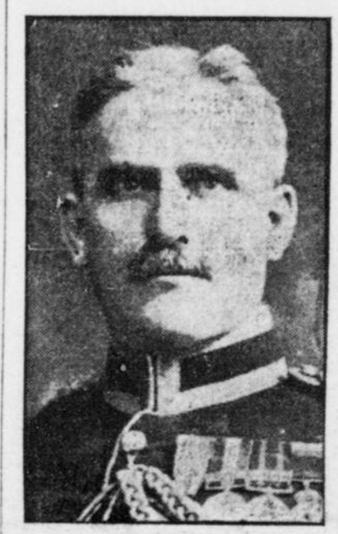
THE HON. C. J. DOHERTY,
Minister of Justice.

University, 1892; LL.D., Ottawa University, 1895. On June 6th, 1888, he was married to Catherine Lucy Pernard, a daughter of the late Edmund Barnard, K.C. Besides his profession of advocate he is a director of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank. He was a captain in the 65th Mount Royal Rifles, and retired, retaining rank in 1887. He was judge of the superior court, Province of Quebec, from October, 1891, to November, 1906, when he retired. He was a candidate for the representation of Montreal West in the Quebec Legislature, Dec., 1881, and for Montreal centre in 1886, but he was defeated both times. He was first elected to the House of Commons at the general elections in 1908, but his majority of 79 in that election was increased to 524 this year.

He is a Roman Catholic.

THE HON. SAMUEL HUGHES.

Colonel Samuel Hughes, member for Victoria and Haliburton, is the son of John Hughes, a native of Tyrone, Ireland, and his wife, Caroline Laughlin, of Scotch-Irish Huguenot descent. He was born in Darlington, Durham county, Ontario, on Jan. 8, 1853, and was educated at the public schools, Toronto Model and Normal Schools and Toronto University. He was lecturer in English language, literature and history in Toronto Collegiate Institute till 1885, when he purchased the Lindsay 'Warder,' which he edited till 1897. He declined the position of Deputy Minister of Militia in 1891, and of Adjutant-General for Canada in 1895. He was appointed Lieut.-Col. commanding the 45th Battalion on June 9, 1897. He took part in the celebration in London, England, of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, June 20, 1897, receiving a medal. He is president of the Dominion Rifle Association, president of the Standing Small Arms Committee for Canada, Railway Intelligencer Officer, Headquarters Staff. He served in the Fenian Raid of 1870, obtaining a medal. Since 1872 he has steadily advocated



THE HON. SAMUEL HUGHES,
Minister of Militia.

and made personal offers of colonial military assistance to the Empire in Imperial wars. He offered to raise corps for the Egyptian and Soudanese campaigns, the Afghan frontier war, and the Transvaal war. He visited Australia and New Zealand in 1897 and 1898 in the interest of colonial assistance in Imperial wars. He served in the South African war in 1899 and 1900, first on railway transport, second, as assistant to Inspector-General Settle, in the Gordonia and Prieska campaign, fourth, in a similar position on the staff of Gen. Sir Charles Warren, in the Griqualand West and Bechuanaland campaigns, and fifth, as commander of the Mounted Brigade in the same campaign. He was mentioned several times in despatches. He was elected to the House of Commons at a by-election held in North Victoria, in February, 1892, although he had been defeated at the general elections in 1891. He represented that constituency until 1904, and later was elected for the revised constituency of Victoria and Haliburton. He is a member of the Orange, Foresters and Masonic orders. He has been twice married. His brothers are Chief Inspector James L. Hughes, of Toronto, Lieut.-Col. John Hughes, of Clarke, and Capt. W. S. Hughes, of Kingston, Ont. He is a Methodist.

THE HON. J. D. REID.
Minister of Customs.

Dr. John Dowsley Reid, member for Grenville, was born on New Year's Day, 1859, at Prescott, Ont., of Irish parentage. He was educated at Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., and is an M.D. of Queen"s and Trinity University, Toronto. He was married in 1899 to Miss Ephie Labatt, of Hamilton, Ont. He has represented Grenville in the House of Commons continuously since his first election in 1891, increasing his majority from 635 to 1,000 at the present election.

THE HON. W. B. NANTEL.
Minister of Inland Revenue.

Wilfrid Bruno Nantel, Minister of Inland Revenue, was born at St. Jerome, Que., Nov. 8, 1857, and educated at the Seminary of St. Therese de Blainville. He is an LL.D. of Laval University. He was Mayor of St. Jerome for many years. He was first elected for Terrebonne in 1908. In 1885 he married Miss Georginna Gauthier, of St. Jerome.

THE HON. T. W. CROTHERS.
Minister of Labor.

Thomas William Crothers, B.A., K.C., member for Elgin West, was born on New Year's Day, 1850, at Northport, Prince Edward County, Ont., and was educated at the Northport public school and at Albert College, where he graduated. He was a son of Wm. Crothers and Nancy Gray. He studied law in the offices of Messrs. Foy, Tupper & Macdonnell and Messrs. Bethune, Osler & Moss, Toronto. He was headmaster of the Wardsville High School for three years, 1874, 1875, and 1876. He has practiced law in St. Thomas ever since 1880, and he is now with Mr. Samuel Price, mining commissioner for Ontario, in the firm of Messrs. Crothers & Price. He was married on July 26, 1853, to Mary E. Burns, a daughter of the late Dr. Burns, of St. Thomas, Ont. He was chairman of the Text Book Commission, appointed by the Ontario Government in 1907 to inquire into the price of text books for the public and high schools. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of West Elgin in the Ontario Legislature in 1879, being defeated by the late Dr. Cascadden, by a majority of seven.

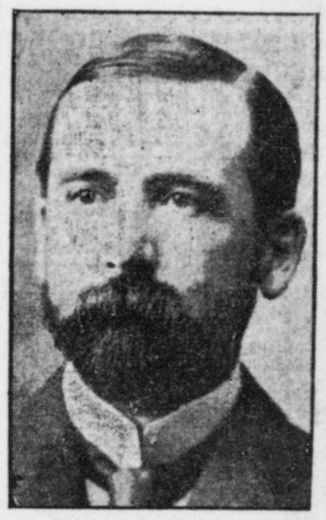
The elections of 1908 first sent him to the House of Commons, and 1911 sealed the verdict with a majority of 872. He is a member of the Methodist Church.

THE HON. L. P. PELLETIER.
Postmaster-General.

The Hon. Louis Philippe Pelletier was born in Trois Pistoles, Que., in 1857. He was educated at the St. Annes College and Laval University, taking the Marquis of Lorne Gold Medal at the latter institution. He was called to the Legislative Council in 1888, and on the formation of the de Boucherville Government, acted as Attorney-General under Mr. Flynn. He was defeated for the Legislative Assembly in 1908, and in the same year for the Dominion Parliament for Lotbiniere. He is a resident of Quebec city.

THE HON. G. H. PERLEY.

Mr. George Halsey Perley, B.A., member for Argenteuil, was born in September 12th, 1857, at Lebanon, New Hampshire, his parents being William Goodhue Perley and Mabel E. T. Stevens, both of Welsh descent. Mr. Perley received his education at the Ottawa Grammar School, St. Paul's School, Concord, N.H., and Harvard University where he got his degree in 1878. He was married on June 4th, 1884, to Annie Hespeler Bowlby. He is a lumber merchant, a director and vice-president of the Canada Atlantic Railway Company for many years, a director of the Bank of Ottawa, an ex-president of the Rideau



THE HON. GEO. H. PERLEY,
Minister without Portfolio.

Club, and of the Ottawa Gulf Club. He was chairman of the Ottawa and Hull Fire Relief Fund in 1900.

In 1900 he unsuccessfully contested Russell for the House of Commons, and in 1902 at a byelection in Argenteuil he met the same fate, but in 1904, 1908 and 1911, the latter constituency revised its opinion and selected him as their representative. This year he got 1,550, double his former majority. He is a member of the Church of England.

THE HON. J. A. LOUGHEED.

The Hon. James A. Lougheed, K.C., was born in Brampton, Ont., in 1854, but resided in Toronto till 1882. In 1884 he married the eldest daughter of the late William Hardisty, chief factor of the Hudson Bay Company. Mr. Lougheed first practised law in

THE HON. J. A. LOUGHEED,
Minister without Portfolio.

Toronto, and continued to do so on his removal to Calgary in 1883. In 1899 he was made a Queen's Counsel by the Dominion Government and summoned to the senate. On the retirement of the Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell from the leadership of the Conservative party in the senate during the session of 1906-7, Senator Lougheed was chosen as his successor, and has continued to lead that body for his party ever since. Mr. Lougheed's home is in Calgary, Alberta.

THE HON. A. E. KEMP.
Minister Without Portfolio.

Albert Edward Kemp, member for East Toronto, was born at Clarenceville, Que., on Aug. 11, 1858. He was educated at Clarenceville, Quebec, and Lacolle Academy. He has been president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and of the Toronto Board of Trade. He was elected to theHouse of Commons in 1900, again in 1904, but was ousted from the seat for a season with a majority of 75 votes, by Mr. Joseph Russell, who ran as an Independent Conservative. However, this year he regained the seat, emphasizing the fact by getting a majority of 4,759. He married a Miss Wilson, of Montreal.

TARIFF REFORM LEAGUE'S PLANS.

London, Oct. 7.—The Tariff Reform League has decided not to support Unionist candidates unless they accept not only the full tariff reform programme but a colonial preference.

Mr. R. L. Borden, Canada's new Premier is to be sounded by a prominent tariff reformer, who is visiting the Dominion, as to the possibility of eliminating corn and meat from taxation, and concentrating upon taxes on imported manufactures.

ITALY AND TRIPOLI

The City of Tripoli Occupied After a Short Bombardment—A Landing Also Made in Cyrene.

Reports from Rome indicate that Italian Government circles are entirely indifferent to what is termed 'the hostile and perhaps interested adverse comment of certain newspapers' on Italy's movement in the Adriatic Sea against Turkey. At the Navy Department it was positively asserted to-day that Italy's diplomatic preparation for the military move against Turkey was assented to by the powers and that Italy has loyally respected the conditions under which she received this assent. It was added that she will continue to respect these terms, which include limitation of the zone of conflict to Tripoli and avoidance of carrying the hostilities into European or Asiatic Turkey. The limitation of the war zone, however, does not extend to the high seas. Therefore, the Italian fleet has only one purpose in view, that being to carry out the provisions of the ultimatum to Turkey, which calls for the military occupation of Tripoli.

THE SULTAN
PRAYS MUCH.

London, October 3.—The Constantinople correspondent of the 'Chronicle' sends the following despatch:—

The Sultan passes many hours praying at the various shrines. He grants frequent audiences to the German ambassador. I am assured that at last the ambassador has proposed, on the Emperor's advice, that Turkey shall cede Tripoli to Italy, the Emperor undertaking that Turkey shall receive adequate compensation.

Russia gives repeated assurances that she will not allow complications to arise in the Balkans.

The Turkish warships in the Dardandelles are battleships 'Hamideih,' 'Barbeross,' 'Torgut Reis,' the cruiser 'Medjidieh' and the destroyers 'Tir-i-Dzmu,' 'Zgulan,' 'Mugveneti,' 'Hidmet' and 'Zadiguar.'

The fleet has anchored off Nagara.

The Turkish cable to Tripoli has been cut and the officials are ignorant of what is going on there. All officials and officers have been ordered to return to their posts.

An Egyptian notable has offered to organize a force of 30,000 Egyptians to march against the Italians at Tripoli.

SOMETHING OFFICIAL.

Rome, October 4.—An official message to the government from Vice-Admiral Faravelli was as follows:

On board the battleship 'Bennedetto,' Tuesday, 7.45 p.m.:

'A bombardment was commenced at 8.30 this afternoon upon the principal batteries of Tripoli, and was continued until sunset. The batteries responded to the Italian fire, but without effect. The bombardment will be continued tomorrow until the destruction of the batteries has been completed.

'Great care was taken during the bombardment not to damage the city. Only a light-house upon one of the batteries was destroyed.'

MANY BASELESS RUMORS.

Constantinople, October 3.—There is complete international and political confusion and absolute lack of trustworthy news from Tripoli and the Asiatic coast. There is an absolute disorganization of the telegraphs, and all of the news is of feverish local manufacturers. Among the baseless rumors is one that there is a strong movement looking to the impeachment of the late cabinet by the deputies. Said Pasha, the new grand vizier, insists upon freedom from the domination of the secret committee cabal. The hitherto all powerful Young Turks' committee is fighting to keep Kiamil Pasha out of power, while the common people are calm to a state of apathy. The chief of police says: 'The mob will only rise under command, and there is no one to give the word.'

THE GOVERNOR OF TRIPOLI.

Constantinople, October 3.—The Governor of Tripoli, in reporting the situation at the blockaded town to the Porte, says that when the commander of the Italian fleet sent him notification that preparations to attack the town were complete, and demanding its surrender, the Governor replied that he could not give a definite answer until he had consulted his Government. The fleet commander declared that he would not wait, whereupon the Governor replied:—'You can attack. We will defend ourselves.'

An irade nominating the new ministers has been prepared, and after its issuance the new Cabinet will send either a note to the powers or a circular to the Ottoman ambassadors, setting forth precisely Turkey's point of view in the war with Italy.

Two Russian steamers, with Turkish troops aboard, bound from Yemen for Constantinople, have stopped at Suez, as they do not dare to continue up through the Mediterranean.

CAPTURED A TRANSPORT.

Taranto, Italy, October 3.—The Italian armored cruiser 'Marco Polo' brought into this port to-day the Turkish transport 'Sabah,' which she had captured. Great excitement prevailed throughout the day during the disembarkation of the prisoners taken along with the steamer. These included a Turkish general, a colonel of the medical corps and many soldiers. Five thousand rifles, sixty grenades, much ammunition, and about two hundred horses also were captured.

All the men were in bad condition owing to the stormy sea. The officers were lodged in the castle and the soldiers in the barracks, from which several attempted to make their escape. They were immediately recaptured and are now under strict watch. The officers begged for a newspaper, as they were anxious to learn something of the progress of the war.

Further details of the attack made by the Italian destroyers, 'Artigliere' and 'Corazziere,' upon the Turkish torpedoboats, 'Hamidiyeh' and 'Alpagus,' show that when one of the torpedoboats sunk the 'Artigliere' sent a boat and rescued the crew, as well as the Turkish flag.

SENDS AN ULTIMATUM.

Corfu, October 3.—Vice-Admiral The Duke of the Abruzzi has sent an ultimatum to the Vali of Prevesa threatening a bombardment unless he surrenders the Turkish warships which have taken refuge in the harbor.

Constantinople, Oct. 4.— Replies to the Porte's appeal have been received from most of the powers, but, as was expected, they afford little satisfaction. In effect the powers say that they will be unable to offer mediation until the Porte suggests a basis of settlement on the lines of the Italian demands set forth in the ultimatum.

The Austrian ambassador had a long interview with the Grand Vizier this afternoon, and it is announced that the Russian ambassador will visit him to-morrow, but it is questionable whether Said Pasha will be able to remain in office another day. Halil Pasha, the minister of the interior, insists upon the acceptance of his resignation, but the Grand Vizier wishes him to accept another portfolio. Fresh efforts have been made to prevail upon Hilmi Pasha to take the ministry of the interior.

Turkish telegrams report that an Italian warship has sunk two motor boats near Hodeida, a seaport on the Red Sea, and pursued the Turkish destroyer 'Peikishevket.'

A large number of volunteers, both soldiers and sailors, well officered, left to-day for the Dardanelles, where the larger portion of the fleet is awaiting orders. Two battleships, the 'Messudieh' and the 'Assar-i-Tewfik,' and the torpedo cruiser 'Berk-i-Satvet,' have sailed from the Golden Horn to join it. No coal, petroleum or other fuel is allowed to be sold without the Government's permission.

It is understood that Austria has given a guarantee to Turkey that the status quo in the Balkans will be maintained. Mehmud Pasha, son of Shiekh Aldelkader, the last Algerian sovereign, has asked the Sultan to allow him to return to Tripoli for the purpose of rousing all the Mussulmans in Afrlct to repel the Italian invasion.

The Grand Vizier's inability to form a cabinet is causing the Sultan great worry. Hilmi Pasha resolutely refused to enter the cabinet, as it is lacking a well defined policy. Since Said Pasha took office the ministry has had three all-night sittings, in addition to prolonged deliberations during the day, and the physical strain is beginning to tell on the aged Vizier.

The Porte has notified the embassies that neutral cargoes in Italian bottoms, will be respected, with the exception of contraband articles.

REFUGEES WELCOMED.

Agosta, Sicily, Oct. 4. — The entire population of Agosta, augmented by that of Syracuse and the surrounding villages, gave an enthusiastic reception to ninety-three refugees from Tripoli, landed by the torpedoboat destroyers 'Lanciere' and 'Garibaldino.' Bands played, flags were thrown to the breeze, and the people cheered the refugees wherever they went.

Those who came in on the war vessels were mostly people of the lower classes. They gave vivid descriptions of the long sufferings they went through at the hands of the Turks.

A dozen torpedoboats, the mining cruiser 'Iride' and several coal boats are here awaiting orders.

COULDN'T CROSS FRONTIER.

Sfax, Oct. 4.—Ali Fethi Rey, Turkish military attache at Paris, and a party of Turkish officers and doctors landed at Babos on Sunday. They made an attempt to get to Tripoli by automobile, but were not allowed to cross the frontier.

TERMS OF TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Rome, Oct. 4. — Official circles ridicule the reports which are being circulated with the obvious intention of misguiding public opinion concerning incidents between Italy and Austria, and of dissensions among the powers regarding their attitude toward Italy.

As a matter of fact it is stated that what is now transpiring was arranged among the states in the Triple Alliance with the adhesion of Great Britain and France, who are bound by the agreement of 1901 to support Italy, or at least to be neutral whenever she decides to occupy Tripoli.

It is even hinted that negotiations with Austria and Germany which preceded the present action of Italy led to a basis for the renewal of the Triple Alliance which will expire in 1914; when to the already existing clauses another will be added regarding the protection of Italy in her position in North Africa.

Italian ships are patrolling between Sicily and Malta, and between Malta and the 'heel' of Italy. These vessels signalled the presence of Turkish torpedo boats up to last night, when they were chased out of the patrol area, though they managed to escape under the protection of darkness and aided by stormy weather.

PLAN OF CONQUEST.

Rom (via frontier), October 5.—Deputy Di Felice, who has been aboard the torpedo cruiser 'Coalit,' telegraphs that the occupation of Tripoli will be a tonic which Italy needed in order to expend her latent energies. Within ten years Tripoli will be transformed into a greater Sicily.

Sixty steamers engaged ordinarily in emigrant traffic have during the past week been made over to accommodate troops, artillery, horses, ammunition, provisions and engineering outfits, which are now ready to start for Tripoli. The army of occupation is generally considered to be superior to the force actually necessary for the proposed operations, but the War Office having learned from the experience of the Abyssinian War, preferred to send a brigade too many than run the risk of being one company short.

Morover the plan is to conquer the country rapidly with imposing strength which will require a great display of troops for the triangle constituted by the province of Tripoli is nearly four times the size of Italy, each side being almost 1,000 miles long.

From the army of occupation the War Office intends to form a special body to later garrison the province. All the officers of this body will be made thoroughly acquainted with the region, and the language and customs of the people.

TROOPS SAIL.

Genoa, October 5.—The steamer 'America,' with 1,200 troops and stores aboard, left last night for Tripoli. General Jommasi, commanding the whole army corps, saw the men off, and the crowds who covered the docks, cheered them enthusiastically.

APPEAL TO GREAT BRITAIN.

London, Oct. 5.—The 'Daily Mail's' Salonica correspondent says that as negotiations with Germany have proved fruitless, the government is now turning to Great Britain in quest of a modus vivendi satisfactory to Turkey's honor. The committee of union and progress approves the new cabinet, but if negotiations with the British Government fail, and the ministry displays any sign of yielding to Italy, the committee will overturn the cabinet and the Chamber.

The 'Daily Mail's' Smyrna despatch say that the government is seizing all Italian goods, even if brought in neutral ships.

Another special despatch from Salonica says that the anti-Italian feeling is increasing. Thousands of Italians have been boycotted and the wealthy people of that nationality are leaving.

It is reported from Medua, in the extreme north of Albania, that Italian warships have seized two Turkish coasting vessels in the harbor.

A NEW CABINET.

'A new cabinet has just been formed, but it has no stability and no programme, and therefore will be shortlived. The Sultan, feeling the weakness of the new cabinet, again has appealed to the Anglophile Kiamil Pasha to help him in the crisis.

'The incoming Italian mail was seized to-day by the Turkish authorities and only delivered to the German postoffice after Baron Marschall von Bierberstein, the German ambassador, protested. Baron von Bierberstein also has energetically insisted that the Banca di Roma shall be re-opened.

RIGHTS TO
PRIZES.

Rome, October 5.—The 'Official Journal' publishes a note to the effect that as Turkey has not signified her renouncement of the right to take prizes, Italy reserves to herself the same right under article 211 of the Merchant Marine Code. The note adds that Italy declares contraband of war all objects defined by article 216 of the same code.

Turkish ships in Italian ports at the time of the declaration of war, or arriving after the declaration, but in ignorance of it, will not be seized, but they must proceed as soon as they can safely do so.

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION.

Paris, October 5.—The Italian delegation came within a narrow margin of seceding from the Inter-parliamentary Union yesterday because the council of the Union adopted a resolution criticising the Italian declaration of war. It is still possible that many of the Italian members will resign.

The council met to consider a place for the next meeting, and there were present about forty members, representing great and small states, including Lord Weardale and Duncan V. Pirie, M.P., from Great Britain.

The executive committee submitted a resolution, beginning: 'The Inter-parliamentary Council on September 29 was compelled to postpone the conference, which should have met in Rome on this date, on account of the epidemic of cholera now existing in Italy.'

Count Sonnaz said that it was not true to say there had been an epidemic of cholera in Italy. There had been cholera, but it was not fair for the council to embody in a resolution to be published throughout the world a statement that cholera was epidemic in Italy. He declared that if the clause regarding the postponement of a decision meant that the council would not meet in Italy, the whole Italian group would withdraw.

The resolution continued: 'True to the ideals of peace which form the programme and are the reasons for the existence of the Inter-parliamentary Union, which desires more than ever to remain their firm champion, the council considers its paramount duty to express its strong regret that so small a regard has been shown for the guiding principles of peace and justice of The Hague conferences, and that the recent declaration of war by Italy has been so precipitate that every opportunity for an understanding has been rendered impossible, or intervention according to articles 3-48 of The Hague Convention of October 18, 1907.'

Count Sonnaz and Marquis Compans gathered up their papers hurriedly and started to leave the room. Baron von Plener, of Austria, and Senator Houzeau, of Belgium, detained them at the door. The proceedings were stopped, while an earnest talk went on between the Italian delegates and the interceders. It ended by the Italians resuming their seats.

Baron von Plener made a conciliatory speech, while Count Apponyi, of Hungary, suggested that the words 'Peace and justice' were not essential.

Count Sonnaz began a speech, in which with much feeling he was explaining Italy's sense of wrong against Turkey when he was quietly interrupted by the Turkish delegate, Bostani Effendi, who said: 'Turkey, too, has grievances against Italy. I can relate them and give you a different story from that of the honorable gentleman, but this is not the place to do so.'

The Turkish delegate then asked M. Bernaert, who was presiding, to call Count Sonnaz to order, which the chairman did.

The resolution concluded: 'The Council regrets that the steps said to have been taken by the other powers offering their good offices should until now have had no result, and hopes that international action, which is obligatory on the part of all the powers, who are signatories of The Hague convention, may bear better fruit. It invites the different groups of the union to use their influence with their respective governments in the interest of such action.'

All the paragraphs of the resolution were adopted nearly unanimously. The Council also approved delegate Bartholdt's resolution requesting governments in negotiating future arbitration treaties to preface them by a preamble mutually recognizing national independence, territorial integrity and absolute sovereignty in domestic affairs. The Council agreed that The Hague Conferences should meet automatically.

RECEPTION TO
THE DUKE.

Taranto, Oct. 5.—Vice-Admiral the Duke of the Abruzzi, whose flotilla was in action at Prevesa, arrived here today. He was given a magnificent reception by the people, who carried him shoulder-high in triumph.

GREEK PROTECTION PLANS.

Athens, Oct. 5.—Besides calling out the reservists in Epirus on Oct. 3, the government proposes to mobilize part of the reserves in Thesssaly. The number will be limited to a few thousand—sufficient to protect the frontier against any attempted coup on the part of Turkey. A circular note explaining the reasons for the mobilization will be sent to the powers.

EMBARGO
IS RAISED.

Constantinople, Oct. 5.—The embargo on coal and petroleum has been raised. An anti-Italian boycott has commenced and custom house porters to-day refused to discharge Italian goods from a British steamer. The Grand Vizier opposes the expulsion of Italians. The newspapers are pessimistic over the situation, declaring that it is hopeless to expect anything from the powers. The Sultan has ordered prayers in the mosques, invoking the aid and protection of the Prophet against Italy.

London, October 6.—The 'Chronicle's' correspondent in Constantinople reports an interview with Kiamil Pasha, who was thrice grand vizier, who is quoted as saying: 'We relied upon treaty alliances and understandings, when Italy pounced upon us without warning. We then appealed to Great Britain, but she unfortunately was too judicious to advise. Germany was appealed to; Germany replied that it was too late. We shall never abandon Tripoli. Fight we must until honorable peace shall come. We shall fight until the last unless the powers find a means to bring the war to a close. The present Cabinet is as bad as the last and cannot be continued long. It has been suggested that I be made grand vizier. The proposal must come from the Sultan, then I would consider it. I saw him to-day. He looks well and bears his troubles bravely. He hopes that there is yet time to stop unnecessary bloodshed.'

The 'Chronicle's' correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs that women are giving jewels, carpets and other valuable possessions to the fund for equipping the Turkish forces. Priests in the mosques are urging Moslems to arise against the Italians.

Conflicts between Turks and Germans are reported at Adena, where the men are working on a tunnel connecting with the Bagdad Railroad.

BRITISH
CRUISERS SAIL.

Malta, October 6.—The British cruisers 'Bacchante' and Lancaster' sailed yesterday. They are under sealed orders. The United States scout cruiser 'Chester' arrived and will proceed to Derna.

CHEERED DEPARTING TROOPS.

Cagliari, Sardinia, October 6.—A crowd of 20,000 persons led by a priest bearing a Turkish flag captured at Lepanto, gathered to cheer 400 infantry that departed from here yesterday. The priest blessed the soldiers.

ITALY APPOINTS TRIPOLITAN GOVERNOR.

Tripoli, Oct. 6. — The Italians have established a new government for Tripoli. Rear Admiral Borddolino has been appointed governor. Captain Calgni was made commandant of the forces disembarked by the Italian fleet.

After Italian seamen had been landed and occupied Fort Sultania, the chiefs of the Arab tribes adjacent to Tripoli, went aboard the Italian flagship, and gave their submission. They begged the Italians not to resume the bombardment.

The German consul, as the senior member of the consular corps, also visited the flagship, and asked Vice-Admiral Faravelli to assume responsibility for the preservation of public order, and the protection of foreign residents in Tripoli, which had been abandoned by the Turkish troops. The admiral landed other detachments of sailors with guns, including quick-firing pieces, and occupied Tripoli in a military sense. This was accomplished without incident, and the appointment of a governor followed.

ITALIANS
HONOR DEAD.

Rome, Oct. 6. — A wireles message from Tripoli says that the Italian sailors buried the Turkish dead, rendering military honors to those who chose death rather than to surrender.

Twenty wounded Turks were placed in the hospital wards of the Italian warships. The wounds of those were very serious. Others, who were slightly wounded, were carried away by their comrades.

Those of the injured Turks who are able to talk, state that further resistance on their part was impossible owing to the inferiority of their numbers, and of their fighting equipment.

The Italian warships visiting the other coast towns of Tripoli found very few Turkish troops. There were a few hundred at Benghazi, but only 25 at Solum, 30 at Tobruk, and 70 at Derna. At Cyrene they came upon 20 police officers.

The Turkish civilian prisoners held in Italy will receive 40 cents a day from the Italian government during their detention. The prisoners of war at Syracuse will be allowed to be present at the drills of the Italian soldiers who are about to sail for Tripoli.

BRITISH SHIP
CAPTURED.

Saloniki, European Turkey, October 6.—The Turkish battleship 'Feth-I-Bulend' held up and searched the British steamer 'Orchis,' and finding forty barrels of powder on board brought the vessel here as a prize of war.

London, October 3.—The steamer 'Orchis,' seized by the Turks, was bound from Smyrna for Constantinople, and her owners here cannot understand why she was taken so long as she was not going to an Italian port.

HOSTILITIES EXTEND
TO RED SEA.

Massowa, Eritrea, Arabia, October 6. —The fort at Hodeidah, a seaport of Arabia, fired many shots at the Italian cruiser 'Aretusa,' which was cruising in the Red Sea to protect Italian commerce. The shots were without effect. The 'Aretusa' replied with her guns.

Rome, October 6.—Provoked because she had been fired upon by the Turkish fort at Hodeidah, the Italian mining cruiser 'Aretusa' attacked a Turkish gunboat and sank her.

Turkey having taken the offensive in the Red Sea, where Italy has intended to remain on the defensive, the 'Aretusa' and the despatch boat 'Staffetta' and repair ship 'Volcano,' all of which are armed, and the smaller war craft available have been ordered to chase the few old gunboats that Turkey has in the Red Sea and to attack the ports of Yemen if necessary.

NEUTRALITY
OF BULGARIA.

Constantinople, October 6.—The Bulgarian Minister to-day conveyed to the Porte the assurance of the neutrality of Bulgaria, and also denied the report of a military mobilization in the Kingdom.

GERMANY
AND TURKEY.

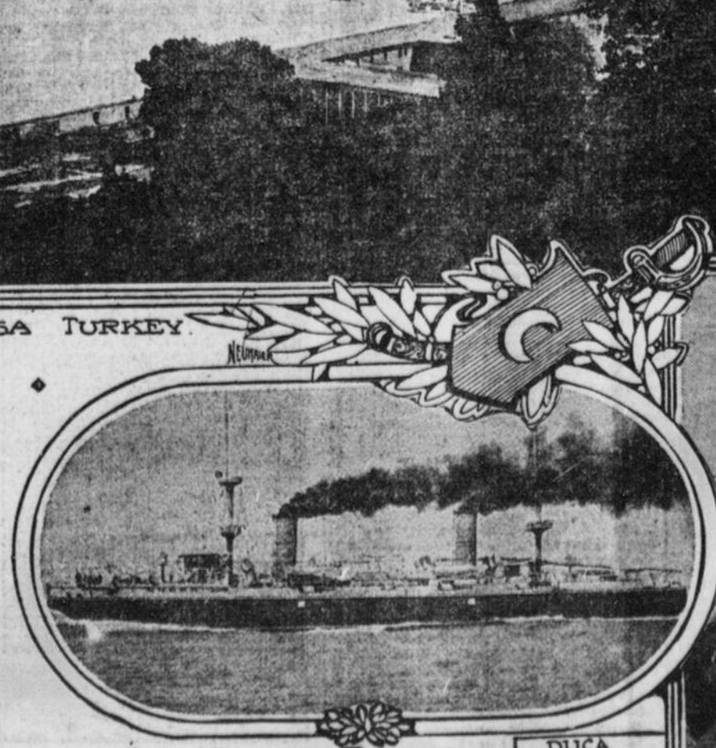
Cologne, Germany, October 6.—The 'Cologne Gazette's' correspondent at Constantinople reports that the German embassy there is urging forbearance on the part of the Turkish gove

MAP SHOWING CENTRE OF HOSTILITIES BETWEEN ITALY AND TURKEY

WAR MAP, SHOWING POINTS WHERE ENGAGEMENTS ARE REPORTED.

PREVESA, WHERE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT HAS TAKEN PLACE--PROMINENT FIGURES IN TURCO-ITALIAN WAR

HARBOR OF PREVESA TURKEY



THE VETTOR PISANI

DUCA DEGLI ABRUZZI

THE SULTAN.

KIAMIL PACHA.

SAID PACHA GRAND VIZIER.

The latest reports from Athens state that the vessels engaged by Vice Admiral Duca degli Abruzzi, off Prevesa, were intercepted in an attempt to join four other Turkish torpedo boat destroyers at Gumenitza. Owing to a strict censorship the news from Tripoli is meagre, but from Paris comes the report that Italian transports carrying troops for the occupation of Tripoli have reached that port and that a land engagement is momentarily expected. The three portraits above are those of the Sultan of Turkey, Kiamil Pacha, Turkey's Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Said Pacha, the new Grand Vizier. The Vettor Pisani is the flagship of the Duke of the Abruzzi.

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rnment in the matter of the expulsion of Italians.

MASTERS OF TRIPOLI'S COAST.

Rome, October 7.—The Italians are now the masters of the situation on the coast of Tripoli and Cyrenaica. Landing parties covered by the guns of the fleet hold the ports pending the arrival of the army of occupation, whose departure is being hastened. There has been no attack upon the Turks, who have retreated to the interior. It has been officially announced that the Government will not delay news of military engagements or operations. News from private sources is declared to be untrustworthy. The announcement is interpreted as meaning that operations have been suspended until the occupation has been accomplished, and in the meantime to check conjecture in newspapers.

The Pope is pleased at the courage displayed by the apostolic prefect and the Capuchin nuns in the hospital at Tripoli, who were the only Italians remaining in the town in the course of the bombardment. The Pope says that their courage and patriotism are exemplary and has sent them a wireless blessing, through the navy.

The Pope blessed the 82nd Regiment yesterday as it passed the Vatican on its way to the railway station. Crowds cheered the soldiers as they marched through the streets, and when in the vicinity of the Vatican a high window opened and a white-clad figure was seen with hand uplifted. There was silence for a moment as the crowds realized what was taking place, and then the cheers were renewed. When the regiment had passed the Pope retired from the window.

TURKS FOUGHT BRAVELY.

Syracuse, Italy, October 7.—The Italian battleship 'San Marco' arrived here yesterday from Tripoli. She steamed throughout the night without lights in order to avoid detection by Turkish torpedo boats, which are still cruising with surprising audacity about the Italian fleet. During the trip the 'San Marco' stopped a steamer, which proved to be British-owned. It was allowed to proceed.

The officers of the battleship described the bombardment of Tripoli as having been arranged with great care, in order to spare the enemy as much as possible. At the last moment Vice-Admiral Faravella decided not to bombard even the palace, and so the governor was left undisturbed, though the batteries adjacent were silenced.

ITALIANS DISTRESSED.

London, Oct. 7.—A news agency despatch from Augusta, Sicily, of Thursday's date, says the Italians are greatly distressed at the attitude of the British press and all the European governments in respect to the war between Italy and Turkey. They maintain that all foreigners were advised many weeks in advance of Italy's plans and the governments acquiesced. It was only thought wise to keep the news from the press as long as possible in order to prevent an outbreak in the Balkans.

The 'Pall Mall Gazette' denies, by authority, the statement in the above despatch that Great Britain knew of the approaching outbreak of hostilities. It is expected that the scarcity of provisions and lack of ammunition will force the Turkish army in Tripoli to surrender, or else they will starve. It is considered unlikely, however, that the Turks will yield without one general action to save their face. The Italian army is equally anxious to prove its powers in the field and will wipe out the stain of Adowa.

TURK MEETING PROTESTS.

Constantinople, Oct. 7.—At a meeting held yesterday in the Mosque of St. Sophia, a telegram of protest against Italy's declaration of war on Turkey was formulated and sent to all the parliaments of the world, peace and arbitration societies, universities, socialist organizations and The Hague Peace Tribunal. The telegram says the occupation of Tripoli is unjustified and that Italy is unworthy of a place among the great powers. It asks whether western civilization has considered the effect upon the Eastern mind of Italy's brigandage.

The meeting also sent the following message to King George of England: 'How can a power like England, ruling between 80,000,000 and 90,000,000 of Moslems, regard with complaisant silence the declaration of war against the Ottoman nation and the blockade of Tripoli? Is such policy in harmony with the present and future interests of England?'

A SHORT ENGAGEMENT.

Rome, October 7.—A despatch from Brindisi to the Messagero, says that the two Italian destroyers, 'Artigliere and 'Fucilliere,' stopped an Austrian mail steamer near San Giovannidi Medua. Commander Biscaretti went aboard the steamer, his boat carrying a white flag. On the return to the 'Artigliere' the white flag was blown away, and Turkish soldiers opened fire from the Cliffs.

The boat reached the 'Artigliere' in safety and the Italians returned the fire, not less than 200 shots being fired. The Turkish batteries, two encampments and a barracks, were destroyed, and a large number of Turks were killed or wounded. The engagement lasted more than half an hour.

OCCUPIED THE FORT.

Rome, October 8.—Official despatches received here to-day say:

'Early this morning the ships of the first Italian squadron entered the roadstead at Tobruk in the Gulf of Bomba, where they found no Turkish warships. They summoned the garrison to surrender, but the Turks replied with a flat refusal and hoisted the Turkish flag.

'The battleship 'Vittorio Emanuele' opened fire. The first shots carried away the flag and made a large breach in the fort. Rear Admiral Aubrey, commander-in-chief of the fleet, then landed several companies of marines, who, after a short struggle, overcame the resistance of the small Turkish force. The Italians occupied the fort and hoisted their flag. A few Turkish soldiers who refused to abandon the fort without further fighting, were made prisoners.'

ARABS WILL RESIST.

Malta, October 9.—Professor Arthauer, chief of the Austrian scientific mission, who has arrived here from Tripoli, says that the town is now tranquil. Europeans are not endangered, and only 1,000 Turkish soldiers remain in the Hinterland, but the Arabs, he says, are already organizing guerilla bands and intend to put up a dogged resistance.

Professor Arthauer expresses the opinion that if Italy is content with the occupation of Tripoli her mission might be considered ended, but that if she intends to embark upon a campaign in the hinterland it will take years to subdue the natives.

CORINTH CANAL CLOSED.

Athens, October 9.—The Corinth Canal Company has decided to close the canal to both Turkish and Italian vessels during the continuance of the war. This canal connects the Gulf of Corinth with the Aegean Sea.

MOSLEM COUNCIL APPEALS.

Lucknow, British India, October 9.—The council of Moslems of all India has appealed for the intervention of the British Government in behalf of Turkey. It has advised a boycott of Italian goods.

SUPPRESSION OF SLAVERY.

Rome, October 9.—Via the Frontier.—The Italian authorities at Tripoli yesterday issued a proclamation suppressing slavery. Tripoli was the only remaining port on the coast of Africa where slavery still prevailed, notwithstanding the efforts of Great Britain on the side and France on the other to prevent the traffic.

Gen. Springardi, the minister of war, went to Naples yesterday to supervise, in conjunction with the Duke of Aosta, the organization of the troops for the expedition.

THE SHELLS WENT WIDE.

London, Oct. 9.—A telegram to the 'Express' from Sfax, a seaport town of Tunis, says that the mail steamer 'Peloda, which was unable to land passengers and mails at Tripoli, as it arrived during the bombardment, got within eight miles of the port and was ordered away.

The passengers said that the most remarkable thing about the bombardment was the inaccuracy of the Italian fire. Shells directed at the forts frequently missed them altogether.

TURKS URGE HOLY WAR.

London, Oct. 9.—A startling item of war news to-day comes from Constantinople to the effect that the Turkish Governor of San Giovanni di Medua, on the Albanian coast, has informed the Porte that a vessel flying the Austrian flag and carrying an Italian officer and Italian soldiers has been sunk by the forts, all on board perishing.

An Italian warship then came up and bombarded the town, doing much damage to property.

Italian reports tell of the sinking of two Turkish torpedo boats, with a loss of three hundred Turks at San Giovanni di Medua.

From all parts of the Turkish Empire messages are arriving in Constantinople urging the Sultan to declare a holy war.

Turkey has sent another note to the powers, asking for intervention, and offering to grant every reasonable concession to Italy.

The Turkish forces in Tripoli have been withdrawn to the interior, where they will either await the Italians or, if possible, return to the attack. Rumore has it, however, that they are already short of provisions and may be forced to surrender.

MASSACRE FEARED.

Chiasson, Oct. 9.—This morning's news is gravest from Turkey, where Italians are threatened with expulsion. If a massacre occurs, war in that quarter will again burst forth, as it would then be impossible to prevent an attack on Albania, lying as it does only a few hours sail from the Italian coast.

That event would mean the intervention of the other powers.

MEXICAN ELECTIONS.

Reasonably Certain That Jose Pino Suarez Will Be Elected Vice-President.

Mexico City, Oct. 3. — Within a week it may be possible to ascertain who was elected to the vice-presidency of Mexico in Sunday's elections, but now it is predicted it may take the official count of the 20,000 votes of the electoral college three weeks hence to definitely determine the winner. Madero has been elected president without a doubt.

In Tehuantepec there was a clash between factions in local politics, in which seven men were killed, according to meagre despatches received here to-night. Reports from all over the republic, however, tell of very few disorders, the one at Tehuantepec being the only one with fatalities.

Another clash that resulted in a few fatalities, but which had nothing to do with the elections, was that near the border between Quebla and Guerrero, when federal troops encountered a small band of Zapatas rebels.

At the headquarters of the Progressive party claims of an undoubted victory for Jose Pino Suarez were made. The Catholics are equally confident of victory for De la Barra. Meanwhile partisans of Dr. Francisco Vasques Gomez complacently state that both Catholics and Progressives are counting Gomez districts for their own.

It appears reasonably certain the federal district will send up a majority for the Madero-Suarez ticket.

EARTHQUAKE RECORDED.

Director of Loyola Observatory States, Probably South-west of New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 2.—A violent earthquake, at an unknown distance, probably south-west of New Orleans, is forecasted by what are regarded as unmistakable indications registered by the seismograph at Loyola University. The delicate needles of this instrument have recorded Microseismograms, without interruption since noon last Saturday, the amplitude steadily increasing until late to-day, when it had reached one and three-quarters millimetres.

'These microseismograms,' said Father Franskhauser, director of the Loyola observatory, 'are similar in all particulars to those which were recorded for five days preceding the disastrous Turkestan quake. The probable location of the upheaval, which promises to be violent, as far as we can ascertain now, is south-west of New Orleans.

'In all probability this earthquake is of volcanic origin.'

EARTHQUAKE AT HAYTI.

Port-au-Prince, Mayti, Oct. 6. —A heavy earthquake occurred here at 5.30 this morning. The movement was from east to west, and continued for thirty seconds. The shock was accompanied by subterranean rumbling. No damage was done.

FELT AT TURKS ISLAND.

Turks Island, Oct. 6 — Three slight earth shocks were felt here at 5.30 o'clock this morning.

NEW JAPANESE CRUISER.

Nagasaki, Oct. 3. —The cruiser 'Yahagi,' the newest addition to the Japanese navy, was launched here to-day. The vessel is of 4,991 tons, and was laid down in 1910. With the 'Hiradi' and the 'Shikuma,' of similar type, the 'Yahagi' will be completed in 1912. The three are scout cruisers of the 'Tono' class, improved and increased in displacement.

MONARCHISTS IN PORTUGAL

The Week Was Full of Rumors —Official News Reassuring.

London, Oct. 5.—The 'Daily Graphic' publishes an interview with a prominent Portuguese Royalist who declares that civil war is inevitable in Portugal. The Royalists, he says, are well prepared, have ample finances, and possess two warships, and are only awaiting a signal to begin.

Vigo, Spain, October 6.—The report that sixty Royalists entered Cotamodros, a Portuguese frontier village, has been confirmed. Republican infantry and artillery from Chaves have started in pursuit. The invaders have entered Portugal in three parties under Captains Couceiro, Macado and Christo. The soldiers, all Portuguese, are mostly members of the reserve. Others are students and members of distinguished Portuguese families. Couceiro has with him artillerymen who were with him in Mozambique. He went to Braganza with 2,000 men and 12 cannon and was welcomed by the inhabitants, who cheered the monarchists, who claimed to have the sympathy of the whole north of Portugal. They also say that they have two warships, but that they will not be used until they are in possession of Oporto.

Madrid, October 6.—If one may believe the messages coming across the frontier, the Monarchists of Portugal have risen successfully in the northern provinces. Prince Francis Joseph of Braganza and Captain Couceiro are described as having 4,000 men under arms who are advancing toward Oporto in three divisions, acclaimed by the people and attracting many recruits to the royal flag.

Oporto has been selected as the provisional capital from which operations are to be operated against Lisbon. The reports state that the only Republican garrison which resisted the Royalists was that at Chavas, which was easily overcome after a feeble resistance.

King Manuel, it is added, is expected to join the Royalists at any hour.

SPANISH CABINET MET.

Madrid, Oct. 4.—The Spanish Cabinet met yesterday and discussed the situation arising out of the monarchist revolt in Portugal. The Minister of the Interior explained the measures which have been taken to maintain Spain's neutrality. He said that an automobile containing a large party of Royalists was stopped on the Galician frontier while trying to enter Portugal.

SHOOTING AT REICHSRATH

Dalmatinn Workman Fires Four Shots at the Minister of Justice.

Vienna, October 6.—Four shots were fired from the gallery in the Lower House of the Reichsrath yesterday in the direction of the ministerial benches, where the ministers of justice and education were seated. No one was injured. The man who fired the shots was arrested.

Dr. Adler, a Social-Democrat, was attacking Minister of Justice Herr Hochenburger because of the severity of the sentences imposed upon those arrested during the recent rioting at meetings held in protest against the high cost of food, when the shooting occurred. Close by Herr Hochenburger sat the minister of education, Count Stuergh.

There was much excitement for a time, and the session was abruptly adjourned. It is supposed that the attack was the result of bitterness engendered against the government during the campaign against the increased cost of living. A mass meeting of Social Democrats was held on Sunday, September 17, and was followed by the destruction of property and conflicts with the police, during which three persons were killed and nearly 100 others injured.

The prisoner proved to be a Dalmatian workman. He admitted that he had fired at the Minister of Justice.

The session of the House preceding the shooting had been a turbulent one. The Czech deputies brought 300 school children with their mothers into the halls to protest against the closing of the Czech schools in Vienna. The German deputies objected to the presence of the women, and the latter retaliated by spitting in the faces of the deputies. The halls were filled with an uproar of shrieking women and weeping children when the shooting took place.

REBELLIOUS MEXICANS.

Government Decides to Give Rebels No Quarter and to Wipe Them out Entirely.

Mexico City, Oct. 4.—While the Mexican civil authorities are trying to solve the problem of the vice-presidential election, held last Sunday, federal troops under Romulo Figueroa are making a vigorous campaign to wipe out the rebels headed by General Zapata, in accordance with the government's decision to give them no quarter.

A battle occurred Monday near Santa Barbara, at the junction of the States of Pueblo, Guerrero and Oaxaca. Zapata's force of 800 men was oruted. The federals captured six chiefs and many of the rebels were made prisoners. Zapata escaped.

The naval authorities at Vera Cruz, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, are watching the coast for the purpose of preventing any attempt to land a shipment of arms which the Government has been notified was shipped from New Orleans.

A clash between the federal troops and the people of Tehuantepec, in the State of Oaxaca, resulted in a number of persons being killed, including Carlos Woolrich, a prominent attorney. The fight followed a demonstration made against the jefe politico of Tehuantepec.

REBEL ON WAR.

The Great German Socialist on Its Awful Consequences.

It was a striking picture of the sufferings caused by war drawn by Herr Bebel in his recent address before the Socialist Congress at Jena. In the course of it he said: 'Millions of workmen would be called away from their families, who would have nothing to eat and to live upon. Hundreds of thousands of small manufacturers would be rendered bankrupt through lack of means to carry on their business. Stocks and shares would sustain a fall, of which we have just experienced a very slight foretaste, and through which tens of thousands of families in comfortable circumstances would be reduced to beggary. The enormous export trade with the outside world would be interrupted, innumerable factories and industrial undertakings would stand still, the loss of work and wages would assert itself in every quarter. The import of foodstuffs would cease completely, prices would reach an unattainable height, and that would mean an actual general famine. What do you think would be the result of a situation like that? The masses would not discuss a general strike; they would merely cry for work and bread. But no one could give them work and bread outside the few industries which are interested in war. The treasuries of the trade unions would be emptied in a few days. The state and the municipalities would not be able to help the workmen. All support from public means would be lacking. And every day of mobilization costs from 45,000,000 to 50,000,000 mar. s. From thirteen to fifteen hundred million marks would be used up in a month. Just picture to yourselves the progress that has been made in the technique of weapons. After the manoeuvres in Alsace-Lorraine Field-Marshall Count Haessler once said: "The manoeuvres were very fine, but what I ask is what we should have done with the corpses and wounded if it had been in earnest?"'

THE CHINESE REBELLION

Missionaries at Chengtu Report Ten Thousand Persons Were Killed in Recent Fighting

Pekin, Oct. 6.— Methodist missionaries at Cheng-Tu, the recently besieged capital of Szechuen province, telegraphed to-day that they estimate that 10,000 persons were killed during the fighting between the insurgents and the government troops. Of the dead 2,000 were soldiers, and the others rebels.

Ten thousand rebels are in possession of several cities southwest of Cheng-Tu. Soldiers are marching against them to-day.

The Methodists state that as a result of the uprising thousands of natives are homeless and many becoming desperate, committed suidice. The Methodists appeal for funds from Canada and the United States to be distributed under their supervision in the work of relief.

RISING OF TRIBESMEN

British Consulate in South Persia Has Asked for Protection.

Simla, India, Oct. 5.—Owing to the disturbed conditions in South Persia, the sanction of the Earl of Crewe, Secretary of State for India, is only waited for the despatch of the 6th Cavalry and 36th Indian Horse to the Persian Gulf to strengthen the guards about the British consulates in Southern Persia. Shiraz, on the Persian Gulf, is threatened with a rising of tribesmen. The consulate there has asked for protection.

A MISSING COMMANDER.

May be Posted as a Deserter.

Paris, October 5.—The papers this morning, under the legal announcements, print the following. 'Admiral Duarte de Bacillar, chief of the Brazilian naval commission in Europe, hereby notifies Naval Commander Meliades de Vasconelles-Almeida to rejoin his post immediately under the penalty of being posted as a deserter.'

The question is whether the absentee officer has joined the Monarchists in Portugal under Montmartre Dancer.

STARVATION IN INDIA.

Missionaries Tell a Harrowing Tale.

Toronto, October 5—The Rev. W. D. Osborne and his wife, returned missionaries, report a serious condition in Southern India. They have charge of a territory comprising 750 square miles, and are the only white people in all that section. There are about 200,000 inhabitants in the district, who live for the most part on one insufficient meal a day.

Supplementing this report of the missionaries a letter was received at the Presbyterian mission offices from Central India, dated August 30, stating that the people there were on the verge of starvation too.

HIGH OFFICIAL SHOT.

Assassin Fires Third Bullet Into Own Head and Dies.

Helsingfors, Finland, Oct. 3.—The assassin of of M. von Hellen, president of the High Court of Justice at Abo, was identified to-day as a shop clerk named Loefdahls, who was twenty-four years old. The authorities state that the motive for the crime was undoubtedly political.

The victim for a short time in 1905 was procurator-general. He was leaving his home late last night when Loefdahls, who had hidden behind the outer door, fired two shots. The fatal wound was in the heart. The second bullet entered the left arm. M. von Hellen sank to the ground and expired a moment later. The assassin fired a third bullet into his own forehead, and, falling on the stops in front of the doorway, died in fifteen minutes without having regained consciousness.

NORTH SEA COAST STORM.

Amsterdam, Oct. 3.—A heavy loss of life and considerable damage was caused in Zeeland and other provinces with which communication was restored today, by the storm that broke over the North Sea coast on Sunday. Of the 130 mussel fishing boats belonging in the village of Bruinesse, 120 were lost or damaged. Forty-five vessels were wrecked in the waterways between Dordrecht, a city on an island in the Meuse, and the North Sea. Most of the crews were drowned. Twenty-eight bodies have been washed up near Steenbergen.

GENERAL REYES SAILS.

Havana, Oct. 4.—General Bernardo Reyes, who arrived here on Monday from Mexico, sailed yesterday on board the steamer 'Excelsior' for New Orleans. It is presumed that General Reyes is going to New York.

SERVICES UNSATISFACTORY.

Panama, Oct. 4.—President Arosemena states that at a cabinet meeting yesterday afternoon it was decided to recall the Panaman minister to the United States, Dr. Belisario Porras as the government was not satisfied with his services.

Western Australia Elections

Perth, Western Australia, Oct. 5—The Wilson ministry was defeated in state elections yesterday, the present returns showing a Labor majority of six.

TRI-COLOR HOISTED

Frenchmen Defy Local Calif of Agadir Who Had Ordered French Colors Lowered

Berlin, Oct. 6.—A group of Frenchmen hoisted a French flag over the fort at Agadir, Morocco, threatening grave international complications. It was announced that France had proclaimed a protectorate, and that a French cruiser was en route for Agadir.

The French Government immediately disavowed the action, and as it is not represented at Agadir, instructed the French consul at Mogador to ask the Moroccan authorities to take measures to remove the flag and end the incident.

According to the latest advices the Frenchmen were defying the local Calif of Agadir, who on his own responsibility had ordered the French colors lowered, but it is expected that the Frenchmen will yield when they learn that their government has disavowed their act.

Agadir is the seaport on the Atlantic coast of Morocco where the German gunboat 'Panther' and the German cruiser 'Berlin,' landed men to the surprise of France, which was engaged in putting down a revolt of the natives. Germany represented that German interests were threatened, and for that reason the government sent warships to the Moroccan coast.

France considered the action of Germany as unwarranted and inconsistent with the French status in Morocco.

Since the arrival of the 'Panther' at Agadir,' Germany and France have been negotiating with a view to definitely determining the respective rights of the two countries in Morocco. The negotiations have not been concluded.

The Calif appealed to the commander of a German warship in the harbor, but he refused to interfere. The French flag was planted on an ancient bastion, dominating the town, and which the over-zealous French patriots had occupied in the absence of the garrison. They fired a salute and sent word to the Germans to leave Agadir, which they declared had become a French possession.

The incident, according to despatches received here, created excitement in Southern Morocco, but the German Foreign Office is satisfied with the counter measures adopted by the French Government.

'MOROS' BEING DISARMED.

Manila, October 3.—As a result of the recent murders of Americans in Mindanao and Jolo, a gradual disarmament of the entire Moro population is proceeding. The chiefs of the tribes, it is believed, are likely to conform to the orders to give up their weapons, but there possibly may be some opposition, and the army is preparing for emergencies. The Moros do not possess guns, but keep knives in their houses.

In Mindanao the troops are actively in pursuit of outlaws in an effort to stamp out brigandage.

The troops are still searching for the murderers of Ensign Hovey, of the gunboat 'Pampanga,' who was boloed to death in the island of Basilan by hostile natives on September 24.

THE AUSTIN FLOOD

Workers Still Busy Clearing Away Wreckage — Fifty Bodies Have Been Found

Austin, Pa., October 6.—In a day's work of overhauling the wreckage here due to the breaking of the dam last Saturday and the resultant flood, five additional bodies were accounted for yesterday. Four complete bodies and the nether limbs of an adult female, supposed to have weighed about 200 pounds, were in the morgue last night. The dead recovered to date number 50, with about 25 more to be accounted for, according to the more or less accurate census by which the casualties are checked off.

Commissioner of Health, Samuel G. Dixon last night received notification from Philadelphia that another step toward the relief of Austin had been taken up by the Pennsylvania Railroad, which has sent out a circular to all its representatives and agents to accept and forward without charge all goods offered them and directed or consigned to the relief committee at Austin. The circular specifies that not only does this refer to food supplies and clothing, but everything that can be used for the relief of the stricken people, including coal.

While satisfactory progress is being made, the work of clearing up is necessarily slow. One of the worst obstacles is the thousands of cords of hemlock slabs or pulpwood that were swept down from the Bayless Pulp and Paper Mill, where the dam that gave way and caused the flood was located. This was strewn everywhere, settling slab upon slab at all angles wherever the water left it, and covering anything that might have been beneath. Picks, shovels, blocks and ropes in large quantities were ordered from Buffalo, and will be here in the morning. This, it is expected, will better equip the wreckers and facilitate matters greatly.

Since the arrest of several looters and the finding of stolen property stored in houses near Costello, it has been deemed wise to police that section also, although the greatest looting was done on Saturday shortly after the disaster and before the state constabulary arrived. Captain Robinson, in command of the state police, has ordered ten mounted troopers to proceed from the barracks at Punxsutawney, and are expected to arrive here to-morrow. They will patrol the road between here and Costello.

RAILWAY STRIKE

Shooting Has Begun in Several Places and Deaths Follow

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 4.—According to advices received from McComb City, early last night, the train bearing strike-breakers en route to New Orleans was riddled with bullets as it passed the outskirts of McComb City. The train did not stop and the result of the shooting is not known. The crowd participating in the attack is estimated at three hundred.

The entire 3rd Regiment of the Mississippi National Guard has been ordered to McComb City. Adjutant-General Fridge left at 7.45 p.m. in an automobile. The soldiers left last night by special trains.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 4.—Train badly shot up, but nobody on board injured.' This telegram was received at the office of Mr. Clift, superintendent of the Illinois Central Railway, last night from the conductor in charge of the special train which was attacked at McComb City, Miss.

Durant, Miss., Oct. 4.—Several persons were injured yesterday in a clash between citizens of Durant and a party of strike-breakers destined for points south of Jackson on the Illinois Central Railway.

Houston, Tex., Oct. 4.—Whether guards or strikers started the affray that resulted early yesterday in the first fatality of the Harriman lines strike has not been decided. The police are unable to say who fired the shots.

J. J. Pipes, a special officer, was killed just inside the gates of the shop yards while taking officers and strike-breakers from a train to the yard. S. B. Crockett, another special officer, who was wounded, says the shots were fired from within the yards, where a number of guards were stationed. Captain H. S. Sisk, also injured, said the shots came from strikers who were following the party. He fired one shot in reply, he said.

In addition to those shot or stoned, Gordon Knight, a strike-breaker, was stabbed in the face. All the injured are expected to recover.

Dennison, Tex., Oct. 4.—A party of fifty-five strike-breakers, en route from the north over the Frisco lines to Houston, was attacked here Monday night by a mob armed with clubs and beer bottles. Several persons were hurt and the strike-breakers were chased out of the city.

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 4.—E. H. Montgomery, a striker, is believed to be fatally injured and a number of other persons more or less seriously hurt as the result of a pitched battle which occurred immediately following the arrival of a special train loaded with strike-breakers at McComb City, Miss., late yesterday, according to news received here. Pistols were fired, clubs and stones used. Three coachloads of strike-breakers were arrested.

Cairo, Ill., Oct. 4.—Trouble between strikers and strike-breakers at Mounds, Cairo and Centralia, Ill., induced the railway officials to apply for an injunction which covers the entire St. Louis division of the Illinois Central, including among the more important points East St. Louis, Centralia, Carbondale, Mounds and Cairo.

Ten days ago a special officer employed by the railway was shot and killed by the marshal at Mounds, while the former was escorting strike-breaking clerks to the post-office.

Yesterday morning a railway switchman was probably fatally wounded in the Mounds yards by a machinist brought there as a strike-breaker, but who was found incompetent and dismissed. On Monday a strike-breaker, Antonio Marcus, was injured at Centralia by a bombardment of bricks from a crowd. This was followed at night by an assault on J. C. Jacobs, a brakeman, by a railway detective. As a result of the trouble the chief of police at Centralia has appointed twelve men for duty at the railway station, and in the yards territory to handle the crowds which congregate nightly.

Chicago, Oct. 4.—No more men will be hired at present to fill the places of strikers on the Illinois Central road, according to a statement issued last night from the office of Mr. Park, the vice-president. Enough men are now at work to keep up the emergency repairs indefinitely, it was said, and the manufacture of numerous locomotive and car specialties will be discontinued. Five hundred employees of the Burnsides Shops were not molested when they left. Several hundred strikers gathered around the plant but did not offer to molest the strike-breakers.

A special detail of city police has set up headquarters in a day coach just within the stockade and will remain on guard until the strike is settled.

McComb City, Miss., Oct. 4.— Lee Haley, aged 45, a striker, was shot and killed early to-day near the Illinois Central shops. He leaves a widow and two children. His slayers are unknown.

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 6. — Arbitration as a means of settling the differences between the Illinois Central Railway and its shop and office employers is suggested in a telegram dressed by Governor Noel, of Mississippi, to President Markham and Vice President Park, of the railway.

It is proposed that officials of the railway and representatives of the strikers meet at the office of Governor Noel. Up to an early hour today no announcement was made as to a reply from the officials of the railway.

Governor Noel's suggestion followed representations made to him yesterday afternoon by Mayor Crowder, of Jackson, that he had reasons to believe arbitration might be brought about.

Governor Noel has instructed that troops be sent to Water Valley to protect imported workmen at the shops of the Illinois Central Railway. According to a despatch from the Mayor of Water Valley, imported shopmen and local men who desire to work are being intimidated.

New Orleans, Oct. 6. — One man was shot and probably fatally wounded late last night when a party of Illinois Central imported workmen were fired upon while on their way from the company's fruit sheds to their quarters for the night. A United States deputy marshal who was escorting the men was also slightly wounded.

U.S. SUPREME COURT

President Taft Bitterly Assails its Critics, Says Court is Doing its Duty.

Pocatello, Idaho, October 6.—In a speech before the Chamber of Commerce to-day, President Taft bitterly assailed the critics of the United States Supreme Court, and asserted anew his views as to the relations of government to business.

'I love judges and I love courts,' said the President. 'They are my ideals on earth that typify what we shall meet afterward in heaven under a just God. And when a court is doing its duty, when it is trying to interpret the law as it ought to be, to have it condemned and attacked, and its motive questioned for mere political purposes, without any solid ground for attack, goes to my heart, and I resent it with deep indignation.'

Mr. Taft spoke with far more feeling than he put into his Detroit and Waterloo speeches, but along the same lines. He said he had received many criticisms on the point, but as yet he had failed to receive an answer to his challenge to W. J. Bryan and other publicists, to cite a single case of common in restraint of trade which ought to be condemned under the Supreme Courts interpretation of the anti-trust law in the Standard Oil and the Tobacco trust cases.

'What distinguishes this country from any other one,' said Mr. Taft, 'is the Supreme Court that we have in Washington, that often has stood between us and errors that might have been committeed that would have been greatly injurious to this country; and to turn upon that court and to question its motives and to attack it seems to me to lay the axe at the root of the tree of our civilization.'

Mr. Taft referred to the Supreme Court's disposal of the Standard Oil and the Tobacco cases as 'two great decisions.'

'They were two of the greatest trusts that existed,' he said, 'and in the working out of the decree the court had to make a remedy. The Standard Oil Company presented all the phases of illegality and criminality necessary to establish a monopoly at a time when they did not feel the necessity for concealing their methods or their motives. The Tobacco trust represented an organization made in anticipation of the operation of the law, helped out by the advice of cunning lawyers in order to avoid its operation. But against them both the decree of the Supreme Court has been pronounced.'

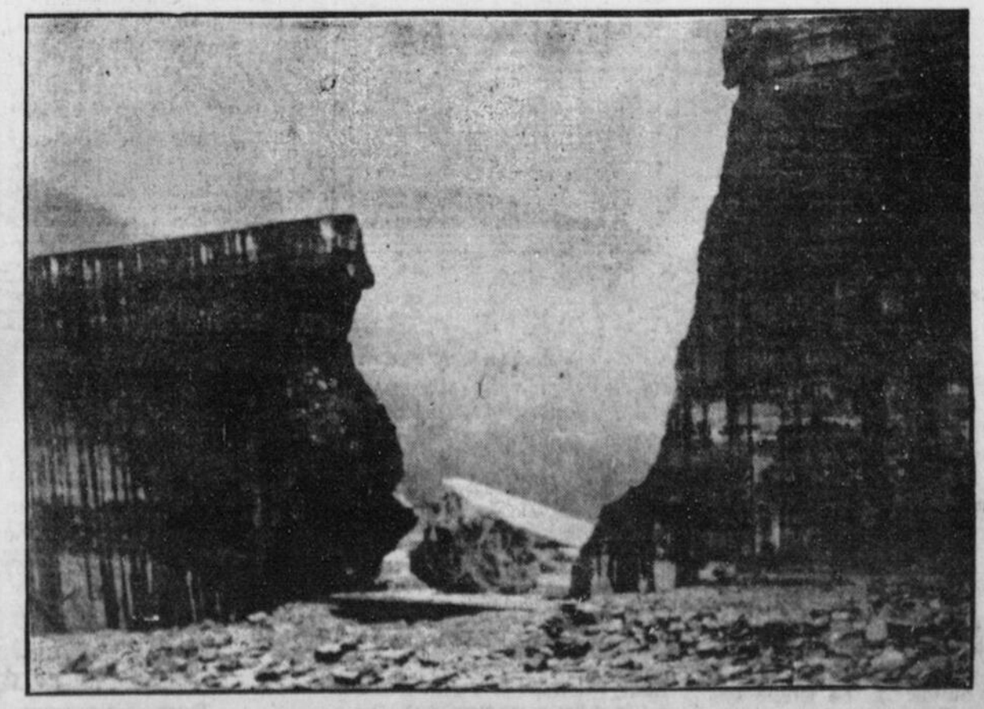
Mr. Taft said it was unfortunate that the country had got into a condition that required a remedy like this. A remedy of any evil, he added, was bound to produce for a time, not business disaster, but a difficult situation that might make business slow. But, after the solution had been worked out, he saw no reason why the country should not go on to greater and greater prosperity.

JAPANESE SERVANTS LEFT.

Newport, R.I., Oct. 6.—Comment is being made on the fact that during the past few months the Japanese servants of navy and army officers stationed here, have disappeared one by one, until now there is not a single servant of the nationality employed in the official colony. A year ago the Japanese servants were very numerous and were often seen in Newport, marketing and about the fortifications. One servant, said to have been detected by a navy officer in sending some reports home to Japan, was summarily dismissed, but whether all other Japanese were given notice to leave is unknown.

LYNCHING IN GEORGIA.

Macon ,Ga., Oct. 6. — A despatch to-day from Dublin, Ga., says a negro employed as a chauffeur by a prominent Dodge County woman was lynched by a masked mob last night at Baldwin's bridge, for an attempted assault on the woman whose auto he operated.



THE AUSTIN FLOOD.—THE BIGGEST OPENING IN THE DAM WHERE THE FLOOD RUSHED THROUGH. —Copyright, Underwood & Underwood, N.Y.

ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE

Great Gathering of Methodists From All Over the World at the Metropolitan Church in Toronto—Delegates Represent Thirty Million Christians.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

Toronto, October 4.—The Metropolitan church and its various offices were stirring with life yesterday. Delegates for the Fourth Ecumenical Methodist Conference, which opens to-day, are arriving, and there is all the bustle of preparation. A number of committee meetings were held yesterday and last night there was a general meeting of the Business Committee to put the finishing touches to the arrangements.

Once in every ten years, representatives of the various branches of the Methodist family meet in a great inspirational assembly. The object is not to legislate, but to afford an opportunity for fraternal consultation and discussion on questions that are of common interest and inspiration. Practically every phase of the activity of Methodism will be discussed. The conference will doubtless commit Methodism to more aggressive service in connection with every good cause for the uplifting of mankind and for the dethronement of evil. It will be a notable gathering, not only because of the number of eminent men brought together from the ends of the earth, but because of the influence which will be exerted upon the life of the whole church.

There will be five hundred official delegates, two hundred from the Eastern section, which includes all who cross the ocean, and 300 from the Western section, which takes in the whole of the American continent. The delegates are distributed as far as practicable in accordance with the numerical strength of the churches, and the representation on the programme is arranged in the same way. The Rev. Dr. Chapman, secretary of the Eastern section, who was seen at the Metropolitan church this morning, states that fully seven-eighths of the eastern delegates will be present, which is an excellent proportion, considering the fact that all of them come many thousands of miles and pay their own expenses.

There will be three sessions each day, from 10 to 12; 2.30 to 5; 7.30 to 9.30.

Local organizations have provided hospitable accommodation in the homes of many citizens and at hotels, for the 500 distinguished visitors, and the public functions to be held in their honor include a reception by the Lieutenant-Governor, a civic reception and a long list of dinners, lunchons and drives around the city.

OPENING SESSION.

Toronto, Oct. 4.—Shortly after ten o'clock this morning the fourth Ecumenical Conference of Methodism began, the venerable Dr. Albert Carman, general superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada, presiding.

The Metropolitan Church, where all the meetings will be held, one of the largest and handsomest in America, was crowded to the doors. Delegates representing thirty million adherents are present from every part of the world and the conference promises to go down in church history as one of the greatest and most important religious gatherings ever brought together.

There were no formalities at the opening session, these being reserved for the afternoon. The official sermon was preached by the Rev. Henry Haigh, of Newcastle-on-tyne, England, after which the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered, by Bishop J. W. Walden, D.D., Bishop A. W. Wilson, D.D., Bishop B. F. Lee, D.D., the Rev. Henry Haigh, the Rev. Edwin Dalton, and the Rev. George Packer. The sermon had for its theme the readiness of the world for the harvest.

The speaker was soundly optimistic. He saw in the epidemic of criticism and social unrest, the painful fruit of which they had recently tasted in England, the yearning of the human heart for brotherhood. The signs of the times are the promise of a harvest. When critics have finished their criticism, they will hear him who said 'I am the truth'. The heart of cooperation is the gospel of Christ.

In China, Japan, Persia and India the day of stupor is past. Christ was the world's supreme optimist; otherwise, he could not be the world's saviour. This concluded the morning service.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Toronto, Oct. 5.—Yesterday afternoon's proceedings at the Ecumenical Methodist Conference were officially given over to addresses of welcome from Canadian and United States delegates and responses thereto by others from beyond the sea. Each speaker made enthusiastic references to the glorious past of Methodism, and in nearly every case this seemed to be the predominating tendency.

Bishop A. W. Wilson, D.D., president of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, cut short the most inspiring discourses at the end of a ten-minute limit, but, in spite of that limit, many good and stirring things were said.

A great difference was obvious in the methods of oratory of the delegates from the United States and those from Great Britain, and the latter did not hesitate to draw their attention in a facetious manner to their apparent love for and confidence in their country.

The election of officers was carried out without a hitch, and as the work of the Conference is mainly advisory and pioneer in its scope, there was no contest, the names being selected and placed before the Conference by the permanent business committee, and were accepted.

Bishop A. W. Wilson introduced first of all

THE REV. DR.
WM. BRIGGS.

The Rev. Dr. William Briggs, book steward for the Methodist Church of Canada, who kept the audience in a good humor in his own inimitable style. He welcomed the overseas delegates in the name of the twenty-four Canadian delegates to the Conference, and related to them the beginning of Toronto history, when the Crown bought the land from the Red Indians at four cents an acre.

'Probably, there was some fire water thrown in, as was the custom in those days, but it would have been far better thrown out,' said Dr. Briggs amidst laughter. 'However much it may have had to do in the early history of this city, I am glad to be able to tell you, that now, while there are 268 churches in Toronto, there are only 181 licensed liquor places.'

'Two hundred and fifty dollars was the cost of the first church erected here by Methodists in 1818, and it took the congregation three years to pay that sum, but now our property is valued at $2,500,000, exclusive of homes, missions and the book publishing firm, which is really worth another $2,000,000. The first Royal Charter ever granted for a Nonconformist university in the British Empire was granted for Victoria University here. (Applause.)

Dr. Briggs created a great deal of enthusiasm by picturing to the delegates, Canada as a country which daylight needed four hours to cross, which had three seas to wash its shores, and which offered for their welcome the outstretched hands of a united Methodism, with no divisions into the sects which unhappily in other parts of the world still held Methodists apart.

BISHOP J. W.
HAMILTON.

Bishop J. W. Hamilton, D.D., LL.D., of Boston, Mass., welcomed the delegates for the Methodist Episcopal Church. He said that every traveller coming to America was as much a discoverer of the new world as had been Columbus.' In an address marked by eloquence of phrasing and felicity of description, he covered in ten minutes all the more striking scenic beauties of the Continent of North America, and then said: 'We have only had this hemisphere under our feet for a little while. We were living in cabins when the literature of Europe was developing,' but 'we hold what is glorious and noteworthy in the history of England as ours.'

He earnestly hoped that no contentious subject would be broached at the Conference.

'We are here to face a frivolous, rather than a frowning world,' he said. 'We should unite in an effort to fight against the tendency in modern society, to make sin fascinating, and the penalties of the moral law as little regarded as possible; the indifference of the multitude was the great sin of the time.' He said they were there to emphasize the two irresistible principles of Methodist teaching, that there is still sin in the heart and in the street.

The chairman's gavel stopped the further exposition of the subject.

BISHOP
H. D. PARKES.

Bishop Henry D. Parkes, the colored bishop representing his countrymen in the Southern United States, spoke of Methodism as the ultimate result of a resistless necessity. He spoke first of t Glory with an almost passionate devotion, and then again to Great Britain, under whose flag no slave could drag a chain through all its broad dominions. He also protested against any tendency to let intellectual disquisitions concerning truth or mathematical deductions concerning the eternal verities take the place of the good old heart religion of early Methodism.

BISHOP
E. E. HOSS.

Bishop E. E. Hoss, D.D., president of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, with its two million communicants, welcomed all for his section of the church. He adjured them to remain faithful to the basic principles of Methodism. 'Our sole stock in trade is our religion. When that goes, we will be one of the most poverty-stricken races on the face of the earth. We have nothing to fall back upon, neither a long eventful history, nor beautiful cathedrals or fine rituals and great collections of volumes on theology.'

The speaker said he saw in Canada a blend of the sturdiest Americanism, with a great love for and devotion to the British Crown. He hoped the time would never come when there would be a war between the two great English-speaking nations, and the sentiment was echoed from every part of the hall.

In throwing open the continent for them to do whatever they wanted to, the speaker said, 'You need have no fear that we shall seek to annex you. (Laughter and applause.) We have been told very distinctly that there is no hope of that, if we had ever expected it. But we do desire to annex you with us in that web of Christian love which, stronger than steel, stretches over all lands and centuries to join together those who can truly say "Jesus is the Lord."'

REV. HENRY
HAIGH.

The Rev. Henry Haigh, from England, in responding to the speeches of welcome, said that they could not hope to emulate the large language so fittingly characteristic of so large a continent. Belonging to so small a land and having so small an outlook, although they could not phrase their thanks in so expansive a way, they were nevertheless thankful.

The speaker said that they appreciated both the present and the potential greatness of the peoples of this continent. He thought the centre of gravity seemed to be shifting westwards, but Great Britain had done some great things in the past, and her people was not yet an exhausted people. 'Canada, at any rate, owes a great deal to-day to the virility of the men we have been sending over in such unstinted measure.

'John Bull has almost forgotten how to brag. (Laughter.) But here you say great things about yourselves, and say them quite honestly, and we heartily believe them.'

The English delegates, he said, envied the people on this side of the water their unconventionality. 'You are not tied and bound down by ancient traditions. If you think a thing is good, even though no precedent can be quoted (laughter) you forthwith go and do it. I hope that this spirit so manifest in you will begin to develop in us.'

'That should be done and said here,' said he, in conclusion, which will affect the course of Christian religious history greatly through the next decade.'

SIR ROBERT W.
PERKS, BART.

Sir Robert W. Perks, Bart, of London, England, immediately told them in sound language that if anybody supposed from the remarks of the proceeding speaker that England was becoming a timid nation, they were wrong. He congratulated the Methodists of this Continent because they were not swathed and bound around by regulations fixed by Act of Parliament.

'We have lately passed in England a Bill for adjusting the relations between the two branches of our Legislature. It is manifest that it must have an important effect on the religious life and educational life of England. I do not hesitate to say that I hope this change is soon to bring to the Old Country that religious freedom and religious liberty that you have so long enjoyed in the Dominion of Canada, and which, when Mr. Wesley first sent his ministers across the sea, he told them to 'never surrender.'

'Methodism is not to-day a mere mission to the masses of the people, he said, 'John Wesley did not only appeal to the masses. He went also to the leisured, the cultured and wealthy people of our country, and we shall make a great blunder in our Methodist church if we forget his example.'

He made the suggestion that they should appoint a central international commission or committee of consultation to look after the interests of world-wide Methodism between the decennial conferences, so that the power of that great religious organization might be used for furthering in all corners of the world by political and social influences, such events as would lead towards better results, the great social and humanitarian movements of our time. 'We are anxious to use the great force of our church to put through this great arbitration treaty of peace so that something practical may be done to stop the present wicked outlay on war.'

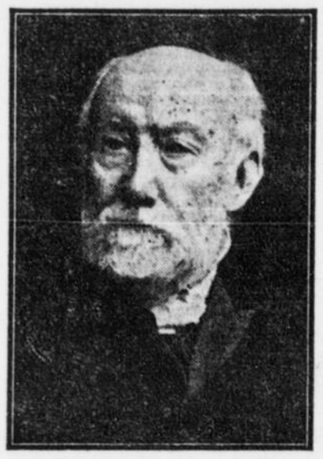
REV. S. S.
HENSHAW.

The Rev. S. S. Henshaw, of Leeds, England, ex-president of the Primitive Methodist Conference, said, 'We are proud to come to Canada. It belongs to us' (laughter).

He held up the Bible as the great thing for Methodists to love and maintain, and also outline the efforts being made in various parts of the earth to unite the various segments of Methodism. 'To preach the gospel of Christ we must preach the Christ of the gospel' was how he defined his attitude with regard to the future of Methodistic teaching.'

MR. R. W. ESSEX, M.P.

Mr. R. W. Essex, M.P. for Stafford in the British House of Commons, and a resident of London, England, said that he had always looked to America to find out what this continent would do for Christ. Amidst the splendid oratory to which he had listened he feared he had noticed a slight tendency to dwell on the materialistic note, on the numbers of the communicants, on their wealth, on their golden West and their great resources. He phrased the rest of his speech in asking what America was going to do for the religion of Christ, what kind of a brew would be made when the varied peoples of the West had assimilated. He hoped that the new race that would



THE REV. DR. A. CARMAN, D.D.

develop would lean more to the mystical side of religion than to the purely material side. All the world over Methodists should work so that all men should see in them a holy influence spreading, and speak of them as men of Jesus, and imbued with his spirit of mercy, gentleness and charity.

The chairman of the permanent business committee is Bishop J. W. Hamilton, and the secretary, the Rev. Simpson Johnson. As secretaries to co-operate with them at the present Conference were named: Bishop C. H. Phillips, of Nashville, Tenn.; the Rev. Jas. Chapman, of London, Eng.; H. K. Carroll, LL.D., of New York, and Ald. Snape, of Liverpool, Eng.

SOME OF THE DELEGATES.

GENERAL
SUPERINTENDENT.

Dr. Albert Carman is known to most Canadians as the General Superintendent of the Methodist Church of Canada, which office he has held since 1884. He will preside at the opening session of the Conference, and few men can keep a firmer hold of a Conference. Dr. Carman's genius as a controller is sure to serve him well at this big event of his life. He was in the old Methodist Episcopal days, a Bishop of the Church.

WILL PREACH
OPENING SERMON.

The Rev. Henry Haigh is the lineal descendant of John Wesley, founder of the British Wesleyan Methodist Church. To reach the Presidency of that body calls up the fittest qualities that are in a man after the position—administrative ability, oratorical powers, tact and ambition. Mr. Haigh has all these. He will preach the opening sermon of the Conference in the Metropolitan Church this morning, and he will also lead one of the big discussions. He was in Toronto about a year ago addressing the students of Victoria College.

A LABOR
LEADER.

One of the most interesting of the laymen is Arthur Henderson, M. P., in the British Parliament for a Durham riding, and ex-Chairman of the Labor party. He served his apprenticeship in the engineering works founded by Robert Stephenson, father of railroad construction. Mr. Henderson is something of a statesman, both in politics and in religion. He was kept busy helping to settle the recent British strikes. He has always been a Wesleyan, is a good speaker, and is in demand at church gatherings.

THE MAN
FROM CORNWALL.

Sir George Smith is one of the Wesley old guard. He represents the rugged Methodism of Cornwall, England, which trains equally good nonconformists and sailors. Indeed, it is a question who founded Cornwall, John Wesley or the Elizabethan seadogs contemporary with Drake and Hawkins. All the same, Wesley was nearly mobbed to death when he started his propaganda in the west country. But now Cornwall has more Methodist churches than those of any other denomination.

A TORONTO
LL.D.

Author and churchman, too, is Rev. W. H. Fitchett, who owes his degree of LL.D. to Toronto University. He is easily the best known clergyman in Australia, whose Methodist president he is. Journalism claimed Dr. Fitchett before religion, and he reached the editorial chair of the Melbourne 'Daily Telegraph.' Now, in the intervals of authorship, he is principal of the Methodist Ladies' College at Hawthorn, Victoria. Thousands of readers know Dr. Fitchett as a historical writer and novelist. He knows a lot about cricket, nearly as much as M. A. Noble.

ONE OF THE
OLD GUARD.

Something like sixty years ago Bishop Walden, of Cincinnati, was a newspaper man in his home town, and he was also interested in newspaper ventures in Illinois and Kansas. He was once Colonel Walden, of the Grand Army, and, though he never actually fought against slavery, he was on the spot. This is the third Ecumenical Conference he has attended. His first appearance was in London, England, in 1881. He was at Washington ten years later, but he missed the London gathering of 1901.

BUSINESS, POLITICS, RELIGION.

Sir Robert Perks is the moneyed man of Methodism. He is about the most successful treasurer the British body ever had, because, first of all, he was an abundantly successful business man. Head of a large engineering concern, Sir Robert and his partners have carried out some of the biggest construction works known. He was always a close political associate of Lord Rosebery's, and when the Earl broke from the Liberal party his lieutenant broke, too. They quarrelled chiefly with what they held were the Socialistic tendencies of their party.

THURSDAY MORNING.

Toronto, Oct. 5.—The Fourth Ecumenical Conference is settling into its swing, and although there have been a few untoward events, the general tone is one of harmony and unison. One regrettable thing at the outset of the conference was the refusal of some of the leading hotels and boarding-houses to receive some of the colored delegates although most of these were men of culture and education, and some bishops in the Church.

The Deaconess's Home has opened its doors wide to these representatives of Southern people and set an example not slow to be followed by independent Methodists in other parts of the city.

This morning a question of old Mape, of Liverpool, England, as to whether sentence of death would have been passed upon a white man if he had been in the same situation as a negro to whose case reference had been made by one of the speakers aroused Bishop Hoss to an indignant protest.

'I must protest,' said he, 'against the insinuation that we have an inferior Christianity anywhere among Methodists than there is anywhere else in the world.'

The Rev. Henry Haigh presided this morning.

REV. DR. GEORGE ELLIOTT.

The Rev. Dr. George Elliott, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, speaking of western Methodist Church conditions, said: 'We are working out on this continent the most enormous synthesis of race ever attempted in the world's history. The Teuton and the Celt is giving place to the Latin and the Slav, and our population is having an addition of one million every year. That is our great problem.'

REV. W. BRADFIELD.

The Rev. W. Bradfield, B.A., of Ilsley, England, on the same subject, said he was not pleased, on arrival in Boston, to find that city governed, not by the men of the 'Mayflower.' He found nine hundred thousand Jews in New York. People told him that this country was necessary and vigorous. 'But I find the most effete conditions of Europe have this country by the throat,' because this country is to be so powerful and prosperous it means that men of God have to take hold of this country, for if they do not it will become far otherwise than the city of God.

The Rev. Dr. David G. Downey, of Chicago, in the course of an eloquent address, that stirred the conference, said: 'If we have not the result that Wesley, Asbury and Simpson obtained it is because we are men of lesser breed. If we get their results we must follow not their Methodists in the manner of slaves, but their spirit. We must do spiritual pioneering as they did. We must take hold of the problems of the day with the spirit, courage and initiative characteristic of them.'

The Rev. Dr. Howard Sprague, for the Methodists of Canada, told of what a problem confronts Methodism in the tremendous development that has come to Canada in the last fifteen years. 'We have met the immigrant as he gets off the boat and have tried to follow him all the way to his new home in the West to give him the ordinances of the Church. The membership of the Church has increased to 340,000 during the last decade, or 23 percent, and its income to $649,000, an increase of 112 percent. He desired the success that has attended the development of all the missionary organizations of the Church, the moral reform and temperance movements. He told them of the development of the idea of church union in Canada, saying that he thought the success of the movement could be the greatest event in Christian Protestant history since the Reformation.

The Rev. Dr. S. Ogata brought warmest greetings of youngest Methodist body in the world, the Methodist Church of Japan, only four years old. He told of how the union, of three Methodist bodies in Japan into one great autonomous body, was brought about. The membership since that time had increased to 12,322 from 9,788, and eighteen of 107 churches had become self-supporting. A temperance law, he said, had been introduced into the Japanese Diet, and he hoped it would become law.

REV. D. H. K.
CARROLL, LL.D.

The Rev. D. H. K. Carroll, LL.D., of the New York Methodist Episcopal Church, speaking on Methodism in the western section in the past ten years, said that vigorous growth was its most salient feature.

The reason for this growth was the absence of formalism and ritualism and attention to the old ideal of preaching the Gospel in its purity, power and fulness, which was of supreme importance. The speaker comparing the rate of increase in the various decades, shows that in the decade ending 1911, the Western section that is American and its missions in China and Japan, drew their attention to the fact that the rate of increase had dropped from thirty-three and a half percent in 1891 to 15 percent in 1911. The increase of Methodist numbers in the last decade was less than a million, while in the previous decade it was over 1,400,000. There was an increase in preachers, pulpits and appliances for reaching the world, but there was a smaller result. 'Our Methodism,' he said, 'is still a Christianity in earnest, but with less emphasis on the earnest. There are still Moodys, but no Moody successes, and there are still evangelists and evangelistic campaigns, but they do not bring the same results.' He thought that to face the curious, sceptical inquiring world of to-day more emphasis must be placed on the warm life-giving spiritual side of religion.

REV. DR. F. R.
HENDRIE.

The Rev. Dr. F. R. Hendrie, of Kansas City, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, since 1886, traced the development of Methodism from the seed sown by John Wesley, in Bristol, London and Whitechapel to its full development on this side of the water. He said that in the United States the Methodist Church had two great questions, that of the negro and the pure home. He told of how slavery had developed in the United States, of how Methodism went to the negro and had two hundred thousand communicants before the civil war. 'They were brought from Africa as slaves, but now we make bishops of them,' he said amidst applause.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Toronto, Oct. 6.—One of the more striking phases of the Ecumenical Conference now gathered here is that in all the speeches made by the most powerful preachers of Methodism from all parts of the world there seems to be an insistence that Methodism is in the process of losing something, that its growth to wealth, and power, and splendid institutional advantages for carrying on the work to which the Church has pledged itself has been followed by a weakening of the spiritual life, or at least, a tendency to place less stress than did the early Methodists on the white heat of the spirit. Another striking thing is that whoever speaks, and whatever branch of Methodism he represents, it develops from what he says that the same thing is being felt everywhere in the world among Methodists, and that all are being confronted by somewhat the same intellectual problems in varying degrees. In the United Kingdom it is a question of the cities principally, while in Canada there is that problem, but their immigration problem takes them as much or perhaps more to the country. Constantly recurring phrases in the speeches also refer to intellectual and humanitarian movements of the present day to social unrest, to the influence of scientific research on the minds of the people, and in each speech there was present continually the desire to find a remedy for defects in the Church wherever existing, a reaching out to find means by which they might give an adequate response to the pressing needs and demands of the time. It was as a speaker said in the morning, a world and a condition of affairs that demanded a high quality of spiritual pioneering.

The afternoon's session yesterday was presided over by Bishop Earl Cranston, D.D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

REV. SIMPSON JOHNSON.

The first essay of the afternoon was entitled 'Methodism in the eastern section in the past ten years,' by the Rev. Simpson Johnson, of London, England,

THE REV. HENRY HAIGH.

who spoke for the Wesleyan Methodist Church. The Wesleyan Methodists in Great Britain and in the foreign mission stations subsidiary to the British Conference, he informed his auditors, numbered 554,267 in 1901, and 664,958 in 1910, the Primitive Methodists, 198,874 in 1901 and 211,691 in 1910, the United Methodist Church, 146,368 in 1901 and 165,502 in 1910, and 7,000 in 1901 in the Wesleyan Reform Union, with an increase of eight thousand by 1910. In his own church, however, he found that the actual church membership was declining, a forty-four thousand increase in the first five years being somewhat discounted by a thirteen thousand decrease in the last five years of the decade. He found some comfort in the thought that there is undoubtedly such a thing as periodicity in spiritual affairs, but these tides of the spirit depended upon man as well as upon God. In proportion as God is put before everything else a great tide of the spirit will rush in and give an extended Pentecost.

There has been an outlay of about $25,000,000 for church buildings in the past decade.

He described the great events in connection with their church in England, during that time, and said that the problem in England since Wesley's time had greatly changed. In his time 28 percent of England's people lived in the cities and towns, while lation live in crowded cities. It was to meet this problem that the Church Union movement had started in the Old Country. It was a task of appalling magnitude, and included a movement against intemperance, immorality and ungodliness of all kinds. In many cases village and town Methodism has got a new lease of life, hundreds of commodious and beautiful sanctuaries have been erected, sometimes to replace old ones, in other cases to meet the needs of new populations, while the central halls, some forty in number, have been erected at a cost approaching one million pounds, and have put new courage and heart into our world wide church.'

UNION OF METHODIST CHURCHES.

'In recent years Canada led the way, New Zealand followed, and then came the union of Methodist forces in the great commonwealth of Australia. Since our last Ecumenical Conference, and largely through its influence the Methodist Free Church, Methodist New Connexion, and the Bible Christians have come together.'

Of the formation of brotherhoods, the speaker said: 'Workingmen themselves have said that the church is organized for the wealthy, that the church is ecclesiastical and not social enough. The brotherhoods have gathered together workingmen, have set lofty ideals of life and conduct, and secured their help in efforts for their improvement of themselves, their families, and the social order to which they belong.'

SAILORS OF THE KING.

'At present there are about 220,000 men in the two branches of the King's service, and 25,000 are declared Wesleyans. One in nine in the service of the King is brought under the Christian and social ministrations of Methodism. The Primitive Methodist Church shows large increases in Sunday Schools, 78,225 scholars are Church members. The Wesleyan Church has been initiating a world-wide Brotherhood through the initiative of Sir R. Perks, Bart., in Canada, America, Australasia, and we hope that the time will come when no family and indeed no single person will leave our shores without having secured watchful sympathy and practical help of the churches to which they belong.'

THE FUTURE OF METHODISM.

In concluding, after quoting as a watchword for activity, 'Eyes behind, and before, and within,' the eloquent essayist said:

'Methodism must answer somewhat to this description: In its ceaseless activities it must gather up all that it has gained in the past. It must look upon the new and ever-changing needs of the community, it must look within, and with a searching look. The activities that honor Jesus Christ and obey His demands is the all-conquering force.

THE REV. T. MITCHELL.

The Rev. T. Mitchell, of Southport, England, representing the Primitive Methodist Church of England, said that an intenser spirituality was the great outstanding need of the time. We have an elaborate machinery. We want more power.

Spiritual work can only be done by spiritual men and by spiritual means.'

He traced the development of the Primitive Methodist Church during the past century, and its great progress because of the intense, enthusiastic, widespread and successful evangelism it started among the masses of England. At first there was no education of the ministry, but men went into it from secular pursuits. Now they are being educated in Hartley College, Westminster. He did not know what could happen in the way of a united Methodism the world over, but if they did move in that way he hoped that one of the first steps would be a common college system, and he believed their college would then take its proper part.

THE REV. HENRY SMITH.

The Rev. Henry Smith, of Sheffield, England, spoke for the United Methodist Church, and traced the events that had led to the union of the three churches out of which it had been formed. It was largely due, he said, to the influences started by the last Ecumenical Conference, and these had been brought to a head under the opportune leadership of the Rev. William Redfern, also present at the Conference. The loyalty which had been given in such large measure to the individual churches forming it had been transferred, and was given just as enthusiastically and whole-heartedly to the United Church.

THE REV. W. WILLIAMS.

'Every tenth person in Australia is a Methodist,' said the Rev. W. Williams, of the Methodist Church of Australia, who proceeded to qualify this by saying that this was what the census statistics showed, while the Church books did not indicate that. The census shows Australia's population as 4,460,750, and the number of Methodists as 455,402. If New Zealand and the islands of the South Pacific were included, he thought the numbers would be 700,000. He related the genesis of the movement, and the ultimate success of the endeavor of the Wesleyan Methodists, the Bible Christians, the Primitive Methodists, and the United Methodists to come together on a common basis into the fellowship and power of a common church body. After many councils and conferences it was at length agreed to unite on New Year's Day, 1902. The union, he claimed, is vital and organic, and has met with such success that they are now in Australia seriously considering the possibility of the unity of the Presbyterian, Congregationalist and Methodist Churches. The Anglican Church is unwilling, perhaps unable, to join in the movement. The Baptist Church, for obvious reasons, stands aside. The attitude of the Congregational Church, as declared by its representatives, is doubtful, but the Methodists and the Presbyterians are earnest and enthusiastic in its support. The basis of union and the policy of such a united church have been drawn and have met with considerable favor in the general committees, and he believed the movement would eventually result in union. Their churches in Australia had increased from 3,847 in 1907 to 3,992 in 1910, an increase of 145.

The week-end habit, he reported, was making inroads on the influence and efficiency of the Sunday-school, and he believed that to maintain them properly there would have to be a better quality of teaching, improved equipment, and a more scientific management of schools.

REV. C. E. WALTERS.

The Rev. C. Ensor Walters of England, referred to the great social unrest of England, which he believed was far greater than anything felt on this side of the water. He firmly believed that Great Britain was going to be the pioneer among the nations of the earth in bringing about a period of social reform and social justice.

He said it was a significant fact that on Sunday afternoons mass meetings held for artisans, that were called not so much in the name of Jesus Christ as in his spirit, drew a large attendance in all the big cities from keen, intelligent and hard-headed workingmen. The great Brotherhood Movement of the Church had attracted large numbers of these men on Sunday afternoon, and was an undoubted success.

REV. W. WALKINSHAW.

The Rev. William Walkinshaw, of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, representing the Methodist Tories of London, said that the fathers of his church were not altogether guiltless of doing much to repel many of her sons so that they formed churches outside. It should be the part of the children to get together and find out that, after all, the differences dividing them were infinitesimal, and that they had all the great and essential things in common. He told of how the scandal of seven Methodist churches had been partly effaced and would be entirely. 'And we will not have crossed the ocean in vain,' he concluded, 'if we can bring together the churches of American and Great Britain in common unity.'

The Rev. C. E. Beecroft, of New Zealand, and the Rev. John Hugh Morgan, of England, also spoke of conditions as they appeared to them in their own special fields. The latter specially noted that sectarian bigotry is on the wane in Great Britain.

EFFECT OF
UNION.

In the course of the discussion which followed one of the addresses yesterday morning, the Rev. Arnott Scott, of the British Wesleyan Church, wanted to know what effect on Methodism the proposed union of churches in Canada would have.

'Does it mean that there never will be another Ecumenical Conference in Toronto?' he asked.

This union interests not only Canada; it involves the future of the whole of Methodism. It is as much a question for Great Britain and for the United States. It may mean the breaking up of our church. I hope that the whole subject will be discussed more fully.'

SOME OF THE DELEGATES.

Dr. Carroll, who gave the essay yesterday morning on 'Methodism in the Western Section,' is secretary of the Executive Committee for that division of the Conference. He is a journalist who has taken a prominent part in public and church affairs. For twenty-three years he was editor of the New York 'Independent.' In 1898 he gave up that position to become American Commissioner to Porto Rico, a post which he held for two years. In 1890 he was in charge of the Church Census in the United States. In 1890 he was secretary of the American Executive Committee of the World's Missionary Conference.

THE REV. SIMPSON JOHNSON.

The Rev. Simpson Johnson, of London, England, is secretary of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference. From 1901 to 1909 he was secretary for Home Missions. Mr. Johnson is author of 'Life of Thomas Collins.'

BISHOP EARL CRANSTON, D.D., LL.D.

Bishop Cranston, of Washington, has been bishop of the M. E. Church since 1896. For the twelve years previous to that he was publishing agent of his church. He has visited three continents in the interests of missions. In 1907 he was commissioner on the union of Methodism in Japan.

THE REV. T. MITCHELL.

The Rev. T. Mitchell, of Southport, England, belongs to the Primitive Methodist Church. He is a publisher and author. For fourteen years, from 1895-1909, he was head of the Church Publishing House. He has written 'Life of the Rev. R. S. Blackburn in West Africa,' and 'Hartley Lecture on Systematic Giving.'

THE REV. HENRY SMITH.

The Rev. Henry Smith, of Sheffield, England, is connexional editor of the United Methodist Church. He was joint editor of 'King's Highway,' and author of 'Some Eminent M. N. C. Ministers.'

THE REV. EDWIN DALTON.

The Rev. Edwin Dalton, of Hull, England, is president of the Primitive Methodist Conference. He has held a large number of church offices, and was a member of Leeds School Board for seven years.

THE REV. W. H. FITCHETT, LL.D.

The Rev. Dr. Fitchett, of Hawthorne, Victoria, Australia, is one of the leaders of Methodism in Australia. He is president of the Methodist Ladies' College at Melbourne. His degree of Doctor of Laws was given by the University of Toronto. He is ex-editor of the Melbourne 'Daily Telegraph,' and is the author of a number of books, including 'Deeds that won the Empire,' 'Fights for the Flag,' 'How England saved Europe,' and 'Life of Wesley.' He is also ex-president of the Wesleyan Conference, Victoria.

THE REV. N. LUCCOCK, D.D.

The Rev. Dr. Luccock, of Kansas City, is pastor of the Hyde Park Methodist Episcopal Church. He was professor in Allegheny College, Meadow-Royalty of Jesus.'

THURSDAY EVENING.

Toronto, Oct. 6. — The Rev. Edwin Dalton, president of the Primitive Methodist Conference, presided at the evening session.

THE REV. W. H. FITCHETT, LL.D.

The Rev. W. H. Fitchett, LL.D., of the Methodist Church of Canada, on 'Methodism, its place in the Church Universal,' said that out of the mechanical uniformity of Rome's ideal and the diversity of Protestantism, some day a greater religion will emerge with some idea of perspective and with some idea of what truth each fragment has contributed to the whole. Only then, he said, could we have an adequate interpretation of Church history. Out of centuries of seeming confusion and apparent failure calling into existence now one ecclesiastic type and now another, he believed would come, that one far-off divine event, the great universal Church. As the seven different colors blended to make light, so would each Church bring its contributions to that great Church.

'The Church which imagines itself to be not only God's greatest word, but His last, forgets history, mistakes the designs of Providence, and takes the part for the whole

'What is the specific contribution that Methodism is called upon to make to the Church universal?' was the question which the speaker set himself to answer. 'The justification of the Methodists must be sought in history.'

He said that the Presbyterians had done good work in showing that the great spiritual forces of religion do not come through a wretched scrannel-pipe of a line of human priests.

'That is contradictory to the history and contradictory to the whole genius of the Christian religion.' From the Congregational Church came a noble declaration of Christian democracy. The Baptists make a protest against the misuse of a noble rite. The Methodist was a witnessing church to bear witness to certain great truths in peril of being forgotten and certain great forces falling out of use before they came.

The chairman's gavel prevented the further development of this idea.

THE REV. N. LUCCOCK.

The Rev. N. Luccock, of Kansas City, was the next speaker.

Methodism is the movement of a mighty sea touching and blessing all lands. It is a fire, light and heat from the sun of righteousness giving life to all it touches. It is earnest, vital, dynamic. It is the common denominator of all the churches, saying 'amen' to the truths each advances.

It is a fellowship of experience. Not through cathedrals or rituals, but the spirit of man is the candle of the Lord. There is an inductive current among spiritual forces, and lives brought empty, close and parallel with the living word, become filled and charged with the Holy Spirit as does an empty wire parallel to a live one.

Methodism serves as well as sings. William Pitt, tremendously busy with earthly things, and John Wesley, tremendously busy with the Heavenlies, were the two greatest men of the eighteenth century.

The greatest bond of all is through religion. When Pitt, through Wolfe, was wresting Quebec from mediaevalism, Wesley was preparing ministers to come to the New Land with the living gospel.

Plant a stone and it is a stone forever, a seed and it will transmute light, heat, soil and moisture into plant and seed and fruit. Judaism became a terminal and Jesus arose. Roman Catholicism became a terminal and Martin Luther arose. And so with Wesley, and he planted the seed that has brought about this great gathering.

Let us love one another and magnify all the reasons for doing so until all branches of Christendom shall be drawn together, so that we can prepare a triumphal entry of the Lord into his kingdom on earth,' said the speaker in conclusion.

THE REV. DR. J. A. BRAY.

The simplicity and the plainness of Methodism, its open pulpits, the old class meeting, the love-feast, the Lord's supper, the mourner's bench, were all treated in one of the most eloquent and fervent speeches by the Rev. Dr. J. A. Bray, of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, to show what he called Methodism in action, and he used each of these to show the joyous side of Methodism.

DR. M. C. B. MASON.

'You will never know what Methodism has done for the negro,' exclaimed Dr. M. C. B. Mason, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in an impassioned address, in which he painted the history of the black man in America. He was a colored man in himself, and all followed his exposition with the greatest interest.

MR. H. L. CLOND.

Mr. H. L. Clond, a Cherokee Indian of Oklahoma, spoke of what message Methodism had carried to the Indian, and Bishop Hoss introduced Moty Tiger, chief of the Muskogee Indians, who wanted to look into their faces, though he could speak no English. He is the last chief of the tribe to whom John Wesley had carried the message

first, and gone back discouraged because the then chief would not listen or accept his message.

The Rev. Mr. Bateson, an army chaplain, and Bishop Hoss also made splendid addresses.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Toronto, Oct. 6.—A militant note was struck at this morning session of the Ecumenical Methodist Conference when Bishop Burt an Italian and pastor Hocart, a Frenchman denounced the Roman Catholic Church as being the evil genius of all the lands wherever it had found its greatest sway. Dr. Butler from Mexico came afterwards and was equally strong in his condemnation, and rounds of applause greeted every suggestion that an Evangelistic Campaign should be carried to Roman Catholic peoples. In Italy and France, Bishop Burt, said that not one third to-day were loyal to Rome, and the rest were in a state of revolt against the church. 'Rome has been burying souls alive in France. Infidelity has been doing the some thing, we have to teach the people of France that our motto of equality, liberty and fraternity was born in a manger in Bethlehem', said the pastor in conclusion after a history of the struggle against the church. The Rev. Dr. J. Scott Lidget of London, England, said amidst applause that one of the things they should decide upon was to help the French church in its fight against superstition.

As John W. Butler, of Mexico, speaking for the one-tenth of the Latin races living in Mexico, followed out the same line in describing conditions there, the Rev. E. W. Bysshe, superintendent of Methodist work in France, and Pastor Roux, from France, also dealt without gentleness with the influence of the Roman Catholic Church in France. Bishop Moss brought forth a storm of 'No's' when he called the Catholic Church an admirable example of what comes from the unchecked domination of a single church. First, he said, comes pride, then arrogance, then persecution, then corruption.'

It was at the latter point that many dissented, while others called him to go on. Bishop Smith, the chairman, created a stir with a strong fighting speech against the idea that there is any difference between men because their skin happens to be black, red, white, yellow or brown. Mrs. George D. Robinson, of Detroit, the first woman to speak, decried statistics and the discouragement it provoked. It was a fighting, optimistic speech she made, and she was warmly applauded. 'The Chinese are the brainiest people in Asia, and the most promising heathens on the earth,' said Bishop John M. Walden, of Cincinnati, an octogenarian. The Rev. James Lewis, of Cambridge, England, said, 'Surely the Lord Jesus is at the core of the Catholic Church, weighted down with ignorance and superstition, though it is, devotion to the person of Jesus lives intensely in the breasts of thousands in the Roman Catholic Church.'

Many murmurs of affirmation greeted this statement from the audience and followed the amplification of the idea later.

The city last night entertained the delegates, and the City Council and Street Railway have given all delegates free transportation on the street cars while in the city.

The Rev. Doctor T. H. Lewis, the president of the Methodist Protestant General Conference, said that expanding knowledge of the world and of human nature has made possible the carrying of the gospel more efficiently and farther than ever before. Whence is the call to Methodist world-wide evangelism? Jesus had called his disciples in the end witnesses and whenever he had performed a miracle his word always was for the restored one to testify to what he had found.

Caesar the conqueror had been sent as well as John the Baptist to prepare the way for a gospel that would unite all races. Now Great Britain rules over three times the territory governed by Augustus, and the United States is larger than the whole Roman Empire. Now in every capital of the world one can go and hear the gospel preached. It is spoken in all tongues and all races listen to it, reproducing the miracle of Pentecost. Three-fourths of the human race are just coming out of the torpor of heathenism.

One thousand millions are awaking to the economic and social needs of the time, abandoning their outworn religions and it is the greatest opportunity the world will ever see for Methodists to give them a new religion. It was about twenty-five years after Wesley's death before any move towards world-wide evangelism began, but the genius of Methodism was to evangelize, and they should preach a salvation universal effective working out in well-being in well-doing.

The greatest and gladdest fact of life to the Methodist, conversion, is the passing from life to death. It is heart-power rather than head-power. It gives him mastery over his nature and allows him to conquer uncertainty.

The responsibility of Methodism to world wide evangelism has a motive, for it is the preservation of his personal experience, and if it is the active and alive, it will reproduce itself in other men if he will not lose it himself. If it does not reproduce it is a sterile and exhausted power. Methodists also claim a peculiar power over sinners. We haxe this power reinforced by eighteen million individual members, and helped by great riches and resources as well. Power exacts a heavy toll of responsibility, and if Methodists have been entrusted with the world wide evangel, and with such rich inner experience, what shall be said of them if they do not pass them on.

If a census could be taken to find what would start a missionary crusade in the Methodist church that would revolutionize the world he believed that the union of American Methodists would be considered best for that purpose. There are seventeen different names for Methodists on this continent competing with each other. 'Give us enough love for each other. It is the separation that is worse. If Methodists were agreed they might ask for the conversion of the world, and it would be given them.'

The Rev. David Brook, D.C.L., of Southport, England, of the United Methodist Church, speaking for the mission of Methodism to non-Christian races, said that a great situation stood before evangelical Christendom, and that if they did not meet it squarely and adequately Islam, not so slow, would capture Africa and China would be given over to the Materialism that even now showed signs of being accepted there.

Bishop William Burt, D.D., of Zurich, Switzerland, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, devoted most of his address to the influence of the Roman Catholic Church, which he called the cruellest system existing in the world to-day. 'Anywhere on the face of the globe, wherever Romanism has had its sway,' said he, 'you will find ignorance and superstition.'

But, he said, that in Latin races there was great rebellion against the Roman Church, and that thousands were rushing over into infidelity.

The Latin race is not dying or dead, but enormously alive, and their development in recent years has been in due proportion to the distance they have gone from Rome.

They have been robbed of the living Christ, and Methodism must give it back to them. If there are two systems directly opposed to each other. it is Methodism and Romanism.

'Some time back France discovered Canada,' said Pastor Thomas Hocart, of Paris, France, of the French Methodist Church.

Some time later Canada needed a nurse, and found one in England, and seems to be thriving on the milk. France the mother and England the nurse, have become quite friendly lately,' (Applause.)

He directed the modernist movement among the Roman Catholic clergy and the people, and said that inquiring souls were finding their way to the light.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Toronto, October 7.—What resources in men and money have Methodists to do their part in the great task of evangelizing the world, and what is their part in that great task were quotations at the kernel of most of the remarks made at yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Ecumenical Conference. Masses of figures were produced during the afternoon, but every speaker agreed that money was the least of the difficulties existing spirituality being the thing lacking. Rightly applied a great conflagration might result, and with the spirit of Methodism rightly applied a wave might pass over the world in somewhat the same way. Tales of what had been done in the heathen lands alternated with portrayals of what remained to be done, and the one lent flame to and gave enthusiasm and confidence to them in their power to do the rest. Mr. Rowell's statement that the money was ready, but that was not all that was lacking expressed the culminating point of the afternoon's deliberations. The subject was interesting, and everyone wanted to talk, sometimes as many as ten trying to catch the chairman's eye at once.

The Rev. George Packer, of Leeds, England, president of the United Methodist Conference, was in the chair at the afternoon session yesterday.

THE REV. JAMES LEWIS.

The Rev. James Lewis, of Cambridge, England, for six years a missionary to the Tamils of India, delivered the essay of the afternoon on 'Our Resources in Men and Means.' He said their resources in men were to be measured not by their numbers but by their powers, and their resources in means by God's will to use them. God's gifts unused turned to judgments. The church should not so much have a missionary society as be one.

The figures of workers in the foreign missionary field show 918 ordained men; 67 men and 53 women physicians, 104 laymen, 769 married women, not physicians, 678 unmarried women, a total altogether of 225.28 foreign missionaries, or five percent of the total ministry. The native workers are 20,429 in number, eight times the number of other workers. There are 6,762 stations in the foreign field.—there are 708,105 baptised Christians, the total number of adherents being 1,448,294. There were 458,165 Sunday school teachers and scholars, and the amount of money given to missions was $796,039. There was one minister to every 174 members of the church in our Christian world, and one to every 303 members in the heathen world; tht total means measured in value of properties in heathen countries was $6.931,537. Eighty cents per member was what really came from every Methodist for missions. In this order of their giving the various churches contributed per number as follows:—Wesleyan, $6.59; South African, $4.13; Methodist Episcopal, $2.37; three North American, $1.89; Canada, $1.87; Great Britain, $1.59; France, $1.38; Primitive, 85 cents, Australasia, 82 cents, and so on down to four cents among some African tribes.

BISHOP G. W. CLINTON, D.D.

Bishop G. W. Clinton, D.D., of Charlotte, North Carolina, of the African Methodist Episcopal Union, spoke on 'The Mission of Methodism to the Backward Races.'

REV. DR. A. B. LEONARD.

The Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard, of New York City, on 'Methodist Native Churches,' said during the course of his address 'that the breaking up of ecclesiasticisms in the past was often a very good thing.' 'The rending of an ecclesiastical body does not mean the rending of the body of Christ; that has never been torn asunder. It has always been and always will be one. When the rolls are called up yonder, ecclesiastical records will not be consulted, but only the names written in the book of life will be mentioned.'

BISHOP E. E. HOSS.

Bishop E. E. Hoss told of a Corea a hundred and ten thousand square miles in extent, 'one half as large as Texas,' he added, unable to restrain that little bit of native pride. It had a population between eleven and fifteen millions, speaking a language closely related structurally, though not in vocabulary, to the Japanese language, but, in other respects they were more closely akin to the Chinese. 'It has a history three thousand years old, and during all that time it has not had a just government. It has always been oppressed and downtrodden. In recent centuries it has been the buffer state between China, Japan and Russia, and quite recently it has become Japanese by adoption. I shall say nothing more in regard to that,' he said, with a sudden remembrance of the need of diplomacy.

'Twenty-five years ago they had almost lost religion. Buddhism was virtually extinguished at the time when Protestantism first came to them. The Presbyterian and the Methodist churches have done most of the work there with some help from the Church of England. There has never been anything that more beautifully illustrates the spirit of Christian comity than the way the four Presbyterian and the two Methodist churches have divided the land between them. There has been no competition anywhere, but, everywhere the most cordial co-operation. Some say that it is a strange thing to the Oriental mind to see so many sects among Christians, but, that is strange, seeing that they are quite familiar already with forty different kinds of Buddhism.'

After describing the way in which the Church developed in Corea, he said that self support had been the earliest lesson inculcated in the Corean churches, and that there is no native Presbyterian Corean Church to-day that is not entirely supported by its congregation, and three hundred and eighty-five out of over four hundred Methodist churches were not only self-supported but had been built by the congregations themselves. They are looking forward to the time when they will have self-government and missionaries are working with reference to that. There should be an Independent Corean Methodist Church just as much as an Independent Japanese Methodist Church. The notion of a world-wide Methodism under the domination of a central ecclesiastical body while it consorts with the genius of Roman Catholicism, is out of line with Protestantism.

The gavel stopped the Bishop who humorously said, 'I was only beginning,' and turned as he was going down the pulpit stairs to call in a voice like a trumpet call. 'We have forty thousand Methodists in Corea.'

THE REV. O. WATKINS.

The Rev. Owen Watkins, a pioneer missionary in Central Africa, told of how, twenty-nine years ago, he, with two others, had gone to Central Africa and found that the Gospel was there ahead of them before a missionary had ever set foot upon the land. He had messengers from far away chiefs beseeching him to go and baptize the Christians of his tribe, who had never seen a white man, and had never had the opportunity of baptism. In explaining how this occurred, the aged missionary said: Perhaps some of you think that when God permitted the white man to find diamonds in South Africa it was to enrich a few bloated Jews, but it was no such thing. Hundreds and thousands of the natives who had gone for six months or so to the diamond fields to work brought back with them to their tribes three things they had not carried away, the Bible in their own tongue, John Wesley's hymn book, and the Methodist tune book. I have travelled thousands of miles in Central Africa, but I have never got beyond the influence of these God-planted books.' Their idea of Christianizing the native was to use a minimum of white agency and a maximum of native agency.

MR. N. W. ROWELL, K.C.

Mr. N. W. Rowell, K.C., of Toronto, said that if they expected little and asked little they would not get even that much, but if they expected great things and asked great things, they would get even more than they asked, and he related how in Canada when they tried to get an extra fund of $50,000 for missionary work they did not get it, but when they decided to raise their income for missionary purposes by $50,000 increases every year, they had for the last four years increased it each year by $60,000. 'Last year we decided that that was not enough to meet the situation, and we gathered together the laymen from all over the Dominion, and they decided that besides maintaining the $50,000 rate of increase we should also raise a fund of $1,500,000. Starting out on that campaign, asking and expecting great things, we have not covered one-half the ground, and already we have subscriptions between $600,000 and $700,000, and before the end of the ecclesiastical year we will have the whole, one-half for use in Canada and one-half for foreign fields. It is not the money or the means that is lacking in the task of evangelizing the world.'

THE REV. J. H. BATESON.

The Rev. J. H. Bateson told them of the challenge of Islamism, which he said in India, Persia, Turkey and Egypt was gaining more converts than Christianity. A change, he said, had come over the spirit of Islamism, and he had heard on the frontiers of India a regular revival sermon from a Moslem priest telling his hearers to set more stock by spiritual things than formal ones like constant prayers and genuflexions.

Other speakers were the Rev. R. L. Beale, of Hannibal, Mo.; the Rev. G. C. Clement, of Charlotte, N.C.; Miss Clementina Butler, of Newton Centre, Mass., who deprecated the attacks on the Roman Catholic Church in the morning, saying that it was wrong methods in keeping the Bible from the people rather than a lack of the truth which had made that Church unsuccessful, and Mr. Ernest G. Bek, of Pforsheim, South Germany, who called the Greek religion of Russia an idolatrous religion, as shown by the attitude of the common people towards the ikons.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The missionary mass meeting last night in the Metropolitan Methodist Church drew a large audience. Sir W. Howell Davies, M.P., of England, presided.

BISHOP E. R. HENDRIX.

Bishop E .R. Hendrix, of Kansas City, Mo., thought that seed plots of the movement that will evangelize the world will be found among the cereal growing nations, and he had been disposed to limit the great nations to the iron workers, but he had found no iron mines in France, although they had lost these in Alsace-Lorraine.

The hands of the world are Christian hands. The brains of the world are Christian brains. War could not take place without the consent of Christian nations. All things in the world of great moment seem to depend on them, and so does the evangelization of the world.'

BISHOP W. S. LEWIS, D.D.

Bishop Wilson S. Lewis, D.D., of Foochow, China, speaking on China, spoke of the remarkable edicts by which the production of poppy and opium therefrom had been entirely stopped. When many farmers objected the government said, 'This is rebellion,' and cut off enough heads of those who raised it to stop its further growth. He told of the edict that provided in each province that there should be a provincial assembly, and so well have these assemblies done their work that they will be law-making bodies for the provinces, and in 1913 there will be a National Parliament. 'We have seen with our own eyes China an absolute monarchy, and it has, by its genius, without the spilling of a drop of blood, wrought this remarkable transition. That is why I ask you for its Christianization.'

In Ez, Chuan, the most populous region on the face of the earth with the exception of the county of London, the Methodists are joining hands to bring them to a knowledge of Christianity. All Protestants should join hands to found a great Christian Empire there in the shadow of the Himalaya Mountains.

He told of Father Lee, a Chinaman, who heroically preached Christianity, though thrown into dungeons, whipped and flayed, with such force that the Viceroy let him go.

'The Chinaman loves money, he is a materialist of the materialists, yet in Pekin Unversty 153 of the five hundred students agned an agreement to go and preach the gospel of Jesus Christ, although each denied himself $50 a month for work that would give him no more than $6.'

THE REV. J. JOHNSON.

The Rev. Joseph Johnson, of London, England, Superintendent of the Primitive Methodist Church, South-East London mission, spoke of the British problems involved in the growth of the cities and the depopulation of the rural communities, and of missions in the great cities.

The socal institutes of the church and the gin palaces of London had debating clubs, maternity clubs, Christmas clubs, and each worked hard to get hold of the young.

'There is no unhesitating note about mission preaching. You will get no new theology, from mission pulpits,' said the speaker, and there was applause.

The Hon. Chas. W. Fairbanks, vice-president of the United States, arrived this afternoon, and will be present throughout the session.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

Toronto, October 9.—Saturday and Sunday witnessed a scattering of the delegates to the Fourth Ecumenical Conference to Methodist churches throughout that part of Ontario within easy reach of Toronto in order that they might receive the benefit of the presence of so many of the church's most distinguished sons. The address in which most interest was evinced was that of Mr. Chas. W. Fairbanks, ex-vice-president of the United States yesterday afternoon, 'Aspects of Religion in Industry and Commerce.' He started by stating his hope that all the different branches of the Methodist church were advancing towards organic union, and that, if not, there would still be a union in Christian fellowship stronger and stronger forever.

'Industry and commerce,' he said, 'touch mankind at such an infinite number of points that we may well consider the relation of religion thereto. The multiplie instruments of invention are affecting profound changes in the world of industry and commerce everywhere. The conditions that attain in one place are soon duplicated with some slight changes elsewhere. Never before was the alignment of nations so nearly perfect as now. They are more nearly abreast of each other than at any time since the human family was scattered ovre the face of the globe. The effort of the inventive genius of the world, the advance of the mechanic arts, are so wonderful that we are no longer surprised by them. We simply say, 'Very well. What next?'

'The laboring man does not sustain the same relation to his fellows as in decades gone by. He has become in a sense part of the mechanism with which he labors. In a very considerable degree he has lost his individuality. He has been merged in the machinery of which he is an essential and important part.'

Mr. Fairbanks pleaded that the laboring man in his struggle to assert his rights to consideration as an individual and a man with a man's rights should have the active support of religion. 'Labor,' he said, 'has come to feel too frequently that the Christian churches are not sympathetic with him.' He referred to the conflicts between capital and labor, saying that the greatest triumphs in the direction of securing liberty had always been secured through the medium of conflict. 'Our faith in the foremost things of the Christian religion leads us to believe that the conflicts in the world of industry and commerce as well as the conflicts in the larger theatre of the world's affairs are to be less and still less as time goes on.'

The speaker said that they were aiming at a state of industrial peace, and that if a cessation of the conflicts of labor and capital were to come it would come through the influence of the Christian religion. 'The keynote of the Church should be: Put more religion into business, and more business into religion.'

The speaker claimed that all over the world the conditions of labor had been improved through the influence of Christianity. Particularly this was true in giving him the Sabbath, shortening his hours of labor, keeping his children out of the factory, raising the status of women, improving the wage scale, pension funds, and provision against accident. Religion demanded churches are not sympathetic with him that no child should be stunted by work done in its tender years, and that woman, wherever she had to earn her living under like conditions as man, should get equal pay for the same work because no nation can rise higher in the moral scale than its women rise.

'The Methodist Episcopal Church stands for equal rights and complete justice for all men in all stations of life for the principle of conciliation and arbitration in industrial dissensions, for the protection of the worker from dangerous machinery, diseases that tend to cling to any occupation, the abolition of child labor, regulations to subserve the health of the country, reduction of the hours of labor, a living wage in every industry, for the highest wage that each industry can afford, and for the recognition of the Golden Rule,' said Mr. Fairbanks, reading from a resolution passed by that church.

'This is a message to the great industrial world of America that the Methodist Church has heart and sympathy for those who toil, and I believe that Methodism the world over will take the same stand. The Church would be recreant to its trust if it did not try to advance the temporal welfare of the masses of all countries.

Mr. Fairbanks then dealt with the evils of the opium traffic, the Louisiana lottery, the liquor traffic and said that when and in so far as these had been defeated it had been due to the aroused moral sense of all Christendom. 'There is no law constitutional and statutory, found in any country for the regulation of the liquor traffic that has not been written there by the command of the aroused conscience of Christian people. The political law is not worth the paper it is written on, whether against liquor, opium or the lottery, which is not founded on the moral law.'

MONDAY MORNING.

Toronto, Oct. 9.—The most interesting morning of the Ecumenical Methodist Conference developed the fact that nearly every one of the delegates of Methodism from every corner of the globe, as they have come, are believers in and champions of the higher critical methods as applied to the study of the Bible. Dr. Carman struck the one straightforward protest against it, though one or two others followed his lead, giving qualified opposition to the new movement.

The Rev. Dr. J. Scott Lidgett, of London, England, of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, presided. Professor Dr. A. S. Peake, of England, of the Primitive Methodist Church, sent a paper on the permannt results of biblical criticism, and it was read by the Rev. Joseph T. Barkly. The paper that the critical movement was inspired above all with a desire to discover the truth. Yet the results of criticism had to be checked and combined with other things to get a proper scientific idea. The text of Scripture was shown to be subject to various uncertainties. Reviewing the various conclusions of Biblical criticism, the essay outlined the changes on ideas of authorship and sources of the Bible that have come to us as the result of the higher and lower criticisms. He showed the changes that had taken place, as well as in the traditional view of the New Testament coming as a result of the scientific impartial study of the various books.

He said: 'It has shown us that the action of the spirit is to be sought primarily in the history itself. It contains a record of the divine movement which, beginning with the dim incidents of Israel's early history work alike through the chosen people, and pre-eminently in elect individuals until it received its climax in the record of the life and works of Christ Jesus. The essay stated the permanent value of the Old Testament would only be vindicated by the critical method. The Bible, he said, was not properly a manual of theology or ethics. It is a record of God's gradual self disclosure as he works intractive material, which he has to master, and it shows the progressive master of his instrument until the clear radiance of his truth is exhibited for men in His Son. The book is primarily a book of experimental religion showing truths gained after long and perplexed groping. He stated that critical methods had for him greatly enhanced the value of the Bible and made it richer and more suggestive in his spiritual life.

THE REV. DR. V. A. GODBEY.

The Rev. Dr. V. A. Godbey, of San Antonio, Texas, spoke of the verification of Revelation in experience, and the Rev. J. Oliver Park, of the Irish Methodist Church, spoke on 'Methods of Bible Study.' The latter advised that in higher critical works the scholars should stop putting the truths they discover in technical coffins that shut them from the minds of the common people. The Rev. J. Curtis, of New York, of the African Methodist Church, supported the view of the first essayist, saying that Jesus was first Himself the first critic of the Old Testament.

The Rev. W. J. Moulton, of Leeds, England, one of the Methodists' best Greek scholars, endorsed every word of Prof. Peak's paper. He advised preachers not to perplex their congregations with higher criticism, as students only understood after a course of lectures. He said that no man of adequate scholarship in England now doubts the results stated in that paper. He paid a great tribute to Professor George Jackson, whom he said all loved and reverenced in England, and said that he won his place by preaching the practical aspects of religion. Higher criticism, he explained, made them stronger in the pulpit.

DR. LEVI GILBERT.

Dr. Levi Gilbert, of Cincinnati, said that timid souls had seemed to fear in turn that copernicus Galilee and Darwin has loved God out of the universe. One woman had said to another about the books of Darwin and Spencer. 'Let us hope it is not true; if it is let us hush it up.' You cannot hush the truth. The truth is never dangerous.

THE REV. DR. CONNAN.

The Rev. Dr. Connan, general superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada, made a strong protest against these views.

He started by saying that his belief in criticism rightly used, but he depreciated such a use of it as clouded and perplexed the public mind. Ministers did not always discharge their duty in this regard, and he was sure that professors did not. He believed that the statement in Genesis and in John and Hebrews that God created the world and everything therein was a glorious statement against patheism, atheism and evolution. (Cries of 'No, no.')

He said there were alliances on the earth that militated against the faith of God and were hurtful to the advance of Methodism.

REV. W. REDFERN.

The Rev. W. Redfern, of Oldham, England, believed the preacher should not hide his beliefs in higher criticism. It might not be well to do it from pupils, but he held classes to teach it where he told everything without misgiving. Higher criticism, he said, has destroyed forever the doctrine of verbal inspiration.

Dr. Buckley, veteran editor of the 'Christian Advocate,' said that every one should know that John Wesley was a higher critic. He told his people that certain Psalms were not fit for them to sing. In one of his sermons he said that if his people believed in the Father, Son and Holy Ghost it would be sufficient.

Prof. Wilfrid Moulton quoted Galilee while in prison. 'The Bible was given to us not to show how the heavens move, but how to go to heaven.'

Dr. George Elliott, the Rev. J. W. Clemens, the Rev. J. H. Jones, the Rev. Dr. Barkby, Dr. James Lewis, Dr. Milton, S. Terry and the Rev. Mr. Beek spoke in favor of the new criticism, with the exception of Mr. Jones. Men from Europe, North and South America, white and black, all testified to their belief. Bishop Hoss said he was not at war with the best scholarships, but he roundly denounced some of those who preached it without sufficient investigation themselves.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION.

The annual convention of the Montreal Theological College was held on October 5th in the chapel of the college. A large number of students and friends were present. The Lord Bishop of Montreal, Bishop Farthing, presided, and in his remarks said that the time had come for the church to fill its pulpits with Canadian born and educated ministers. There are thirty-six students enrolled this session, eighteen of whom come from the British Isles. The Ven. Archdeacon Cody, D.D., LL.D., Toronto, delivered the convocation address, his subject being 'Recent Movements in Theological Thought.' The Lord Bishop then presented the prizes won last session.

MARITIME PRESBYTERIANS

Business Done at the Synod Meeting at Charlottetown.

The Synod of the Maritime Provinces of the Presbyterian Church in Canada met at Charlottentown on Tuesday. After a sermon by the retiring moderator, the Rev. John Murray, the Rev. W. P. Archildbald, D.D., or Springhill, N. S., was chosen moderator for the present year. Pictou was selected as the next place of meeting.

There was a discussion, in connection with the meeting, on Sunday-school work. Mr. Duncan, of Toronto, urged the value of garded lessons. He said the problem of Sunday school work would be solved if we had trained teachers. The Rev. W. A. Doss, secretary of the P. E. Island and New Brunswick Sunday School Association, outlined the standard of excellence which schools should aim to reach. the Rev. R. G. Strathie, of Charlottetown, said that although the church has provided an excellent series of handbooks, teacher training had not been taken hold of to any extent. The objection among young people to systematic application and the exodus of so many to the west are discouraging features of the situation, although there are many counter-balancing elements. As the result of the talk a resolution favoring more attention to teachers' training was passed.

The Rev. Mr. McNab, of Westville, considered ways of American evangelists not suited to our conditions. The Rev. Malcolm McPherson, of Harvey, N. B., said evangelistic services in the St. John presbytery had been very effective. The Rev. Dr. Shearer, of Toronto, secretary of the committee on evangelism and social service, spoke on the Chapman evangelistic services in Toronto. The services had not resulted in as many additions to the church as was expected owing to lack of preparation and congregational unity, but great blessings came to the ministers and people.

Dr. W. H. Smith, of Fredericton, N. B., in a report on moral and social reform, dealt with Sabbath desecration, which he said was on the increase. Intemperance and the need of inspecting theatres, moving picture houses, etc., were also discussed. The Rev. J. G. Shearer, of Toronto, spoke on race track gambling, condemning the federal legislation thereon. He referred to the white slave traffic, and made some startling statements in respect to the Maritime Provinces, announcing his determination to stamp out some colonies of vice before the next synod meeting.

The report of Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund showed a deficit of $2,000. Judge Forbes, of St. John, N. B., contended that, contrary to the assembly's decision, the east and west funds were still administered separately, and should be amalgamated.

A report on foreign missions, submitted by the Rev. D. McOdrum, Moncton, was accented as satisfactory. He said $70,000 will be required next year, including $42,000 from the congregations. There is a crying need for men, and there are vacancies in Trinidad, Corea and Demerara.

The Rev. M. Kinsale, Austrian missionary among foreign miners, in Cape Breton, told harrowing tales of misery and degradation.

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The Witness.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1911.

A name persistently proposed for the succession to Mr. Parent's position as head of the Transcontinental Railway Commission is that of Sir Thomas Tait, than which none could be more worthy or more acceptable to the country. Sir Thomas has as much and as varied railway experience as any man of his years, and his successful career proves his natural capacity. This would not be a political appointment, like that of his predecessor, who was no expert in such matters, and who never convinced the world of his capacity therein to protect the public interests. Sir Thomas will not, if we judge him right, stand for political appointments under him, a process by which every public service is vitiated. Many of our best engineers, who have proved their powers in foreign lands, have been exiled from Canada by this abominable system of political pull.

British free-traders are gibed at by the hired minstrel troupe of the protection seekers because the prices of necessities have risen in England. Anything seems to do for instruction when the blind lead the blind. These people do not seem to be aware that prices have risen everywhere because the gold standard is worth less. Gold being more abundant than it used to be the sovereign is less valuable and will buy less. All that the free-traders claim, or can claim, is that food and other needful things having thus risen in proportion to money they have not further risen through legislation enacted for the very purpose of making them dear. Great Britain has to pay for each article the price for which it can be got in, for that article, the cheapest country in the world, not the price it can be brought up to by taxation, and privilege. The effect of giving the dominions a monopoly of Britain's food supply would be to raise the price of food to the British, else it would be of no advantage to the dominions.

A curious psychological fact is that the Turks and Italians have been for a fortnight in a state, first of threatened, and latterly of actual war, yet, though both powers were signers of The Hague convention, neither seems to have once thought of appealing to that convention. At this very moment a convention of the parliaments of the world is in annual session, the prime object of whose promoters is the furtherance of this principle of arbitration. Yet it would seem that the Turkish members of that gathering had to be advised to telegraph to their government to make such an appeal. The conclusion would be that there is a wide gulf between people's better judgment and their actions. They are in calmness ready to admit the claims of the highest, but when it comes to action and passion they go on in their old ways, heedless of the counsel of perfection to which they have assented. St. Paul said: 'To will is present with me, but how to perform I know not.' It is so with peoples; habit rules.

One contributor to our symposium on the causes of the turnover thinks that symposium a disgrace to journalism. Now if anything can be called legitimate journalism it would be, we should think, the giving the people of the country an opportunity to discourse together on what they have done and why they did it. It is possible that one of those contributions at least is no credit to journalism, but that is our correspondent's fault and not ours. He makes very strong negative assertions on matters on which, living in Montreal, he evidently has no information, contradicting therein the positive testimony of those on the spot, who declare most definitely that one of the principal causes for the turnover was the appeal made to the Protestants against Sir Wilfrid Laurier as a papal agent.

We are printing weekly the opinions of readers as to what was the cause of the recent political turnover. The evidence accumulates that a leading cause, if not the leading cause, was the appeal to religious differences. The Protestant communities were diligently plied with the theory that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the bond-slave of the Pope, while the pious of Quebec were rantingly told that they were being sacrificed by him to the imperial interests of Great Britain, and secretly assured that Sir Wilfrid was going to unfrock their priests, or otherwise undermine their religion. Some of the letters that have come to us bear the note that their writers do not wish them published. Such are of no value in this symposium. In some cases, there is no apparent reason for withholding the letter. We have not exacted that the writer's names and addresses should appear, although that of course adds much to the value of such testimony.

A correspondent writes that Montreal alone subscribed three-quarters of a million for the election purposes of the party that won, some firms subscribing twenty-five thousand dollars each. His statement that ten thousand dollars were sent into one county does not seem to us very criminating, as we had supposed that the most of that was often spent on what are, with some liberality perhaps, classed as legitimate expenses. So long as the sources and uses of election funds are not made public we cannot see but that the public is free to surmise that the sums here mentioned are a mere drop compared with the amounts that were available for that election; for was not Canada in it the pivot of the world for protected and protectable interests? The managers of the funds would certainly not lack any moneys they knew how to use. It would be simple to imagine that any rule of publicity would put an end to corruption. That malign being, the election manipulator, would find how to evade it. Full publicity of all funds would, however, make it difficult to corrupt and fool the people in the wholesale way that is now so callously spoken of as though it was a matter of course and no disgrace. There is a great deal of expenditure, accounted legitimate, that would not do to see the light, and some that would never do so under any rule. What is elegantly termed 'literature' is altogether legitimate. It is evidently the rightest of right things to seek to convince the mind of the people, still it would be of the greatest interest to the people to know what is the money power behind their literature, and by what processes the opinions of their newspapers are determined. We have continually demanded the publicity of election funds, and so long as they are hidden, will assume that they are hidden for reasons that are against the public interest. It is quite on the lines of probability that more money was spent on winning this election than on any or all before it.

It is said that Mr. Broder, a practical farmer, and a very capable man, is on the slate for Minister of Agriculture. Mr. Fisher made that portfolio much more important and practical than any of his predecessors had done and did an unspeakable amount for the bettering of production and for crop and produce transportation. But he only began a work that is capable of enormous development. It has been shown by actual demonstration that a good herd of six cows can produce more and better milk than an ordinary herd of twenty. It has been shown that a farm can, by knowledge and economy, be made to produce double what it produced under ordinary cultivation. Wherever there is such a farm or such a herd it creates new and improved conditions for many miles around. A farming enthusiast wants the government to plant in every county an inspector who will take an ordinary farm in each township under his tutelage, supplying seed and one or two necessaries at the government expense, on the condition that the farmer will farm in strict accordance with the expert's directions. Our friend, himself a successful farmer, is certain that such a series of capably farmed models would in five years show such results as would in five years more revolutionize the farming of the country and enormously increase its output. Here is certainly a way of getting a great deal more money for the farmer with great benefit to the consumer.

The only way to enable the people of England to be represented by men of the people is to give the members indemnity for the necessary costs of election and a living income from the public purse. There is indeed another way that has prevailed. It is the support of Irish members by world-wide subscriptions, and of Labor members out of trade union funds. The latter proceeding has been declared by the courts to be illegal, and that is what has precipitated the act for the payment of members. In any case members salaried by organizations are not free men. They can only vote as those organizations, whose views are certain to be extreme, dictate. The new rule is altogether beneficient, but there has been a natural resentment against it by the well-to-do class of members who have been accustomed to serve for nothing, and a considerable parade of disdain from the wealthy. We have not heard of any member of our Canadian parliament registering any such kick as in so many cases in Great Britain, where such high and mighty men as Sir Max Aitken, are returning their salaries, stipends, wages, remunerations, indemnities, or whatever they may be called, with 'scorn,' or distributing them among their constituents! To such as these Mr. Agg-Gardner, a wealthy unionist who has had long parliamentary experience, and who does not like payment of members, per se, gives this good advice: 'Such a course (not accepting 'their salaries) if universally adopted 'by the Unionist party, would divide 'the House of Commons into two sec-'tions—the paid and the unpaid—or, 'as they would soon be styled, the 'plutocratic and the democratic. 'Would it be wise for the Unionist 'party to risk the prejudice of such 'a label? Equality has always been 'a cherished attribute of the House 'of Commons. Could it be maintained 'in face of the distinction?' Perhaps, Sir Max and our own Mr. Donald Macmaster may ponder over these things. Anyway, the 'Westminster Gazette' pronounces that it would not be cricket to get the British House of Commons sorted into 'Gentlemen' and 'Players'!

Dr. Oscar Dowling, head of the State of Louisiana Board of Health, has not only enforced the laws of sanitation and healthful living in his own state, in a way as novel as it is efficient, but has carried his good work much further. He started a health train for educative purposes. This train travelled about seven thousand miles and visited over two hundred and fifty towns and cities in the state. The 'Outlook' says that over a hundred and fifty thousand people visited the laboratory exhibits on the train and the moving picture lectures. This work was so successful that Dr. Dowling took the travelling exhibit across the continent recently, where he gave demonstrations of the causes and methods of cure for disease, and repeated this in many states on the return journey. Dr. Dowling's plan included not only education but inspection. He inspected the water supply of the different towns, the treatment of sewage and the disposal of garbage, the slaughter houses, the markets, the bakeries, the hotels, the restaurants, the schools, the jails, the sanatoriums, and the railway stations. He reported on all these, without fear or favor, to the different authorities, and won their respect and promise to remedy what was wrong. Not so long ago he would have been regarded as a meddler and a crank. The educational process thus inaugurated is very suggestive. It begins popular education at the right place, dealing with men's bodily well being. It bases it on the social ground that in some things the community cannot afford to have its members ignorant. It gives it the form that it needs to take till the people have more hunger for it, that of a sort of evangelism, determined to gain the people's ear whether the people seek it or not. We may well hope that the people will acquire many kinds of necessary knowledge in this desultory way, and that their hunger for it will grow by what it feeds on.

In Washington, about a year ago, there was an inquiry into the matter of ginger ale. It was found out that it consisted principally of 'red pepper and wind.' Now we learn that the pepper used throughout Canada has been adulterated for the past thirty odd years. These adulterants, Mr. McGill, the chief analyst of the Department of Inland Revenue, tells us, include wheat husks, ground cocoanut shells, maize and different kinds of foreign starches. Mr. McGill concludes that the commonest adulterant is ground olive stones; which is so prevalent an adulterant that it is called 'polyrette,' or 'little pepper,' by the authorities. As we published, the other day, two carloads of this polyrette was imported into Canada recently for the purpose of adulterating pepper, and yet we all like to consider ourselves honest. But why has the department allowed this to go on for thirty years?

The Eighty Club recently made a tour of Ireland, not as alleged, to 'find 'salvation for themselves on the Irish 'question,' but to see for themselves exactly what the material conditions of Ireland are in 1911. It is generally admitted to be true, as Mr. Redmond has said, 'that Ireland is in many respects transformed. It is a country 'which at length is beginning to 'prosper.' The 'Westminster Gazette' remarks: 'We welcome this state-'ment, though, oddly enough, it is 'this very fact which is to be one of 'the trump cards that Unionists mean 'to play against Home Rule. This 'reviving and returning prosperity 'will be alleged as a proof that Ire-'land does not need the right of self-'government.' Here is our own familiar 'Let well enough alone.' So long as Ireland was in a 'distressful' condition it was easy to keep her people and their more prosperous kindred over-seas in a ferment of demand for change. When a nation is prosperous it seems equally possible, as in Canada, to raise the strongest sentiment against change. So the Irish people are, to be told and those in the larger island whose votes they need are to be told, that though they have been urgently demanding this thing for forty years back, yet that is ancient history, and the present parliament has no mandate to deal with it. In fact, that Ireland is now so prosperous and happy that its people no longer want a change, and are indeed afraid of any change. We shall see how this works.

An admirable institution is the free French class which the St. Jean Baptiste Society is establishing at the Monument National. It is altogether for the well being of the Canadian nation as well as for the learners themselves that our English speaking people should learn to speak French, and to understand their French fellow citizens. Difference of speech contributes to misunderstanding. The French have fairly well done their part. Most of them can speak and understand English. They have in a way done it too well for us, for so easy do they make communications in English that we get but little practice for our French. But an English speaking man who speaks French is very much appreciated by them. His use of the French tongue is a direct way to their hearts, and is a talisman of potent influence. But added to the practical advantages which this acquirement gives a man, is its great educational value. There is almost no mental effort more developing to the mind than the acquirement of a second language. There is no easier stepping-stone by which to cross the boundary that divides the educated from the uneducated than the pursuit of a second literature. The general indifference of the English speaker to the acquirement of French is to be deplored; but we hope that the well planned scheme of the St. Jean Baptiste Society will receive such encouraging appreciation that it will become a permanent and important factor in the life of our city.

AS TO TREASON.

A friend says there is a good side to the recent turn-over. However mistaken the cause, it shows where Canada stands towards the Empire. Grant this; but mark what it implies: that there were people whose opinion is worth caring for, who believed that Canada was disloyal to the Empire, and who believed this as the result of the foul play at this and former elections. It implies also, in the minds of those who accept this test of loyalty, that those who voted for reciprocity are still chargeable with treason to the Empire. Ever since the campaign of 1891, when a slander of this sort was the stock in trade of the protectionists, all British literature has revealed a great anxiety as to our loyalty prevailing in those much loved countries whose good opinion we value most, and whose respect for us is so important to the well being of the Empire. The wild glee with which the news of this turnover has been received by British villadom, which browses on a purchased press devoted to this slander, and which has been living in dread of a German occupation of the mother country with no Canada to come to the rescue, shows how the recent renewal of this wilful falsehood had revived the old belief in our disloyalty, which Sir Wilfrid Laurier had done so much to dispel. We have had to bear this supreme injury to our country for over twenty years now, and it is time it was stopped. We have newspapers among us not ashamed to repeat it wherever they can glean it, and without protest—newspapers which, apart from the vagaries of which Mr. Bourassa is the voice, whatever these may import, represent the only disloyalty we have among us, that which slammed the door on British goods, which keeps up that embargo, and has at all times opposed any reduction of it, and which has gone about the world denouncing all who want to reduce its power to tax us as traitors.

AN ANSWER.

We have received a good number of letters mostly not for publication during and since the late election criticising our course. They are for the most part easily referable to two classes. Those of one class begin something like this. 'I cannot help writing to 'congratulate you on the brave fight 'you have made against monopoly and 'in the people's interests.' Those of the other denounce the 'Witness' for having departed from all its professions of independence. Some of these latter are nicely put, in loving sorrow rather than in anger, but we need not say that such is not the usual tone. The difference of the two classes is largely parallel to the party relations of their writers or their different attitudes on the reciprocity question. What we said was all truth to some, and plucky at that; to others it was all false. Let us take one of these letters, a fair specimen, free from all bad manners. These are a weakness in argument, and put the writers out of court. Mr. John Evans of Nutana, in Saskatchewan, writes to protest 'against the way you have 'thrown independence aside and struck 'out as an extreme partisan advocate.' He refers particularly, as almost all his fellow faultfinders do, to a full page poster in which we stated the case in brief. The lesson we have learned from this is that in these days what is not printed in poster type makes no impression on a large proportion of supposed readers. What is so printed either wins their exultant approval or their deep animosity. There could not be a stronger vindication of the use by us of that method, which other papers were using daily, than the evidence that it was the only thing that reaches some people's minds. There was nothing in that poster page that had not been said over and over again in our reasoned articles, and that had not been fully proved.

Then as to this abandonment of independence, on which those who differ with us base their complaint. What would they have of us? Do they want us to have no political views, and when we see the people's interests assailed to make no fight for them? Independence is not a namby-pamby sitting on the fence. Independence is to make fight—and all the fight one can—against all odds and regardless of the heaviest loss, and for no reward except the approval of the just. That, at least, was our sort of independence. We believe in the lowering of the duties, and when that issue was plainly before the country we fought for those who proposed to lower them. When false and vicious issues were raised we denounced them. When appeal was made to the pious of Quebec province against Sir Wilfrid Laurier as untrue to his people, and to the Protestants of Ontario, because he was a dangerous clerical Roman Catholic, we characterized that mode of warfare as it deserved. When an alliance was formed between the Conservatives and the Nationalists we denounced that most of all.

Mr. Evans says, 'Is it not true that 'during the last fifteen years protec-'tion has reached an extreme that was 'never before dreamed of in this coun-'try?' We have only to answer it is not true, but glaringly false. The tariff towards Great Britain was reduced first, by one-quarter and then by one-third. There were some surrenders, but no one has ever questioned that these reductions were in the main carried out. Some bonuses have been substituted for duties. We have objected to them, but have always said that a bonus was better than a duty. For one thing it is definitely terminable. For another, and this is far more important, it is an obvious and straight gift for the furtherance of the industry which all the people can see and know what they are paying, while under a duty the people appear to be paying the government when they are really paying tribute to the manufacturers. Our reason for preferring bonuses is because they arouse the sort of resentment against them which has led to Mr. Evans's mistake. Whoever told Mr. Evans that protection had been increased under the Laurier government told him what was false.

Mr. Evans admits that the picture of the Janus-faced leader rightly represented the situation, but says Sir Wilfrid Laurier's attitude was as bad. We did not approve of Sir Wilfrid's attitude, and said so. But there was just this difference between Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Bourassa. Mr. Borden's fighting ally, that Sir Wilfrid was doing his utmost to keep the races together, while Mr. Bourassa had made all his capital out of setting them at odds. There could not have been any political alliance more discreditable than that between men whose whole political stock in trade was their vaunted imperialism, and the open and avowed enemy of empire. 'According to your own utterances,' says Mr. Evans, 'Sir Wilfrid stands 'for all that Borden and Bourassa stand for.' This would be impossible, for these stand for diametrically opposite positions. The 'Witness' in standing for reciprocity was standing up for human rights and human good will. In withstanding the sectionalist leader it was doing the same. It did both wholly because these causes were good, and with no advantage from any source, and a great deal of disadvantage, some of which is well represented in the letter of Mr. Evans. If that is not independence we do not know what is.

IS THIS WAR?

Up till Tuesday last the Turks and Italians were marking time, the Turks because they did not know what else to do, and the Italians because the Turkish situation was so weak that they might well hope to gain their end without the waste of war. The bombardment of Tripoli began on Tuesday afternoon. The city was carefully spared. Only the old useless forts were battered. They responded faintly. And when the Italians took possession some dead and wounded were found. It was a mere formality, like the capture of Rome in 1870. When the Italians took Rome they formally battered down a portion of the wall and marched in. There were two officers killed. There was a Turkish destroyer driven ashore at Prevesa on the side of Turkey towards Italy. There was a Turkish transport captured on the high sea with troops on board, and taken to Taranto in the South of Italy. Some Turkish motor boats were sunk in the Red Sea. An Italian packet crossing the Adriatic was pursued by Turkish torpedo boats, but not captured. The Turkish force that had been in Southern Arabia was proceeding to Constantinople in Russian steamers, but did not dare to enter the Levant. The force was ordered to garrison the Erythrean coast, where Italy has an exposed possession lying between Abyssinia and the Red Sea.

Where pitiful disorder reigns is at Constantinople, not among the people, who do not know where they are, and are inclined, like good Mohammedans, to leave things to Allah, but among the mighty men who showed themselves so manful in bringing about the revolution. It will be remembered how the Vizier, who had defied Italy, resigned, with a view to giving his successor a free hand to make terms, and that it was then wisely given out that Turkey would not fight. It will then be remembered how the secret committee of the Young Turks, or some of them acting in its name, got together and issued a calm but stubborn manifesto declaring that Turkey preferred honor to life, and would fight. The result of that seems to have proved entirely disconcerting to those with whom the responsibility of action rested, and it has since proved impossible to 'form a ministry. Anything has been an excuse for resigning. Said Pasha, to whom the helm was committed in this extremity, is said to have made distinct protest against the domination of the Young Turk Committee, whose appeal to the people's war spirit has rendered the situation impossible.

Under such conditions the wise course of Italy would no doubt have been to continue her dilatory tactics, until Turkey should come to terms as to what price she would take for Tripoli. A ransom costs less than war, and she would then have had no open sore, and the Tripolitans if they had had any grievance would have had it against Turkey for selling them. This would probably have been her course if her rulers had been alone to be consulted. Unfortunately, however, war brings not only waste but glory, and she has the people, and still more the army and navy, panting for easy victory and glory. To get Tripoli without first doing a sufficient amount of damage to imply a victory and some little baptism of blood and fire would be a great disappointment to a nation so inflammable as the Italians, with such traditions of conquering glory to live up to. So that we need not be surprised if the wisest counsels did not hold against a strain of this sort. In any case the whole campaign seems to have taken on more the character of stage play than of a war. It would indeed furnish without much editing a singularly effective theme for a Gilbert and Sullivan opera. May all wars henceforth, if wars there must be, be so directed by the stage managers of the powers and the thunderers of the scene, as to end in what Shakespeare speaks of as alarums within excursions, marches and counter-marches.

THE WAR OPERA—SOLOS AND CHORUS.

What has paralyzed the arms of Turkey is not the single combat with Italy, but the certainty that should hostilities commence there would be a general assault upon her various European domains on the part of the birds of prey that surround her, and that have long looked upon her as sickening quarry soon to be devoured. Bulgaria wants Macedonia; so does Greece; so does Austria. The population is made up for the most part of Bulgarians, Greeks and Albanians, abhorring each other. Greece considers it rightly part of Greece, and Bulgaria declares that the moment there is a movement on the Greek frontier her armies will be in motion to forestall it. Austria does not claim any race or historic rights there; she simply wants a port on the Egean and to extend her empire to Thessalonica, now Saloniki. As Saloniki was the focus of the Young Turk movement, it is easy to be believed that, whoever wants Macedonia, Turkey does, and she is far more in terror of events there than of the loss of the remote and melancholy coast of Tripoli, where even the Arabs dislike her. Austria wants Servia, and Servia is busy arming against contingencies. She also wants Albania. At all events she is very jealous of Italy coming near Albania, which is certainly more Italian than Austrian, and she has made an immense fuss over Italy firing a few guns off the Albanian coast; for that is all she did though she was reported to have landed a thousand men. There was reason enough to regard any landing with concern, for the Albanians are in a condition of bitterest revolt, and were looking for an Italian, Ricciotti Garibaldi, to come over and be their leader.

An explanation of the situation, claiming to be official, comes from Rome. It certainly fits in with all the events so far, and is a complete key to much that is curious about the war. It is that, before making this movement, Italy obtained the consent of the powers to her occupying Tripoli, on the strict condition that she would limit the theatre of war to Tripoli, and the high seas, and would carefully exclude hostilities from Europe. This accounts for the fact that she confined her operations at Prevesa to driving one adventurous destroyer ashore. It accounts for the fact that the Dardanelles was regarded as a safe refuge for the ships of Turkey, could they once get there. It accounts for the proclamation of Italy throughout the Balkan States that her policy is based on the integrity of European Turkey. Why, except under the insistance of Europe, should she have sacrificed so immeasurable an advantage in war against Turkey? It also accounts for Austria's notable wrath on getting the news that the Italians had made a landing at Prevesa. It accounts, too, for the approving smile with which the powers have treated the main purpose of the expedition, and for the fact that Germany, who appeared in the benevolent role of peacemaker, gave out that she will not begin her peacemaking operations until Italy had accomplished her purpose. We are therefore to assume that the transference of Tripoli to Italy is a momentary fortissimo in the chorus of the concert of the powers.

A WONDERFUL WORK.

The Panama Canal has proved to be a big enough job even to satisfy a big people. The locks, for instance, are a thousand feet long, a hundred and ten feet wide and forty-one feet deep, which means that the 'Olympic,' the largest liner yet laid down, could grow a hundred and twenty feet longer and still go through. To explain the enormous structures and set forth the difficulties of building this canal would require a technical pen and would take an expert to understand. It may be said, however, that the great Gatun Dam is a mile and a half long, a hundred and fifteen feet high, eighty feet thick at the top, and that about a hundred and twenty-five square miles of the Gatun Lake is held by it on the side of the hills. In 1879 at the International Scientific Congress for the consideration of an Atlantic-Pacific canal which was called at Paris under the presidency of Count de Lesseps this plan, then first suggested, was laughed at as preposterous, but within three years it will be an accomplished fact. The waterways which run into the Chagres Valley, the bed of the future lake, are things of sudden and mighty passions. Mr. Albert Edwards, an exhaustive writer on the canal and its engineering and geographical difficulties, tells of a freshet which rose forty feet in twelve hours, and, as he says, the problem of handling these sudden excesses of water, or the taming of the Chagres, has been one of the most intricate and important which the engineers have had to solve.

It is most interesting to read of the thoroughness with which everything is being done. The toughest and roughest job to which the men have been put has been the work of surveying the water-sheds. Every line on the contour maps has meant bitter hardship. Machete men had to cut out the jungle foot by foot in front of the instruments. Sulphite of quinine was the principal article of diet, and even forty grains a day was not enough. Every two months or so, the men had to come down the river in the bottom of native dug-outs to civilization, and the hospital. But the result of all this hard labor and science is that when the canal is in operation the man in charge of the working of it will be in telephonic communication with the 'fluvigraphs'—the river observation stations back in the hills. If a cloudburst at Allehuelua, for instance, has produced a twenty-foot rise in the Upper Chagres, he will know it at least five hours before the freshet reaches the lake, and how much he must open the elaborate system of gates in 'the spillway.' Besides the canal proper, the United States Government is making its first experiment at Panama in a nationally-owned railway. It is running a modern departmental store which does a business of several million dollars a year; also side lines for the health, comfort and convenience of the men and their families, too numerous to mention. Altogether, the construction of the Panama Canal, with all its complexities, is a job of which any country might well be proud.

GOWNS.

The wearing of gowns in the college classes seems to have been in issue during the past session among the students of the Arts Faculty of McGill, and is certain to be under discussion again this year. The gown is a tradition from the time when every clergyman, lawyer and doctor wore a gown, significant of their learning and professional standing. The gown was necessary to the physician in France in the seventeenth century. In England in early days the practice of physic belonged to barbers, and was not a learned profession. In early times the colleges were almost conventual, and the costume was in keeping. It was not an extra expense, as it is now, but served as clothing, and was a great economy to poor students. Gowns were never a usage in the McGill faculty of medicine. That school had an existence before its affiliation with the university, and after that union was for long years housed in Coté street, with almost no relations with the other faculties, and to this day has preserved its primitive usage of not wearing gowns. As the medical course has grown more and more practical, as the laboratory has taken a larger and larger place in the curriculum, there has been less and less convenience in the use of the encumbering gown. The same is to be said for the faculty of applied science. That faculty, having had its nativity in the faculty of arts, has more or less used the gown till now, but the matter having been left to the students, they propose to do away with it for daily use. And now we are told that the students of the one faculty which is simply a school of learning, as distinguished from a technical preparation for some calling—the faculty whose traditions have been all conservative, are thinking of discarding the gown. What the motive of this may be, whether economy, or convenience, or Americanism, could doubtless be learned from the discussions on the subject between the students themselves. The students of Canada have at all times shown a tendency to adopt the words and ways of their fellow students in the United States, and the colleges of that country, having been almost all of puritan origin, dispensed with all such trappings as the gown. In that country there is, however, some reversion to the older usages in this as in ecclesiastical architecture and observances.

In opening this question, the students have touched one of the most interesting facts in man's make-up. Carlyle wrote a book to show how much a man is the creature of his clothes. Put a frock on him and he is a clergyman and demeans himself accordingly. Put a uniform on him and his heart grows stronger, for he feels himself a soldier. Reduce his apparel to a minimum, and it is in his very bones to run faster and jump higher, irrespective of the freedom of his integuments. In Quaker garb one must needs be sedate, in that of a nun one must know no side glances. It might be held, and indeed has been, that all these outward appearances are what is called in the New Testament hypocrisy, mere stageplay, and not the genuine thing. And it is certain that religion has no worse enemy than the substitution of outward performance and dogma for real spiritual life. The question that remains is how far garbs and surroundings such as venerable or stately buildings may be made contri-

butory to the good things that they represent. Christians have built, and are now building again, churches whose aspiring arches add mystery and loftiness to the impression of worship. Does man need all such aids to worship that he can get, or is he more genuine and therefore more holy without them? In social life we still have the festal or wedding garment, as in ancient days. In spite of many assaults upon it, it persists. Even the uncouth high hat, which throughout the nineteenth century was the token, and, in its way, the pledge of respectability, has not yet been dethroned. In no country under the sun where clothes are worn at all, have men been free from the dominion of their distinctive suggestiveness. Does not the college gown carry in its folds a fellowship with those who have laboriously sought knowledge throughout many generations, and is not investiture in it calculated, like the soldier's uniform, to set up for the wearer a standard that must not in his person be lowered? The question that has been raised by the students is, shall we or shall we not, in this late century, 'make one wreath more to use 'and wont, twin sisters of an age gone 'by,' even if 'they too must die.'

THE ST. JAMES CHURCH.

The trustees of St. James Methodist Church on St. Catherine street have been offered two million dollars for the property. This is proof that, to the buyers, that amount of land in that region is worth that money—that indeed they cannot have it as good elsewhere for as little. The magnificent church, one of the chief ornaments of our city, just beginning to be mellowed by time, goes for nothing. It becomes simply a cliff to be quarried away at great expense. The price represents twenty-six dollars and a quarter a square foot. Land with considerable depth has just sold for over twenty-eight dollars a foot a mile west of that. The authorities of the church are to be sympathized with in having this painful question so persistently forced upon them. It is now in definite shape, however, and they will say a final yes or no to it. They have the best centre for evangelism in the city, and one which they are morally pledged not to do away with. They cannot get another as extensive and as prominent for a million dollars or as noble a church for very much less than another million. Those businesses that want to reach the public get upon a main throughfare at any cost. It is an old story that the children of this world are, in their generation, wiser than the children of light. If the church is really after the people, will not the same rule hold? Where is there another equal site—equally central, equally public, to be had at any cost. So far the argument appears to be in the negative.

But there are other questions that enter in. There are those who will say that so much land and so fine a building belong to the pride of life, and that the cost of them can be applied in a manner more in harmony with the purposes of the church. This is an aesthetic consideration which always intervenes whenever a question of expensive adornment comes up. It is one upon which people will continue to differ. We are assuming, as we have to, that those who built that church desired a noble structure, and that their successors are like-minded. And we know that such a building requires all the space that this one has. A more pressing question is the tendency of regular congregations to move away from such centres. This is felt everywhere, and everywhere it has been considered a matter of necessity for churches to follow their congregations. This process would seem, however, to be too congregational. It leaves the poorer part of the city unchurched. A large connexional body should be able to maintain evangelistic and institutional work in regions that cannot support such comfortable worshipping parlors as are in vogue for up-town people. It may have been found—it will certainly in time be found—that this great cathedral church cannot keep a supporting congregation. It must be regarded as a connexional centre; and not that only, for it has often served the united church, and if it lasts must do so more as the city grows and the churches draw together.

Assuming all this, it will be urged that this particular site has become a theatrical centre and that this is incongruous. The time may perhaps come when this will not be thought. The theatre would need, to that end, to change its reputation. It at all events proves that this site is at the very focus of the city, and the theatres do not shun the noisy thoroughfares. There is also the obvious possibility of having a railway station at their doors. This would presumably tell against the quiet of the church for worship and might tell against its effectiveness for evangelism. St. George's Church has had just such an experience, and we have not heard that it has been much inconvenienced in its worship. The vicinity of a station is sure to become infested with all sorts of saloons, lunch rooms and shows—a sort of vanity fair. Is a place of that sort a good or a bad one for preaching the Gospel? Ask the Salvation Army. These are all questions which will require the utmost thought and mature information to decide.

OUR ARCHITECTS.

A breezy and hopeful atmosphere is that of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, whose meeting here inspired high aspirations for Twentieth Century conditions that shall be as different from those of the Nineteenth as those were from those of the rude coarse days of Elizabeth or Henry the Eighth. Reference was made at the dinner held at the St. Regis to the disorderly architecture of the last century. We had good work done in Montreal in the first half of it, little of which remains. The work of that day was modest, but possessed a positive beauty which has rarely been equalled by the tawdry importations from all lands and all centuries that supervened, the fashion varying as that of the women's hats did, though in somewhat slower cycles. The architect failed to find himself, in his vain effort to accommodate modern every-day needs to forms evolved in other days for other purposes. It took generations for the Baconian idea to emancipate science from the bondage of ancient authority and allow it to do something for itself. The time has come for the architect frankly to acknowledge a new era and seek ingenuously the most useful and trusty application of present materials to present needs, having faith that the honest adaptation of means to ends will of necessity evolve a beauty which is impossible on the hermit crab principle of attempting to fit living and growing bodies into cast-off shells.

But what was ennobling in the speeches at that gathering was the assumption that ran through them that the architects as a body had at heart not only the redemption of their own art and the honorable character of its relations with builders, but the well-being of the community and the beautifying of this and other cities. Town-planning is a phrase of recent coinage. It signifies that cities everywhere have awaked to the need of putting human heart and brains and taste into the growth which is going on at such an alarming rate, and with such ungoverned recklessness of any consideration but how to put most houses on the land. Many of them have in this got far ahead of Montreal. It is pitiful that a city should be increasing at the rate of fifty thousand people a year, whose residences are being added by the mile on streets stretching across the island, laid out in such ways as to bring most money to the sellers of each bit of land, and without any plan either for playgrounds, for episodes of beauty or for rapid transit. While every section of the island is being disposed of at haphazard, except as regards often sordid private interests, the wrongness of doing nothing that looks to the future is only accentuated by the realization that has now for some years possessed us that such island-planning is necessary. It is pleasant to hear men of the influence and energy of Alderman Dandurand speaking on all occasions so heartily on right lines on these matters. The Mayor, too, whom he represented, came home recently from England very full of what is being done there and what should be done here.

SIR MAX.

It will be noted that, if a London newspaper that admires Sir Max Aitkin has its way, Sir Max, the 'joke knight, is to be successor to Mr. Balfour in the leadership of the British Conservatives. It does not say when Mr. Balfour is going to be deposed or who suggested Sir Max for the coming premiership; but as to the latter we have a guess. His career has been that of the man who never saw a ladder without climbing it. His assumption is unparalleled, but may come out in the wash. There appears on this page a critical comment by the 'Daily News,' of London, upon a speech made by Sir Max on Cement. 'Sir' Max is thus reported: Sir Max Aitken, M.P., who is the Conservative member for Ashton-under-Lyne, made a speech at Belle Vue, Manchester, on Saturday evening, the bulk of which he devoted to 'The Daily News.' The occasion was a demonstration arranged by the Ashton-under-Lyne Conservative and Unionist Association with the object of celebrating their candidate's victory over Mr. A. H. Scott last December. We have noticed here in Canada that very rich men get very expensive glorifications spontaneously offered them by very great crowds. Four special trains brought nearly 4,000 'demonstrators' to Manchester, and after tea, Sir Max Aitken addressed them in the King's Hall. He began by saying that it was just a year since he left the land of his birth for the land of his forefathers, hoping to be able to perform some part in the consolidation of Empire. 'Sometimes,' he went on, 'tales have been told to deceive you. 'When I became the candidate it was 'reported I had cornered cotton, and 'that, inasmuch as I had done so, I had 'interfered with the livelihood of the 'cotton workers in Lancashire. For-'tunately we were able to knock that 'falsehood on the head before the day 'of the poll. And now I find another 'tale has been circulated by that jour-'nal which so frequently indulges in 'romance, called the "Daily News," the 'chief journal of fiction now published 'in all England. I have seen in that 'journal that I bought cement plants 'now belonging to the Canada Cement 'Company for $17,000,000, and subse-'quently sold them to the Canada Ce-'ment Company for $50,000,000, and 'made a profit of ten million dollars.' The evidence is there that he did make a big profit; and the evidence is there that he did nothing for that big profit!

POSTMASTERSHIPS.

The story comes from St. Catharines that Mr. Lancaster will never allow an appointment that has been made to the post-office of that town to stand. It would appear that the late postmaster resigned his office to run against Mr. Lancaster, and that his deputy has been appointed to the office, whether before or after the defeat of the government does not appear. Possibly it was determined upon before, but only consummated when the close of the battle afforded leisure to put it formally through. An appointment made after a government's defeat is always unfortunate. There may sometimes be, for aught we know, antecedent circumstances which righteously demand such action. The fact that a man had a promise of preferment on the ground of party services could never constitute such a justifying circumstance. But this does not seem to be a case of that sort, for strange to say, this particular appointment was by promotion, and that of a man who had spent his life in the service. It greatly differs in this from the notorious appointment, referred to by us at the time, of Mr. Patteson's successor in Toronto, when a thoroughly fit deputy-postmaster was turned down on behalf of a cabinet maker, a craft for which governments are supposed to have a fellow feeling.

The statement that Mr. Lancaster will not allow this appointment to stand is based on the iniquitous principle epigrammatically stated by President Andrew Jackson in the phrase, 'To the victors belong the spoils,'—the system of giving the patronage to the man who makes the party fight in the county, in order that he may reward those who have fought his battles, not for their country's sake but for the hope of personal reward. There are said to be a score of claimants who, on the basis of such political ethics as this—more correctly, such public immorality—think they have a better claim than Mr. Smith, who has grown up through the service. We are not assuming that these are Mr. Lancaster's morals. They may be only those of his greedy friends. Mr. Lancaster has taken the attitude of a political reformer, and may tell his hungry friends that, however much he may resent appointments made by a dying government, he regards the interests of the country first, and must approve of the appointment of a man trained to the service as superior to that of men who know nothing at all about the post-office business. Mr. Borden, at all events, has made good fight for civil service reform to be applied not only at Ottawa but throughout the country. We could have wished that he had made his fight for power on that issue. We should have had to have supported him on that, though opposed to his bad fiscal principles. He is now, however, in a position to put his reforms into practice, and, if still of the same mind after crossing the magic line which separates virtue from temptation, he will certainly turn down Mr. Lancaster's clamorous friends. He will also make the Montreal appointment on the grounds of fitness, and not of political reward.

THE PASSING OF SUMMER.

'Summer is dead' It was the wind that spake
In the bronze mantle of the sombre pine—
'The sumach bush unfurls a scarlet sign,
The sere rush signals it in stream and lake,
Soundeth a requiem in gilded brake,
Where mateless birds a lonely fate repine,
The sky is veiled in tears, each grey confine
Bespeaks the shrunken branch the leaves forsake.

'I laugh with ruddy Autumn in the morn,
I sound his praises in the golden light,
But when high noon has passed and raven night
Comes rushing down, I wail with those forlorn:
The dying leaves, the lone flowers, pale and torn,
The multitudes confronting death or flight.

THE PASSING OF AUTUMN.

Senescence reigns—is over all supreme,
Save where, in these vast desolated halls,
The lowly moss clings to the granite walls,
Or a lone weed dispels a barren dream.
The golden-rod has spent its latest gleam
On the sere grass; the yellow bramble sprawls
Where the last petal of the aster falls,
And where the brown fern rustles by a stream.

No more the joyous bird-notes trill and flow—
A silence reigns, as in a city old
Buried and still; the glory of the leaf
Has passed away; life lies in overthrow,
Benumbed with the nepenthe of the cold;
The winds proclaim the earth's deflowered grief.

W. E. HUNT.

RELIGIOUS FAITH OF MEMBERS.

(Ottawa 'Journal.')

The retirement of James Conmee in Thunder Bay and Rainy River with its certain result, the election of J. J. Carrick as his Conservative successor, leaves only the Yukon to be decided, and that generally goes with the Government of the day, so that Dr. Alfred Thompson may be put down as almost certain to be elected for the northern constituency. This will place the Conservative majority at 48, with the slight possibility of a change of one or two either way when the recounts have taken place.

Meantime it is possible to make an analysis of the new House of Commons by religious beliefs. Roman Catholics are, of course, in the majority. They number 71, with the likelihood of two more, both Laurier and Forget, who are returned twice, being almost certain to be succeeded by Roman Catholics.

The Methodists and the Presbyterians are a tie with 46 each, whilst the Church of England has 45 adherents. There are 5 Baptists, 3 Lutherans, 2 Congregationalists and one Quaker (Carrick of Thunder Bay).

CANADA'S LOYALTY.

Dundee, October 4.—In advocating self-government for Ireland here last night, Mr. Winston Churchillul, the Secretary for Home Affairs, exemplified the cases of South Africa and Canada where freedom bred loyalty. Canadians, he said, upon the slightest apprehension that it would impair the Empire, had rejected a measure which many judges deemed of material advantage to them.

The Home Secretary expressed gratitude at the splendid service rendered the Imperial cause by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

FIRE IN FIRE STATION.

One Fireman Killed and Several People Injured.

Quebec, October 4.—Buried in the debris, the body of Fireman Labarre, of No. 4 station, was taken out by his companions last night at 10.30 from the ruins of No. 5 fire station, which was utterly wrecked by a fire that broke out shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The blaze was attended with a number of sensational incidents, the fire spreading so rapidly that the whole station was a mass of flames within a few minutes, the occupants in the upper stories cut off by the fire. Mrs. Savard, widow of Fireman Savard, who was buried Monday, had to jump from the third story to save herself and sustained injuries which may prove fatal. Mrs. Lemelin and Louis Lanouette and Telesphore Savard, who also jumped, were more or less seriously injured.

While the firemen were at work the floor suddenly collapsed and four men were hurled into the cellar. All managed to escape except Labarre, who was pinned under a heavy beam and covered with the falling debris.

The occupants of the upper stories of the building had narrow escapes from death. The two women who jumped in an endeavor to catch the ladder, which was a story below them, were badly injured, but at latest accounts from the hospital, were doing well. Mrs. Savard was caught in the rungs of the ladder and remained suspended head downward, struggling, for some time in the midst of the flames which were bursting out of the windows.

The fire is supposed to have caught in the stables.

NECESSITY FOR PARKS.

Architects' Conference Resolution Advocates Establishment of Commissions in all Cities.

At a conference under the auspices of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, the Province of Quebec Association of Architects and the City Improvement League yesterday afternoon, the following resolution was passed unanimously: 'This assembly of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada earnestly desires to urge upon the attention of the several provincial governments the necessity of providing without delay parks, playgrounds and housing commissions for each large city under their jurisdiction, especially with the object of preventing excessive mortality, and making better provision for the health, comfort and recreation of the masses. The Government of the Province of Quebec is especially urged to appoint a permanent Metropolitan Parks Commission for Montreal, with executive powers.' This resolution was presented by Messrs. J. W. H. Watts and Alcide Chausse.

In the debate, important contributions were made upon the question of town and city planning. Mr. F. S. Baker, president of the Royal Canadian Architectural Institute, was chairman, and he was supported by Mr. Alcide Chausse, honorary secretary. Dr. W. H. Atherton opened the discussion by reviewing the history of the city planning movement. In Montreal prior to the institution of the Civic Improvement League some efforts were made for the provision of playgrounds, improved transit facilities, and the development of the harbor front, but the lack of a strong public opinion was responsible for the death of the movement for a Metropolitan Parks Commission. The league was formed to stimulate and concentrate public opinion on civic improvements. He then reviewed the programme of the commission of inquiry into matters to be incorporated into the bill of the Metropolitan Parks Commission, and said that want of unanimity was responsible for the side-tracking of the 'city plan' which that body evolved, together with efficient transportation and the provision of garden suburbs. The Parks Commission was doing nothing, because it did not exist. The body promoting it was not dead, and it intended to go on with its campaign.

The support of this movement by architects was urged by Mr. W. D. Lighthall, who laid stress on its humanitarian side. Even as the fourth generation became extinct in the crowded slums of London, the same thing must be happening in Montreal. The Provincial Governments should be first approached.

Ald. Emard expressed his regret that the municipal authorities did not keep en rapport with the Civic Improvement League and similar bodies.

The Rev. Dr. Paterson-Smyth spoke of portions of his parish where factories were being erected and houses were not.

'The cases of these people in these houses, with big rents,' he declares, 'are awful.' An experiment of Dublin, where the council borrowed some millions for a rebuilding scheme, paid its promoters four or five percent.

Recorder Weir favored any scheme that included the dissipation of street noises. They were becoming intolerable.

Mr. J. P. Hynes, Toronto, urged the adoption of new systems of transportation.

CEMENT MERGERS.

('Daily News,' London and Manchester, Sept. 18.)

Sir Max Aitken, M.P. for Ashton-under-Lyne, met four thousand of his constituents inside the paygates of the Bellevue Zoological Gardens, Manchester, on Saturday, and discoursed to them on the subject of cement. He charged the 'Daily News' with romancing on this most prosaic of subjects, and gave what purported to be a categorical denial of statements which appeared in our columns over three months ago. If we have romanced, we have romanced in good company, for at that time and for weeks afterwards the whole Liberal press of Canada was full of the exploits of Sir Max Aitken and his colleagues. The story, briefly, was this: Eleven Canadian cement companies were bought out by the 'Bond and Share Company' for $16,592,250, and were disposed of to the Canada Cement Company for shares and mortgage bonds to the total face value of $28,993,400. Sir Max, then Mr. W. M. Aitken, was the chairman of the Bond and Share Company. According to the 'Grain Growers' Guide,' he was also the practical proprietor. The honorary president of the Canada Cement Company was Sir Sandford Fleming. Sir Sandford's view is that twelve million dollars odd was rather much to pay for promotion expenses. He has therefore resigned his presidency and has applied to Sir Wilfrid Laurier for a government inquiry into the whole matter. Sir Max Aitken told his constituents on Saturday that he had not himself received one-fortieth of this amount. He does not, however, deny that this amount was paid. How much went to him and how much to his fellow-shareholders matters as little to those who have the task of paying divendends upon it a it matters to the free trade moral which the 'Daily News' endeavored to draw from the episode.

The story was, further, that on a duty working out at about fifty percent ad valorem the new company proceeded to raise its prices by the same amount, so that 'the price of cement at the factories instantly jumped on the completion of the merger from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents per barrel.' This statement Sir Max Aitken now denies, quoting figures a year before and a year after the formation of the combine and at the present date, showing a decline from one dollar and thirty-nine cents to one dollar and thirty-four cents and one dollar and thirty cents, adding that the price in London to-day is two shillings cheaper still per ton. We have, of course, no means at the moment of judging the relative accuracy of the figures of Sir Max Aitken and the 'Grain Growers' Guide.' We quote the two authorities and our readers must judge between them, in the light of the knowledge of the well-tried skill of tariff reformers in the selection of dates, in the history of a fluctuating market, suitable to the case they wish to prove. We wish we had space to follow Sir Max in the protectionist arguments he builds up on this basis. It is quite true that there are combines in England as well as in Canada; but, lacking a ring fence of tariffs, combines in England lack also some of the power to screw up prices enjoyed by combines in protectionist countries. Our critic's supposition that because high prices in Canada are due to protection high wages are due to the same cause is delightfully innocent. What about wages in protected Germany? Assuming the correctness of his figures, cement workers in Canada get elevenpence an hour against fivepence-halfpenny earned in England because they have the alternative of working for themselves upon the land. Whatever the facts of the matter, Sir Max Aitken's quarrel is with Sir Sandford Fleming and the supporting press of his native Canada rather than with the 'Daily News,' which merely reproduced the facts there stated. But such an admission as that would have made the Belle Vue speech insipid. Our readers will hear more of the matter. For ourselves we still put our money on Sir Sandford Fleming.

A $6,000,000 SUIT

Defendants are Charged With Violation of Sherman Anti-Trust Law

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 7.—Suit for the recovery of $6,000,000 damages was filed yesterday in the United States Court here by the Florida Railway Company against the Seaboard Air Line Railway, the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York, Charles H. Keep, Francis Henderson, R. V. Matthews, C. W. Lucas, and Frank O. Brown, of New York, and H. Reiman Duval, of New Jersey.

The defendants are charged with violating the Sherman anti-trust law by entering into a conspiracy to prevent the Florida Railway Company from extending its lines to an Atlantic port. George M. Powell, a stockholder in the Florida Railway Company, instituted the proceedings. The trouble dates back several years.

FIGHT FOR FREEDOM ONLY BEGUN.

(Forest, Ont., 'Free Press.')

The battle is over, but the war has only begun. In the battle of last week a combination of forces overwhelmed the Liberal party. The combination consisted of the Conservative party, actuated by the laudable desire to obtain power; the protected millionnaire Liberals who deserted their party, which had sustained them; the anti-British element in Quebec; and most powerful of all, the protected interests, which have grown wealthy under our fiscal system and feared that reciprocity would lead to further tariff relief. This great combination, aided by Wall Street, was too strong for the forces fighting for the people. But the war will never cease until the people triumph. It is a glorious war to wage on behalf of humanity, to fight for the removal of taxation on the food of the toiling masses, for the freedom of the producer to reach the hungry world at as small a cost as possible. We are spending millions to remove the natural barriers between the field and the table, and we must fight to remove the artificial barriers, built up and kept up to enable greedy corporations to still further enrich themselves by taxing production and labor. It is the same fight that has been going on for years in the Old Land, and in which the people there are slowly but surely winning. Heretofore, in Canada, it has simply been a fight between Grit and Tory parties, often without any distinct issue, but from this time the political battle will be for a great principle—the right of the people to govern for the people, and not for the bounty fed classes. Sooner or later the people will win.

PRESENCE OF MIND.

A combination of presence of mind and sheer luck in the chain connecting the rake holding fast, prevented an accident that might have involved several lives in the MacGregor mine, one of the Acadia Coal Company's collieries. Mr. Hugh Monro and three other men were riding down the mine when he suddenly heard the noise of a following rake dashing down. Thinking it must have broken loose, he jumped, just missing being crushed to death as the following rake dashed into the one ahead. Fortunately the chain connecting the buggies in the front rake held tight, or it would have dashed them all down the step incline to certain death. As it was the men were none the worse. Mr. Munro sustained several broken bones and bruises, but is recovering. He saved his life by his quick jump.

A BAD SEASON.

This has been a bad season for the fishermen of Miquelon and those who come from France to St. Pierre to fish. Fifteen vessels, the value of which runs into hundreds of thousands of dollars, have been lost with full or partial cargoes, and fifty-eight fishermen have been drowned. The season has been far from successful, the catch averaging 40 percent less than that of last year. Collision with icebergs destroyed some of the ships, storms causing the loss of others. Altogether it has been very bad for the French fishermen this year.

PICTOU EXHIBITION.

An unusual and interesting feature in the long list of attractions at the Pictou County Exhibition, opened by Prof. Cumming, of the Truro Agricultural College, was a department devoted to the children. Mr. R. M. MacGregor, M.P.P., judged this department and awarded four prizes to four happy young writers for the best historical sketch of the district in which the writer resided. Pictou County realizes the importance of the two facts—the general benefit of exhibitions and that children represent the coming generation.

CAPTAIN HAINS PARDONED.

Assining, N.Y., Oct. 3.—Captain Peter C. Hains received his pardon to-day, and left Sing Sing prison a free man for the first time since he killed William E. Annis in August, 1908. Accompanied by his father, General Peter C. Hains, retired, he took a train for New York City.

TORONTO PRESBYTERY

Refuse to Accept Allocations Which Have Been Made by Budget Committee

Toronto, October 4.—The Toronto Presbytery yesterday refused to accept the allocations which had been made by the budget committee to the various churches with a view to raising $150,000 the Presbytery's share of this year's budget.

The Rev. J. R. Reid, of Alhambra church, president of the committee, presented the report supported by the Rev. D. Strachan and the Rev. A. H. McGillivray, of Weston, members of the committee. It appeared that the distribution had been made on a computation of the willingness of the various churches in the Presbytery to give rather than on their actual income.

An alternate plan was proposed supported by the Rev. W. J. Wallace, the Rev. Dr. J. Neil, of Westminster, and the Rev. J. Anthony, of Knox church, Scarboro.

The proposition was that for every dollar a church spent upon itself it should contribute a like amount to the missions of the church. This plan has been in vogue for a considerable time in certian churches and has proved successful.

The committee was instructed to report to the next meeting recommending allocation on this dollar for dollar basis.

The Presbytery agreed to take up the consideration of the basis of church union at its November meeting, setting noon as the hour for general discussion.

THE 1911 CROPS

Most Valuable in History of United States Says Report.

That the bugbear of hard times prophesied in connection with recent reports of general crop failures is thoroughly unfounded is proved by the annual crop report issued by Lord & Thomas for 1911.

President C. R. Erwin, in discussing his sources of information which led to the above statement mentioned that he had deduced optimistic conclusions from data gathered for him by the agricultural press all over the country.

'Farm papers,' said Mr. Erwin, 'particularly those with restricted or localized circulation, are in the very best position to give net facts as regards production and conditions. Practically all the papers furnishing Lord & Thomas with crop information received their reports, not from a mere personal inspection of conditions generally, but from their subscribers as to the actual production of each township and many individual farms.'

While it is true that, speaking nationally, there will be a shortage in grain products, on the other hand prices for these products show a much higher percentage over last year than the product does a loss.

Howard N. Whitney, managing editor of the 'Register and Farmer,' of Des Moines, in giving details of Iowa conditions, states that the total value of the field crop in Iowa in 1911 is $305,331,066, as against $243,116,636 in 1910.

The corn crop this year in Iowa is less than last year, averaging about 250,000,000 bushels, as against 355,000,000 bushels last year. Notwithstanding the corn crop of 1910 exceeded this year's crop by more than 100,000,000 bushels, the price at this time is 55c per bushel, as against 37c to 38c last year. This fixes the value of the 1911 corn crop at $137,500,000, while that of last year was $127,622,340.

The oat crop this year amounted to 116,512,500 bushels as compared to 168,228,970 bushels in 1910. The acreage this year was 4,660,500 acres, and the average yield was 25 bushels. The value of this year's crop at present prices is $43,100,625, as against $45,421,822 last year.

The winter wheat crop for 1911 amounted to 4,015,240 bushels, as against 4,125,820 bushels last year. The acreage was 200,762 and the yield 20 bushels. The yield is now worth $3,212,192, as against $3,548,205 in 1910.

Timothy seed this year commands an unusual price, many farmers having sold their crop for over $5.00 per bushel. The yield of timothy seed this year is 10,418,580 bushels and is, therefore, worth $52,092,900. The official estimate of the value of last year's timothy crop is $1,000,000.

The fruit crop this year is enormous, being valued at $35,000,000. Last year's crop was a failure and was worth $3,000,000.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY BURIED.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Naval honors of an unusual kind characterized the funeral on Thursday of Rear-Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, who died in New York on Monday. Private services were held in the family home at 1.30 o'clock. The public services were at St. John's Episcopal Church.

Cadets from the Naval Academy at Annapolis, sailors from the naval stations at Washington and Philadelphia, light artillery and army bands from Fort Myer and Washington Barracks, and comrades and friends of the dead admiral composed the procession that escorted the body from St. John's to the Arlington National Cemetery.

Imposing floral gifts filled the church. These included a wreath from the survivors of the Greely Arctic relief expedition, rescued by Admiral Schley at Cape Sabine in 1884, and a wreath from the Cuban Legation.

PERUVIAN LEGATION STONED.

Due to Illfeeling Over Encroachment Upon Territory Owned By Colombia.

Bogota, Colombia, Oct. 7.—On leaving the cathedral, where they had attended a meeting presided over by the Archbishop of Bogota, a mob stoned the Peruvian legation and tore down the coat of arms. This is the second attack on the legation, and the situation is considered grave. The previous attack took place in July, and, like the one on Thursday night, was due to ill-feeling over the alleged encroachment of Peru upon territory claimed by Colombia.

PREMATURE ANNOUNCEMENT!

The bans of marriage of a young lady belonging to the city of Fredericton, and a young man who recently moved here, were published at St. Dunstan's Church on Sunday. The young lady called at the 'Mail' office on Monday morning and stated that she had not been consulted in the matter and that the announcement was premature.

'KING COOK'S' SUCCESSOR.

McGill medical students of '15 to-day decided to appoint Tobin, one of the employees of the college, as successor to the late 'King Cook.' There will be a 'coronation' ceremony about the end of the month.

STUDYING COMFORT

C.P.R. Inaugurate New System —Compulsory Cleanliness.

The C.P.R. has again considered the comfort of its employees by the inauguration of an entirely new system in the form of providing accommodation for them at various centres. The interests and comforts of the men are forever to the front, and the C.P.R. believes that there is nothing better than this to cement a close friendship between master and workman. It is to this end that the C.P.R. are constantly aiming. Their efforts have been successful.

The new project includes the spending of some $50,000 in the erection of three buildings for housing the dining car men after their long journeys instead of their having to seek hotel quarters. These buildings have been built at Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver. The new buildings will accommodate sixty-two employees, and are of the most modern construction, including baths, lavatories, showers, bedrooms, reading rooms, libraries, card rooms, and billiard rooms. Beautiful lawns surround the premises, and every home comfort that can be obtained is provided.

With the installation of these buildings new rules have been framed which will result in keeping the men always clean and tidy. It is now compulsory for the men to take a bath and a change of underwear after each trip. A check system has been provided which makes it necessary for the men to comply with this rule. In this way not only will the company be able to vouch for their men being clean and tidy, but it will enable them to keep a strict account of its men.

It is expected that before long these bungalows will be built at all divisional points, as when a car is called away at short notice the men will always be on hand.

Everything is free, even to their laundry. Conductors, chefs and waiters will all have separate quarters.

THE POWER OF ORGANIZED WEALTH.

The power of organized wealth to give effect to its desire is greater than many realized before Sept. 21, says the 'Weekly Sun,' Toronto. The change that has taken place in industrial conditions has placed enormous power in the hands of a few men. Instead of a multitude of small industries, as we had thirty years ago, we have a few great centralized industries, linked up with the banking and transportation agencies, and the power to give or withhold employment to wage earners is thus placed in the hands of a few men belonging to the millionnaire group. This condition places the votes of artisans and laborers at the disposal, in a critical election, of employing corporations. And the power of the great majority of these corporations was used to the limit last Thursday. Employees were openly told, as at Ottawa, that their bread and butter was at stake. Elsewhere the last pay envelope handed out in one factory before the election is said to have contained a notice to the same effect. At Cobourg announcement was publicly made that certain factories would close Friday if reciprocity was approved Thursday. These circumstances are sufficient to explain the practically solid vote of the industrial centres.

SEPTEMBER WEATHER.

The weather report just issued from the Meteorological Office, Toronto, for the month of September shows that cool weather characterized last month throughout the Dominion. Sharp frosts occurred at intervals in many localities. The average temperature for September was below the normal except in North British Columbia, and locally in the Peninsula of Ontario where the average was just slightly exceeded. The highest and lowest temperatures for the several stations of this province were:—Montreal, 74, 34; Quebec, 71, 30; Father Point, 68, 25; Shawinigan Falls, 85, 24; D'Israeli, 77, 25; Lake Edward, 72, 23; Sherbrooke, 77, 27; Brome, 77, 27; Ste. Anne de Bellevue, 77, 32.

The rainfall was generally deficient in British Columbia, Western Alberta, Southern Saskatchewan, Ontario, except west of Port Arthur, the greater part of the Peninsula, and the Eastern counties, the Gaspe Peninsula and Northeastern New Brunswick. In other parts of Canada the amount recorded exceeded the average with heavy falls in Manitoba, Southern New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Cool weather with a deficient precipitation in the Gaspe Peninsula and an excess elsewhere marked the weather of September in Quebec. Frost occurred on several days and the number of fine and showery days was about the same.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Italy and Tripoli—The 'Globe and Commercial Advertiser,' New York; the Brooklyn 'Eagle.'
England, France and Germany — The 'Nation,' London.
The Railway Inquiry—The 'Manchester Guardian'; the 'Morning Post,' London.
Members and their Salaries—The 'Mail,' London.
St. Andrews University — Installation of Lord Rosebery as Lord Rector — The 'Morning Post,' London.
President Taft on the Trusts and the Tariff—The 'Outlook,' New York; the 'Evening Post,' New York.
Is Lawlessness Growing in America?—The 'Sun,' New York.
American Criminals—A Pardon Hard to Justify—The 'Times,' New York.
The Death of Arabi Pasha—The 'Westminster Gazette.'
The French Naval Disaster—The 'Globe and Commercial Advertiser,' New York.
Compulsory Education in China — The 'Manchester Guardian.'
An Old Hausa City—The Market Place at Kano—Special Correspondence of the 'Times,' London.
Ramadan Over—The 'Sun,' New York.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

'King Henry VIII.'—William Winter, in the 'Century Magazine,' New York.
The Print—Its Charm and Its Quest—Frank Weitenkampf, in 'Scribner's Magazine,' New York.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

'Confessions'—Lawrence Forth, in 'Sonnets and Songs.'
Alfred in Verse—A Ballad-Epic, by G. K. Chesterton, in the 'Nation,' London.
Some Aspects of Thackeray — The 'Evening Post,' New York.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Ventilation—The 'Mail,' London.
The Sleeping Sickness Camp in Togo—Mary Gaunt, in the 'Morning Post,' London.
How We Ought to See—The 'Scientific American,' New York.

PASSING EVENTS.

THINGS NEW AND OLD.

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

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

Subscription rate, $1.50 a year. With the 'Weekly Witness' for only $2.00 a year, to any address in Canada or British Isles. See club offers on another page. Agents wanted. John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

BISCUIT MERGER IS LATEST MOVE IN TORONTO NOW

Toronto, Oct. 7.—There is talk about the city of a movement to combine the biscuit manufacturing interests of the Dominion. But for the reason that, apparently, it will not include one of the largest firms, the combine, if it reaches these proportions at all, will not be a complete one.

'So far as we are concerned there is not a vestige of truth in it,' Mr. Charles Edmonds, secretary-treasurer of the Christie, Brown & Company, Limited, said last night.

'I am aware,' he added, 'that approaches to this end are being made, both from the United States and Montreal, and some people are keen on the idea of amalgamating the leading firms. A lot of talk was heard about it last year, but if there is any biscuit combination forming now, we, at any rate, are outside and independent of it.

DOM. STEEL CO. HIGH RECORD--- FEW RESULTS

The Dominion Steel Corporation is keeping up a record standard of manufacturing at the big plant at Sydney. During the month of September the output and shipments were exceedingly heavy, an evidence of great activity at the works and the constantly increase volume of trade which is on the books of the Steel concern.

Mr. M. J. Butler, general manager, in a wire to the 'Witness' to-day, reports the output and shipments for September as follows:—

	Tons.
Pig iron	22,390
Steel ingots	27,290
Blooms	23,700
Rails	16,575
Rods	3,365
Shipments	22,000

BANK RESERVE LOW THIS WEEK

London, Oct. 5—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£3,052,000
Circulation increased	556,000
Bullion decreased	2,495,342
Other securities decreased	800,000
Other deposits decreased	843,000
Public deposits decreased	848,000
Notes reserve decreased	3,056,000
Govt. securities increased	1,489,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 51.46 percent; last week it was 55.35 p.c.

Discount Rate the Same

London, Oct. 5.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England remained unchanged to-day at 4 p.c.

Twin City Increase

Twin City earnings for the fourth week in September show an increase of $4,230. For September decrease is $6,848. From January 1 increase is given at $218,272.

TORONTO SALES

Toronto, Oct. 9.—Locomotive pfd., 10 at 90½; Bell Telephone Rights, 13 at 7½; Sawyer Massey pfd., 23 at 89; Dominion Tel., 5 at 105½; Duluth-Superior, 27 at 81; Crown Reserve, 100 at 269; Porto Rico, 50 at 67, 25 at 67¼, 25 at 67⅜, 100 at 67½; Maple Leaf pfd., 20 at 98¾, 25 at 98; Toronto Rails, 25 at 135½, 14 at 135¾, 1 at 135½, 15 at 136, 25 at 137, 100 at 136¾; Rio, 385 at 115, 35 at 115¼, 50 at 115⅜; R. and O., 40 at 121; Winnipeg, 20 at 238; City Dairy, 1 at 50; Russell M., 7 at 90; pfd., 30 at 101; Can. Perm., 100 at 166¼, 173 at 166; Imperial, 222½, 7 at 223; Elec. Dev. pfd., 2 at 65½; Bonds, $3500 at 87½; Can. Steel pfd., 22 at 87; Commerce, 86 at 206; Hamilton, 8 at 200; Coniagas, 50 at 615; Con. Gas, 10 at 192½, 3 at 192¾, 5 at 192½; Cement, 20 at 26½; Nova Scotia, 13 at 278; La Rose, 535 at 295; Black Lake, 25 at 3½.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

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

	Sellers	Buyers		Sellers	Buyers
Bell Tel. Co.	....	140½	Dom. I. & S.	....	....
B.C. Pk. A. A	90	89½	" pfd	102¾	102
B.C. Pk. A. B	93	90	Duluth com	....	....
Can. Con...	39	37	" pfd...	....	....
Can. Pac. Ry.	236½	236	Halifax Ry	....	....
Crown Res've	2.80	2.50	Hav. Elec...	....	....
Detroit Elc.	70½	70	" pfd...	....	....
D. Canleom	....	....	Mex. L. & P	84¼	83¾
" " pfd.	114	113	" " pfd	....	....
Ill. Trac. pfd	90	89	M. & St. Paul	129	126
Int. Coal, m	50	40	pfd.	....	....
Int. Coal pfd	....	....	Mt. L. H. & P	167¾	167¼
Int. Port. C	....	....	Mont. St. Ry	230½	230
L. W. ds. com	117	110	New St. Ry.	....	....
" pfd.	....	121	Mont. Steel	....	....
Laur. Paper	....	....	" pfd	....	....
" pfd.	....	....	Mont. Tel..	....	145
Mackay com	85½	84	Nipissing	....	....
" pfd	....	73	Sao Paulo	....	....
Nor. Ohio...	53	51	Shaw W. & P	114	112¾
N.S. Steel..	93¼	93⅛	St. John Ry.	....	....
" pfd.	....	....	Toledo.	69¾	....
N. W. Land	....	....	Toronto....	136½	136¼
Ogilvie com	133¼	132	Tri City pfd	....	....
" pfd.	125	....	Twin City	106	105
Penmans L'd	57½	56	West India	....	....
" pfd	....	....	Winnipeg	....	237½
R. & O. Nav.	120¾	120⅝			

BANKS

B. N. A.	....	115	Nationale	123	122
Commerce	207	206	N. W. Brunsk	265	....
Dom.	....	....	N. Scotia	278	277¾
East. T.	173½	173	Ottawa	210	....
Hamilton	....	....	Quebec	139	136
Hochelaga	....	169	Royal	239	238¾
Imperial	....	....	Standard	....	....
Merch.	200	196	Toronto	204	200
Molson's	204½	204	Union	159	....
Montreal	250½	250			

COTTONS

Can. C. Cot.	....	....	Dom Tex. pf	99	98¼
D. Tex. com	67	65¼	Montreal	153	148

BONDS

Bell Tel.	103	102	Ke'w'n Mts	....	....
Can. C. Co. 6	100¼	....	L. of Woods	....	....
Can. Con. 4	85	....	Lau. Paper 6	....	110
Cable	....	....	Mag. I. D. 4	....	....
Dom. Coal 5	97	....	Mex. E. L. 5	....	....
Dom. Cot. 6	102½	....	Mex. L. & P. 5	....	....
D. I. & S. 5	94	....	M. L. H. & P 4½	99	....
Halifax T. 5	....	101	Sao Paulo 5	....	....
Hav. El. R 5	....	....	St. John R 5	....	....
Mt. St. Ry. 4½	100	....	Text. S. A 6	97	96½
Jd. Ware 4	....	....	" " B 6	....	102
N. S. S. & C.	....	....	" " C 6	96	95
N. Sco. Car.	....	....	" " D 6	....	....
Ogilvie M. 5	113¾	....	T. Y. K. Ra. 5	....	....
Series B..	113¼	110	Wes. India 5	....	....
Price Bro. 6	....	....	Win. Elec	....	....
Rio de J. 5	....	....	Win Hot'l	99	96

Cuba Railway Makes Record Money in Aug

The Cuba Railway Company did excellent business during the month of August, as will be seen from the following comparisons for that month and the two first months of the new fiscal year.

	1911.	1910.
August gross	$257,787	$206,870
Net	110,436	84,491
Sur. af. chgs.	50,311	47,824
2 mos. gross	520,452	440,310
Net	229,788	202,924
Sur. af. chgs.	109,538	129,590

WHEAT RECEIPTS.

Wheat receipts at Fort William and Port Arthur continue large, being reported to-day at 1,153 carloads against 1,249 for the same date last year. The grading was as follows:—No. 1 Nor., 43; No. 2 Nor., 345; No. 3 Nor., 367; No. 4 Nor., 146; No. 5 Nor., 52; No. 6 Nor., 49; feed, 26; no grade, 132; rejected, No. 1, 2; rejected, No. 2, 6 others, 48, and R. W. 33.

THE C. P. R. ANNUAL

Calgary to Get New Shops---$4,000,000 for New Steamers and Steamship Repairs--- Directors Re-elected.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway was held yesterday in the board room at noon. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy was in the chair and was supported by all the directors of the company.

It was the most largely attended meeting of shareholders of the company ever held and a feature was the presence of a numerous body of ladies, something which had never before happened.

The principal announcements made in connection with the meeting was the fact that the new western shops of the C. P. R. will be located at Calgary; that the wrecked 'Empress of China' would be succeeded by a larger and finer vessel, and that of £800,000 sterling of debenture stock would be set aside to provide a fund for the erection of this vessel and other steamship repairs necessary.

The folowing was the report of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, the chairman:

I have the honor to submit on behalf of the directors the annual report of the company's affairs for your consideration. The volume of passenger and freight traffic even exceeded our expectations, with the very gratifying result that your gross operating revenue for the year was over one hundred and four million dollars.

The additional acreage under crop this year at the estimated average yield per acre will furnish largely increased tonnage for the transportation companies, and although the quality of the wheat has been injuriously affected in some portions of Western Canada, where bad weather prevailed during the harvest season, it is apparent that the financial returns to the producers will be very large indeed.

The expenditure in the year for the upkeep of the property were as will have been noticed, on a liberal scale, and as a consequence your railway and equipment are in an excellent state of efficiency. It was expected that the 75 miles of Georgian Bay and Seasbord Railway between Coldwater and Bethany, in Ontario, a portion of the shorter and the more economical route between the Georgian Bay and the head of ocean navigation, will be completed this autumn, and such progress has been made with the construction with the various branch lines in Western Canada that about 374 miles will be finished within the next couple of months and added to the mileage that is being operated.

It will not only be desirable, but necessary to continue to build year by year a good many miles of these branch lines to provide present and incoming settlers with transportation facilities, more miles indeed, than you would have been called upon to provide had the Dominion and Provincial Governments, who have pledged their credit almost beyond the limit of prudence to assist other railway companies, insisted that these companies should open up new territory instead of building their lines through settled sections of the country, where ample transportation facilities already existed.

It is evident that on some portions of [illegible] system the time is almost at hand when a single track will not accommodate your growing traffic without congestion and increased expense, and, therefore, your directors are of the opinion that the double track should be continued westward from Medicine Hat, a distance of about 524 miles, as rapidly as the work can be done without undue interruption to the train service.

With all that has been done during the past seven or eight years, we find that at points like Montreal, Ottawa, Fort William, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver, we must still further enlarge our accommodation for passengers and freight. Nearly all of the requisite property has been acquired, and the various works will be carried to completion as soon as possible.

It is important that the modern and commodious shops should be provided for the maintenance and repair of the largest number of cars and locomotives now in service on your lines in Alberta, and it has been decided that for the present and future convenience and economy Calgary will be the best location for those shops, provided that suitable arrangements can be made with the city authorities.

The outcome of the first season's work on the irrigation system is what is known as the Eastern Block is very gratifying. The great dam at the Horse Shoe Bend of the Bow River, south of Bassan, is almost finished, and before the close of the season upwards of six million yards of material will have meen moved in making ditches. This should ensure the completion of the work within the next two years, but, of course, some of the land can be served with water before that time.

After more than twenty years of immunity from serious accident of any nature to our fleet on the Pacific Coast, we were so unfortunate as to lose the steamship 'Empress of China,' wrecked on the coast of Japan on July 27th last. Another steamship to take the place of the 'Empress of China,' but twice as large and costly, will be provided at the expense of the steamship replacement fund.

Very favorable business conditions exist throughout all the territory served by your lines in Canada, and there would appear to be ample justification for expecting their continuance. West of Lake Superior there is a universal spirit of confidence and buoyancy, and while there is some apprehension that real estate values are in certain localities on a rather speculative basis, there is room for serious error in this regard, because of the business strides that are being made by almost every city and town of any importance.

It will be disappointing if the immigration next year is not larger than ever, and with our countries advantages so well known all over the world, we have no good reason why we should not have more newcomers year by year for a long time to come. The commerce and manufacture sare in a thriving state, as indicated by the amount of shipping. The increase in the demand for many articles previously manufactured abroad or that had only been made in Canada in a small way, encouraged the establishment of new industrial works, as well as the enlargement of existing ones, thus furnishing employment for thousands of additional workmen, so that in point of increased population Eastern Canada has quite kept pace with the West. With the continuance of good times in the agricultural districts, the commercial interests of the country will be proportionately benefited, and those who are engaged in manufacturing enterprises should feel warranted in making such additions to their works, and employing such additional workmen that large consumers of material in Canada will no longer be compelled to go abroad to meet any portion of their requirements.

The shareholders, the directors and the executive are to be congratulated on having a most capable staff of officers and employees, to whose united efforts the signal success of the company's operations may be attributed.

Since the close of the fiscal year the company and the Board of Directors met with another serious loss by the death on July 13th of Mr. Robert Meighen, who joined the Board in 1908. Mr. Meighen was a good citizen, a capable and upright business man, and had been a warm friend and supporter of the company from its inception.

Sir William Whyte, who as vice-president, was for many years in special charge of the Company's interests west of Lake Superior, and who recently retired from active service, has been elected a member of the Board to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Meighen's death.

The term of the following directors having expired these gentlemen were again re-elected for five years to the directorate. The four were as follows:

Sir William C. Van Horne, Mr. R. B. Angus, Mr. E. B. Osler and Mr. H. S. Holt.

It was announced that the Ontario Pacific Railway had been leased for 999 years as had also the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company.

Report was also made that about five hundred miles of double-tracking would be undertaken during the coming year.

At a meeting of the directors, held after the shareholders' meeting, the general officers and executive of the company were again elected for another year. No announcement was made regarding a successor to Sir William Whyte, although rumor was rife during the meeting as to who would be chosen for the position.

U.S. CROPS ARE FAIR AVERAGE ---COMPARISONS

Washington, Oct. 9. — The October crop report of the crop reportign board of the United States Department of Agriculture issued this afternoon, shows the condition on Oct. 1, or at time of harvest, the yield per acre as indicated by the condition on that date and preliminary estimates of the total production of the principal farm crops of the country, as follows: Corn, condition, 70.4 percent, of a normal, compared with 70.3 percent on Sept. 1, 1911; 80.3 on Oct. 1, 1910, and 78.6 percent, the ten year October average. Indicated yield per acre, 23.8 bushels, compared with 27.4 bushels, the 1910 final yield, and 27.1 bushels, the average final yield for the last five years.

The area planted to corn was 115,939,000 acres, or 101.7 percent of the area planted last ytar.

Spring wheat, preliminary estimate of production, 200,367,000 bushels, compared with 231,399,000 bushels last year, and 243,186,800 bushels, the average for the last five years. Yield per acre, 9.7 bushels, compared with 11.7 bushels last year, and 13.5 bushels, the five year average. Quality 79.8 percent compared with a ten year average of 87.1 percent.

Winter wheat, preliminary estimate of production, 455,149,000 bushels, compared with 464,044,000 bushels in 1910 and 450,129,600 bushels, the five year average. Yield per acre, 14.5 bushels, compared with 15.8 bushels in 1910, and 15.5 bushels, the five year average.

All wheat, preliminary estimate of production 655,516,000 bushels, compared with 695,443,000 bushels last year, and 693,316,400 bushels, the five year average. Yield per acre 12.6 bushels, compared with 14.10 bushels last year, and 14.7 bushels, the five year average.

COWANSVILLE BOARD.

Cowansville, October 9.—There were offered for sale on Cowansville board Saturday 809 boxes butter and 155 boxes cheese. Sales of butter—180 boxes sold for 26 1-2c, and 629 boxes for 26 1-4c. Sales of cheese—33 boxes sold for 13 3-4c, and 56 boxes for 13 9-16c; remander unsold.

BOND SALES IN CANADA LARGE IN SEPTEMBER

Bond sales in Canada during September, as compiled by the 'Monetary Times,' amounted to $1,748,778, which compares with $1,493,507 for August, and $2,841,486 for the corresponding period last year.

Five provinces were on the market, and the majority of the sales were small, the largest being Ottawa, which sold $589,000 5 percent.

The summary of the September sales is as follows:—

Manitoba	$ 45,000
Ontario	835,478
Quebec	294,500
Alberta	201,400
Saskatchewan	372,400
Total	$1,748,778

PARMERS' MARKET PRICES.—Oct. 6.

There was another large gathering of produce-laden vehicles in the vicinity of Bonsecours Market and Jacques Cartier Square, this forenoon, and the basket brigade filled both of the market halls, where the crowds of buyers made it difficult to get around in some places. Oats were fairly plentiful but $1.10 the bag was asked for the best grain; a few bushels of beans were offered at from $1.75 to $2.00 the bushel; potatoes and turnips were much more plentiful than usual, the potatoes selling at 90c to $1.00 the 80-lb. bag, the turnips at 40c do.; carrots, 75c do.; beets, 50c to 60c do.; onions, $2.00 do.; pumpkins were unusually plentiful and sold at 50c to $1.00 the dozen; citron melons, 60c to $1.00 do.; cabbages, 30c to 40c the dozen; celery, 30c to 75c do.; cauliflowers, 50c to $1.25 do.; vegetable marrows, 50c to 75c do.; dead turkeys, 20c to 23c per lb.; chickens, ducks and geese, 14c to 16c do.; black ducks, 90c to $1.00 the pair; tub butter, 24c to 26c per lb.; print butter, 25c to 30c do.; eggs, 25c to 45c the dozen; cream, 25c the quart; apples, $1.50 to $2.50 the barrel; oranges, $4.50 the box; lemons, $4.00 to $5.00 do.; pears, 75c to $1.25 the basket; peaches, 60c to 90c do.; grapes, 25c the small basket; tomatoes, 50c the box for green, 75c do. for ripe tomatoes; bananas, $1.50 to $2.00 the bunch; hay, $9 to $11 the 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $5 to $6 the 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

LONDON CHEESE BOARD.

London, Ont., Oct. 9.—The offerings on the London cheese board, on Saturday, were as follows:—W. Nisouri, 95c; Thorndale, 55c; North Branch, 32c; Gladstone, $1.10c. 292 boxes offered, no sales, bidding from 13c to 13¾c.

BIG CONCERN TO EXPLOIT COAL IN ALBERTA MINES

Promoters of the Lethbridge Collieries, Limited, have been working quietly but energetically on the reorganization plans of what is likely at a near future date, to be known as the Canada Coal and Coke Company, with a capitalization of possibly $15,000,000.

The announcement was made yesterday, that an official inspection of the large coal areas in the Province of Alberta, controlled by this concern, will shortly be made under the supervision of Mr. Charles Fergie, consulting engineering, and, it is said, that several leading English, French, and United States capitalists are likely to be in the party.

The work of placing the different Western coal companies under one management is not a matter easily attained, as many difficulties have to be overcome, while a market for the stock ad hand issues has to be found, and especially on terms that will prove advantageous to all concerned.

However, it is claimed that the placing of a large block of the bonds of the proposed Canada Coal and Coke Company will be done through the banking and brokesage house of R. Forget, and that this particular allotment is likely to go to Paris.

BIG INCREASE MADE BY LOAN CO'S OUT WEST

Winnipeg, Oct. 5.—(Special.)—Regular loan companies operating in the three western provinces increased their investments in this field by $15,000,000 during the year 1910, according to compiled statements.

The reports cover the operations of seventy-five companies and show that at December 31, 1910, there will be loaned on real estate mortgages $71,322,556, as against $56,315,735 at Dec. 31, 1909, the increase for the year being equal to twenty-six percent.

The increase in Manitoba will be $5,806,241, or 39.8 percent; in Saskatchewan, $6,648,211, or 17.3 percent, and in Alberta, $2,552,369, or 42 percent. Last year was exceptionally active from a loaning standpoint, and while large sums have been loaned by all regular companies this year, the best authorities doubt if the increase will be as great as during 1910.

MUCH CAPITAL FROM ENGLAND COMING HERE

Toronto, Oct. 5.—(Special.)—Mr. F. Hanson, of Winnipeg, who is the representative in Canada of a syndicate of English capitalists, is at the King Edward Hotel. He states that this year he has invested $10,000,000 of English capital in Canada and expects before next year is past to have invested altogether $30,000,000 English money in this country.

One of the important deals consummated by Mr. Hanson recently was the purchase from Sir William Mackenzie of the Canadian Northern Railway of $2,000,000 worth of land in the west, and of this $1,500,000 was in Saskatchewan.

'The west,' said Mr. Hanson, 'is developing very rapidly, and I have every confidence in its future and that of the whole country for that matter. In every direction there is evidence of growth and expansion.'

TORONTO GRAIN

Toronto, Oct. 9.—The grain market has a tendency to be slightly easier. Latest quotations:—Ontario No. 2 white, red or mixed wheat, 86c in car lots outside. Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, new, $1.05; No. 2, $1.03; No. 3, $1.00½ track bay ports. Canadian western oats—No. 2, 46½c; No. 3, 45½c track bay ports. Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 41c to 42c on cars at country points, and 45c to 46c on track Toronto. Corn—American No. 3 yellow, 73c c.i.f. Midland. Peas—No. 2, 87c to 88c for car lots outside. Rye—No. 2, 76c to 78c outside. Barley, 80c to 85c outside, for malting, and 65c to 70c for feed. Buckwheat, nominal at 52c to 54c outside. Mill feed—Manitoba bran, $23 in bags; shorts, $25; Ontario bran, $23 in bags; shorts, $25. Manitoba flour—First patents, $5.30; second patents, $4.80; strong bakers, $4.60; Ontario flour patents, $3.55 to $3.60 Montreal freight.

WHEAT BANNED

London, Oct. 9.—Telegrams posted at the Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange to-day state that Turkey has declared grain a contraband of war and that the banks refusing to finance shipments, the loading of vessels has been stopped.

BIRKENHEAD CATTLE.

Liverpool, Oct. 9.— John Rogers and Company report that there was a very slow trade in the Birkenhead market, and whilst the price of good cattle was well maintained, rough beasts sold for less money, full quotations being: States steers from 12¾c to 13½c; Canadians, 12¼c to 13¾c, and ranchers, 12c to 12 3-4 cents per lb.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, Sept. 25.—To-day's supply of beasts, compared with Monday last, showed increase of 240, the Irish comprising 149 Dublins and 331 Waterfords. Trade for both prime and second quality English fat beasts and also Irish fat cattle ruled slow prices in most cases favoring buyers. Limited inquiry for fat butchering cows and bulls, and these are also quoted lower. Top prices paid per 8 lbs.:—90 st. Devors and 90 to 95 st. Herefords, 4s 10d; extreme, 5s; 95 st. runts and Irish, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; 100 st. shorthorns, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; 90 st. fat cows, 3s 6d to 3s 6d; 100 st. fat bulls, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; rough do., 2s 8d to 2s 10d. Arrivals—480 Irish, 51 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex; 1259 midland, home and western counties; 30 Devon. Increase of 360 in number of sheep and lambs penned compares with Monday last. For English sheep, both wedders and ewes a dull trade was experienced at a decline in value. Scotch sheep maintained late rates, whilst Irish sheep were in larger numbers and favored buyers. Lambs were difficult to vend at lower rates. 8 st. Scotch sheep made 5s 2d to 5s 4d; 7½ to 8 st. Downs, 4s 10d to 5s; 10 st. Irish, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; 10 st. ewes, 3s 2d to 3s 4d per 8 lbs. Quotations per 8 lbs.:—Beasts, 2s 8d to 5s; sheep, 3s 2d to 5s 4d; lambs, 4s 2d to 5s 2d. Total supply—Beast, 1800; sheep and lambs, 5770; calves, 15; milch cows, 45.

London, Sept. 25.—Fair supplies, trade very quiet, prices lower. English beef, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; Scotch sides, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; shorts 4s 6d to 4s 8d; Deptford and Liverpool killed, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; Argentine chilled hindquarters, 3s 0d to 3s 8d; do. forequarters, 2s 0d to 2s 2d. Mutton—Scotch wedders, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; do. tegs, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; do. ewes, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; English wedders, 2s 8d to 4s 2d; do. ewes, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; Dutch sheep, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; English lamb, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; Scotch do., 3s 8d to 4s 4d; veal, 4s 0d to 5s 4d; English pork, 3s 10d to 4s 3d; Dutch do., 3s 8d to 4s 0d per 8 lbs.

BALED HAY FIRM.

No. 1 hay, $15; No. 2 extra good, $13 to $13.50; No. 2 ordinary, $12 to $12.50; No. 3 hay, $9.50 to $10; clover, mixed, $9 to $9.50.

MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY CARRIES ITS PLANS FOR REORGANIZATION---DETAILS

By a vote of 61,391 shares against 3627 shares, the Montreal Street Railway Company resolved to convey all the properties of the Montreal Street Railway Company, the Park and Island Railway Company, the Montreal Terminal Railway Company and the Public Service Corporation to the Montreal Tramways Company on terms that the holder of one share of the Montreal Street Railway Company shall receive $87.50 in cash and $160.00 in five percent debenture stock and $20.00 in common stock of the Montreal Tramways Company.

Mr. J. W. McConnell stated in reply to inquiries of the Hon. A. J. Ouimet and Senator Beique that arrangements would be made in the alternative to give to shareholders $250 in five percent debenture stock and $20 in common stock of the Montreal Tramways Company in case any shareholder desired to take the full consideration in securities of the Montreal Tramways Company.

A circular will be sent to the shareholders of the Montreal Street Railway Company giving them a certain time within which to apply for securities instead of cash on the basis above mentioned.

The special meeting of the Montreal Street Ry. Company, held yesterday morning for the purpose of securing from the shareholders the approval of plans and terms of contract of transfer of properties, debts and other obligations of the Montreal Street Railway and subsidiary lines to the Montreal Tramways corporation brought out one fact very prominently. That is that the directors have worked with unremitting energy and devotion to evolve a scheme by which Montreal and suburbs will have a much finer traction system, and the shareholders of the Street Railway a better bargain from the investment point of view.

Mr. E. A. Robert presided, and with him were Mr. J. W. McConnell, F. H. Wilson, H. A. Lovett, and W. C. Finley, directors. President Robert had a difficult task before him, but he and his co-directors handled it with masterly skill. The difficulty in question was that of explaining and elucidating to the less acute among the shareholders the advantages to be derived from the formation of the new amalgamation. Mr. Robert and his associates, however, were equal to the occasion.

The main upshot of the affair was the acceptance by a vast majority of shareholders (viz., over 61,000 shares to 3,771 shares), of the proposals presented by the directors to offer an exchange of practically $267.50 for every share of Montreal Street Railway stock. This works out as follows: For five shares of Street Railway stock the company offers $438.75 in cash, $800 par value of 5 percent debentures, and $100 of ordinary shares. This brings an aggregate of $1,338, which divided by five makes $267.50.

The large majority of shareholders considered this to be an excellent basis of exchange, especially in view of the powers conferred by the amalgamation —powers which were legally impossible under the old regime.

Chief among the objectors were Senator Beique and ex-Judge Ouimet, whose main objection was that the shareholders were not given sufficient time to analyse the proposition and judge for themselves whether or not the proposition was advantageous. They proposed that the main facts of the arrangement should be printed and circulated among shareholders, giving the latter say a fortnight in which to decide in the matter—the decision to be rendered at an adjourned meeting.

While the reasonableness of this attitude was admitted, in one sense, by the directors, the latter considered it as most undesirable to defer the conclusion, and Messrs. Lovett, K.C., and Cahan, B.C., went to considerable trouble to explain in detail the less obvious points of consideration. It must be said on their behalf, that they made the case absolutely clear and convincing, and pointed out the injury that might result from further procrastination.

There has been delay enough, they felt, and the objections raised would seem to indicate a want of confidence in the directorate. Such a feeling was promptly denied by the objectors, and the vote was taken, which resulted in an adoption of the plans, and which means the immediate acceptance of the directors' stipulations.

One of the facts brought out at the meeting was that the company had arranged for the sale of $10,000,000 five percent bonds at 95 net, with accrued interest to the Boston and New York firm of N. W. Harris & Company. Altogether, President Robert and the other directors deserve the thanks of the shareholders, while the city is indebted to these gentlemen for the ambition to give Montreal and district a perfected traction system.

ENGLAND MAY WANT TURKEYS FROM US SOON

With the approach of the season for the sale of turkeys, the attention of Canadian shippers is drawn to the English markets by Mr. J. M. Mussen, of Leeds and Hull. 'In addition to home supplies,' he says, 'these birds are imported from continental countries, and Russian exporters, in particular, do an active business with North of England markets.'

'To obtain the approval of merchants, the birds should be well bled, dressed and graded according to weights. In this connection, it may be stated that Russian exporters pack hen birds in grades of from 6 to 10 pounds and cock birds of 10 to 14 pounds and from 14 up to 20 pounds. On the outside of the case which contains on an average one dozen birds is also marked the gross and net weight.'

If there is a surplus of turkeys available for export from Canada this season which is doubtful, shippers should find an acceptable market as the experience of British merchants in handling Canadian poultry in former years inclines them to regard same with much favor.

WHEAT & FLOUR EXPORTS

Reports of wheat and flour from the United States and Canada last week were the heaviest of any week since the middle of November, 1909.

Bradstreet's figures of the week's exports compare with previous years as follows:

	1911.	1910.	1909
Oct. 5	4,120,348	2,392,630	4,139,662
Sept. 28	3,165,392	2,126,637	3,322,760
Sept. 21	3,508,771	1,583,668	2,973,601
Sept. 14	3,369,943	2,174,053	2,286,891
Sept. 7	2,632,243	1,511,068	2,615,885
Aug. 31	3,073,751	1,924,188	3,188,641
Aug. 24	3,422,476	1,293,914	2,931,543
Aug. 17	3,507,365	1,497,514	2,279,618
Aug. 10	2,560,967	1,226,214	1,771,755
Aug. 3	3,321,308	1,275,730	1,534,558

Exports since July 1 amount to 40,321,631 bushels as against 22,053,629 a year ago.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

Ingersoll, Oct. 9.—White wheat, 78c to 80c, per bushel; red fall wheat, 78c to 80c; peas, 75c to 80c; barley, 58c to 60c; oats, 33c to 34c; corn, 65c to 70c; oatmeal, $3.75 to $4.00, per cwt.; cornmeal, $3.75 to $4.00; flour, $2.30 to $2.55; bran, $21 to $22, per ton; shorts, $23 to $24; butter, 25c to 28c, per lb.; creamery, 28c to 30c; eggs, 20c to 22c, per dozen; potatoes, 75c to $1.00, per bushel; live hogs, $6.75 to $7.00, per cwt.; hay, $11 to $12, per ton; hides, $9 to $10, per cwt.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Ottawa, Oct. 9.—Owing to the season getting late the attendance at the market is gradually becoming smaller and the variety of vegetables is decreasing. Very few tomatoes were visible and the price for them ranged from 30 cents to 50 cents a gallon, while they brought $1 a pail. Cucumbers were also scarce and one sells for 5 cents, or 40 cents a dozen. Cabbages took a rise in price, from 60 to 75 cents a dozen, while celery brought 45 cents a dozen sticks. Muskmelons were not to be seen, while apples sold for 90 cents a bag. Carrots commanded 15 cents a dozen, and beets realized 10 cents for the same quantity. Parsnips brought 20 cents a dozen. Pork was as plentiful as usual and the light variety brought $9, while the heavy stuff brought $8.50. Veal fronts sold for 10 cents a pound, while the hinds commanded 12 cents. Butter fell to 25 cents a pound, while eggs brought 30 cents a dozen. Straw brought $5 a ton, and hay sold for $10. Oats brought 48 cents a bushel.

BROOK TROUT OUT OF SEASON.

A fresh carload of halibut is arriving to-morrow, and salmon is more plentiful. Brook trout are now out of season, but lake trout are plentiful with prices low.

Following are f.o.b. prices of Leonard Brothers:—

Fresh.—Halibut (fancy), per lb., 10c; Haddock, 5c; Pike (headless and dressed), 8c; Pickerel or Doree (round or dressed), 10c; Lake Trout, 10c; Bluefish, 12c; Sea Bass, 12c; Fancy Smelts, 12c; B.C. Salmon, 14c; Dressed Bullheads and Perch, 10c.

Frozen.—Gaspe Salmon, per lb., 18c; Dressed Qualla Salmon, 10c; Round Pink Salmon, 9c; Small Whitefish, 6c; Large Whitefish, 10c; Haddock, 4c; Mackerel (large), 10c.

Smoked.—Haddies (new), 15-lb. boxes, per lb., 8c; Kippers (fancy large), per box, $1.25; Kippers (small), per box, $1.00; Smoked Eels, per lb., 10c; Bloaters, per box, $1.10; New Smoked Herrings, per box, 20c.

LUMBER TRADE IS EXPANDING ---A STATEMENT

A special statement of operations by the British Canadian Lumber Corporation for the first nine months of the year to Sept. 30 has been issued, and shows a wide range of business, as well as a growing trade in each department for this concern. This is another enterprise whose success is largely due to the efforts and financial leadership of Mr. J. W. McConnell of this city.

Following is a statement of operations for September and the nine months. The average price obtained at the mills during last month was practically $19 per thousand feet:—

	September.	Year to date
LUMBER Manufactured—	5,858,393 ft.	33,613,009 ft.
Sold—	4,660,265 "	31,654,041 "
SHINGLES Manufactured—	4,133,000 "	21,737,000 "
Sold—	3,818,000 "	29,354,000 "
LATH Manufactured—	1,487,000 "	10,453,000 "
Sold—	1,340,000 "	9,796,000 "

WINNIPEG GRAIN

Following was the course of prices at Winnipeg this morning up to 12 o'clock, Winnipeg time:

	Wheat. Oct.	Dec.	May.	Oats. Oct.	Dec.	May
Close—	98⅛	95	100⅛	42¾	39¼	42⅝
Open—	98⅛	95⅛	99¾	42¼	39¼	42½
High—	98⅛	95⅛	99¾	42¼	39¼	42½
Low—	97¾	94½	99¾	41⅞	38⅞	42¼
Noon—	97¾	94¾	99¾	42	39	42⅜

TORONTO CATTLE PRICES.

Toronto, Oct. 9.—A good quality of cattle and firm prices cleared the market very early to-day, although the quality was better, prices did not advance very much, except in choice butchers, which went up from ten to fifteen cents. Receipts were 1866 cattle, 46 calves, 643 hogs and 331 sheep.

Latest quotations—Export cattle, ch., $6.00 to $6.25; do., medium, $5.25 to $5.95; do., bulls, $4.75 to $5.25; butcher cattle choice, $5.75 to $6.10; do., good, $5.50 to $5.70; do., common, $4.50 to $5; do., cows, choice, at $4.75 to $6.25; do., medium, at $4.25 to $4.50; do., common, $3.50 to $4.00; do., canners, at $1.50 to $2.75; do., bulls, $3.50 to $5.00; feeders, 1000 lbs., $5.00 to $5.25; stockers, 800 to 900 lbs., $4.25 to $4.70; milkers, choice, each, $60 to $70; do., cows, medium, each, $30 to $50; springers, $35 to $50; calves, $4.00 to $7.00; sheep, heavy ewes, $3.00 to $3.25; do., light, $3.50 to $3.85; lambs, $4.85 to $5.60; bucks and culls, $3.00 to $3.25.

CHICAGO CATTLE PRICES.

Chicago, Oct. 9.—Cattle receipts estimated at 24,000; market steady to ten cents higher; beeves, $4

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

NOVA SCOTIA

TROOPS IN CAMP.

The militia have in view a mobilization on Thanksgiving Day, October 30th of the permanent and local troops. It is proposed that all the troops shall go into camp on Saturday, October 28th, to prepare for the operations on the following Monday.

EXPERIENCES BAD VOYAGE.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 3.—The big steamer 'Georgia A.,' from Venice, via Almertia, Spain, which met with very bad weather while on her way to New York, put in here this morning for coal. On Saturday she made only seven miles. She is loaded with barrelled grapes for New York.

TUNGSTEN IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Six loads of tungsten have been located in Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia. Where the ore was found the bed-rock is only three feet below the surface. The mine will be developed by local parties. Nova Scotia is now the richest tungsten-producing country in the world.

THE GYPSUM INDUSTRY.

About 350,000 tons of gypsum are quarried annually in Nova Scotia, but of this amount only 10,500 tons are used in the manufacture of gypsum products in the province. The remainder is shipped to the United States. The industry is steadily growing. There is a large opportunity for British manufacturers who would erect factories within the province.

'100 YEARS FOR GOD.'

Chester Church, beautifully decorated, its walls adorned with mottos so arranged as to set forth the foundation of the Christian Church, the secret of past and the hope of future progress, held its hundredth anniversary last week. Former pastors and members came from all sides to participate in the celebration. Since 1811 Chester Baptist Church has been a great unit in Christian history.

MOOSE BLOCKS ROAD.

Driving to Shad Bay on Sunday, Mr. J. S. Hubley and wife, met a large bull moose this side of the bay, and the moose was inclined to dispute their right of way on the road. Had it been any day but Sunday, Mr Hubley might have quickly ended the dispute as there was a gun in the waggon, which Mr. Hubley was taking to the Bay. Finally the moose, which Hubley judged would weigh about 800 pounds, and had a magnificent spread of horns, moved off into the bushes. The people at the bay were informed of the experience, and to-day hunters are after the moose.

MAGNIFICENT GIFT.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 3.—Mr. George S. Campbell, of the shipping firm of G. S. Campbell & Co., returned from England a day or two ago and brought with him a cheque for twenty-five thousand dollars, a gift to Dalhousie University, from Mr. J. H. Dunn, a loyal graduate of the college. Mr. Dunn is a native of Bathurst, N.B., and spent three years at Dalhousie law school, then being admitted to the bar of Nova Scotia. After practicing here for some time he removed to Edmonton, and later to England where he is now head of the great banking firm of Dunn, Fisher & Co. Mr. Dunn recently gave a thousand dollars for the equipment of a biological laboratory at Dalhousie.

BOWL TO DR. FORREST.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Dalhousie Alumnae Association held recently at the University, the president, Dr. Eliza Ritchie, on behalf of the Association, presented the Rev. Dr. Forrest, the former president of the University, with a magnificent silver bowl. Contributions for the gift had been received from all parts of Canada, the United States and Europe, the responses to the appeal being most hearty. The bowl bore on one side the inscription, 'To the Rev. John Forrest, D.D., LL.D., from the Women Graduates and Alumnae Association of Dalhousie University, 1911.' On the other side is the Nova Scotia coat of arms. The Doctor was taken by surprise, and heartily thanked the ladies.

P. E. ISLAND

A NEW POTATO.

A feature of the root and vegetable department at the Charlottetown Provincial Exhibition was the exhibit from the Macphail farm at Orwell, where Dr. Andrew Macphail and his brother, Professor Alexander Macphail have been conducting experiments in potato growing. This year they grew about 30 acres, which yielded an average of 250 bushels to the acre. The product of their farm obtained first prizes at the exhibition. After years of work they have succeeded in cultivating a new type of potato called the 'Orwell Square,' which meets the requirements for a sound, well-flavored, well-shaped hardy potato free from rot and disease.

NEW BRUNSWICK

MORE SMALLPOX.

Three more cases of smallpox having been discovered across the river from Chatham, the Douglastown churches, as well as the school, have been ordered closed.

ANOTHER GUN VICTIM.

St. John, N.B., Oct. 5.—Willie Gammon, aged 8, died at the hospital here yesterday. His brother was cleaning a gun, which was accidentally discharged, the contents entering the child's abdomen.

A NEW COURT HOUSE.

It was announced at the last monthly meeting of the municipal council of St. John that the buildings committee would submit a report recommending that a new court house be erected in Market Square at a cost of $300,000. The committee will also recommend that the present building be sold.

KICKED BY HORSE.

As a result of being kicked by a horse, Cecil Russell, aged 14, of Chatham, N.B., was seriously injured internally, and died from the wounds. No one saw the accident, but it is thought that he went too near the horse in attempting to pick up a box in the stall.

ANTLERS SIXTY-FOUR INCHES.

Mr. Frank Jonah, of the I.C.R., arrived at Moncton on October 2 with the king moose of the season. The animal has a spread of antlers of sixty-four inches and a head which experts declare to be the finest seen in years. The moose weighing over 900 pounds dressed, was caught at Lakelands.

MORE ROOM NEEDED.

A new wing for the general public hospital has been authorized by the municipal council of St. John. A home for advances cases of tuberculosis on the outskirts of the city was also authorized. The new wing is to cost $30,000, and will provide accommodation for about 50 patients. Both concessions were made after strong delegations had urged the need of the new buildings, and the need of municipal aid for the construction and maintenance of them.

'NEW BRUNSWICK' ABANDONED

St. John, N. B., October 6.—Piled up on the rocks near Mispec Cove, five miles above this harbor, the Government dredge New Brunswick, abandoned by three tugs in the Bay of Fundy during the gale Wednesday, was found yesterday; her hull a total dreck. It is believed her engines can be saved, but huge boulders have pushed through her bottom, completely ruining the hull. Two scows which parted hawsers before the dredge was abandoned, have not been seen since, and they have either gone to the bottom, it is believed, or are drifting in the bay, a menace to navigation.

MOVING WEST.

The final preparations for the removal of the Gordon nail works from St. John to Calgary are finished, the last of the machinery having been sent. Major Gordon, the proprietor, will go to Boston to buy more machinery before leaving for the west. Major Gordon leaves St. John with anything but an enthusiastic feeling because of the manner of conducting the city's business. For five years, he says, his case has dragged through the law courts, and there seems no hope for any adjustment, much less a speedy one.

ALMOST COLLIDED.

The passengers on board the steamers 'Victoria' and 'May Queen' were greatly excited last week when the two steamers almost collided in front of the wharf at St. John the two scraping together. The passengers awaited the crash with eyes strained and nerves and muscles tense, but the speed of one of the boats was slackened in time to avert the catastrophe. Her guard just bumped the other vessel, throwing her off, thus preventing the collision, though the boats were so close to one another that one could easily have boarded one from the other. Great sighs of relief were breathed when the boats separated, all safe.

GOOD POTATO CROPS.

Reports from along the St. John river are to the effect that the potato crop will be better than the average this year, and will be harvested in good condition. Buyers are offering $1.15 a barrel delivered at the scows but are not finding many offered at this, as a great number of farmers have not yet got all their grain crops in the barn on account of so much bad weather. The buckwheat crop will be greatly damaged in the field, the continuous rain preventing hauling and threshing. While the farmers have this work on their hands they are letting the potato digging stand and a great many fields are still untouched.

QUEBEC

KILLED BOARDING TRAIN.

Sutton, Que., Oct. 3. —Raymond Bonneau, son of William Bonneau of this place, went to board a freight train last night when he fell and was fatally injured. He died at 4.10 this morning.

STEAMER RELEASED.

The 'H. M. Pellatt,' which has been ashore in the St. Lawrence below Quebec since Sept. 19, was released Wednesday. Over half of the cargo of grain had to be removed to get her off the shoal. She is proceeding up the river under her own steam, and will be in port some time Saturday.

M. S. R. MERGER REJECTED.

Mr. W. H. Butler, assistant attorney, reported to the Board of Control Thursday that the Railway Commission has refused to authorize the amalgamation of the Park and Island, the Terminal, and the Montreal Street Railway on the ground of non-jurisdiction. The companies have provincial charters, over which the commission has no control. The refusal does not necessarily mean that there will be no merger, which is already sanctioned by the Legislature.

PILOT RESPONSIBLE.

The Dominion wreck commissioner gave judgment on Wednesday, Oct. 4, in the 'Hero'-'Chieftain III.' collision. Onesime Hamelin was censured for being incompetent and is held responsible for the loss of the ship and four lives. The captain of the 'Chieftain III.' was condemned for having passengers on board, his charter not permitting their presence. The captain of the 'Hero,' while held blameless for the collision was condemned as most inhuman for making no attempt to save the drowning men. The owners of the 'Chieftain III.' must pay all costs of the investigation.

AUTO. FATALITY.

Quebec, Oct. 4.—One woman dead, two seriously injured, and two male occupants of the auto car painfully hurt, is the result of an accident late yesterday afternoon on the road below St. Anne de Beaupre. While the party were speeding along the road the steering gear went wrong and the machine ran through a fence. A woman named Martha Guilbault was killed, while Marguerite Demetres and Dianne Dubois were badly injured. The chauffeur of the car, a man named Parent, was also badly hurt. A special car was sent down to bring the injured back to Quebec, and they were taken to the Hotel Dieu Hospital. The body of Madame Guilbault was taken to St. Joachim, where Dr. Bedard, deputy coroner, will hold an inquest.

ONTARIO

SNOW IN BROCKVILLE.

Brockville, Ont., Oct. 7.—Following a heavy rain yesterday afternoon the weather turned cold and snow fell for af couple of hours.

SUICIDE A MONTREALER?

Ottawa, Oct. 5.—The body of a man, thought to be Charles Lavigne, of Montreal, was found in Rockliffe Park yesterday afternoon with his throat cut. The wound was self-inflicted and no inquest is likely to be held. The deceased was apparently about 50 years of age.

ACCEPTS OTTAWA CALL.

Ottawa, Oct. 7. —The Rev. W. E. Clarke, of Moncton, N.B., has accepted a call to the Emmanuel Episcopal Church of Ottawa, and is expected to arrive November 1.

MR. L. S. LEWIS.

Brockville, Ont., Oct. 3.—Mr. L. S. Lewis, postmaster and division court master at Newboro, died last night from pleuro-pneumonia. He was a leading merchant of the town for forty years. Mrs. Lewis and family of three daughters survive.

HAD MUCH OPIUM.

Toronto, Oct. 7. — For having in his possession a satchel filled with opium, Lee Yock, was fined $200 and costs by Magistrate Denison yesterday. When the Chinaman was searched, twenty tins of opium, valued at $20 each, ready for the pipe, were found

DIES FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

St. Catharines, Ont., October 3.—Frederick Corriveau, a French Canadian, fifty-eight years of age, was seen to be suffering from tuberculosis and was taken to the sanatorium here two days ago, but died this morning. It is believed that he has a brother living in Quebec, but efforts to trace him have proved unsuccessful.

STRUGGLE WITH A MADMAN.

Belleville, Ont., Oct. 6.—Captain Allan, of the Salvation Army, had a terrific struggle with a lunatic. William Marshall, a young Englishman at the Army boarding-house, suddenly became demented and attacked Captain Allan. Mrs. Allan screamed for assistance, but before the arrival of the police, Captain Allan was badly used up.

TOWED TO SHELTER.

Kingston, Ont., October 5.—Loaded with oats en route to Belleville, the sloop 'Ariadne,' commanded by Capt. Burnside, of this city, was nearly wrecked at the Gap, where she ran into a severe gale. Her masts were splintered, and the crew had difficulty in keeping her from foundering. A passing steamer came to her assistance and towed her to shelter.

ANNEXING AMERICANS.

London, Oct. 3.— The Rev. Canon Welch, the vicar of Wakefield, formerly of Toronto, in speaking for the Western Canada Fund, said Canada was more likely to be annexing the Americans than they were to annex the Dominion. Large numbers were streaming across the border, and felt that they were going home. They would find on the north side of the border freedom and justice and no corruptness.

FATHER ENTERS ACTION.

Toonto, Oct. 4. — John Denman, builder, of Chicago, has entered action at Osgoode Hal for a High Court order declaring that no valid marriage was entered into by his daughter, Grace Christina Denman with Otto Frederick Werner, of Georgetown, Ont. The young lady was visiting a relative at Georgetown, and went off to Stratford with her wooer and was married there by the Rev. Mr. Green, the Methodist minister. The young lady is between seventeen and eighteen years of age.

ST. CATHARINES' POSTMASTER.

St. Catharines, Ont., Oct. 3.—Deputy Postmaster Stanley Smith has been appointed postmaster here by the Laurier government to fill the late Postmaster Lovelace's place. Lovelace contested the seat against Lancaster, Smith is a Liberal, and the Conservatives are in arms against the appointment, though it is admitted on all sides that Smith is well deserving of the promotion to which he has risen junior clerk. The Conservatives declare Mr. Lancaster will never allow the appointment to stand. A score of leading Conservatives want the position, and Smith's appointment, if allowed to stand, would cause a rebellion in the ranks of its faithful.

ATHLETE MARRIED.

Ottawa, October 3.—A marriage of considerable interest took place here last night, the principals being W. C. ('Weldy') Young, of Cobalt, and Miss Iva Hilson Holland, daughter of Mr. Andrew Holland, of this city. 'Weldy' is known throughout Canada as a former athlete, and now a prosperous mine owner in the silver country. He was at one time a member of the old Ottawa hockey team, and was also prominent in football in the early days of the Rough Riders. He went to the Yukon when the gold rush was on there, and brought the Dawson Hockey team down as challengers for the Stanley Cup.

TORONTO'S MORTALITY.

Toronto, October 5.—Six hundred and five deaths were registered at the City Hall during September, an increase of 212 over September of last year and of 233 over the average for the month during the past five years. This shows an increase in the death rate of, roughly, 66 2-3 percent, a rate of mortality that is really alarming, considering that there was no epidemic raging. An analysis of the causes of death revealed the more startling fact that out of the 605 registered, no fewer than 231 were infants under the age of ten months, while 66 more were of children over one year and under five years of age, or 50 percent of the total. Only 16 of these deaths were due to contagious diseases.

CITY TAX LOTS.

County Judge Derocher, who held the investigation into the sale of city tax lots in Belleville, has presented his report. He finds that there was clearly no conspiracy between the members of the committee; that sales to relatives brought as fair a price as sales to strangers; that no stranger made an offer before the lots went to relatives; that no part of the money went to the committee and they in no way benefitted by the sales to relatives. His suggestions as to the outcome of the investigation are: The advisability of the council considering whether the policy of by-law 114 should be continued or whether there should not be a resolution of council prohibiting the property committee from selling to any relative of members of the committee without first having the sale approved by the council itself.

MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE.

Hamilton, October 3.—The Grand Jury at the Fall Assizes opening here before Mr. Justice Britton, brought in a true bill against W. J. Waters, one of Hamilton's most prominent insurance agents, on the charge of manslaughter. The accusation arose out of the death of William Boyce about six weeks ago as a result of being struck by the automobile of the Hamiltonian. Three charges were entered against Waters by the Crown, manslaughter, furious driving and causing bodily injuries to Boyce. The Grand Jury at first found a true bill against the accused of the last two charges and none on the first, but being sent back by the judge soon brought a true bill on the serious charge. The trial, however, will not come up until the January Assizes. Bail of $5,000 was renewed.

100,000 YEARS DEAD.

While digging a ditch on his farm in Aldboro Township, near Rodney, Ont., Mr. William Ripon and a laborer unearthed parts of a mammoth. At first they thought they had struck an old deep-rooted stump, but upon further investigation they brought to the surface the lower jaw bone of an animal which measured four feet in length. The teeth, in splendid condition, were four inches wide and eight inches long. Digging deeper, they unearthed two ribs, seven feet long, a shoulder blade, and the bone which connects the skull and the spine, this last discovery measuring ten times the length of that of the largest horse. Some weeks ago a tusk was unearthed near the same spot. Mr. Charles Canelly, curator of the University Museum, stated that the bones were those of a mammoth in existence 100,000 years ago.

WIND STORM AT COOKSVILLE.

Cooksville, Ont., October 5.—'There will be apples enough at twenty-five cents a bushel to-morrow,' was a remark overheard at Cooksville fair Tuesday. 'How is that?' the speaker was asked. He said that he had raised apples all his life and was estimating conservatively when he stated that Tuesday's wind storm did damage among the apple trees in the Cooksville district at the rate of a thousand dollars an hour, that is it did ten thousand dollars worth of damage while it lasted. The trees were just in the condition before ripening when the fruit was liable to fall and it was almost impossible to walk through any orchard yesterday without treading on the fallen fruit. As all the fallen fruit will be bruised and consequently not keep, a large proportion of this year's crop in the district is practically worthless, and future prices are likely to range high in consequence.

CAR THIEVES AT WORK.

Windsor, Ont., October 3.—Special officers of the Grand Trunk and Wabash railways have been at work for several weeks trying to round up a gang of freight car thieves, whose operations have brought in a flood of complaints from consignees all the way from Windsor to Niagara Falls. Freight cars have been broken open and ransacked in a most thorough fashion, and in every instance the robbers have got away. Packing cases were broken up and their contents scattered over the floor of the car. The thieves apparently are fully informed of the cars contents, and no seals are broken except on cars in which the goods are easily handled. Boots and shoes, blankets, wearing apparel and cigars and cigarettes seem to be the articles most in demand. The special officers detailed to run down the gang confess themselves completely puzzled and in the meantime the pilfering is going steadily on.

A close watch is being kept in all of the larger yards.

PRAIRIE PROVINCES

MURDER IN WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Oct. 6.—Alfanasi Lesnick a Russian, who stabbed a fellow-countryman to death on Higgins avenue on Wednesday, will be tried for murder at the fall sittting of the Assize Court.

CONVENTION OF CHURCHMEN.

Winnipeg, Oct. 6.—Arrangements are now underway for a convention of Manitoba churchmen, to be held during November, by those interested in the laymen's missionary movement. Sir Andrew Fraser will take part in the proceedings.

HORSES SHOT.

Captain Parker, of the Medicine Hat Mounted Police, has been investigating the horse-shooting case. Eight horses have been shot and two disappeared. No trace has been found of them. The alarm of the people for their horses is great, and large rewards are being offered for the capture of the shooters.

RECIPROCITY TOWN.

The community immediately north of Carnduff decided recently to become a rural municipality. A petition was circulated and signed by nearly two hundred ratepayers and the name selected for the new rural institution was 'Reciprocity.' This petition was presented to the proper authorities.

BROWN COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

Morden, Man., October 6.—The postponed preliminary hearing of the case against George Brown, held at the provincial jail here charged with attempted assault and attempted murder, came up before Police Magistrate Lake yesterday afternoon. Magistrate Lake, after summing up the evidence of the abduction case, committed the prisoner to stand trial at the fall assizes, which are to be held here on the twenty-fourth of October.

THE MINING STRIKE.

An executive meeting of all the officials of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, was held at Macleod, which includes all the miners of western Alberta and of Eastern British Columbia. It gave rise to many conjectures of a probable early conclusion to the existing strike. These were, as is quite natural, based upon a wish-the-father-to-the-thought foundation and we regret to report that such a consummation is not at present perceptible. The mineworkers of District No. 18 are still as determined as they were at the beginning to remain out.

SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

Saskatoon, Sask., Oct. 4.—'The sentence of the court is that you be taken from here to the jail at Prince Albert, and, on the 28th of November next, there be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and your body shall be buried within the precincts of the jail in which you were last confined. Such was the sentence meted out by Judge Lamont here to James Alak, the three-fold murderer of Vanscoy. The prisoner was unkempt and unshaven, and listened with stolid indifference while the sentence was translated to him.

FOOD FAMINE FEARED.

Reports received from the Peace River district, in the far north, state that there is fear of a food famine. Corporal Clay, in writing to the Northwest Mounted Police headquarters at Ottawa, contained a warning that the food supply on hand was rapidly decreasing, and cannot be replenished before December or January. He suggests that travellers en route for the Grand Prairie district should be warned not to go into the country without ample supplies. The department will take immediate action to give necessary warning to all parties headed for Grand Prairie.

A MINER JAILED.

The Calgary Trades and Labor Council have decided to take action against the City of Calgary over the arrest of a mine worker. They claim the arrest is nothing less than an outrage, for bonds were offered for his release, and were refused. It seems that Hamilton, the miner, was asking men on the street not to turn 'scabs' and work the mines, but as working men to stay with the striking miners. For this he was arrested and fined five dollars or seven days. His bonds were refused and he was put behind the bars. The Trades and Labor Council will probe the matter to a finish and will seek redress from the city.

TO DR. PATRICK.

The final tribute paid to the memory of the Rev. William Patrick, D.D., the deceased principal of Manitoba College, was one not to be quickly forgotten by the congregation of mourners who passed quietly forth from St. Paul's Church at its conclusion yesterday afternoon. The sincerity of the mourners, the quality which made the memorial service something more than formal, was shown in the thought expended upon the arrangement of the solemn ceremonial. 'We have lost a great man. 'For his helpfulness,' said the Rev. Dr. Baird, acting principal, earnestly, for the strength of his teaching, for the cheerfulness of his disposition, for the bright things we can recall of him, let us thank God. He was a man so definite in opinion, so cogent in statement, so marked in his characteristics, that those characteristics do not need to be sought for. They stand out definitely—and his intellectual greatness was the most outstanding of these characteristics. 'The Rev. Dr. Patrick was a man cast in an heroic mould. Perhaps the true heroism of his life was not noticeable to the ordinary observer. It lay in this fact—that, although he was a continual sufferer from a physical discomfort of the most painful and distressing character, he not only never referred to it, never made it a topic of complain', but preserved a surpassing energy and an even exuberant vitality in the face of it. His body has been brought into subjection to his will and mind. His naturally fiery temper was never allowed to escape restraint in debate.'

BRITISH COLUMBIA

FRENCH MONEY IN WEST.

Vancouver, B.C., Oct. 6.—Geo. Barbey, a well-known French financier, has just completed Vancouver and Victoria investments of three million dollars.

WRECK OF THE 'EMPRESS.'

Vancouver, B.C., Oct. 4.— The latest news from the steamer 'Empress of China,' which went ashore in Oriental waters on July 26, is that salvage operations have become extremely difficult, and the vessel is likely to become a total loss.

WHEAT VIA PANAMA.

The Grand Trunk Pacific is making every possible effort and perfecting all arrangements and appliances whereby Prince Rupert, B.C., will become a great shipping centre. Mr. Chas. M. Hays says that 100,000,000 bushels of wheat will be shipped annually from the Pacific coast to Europe when the Panama Canal is opened. To prepare for this the company is going to build docks and elevators at Prince Rupert. Steamships have been ordered and are especialy designed for wheat carriers and for the Panama route.

SURREY EXHIBITION.

Surrey's twenty-second annual exhibition attracted the largest crowd in the history of the organization. The exhibition was declared open by Mr. S. J. MacKenzie, M.P.P. In his address Mr. MacKenzie said he knew Surrey well. He remembered when rhete were only about thirty-five people there, and he congratulated them on the wonderful growth of the town. The prizes were distributed by Mr. MacKenzie, who made many complimentary remarks on the excellence of the exhibits in all departments.

HOP CULTURE.

Among the many farming interests of British Columbia, hop culture is one of the most profitable. The price paid now, 40 and 50 cents a pound, is twice that which was formerly paid. The hop fields at Agassige and Sardis extend over an area of 600 acres. They belong to a company which has fields in British Columbia, Oregon and California to the extent of 17,000 acres. At Sardis 1,00) men, women and children are employed in hop picking. Of this number 700 are Suvash Indians, the remainder, except thirty white laborers, being Chinese or Hindoos.

AFTER HIS HAT.

As the Great Northern was speeding along at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour, just after passing Swinton, a gust of wind lifted and carried down an embankment Anton Wascovich's hat. Without the slightest hesitation the hatless Russian leaped into space, landing a short distance from the top of the embankment, and rolling down 75 feet of rocks and stones. As a result he was forced to spend a few days in the hospital, from which he emerged whole and sound. Those who witnessed the leap after a mere hat are at a loss to know what kept the man from being killed or seriously injured.

WESTERN BANK ROBBERY.

Prince Rupert, B.C., October 3.—A man using the names Alexander Johnson and William Wheeler, was arrested here yesterday as a suspect in the New Westminster bank robbery. He had attracted attention from the police by displaying large sums of money at various amusement resorts. He at first boasted that the money was part of the $250,000 stolen from the bank. Later he said the money was received from the sale of a Montana ranch. When searched by the police $900 in United States bank notes was found in his possession. He is also said to have deposited $10,000 in banks since arriving here.

THE LANGLEY FAIR.

The twenty-first annual exhibition of the Langley Agricultural Association held this year at Fort Langley, was a decided success from beginning to end. The weather was perfect and the crowds large, including a number of visitors. Mr. F. J. MacKenzie, M.P.P., formally opened the exhibition, congratulating the directors on the success of their efforts to make the fair a successful one. One of the features of the fair was a practical demonstration of the tests for tuberculosis given on the grounds by Dr. Knight, of the Provincial Department of Agriculture. The motor boat racing attracted quite a large number of people to the wharf.

ESQUIMALT.

Speaking before the Canadian Club recently, in Victoria, Lord Charles Beresford strongly condemned the policy of the British naval administration in having abandoned Esquimalt as a naval base. His Lordship also criticised the 'Declaration of the City of London.' He further went on to say that the opening of the Panama canal would involve some of the greatest problems that could possibly be conceived—problems which the English-speaking nations of the world would find the greatest difficult in solving. Lord Charles Beresford is accompanied in Victoria by the Duke of Sutherland and by Lord Desborough.

SURVEY PARTY'S HARDSHIPS.

Severe hardships were experienced by the Dominion Government survey party which was engaged in locating the Alaska boundary line across Malesbina glacier between Yaskatat Bay, Alaska, and Mount St. Elias. In addition to natural obstacles that almost stalled their progress the surveyors ran short of provisions and for six weeks were compelled to subsist on hardtack and bacon. To add to their troubles Indians who had been engaged to act as packers and dog sledge drivers, deserted before the party had got less than twenty miles from the coast. Every member of the party was in a famished condition when Yaskatat Bay was reached on the return trip. The Indians thought that the surveyors' instruments were agents of the evil spirit. The party was in charge of J. S. Mussell and Noel J. Ogilvie.

CATHOLIC COLONY.

Pitt Meadows, ten miles up the Fraser from New Westminster, will shortly be the scene of a scheme formulated by His Grace Archbishop McNeil, of Vancouver, whereby will be established a colony of Catholic fruit and market gardeners. The scheme has been carefully considered by His Grace, acting under the advice of experts, and the archbishop has purchased 763 acres of excellent land for the purpose. In an interview His Grace discussed his proposed scheme freely. He had, he said, been often struck with the difficulty experienced by Catholic farmers coming into British Columbia in securing good land at a price which would allow the purchasers to make a living. 'I shall sell in ten-acre blocks,' said His Grace, 'and to Roman Catholics only. It is to help my people that I have taken this action, and in time we shall have a Catholic church and schools on the land, with a priest to minister to the families. There are several such colonies on the prairie, and in the east,' added the Archbishop.

MONTREAL

WATER IN THE RIVER.

The water in the river continues to drop. To-day in Montreal it is 24-11 in the 27 1-2 foot channel and 28-11 in the thirty.

THREE MOTOR TRUCKS.

The Board of Control recently ordered three motor trucks for the Montreal Fire Department. Two of these are intended to be hitched ahead of fire engines. One was an auto-hose waggon. This is the first step to replace horses.

NEW CITY FIRE APPARATUS.

Fire Chief Tremblay advised the Board of Control last week to purchase Waterous fire engines and Seagrave motor trucks which the city will acquire for his department. The Board favored his recommendation and made a report to this effect to the City Council.

FLAG ON MOUNT ROYAL.

A request that the city erect a flag staff on Mount Royal and fly the Union Jack every day throughout the year was before the Board of Control of Montreal last week, but nothing was decided, as it was thought advisable to ascertain whether it would not be more advisable to hoist the flag only on certain occasions.

TRAIN ROBBER SENTENCED.

For theft from a sleeping car of a diamond brooch and scarf pin with other pieces of jewellery, mounted in semi-precious stones, Willis F. Gramble, a colored porter on the C. P. R. trains, running from Montreal to Vancouver, was sentenced to two years in jail by Judge Leet Tuesday. The value of the various articles stolen was $300.

CALL TO DR. HANSON.

A special meeting of the Montreal Presbytery was held last evening to Presbytery was held to consider the call of the Rev. Dr. Hanof Erskine Church. The call was sustained, and Dr. Munro Gibson and Dr. Thornton, both of London, England, were appointed to appear before the Presbytery of Belfast on behalf of Erskine Church. Though undecided at present, it is not unlikely that the congregation will send a delegation from the city to unite with them in presenting the invitation.

SMALLPOX HOSPITAL STAFF.

Owing to the question of expense it is not proposed to place a medical man and nurse continuously at the new civic smallpox hospital. The health authorities favor the securing of a physician who is a specialist in smallpox as an inspector of factories, and a smallpox nurse who is to be employed in district nursing. When cases of smallpox are placed in the hospital the doctor and the nurse will be stationed there and remain in charge till the wards are empty of patients.

STEAMER STRUCK.

The steamer 'Strathcona,' of the Inland line, caused considerable excitement in port on Thursday, by sticking fast in the old lock of the Lachine canal—the smaller one. The 'Strathcona' had a cargo of but 1,600 tons of flour and bran, although her regular load consists of 2,500 tons, but it proved too much for the small lock and the low water of the river. A great deal of pulling and puffing was required before she was drawn back into the harbor. Later she made her dock by passing through the new lock.

BUILDING PERMITS LARGE.

Permits were taken out in September for 346 buildings to be constructed or altered, at a cost of $1,157,876. The value of the new buildings totals $1,058,016, with alterations amounting to $99,860. In September, 1910, the permits numbered 441, total value, $992,386, including alterations and buildings. The excess for the month of September 1911, over the same month in 1910 is $164,490. The aggregate building for the first nine months of 1911 was $11,419,210, against $13,043,392 for the same period last year. This is a difference of $1,624,183, and it is accounted for by the fact that last year the Canadian Pacific Railway took out a permit for the erection of a $3,000,000 station.

HELPED THE HORSE.

Had a photographer been in St. John Street yesterday afternoon, he could have obtained an interesting photograph. A cab descending the hill was suddenly checked by its driver, with the result that one of the shafts became fixed between the animal's fore legs. Passing at the time were Sir H. Montagu Allan and Mr. Colin Campbell, and without hesitation they both sprang to the assistance of the carter. Sir Montagu hung on to the wheels of the cab, and Mr. Campbell assisted the driver to unharness the animal. For nearly fifteen minutes these two prominent men were working hard in their humane efforts, with the result that the horse was freed, but they were plentifully bespattered with dust. Apparently they both enjoyed the experience.

MONTREAL'S JUSTICE.

'It was terible,' said Mrs. Susan Seaton, in speaking of her experiences in a Montreal jail, charged for loitering and fined $25. Though five witnesses testified to her good standing and character, her story was not believed, and she was thrust into a cell with dirty water in puddles, a dirty mattress with no bedclothes, even being forbidden communication with her mistress. Mrs. Seaton has aroused the sympathy of all who want justice, and some have offered to subscribe money for an appeal, but both Mrs. Seaton and her employer do not feel that they want to go through that ordeal.

NO WATER.

A number of Montreal suburbanites were forced to come into Montreal unwashed, after partaking of scanty breakfasts, Wednesday morning. The shortage of water for washing and cooking purposes lasted sixteen hours, and was due to a break in the pumping apparatus. Three large areas were affected, Westmount, Outremont, and Maisonneuve, and it was very fortunate that no fires occurred in any of them, as it would have been difficult for firement to stop them. Several residents complained of the water service, saying that the Water and Power Company has failed to keep its contract, that it should have delivered supplies in barrels, as is done in other cities. Outremont seems to have suffered badly, as there was no water for several hours for three consecutive days. The superintendent said that the city did not provide water for the Annex and Outremont because of their high level, the department being unable to force water up to their height.

TO TEACH SANITATION.

In order to improve the sanitary arrangements of the surrounding country, and to extend the general knowledge of modern sanitation, the Montreal Medical Health Department is considering the inauguration of a campaign whereby hygiene will be taught in the public schools. The department has traced the origin of a majority of the cases of typhoid, which disease has recently been considerably above the normal, to the drinking of well water in the country by strangers from the city. The wells in many instances, it is said, are so placed as to drain stables and cesspools, and they are polluted with typhoid germs. Persons who habitually use this water have secured a species of immunity from infection which is denied those who drink it only on occasions. For example, five new cases of typhoid in the city last week were traced to this cause at Shawinigan. Dr. J. E. Laberge, of the Contagious Diseases Department, said that a conference would be held with the Provincial School authorities and an attempt made to come to an agreement on this matter in a few weeks.

STUDENTS AGAIN.

Hundreds of students from McGill gathered at the Windsor station, Montreal, to see Lord Strathcona off. The scene was a lively one. His Lordship smiled and raised his hand in acknowledgment of the song 'For He's a Jolly Good Fellow,' sung lustily. After the departure of the train, the students proceeded along the main streets, lifting fenders and pulling car trolleys off the wires until their spirits were somewhat checked by the arrest of two of their number who had come into contact with two policemen. This is the first encounter between students and policemen for three years. Recorder Weir, in severely censuring them, defined their conduct as 'hooliganism,' saying that it was impossible to expect justice because so many were implicated in the student upheavals. In concluding his admonition, the Recorder told them their conduct reflected credit on no one, least of all on their university, and that the revered names of McGill and Laval would not protect them from the laws of the land. The young men left the room very quietly.

NEWFOUNDLAND

CATTLE FOR NEWFOUNDLAND.

Newfoundland is rapidly losing the reputation of being a country without cattle or horses. There are always more waiting at North Sydney than the 'Invermore' can carry. On Thursday night the lot from which the selection was made included 200 sheep for the Newfoundland Government, which is booming sheep raising 18 horses for the Northcliffe concern at Grand Falls, and a lot of cattle for Sir Robtrt Bond.

GOOD LOBSTER CATCHES.

The total lobster catch for the season is in the vicinity of 33,000 cases, considerably more than last year. The prices obtained are somewhat higher than in 1910, and roughly can be placed at $17 a case, bringing the total value to $561,000. With complete returns of the season's pack, it is not unlikely another 1,000 cases will be added to the total estimated, and the value of the catch to the fishermen placed at about $600,000.

CAUGHT FIFTY-FOUR.

According to a message to the Colonial Mfg. Co., the whaler 'Cabot,' operating at Snook's Arm, has secured four fish since last report. This brings her catch since beginning work there, up to 22; and for the whole season, 54. 32 having been secured at Balena. The last whales captured are of the fin-back species, and are of rather small size. Capt. Bull writes that, latterly the weather has been rather stormy, and the fish, though fairly plentiful, are very wild, making the work of capture most difficult.

POOR FISHERIES.

The 'Fogota' brings most discouraging news of the cod-fishery along the coast north of Fogo. For more than two weeks the fishermen have done poorly, not averaging two quintals a boat during that time. The weather has been fairly moderate, permitting the boats to get to the grounds daily, but cod has practically deserted the grounds. At one or two places a little has been done, but generally very little. Most of the voyage taken in the early part of the season is now ready for shipment. The whalers 'Puma' and 'Lynx,' operating from Beaverton have done remarkably well, and on Thursday of last week captured four fish in as many hours. For the season, the two steamers have landed 91 fish, some of which were captured when the steamers were stationed at Rose au Rue.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

A COMPLAINT.

(To the Editor of the Witness.')

Sir,—It is not often I write to you, but this time I do so to protest against the way you have thrown independence to the winds and struck out as an extreme partisian advocate. The front page of your weekly issue, Sept. 19th, not only pained me but I was also surprised beyond measure. Pained because of the blow given to your former ideals of journalism, and surprised that after you had induced so many religious people and others to work for you on the grounds of independence and clean journalism, that you should have committed such a breach of faith.

You say that Borden and Bourassa are backed by extreme protectionists, arch mergerers, etc. Is it not true that during the last 15 years protection has reached an extreme that was never before dreamed of in this country? Have you forgotten, sir, your editorials on the Anti-Dumping Act, the Steel Trust, Cement Mergers and a host of others?

Again you say that Borden has allied himself with a faction opposed to everything British or Imperial, which is true, and for which I hope justice may be swift and sure, but what about the anti-Imperial utterances of Sir Wilfrid at the Coronation conferences, and his refusal to have Canada consulted as to the defence of the Empire? You condemn Sir Wilfrid yourself in a recent editorial for this.

According to your own utterances in your editorial columns Sir Wilfrid stands for all that Borden and Bourassa stands for—then why this sudden departure from your former stand that you should laud and glorify the one and condemn the other. The Montreal 'Witness' will not be able henceforth to maintain the claim that it views all subjects from a religious standpoint—seeking first the Kingdom of God and his righteousness.

JOHN EVANS.

Nutana, Sask., Sept. 26, 1911.

A GOOD IDEA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—With all due respect to the other fallen Liberals, next to Sir Wilfrid stands Mr. Fielding. No single member of the defeated Cabinet stood for higher ideals in party administration or had the country as a whole so entirely at heart. It would be impossible for a man to be the treasurer of such a large concern as Canada without having disappointed even some of the members of his own party by resisting demands which could not be justified.

Now that Mr. Fielding has regained his health, Liberals everywhere will be glad to see him return to the House, where he would find the work of assisting Sir Wilfrid very easy compared with what all the members of the Cabinet have been experiencing during the past fifteen years.

For many years he was looked upon as the logical successor of Sir Wilfrid, and nothing has occurred to weaken his right to consideration in that respect. His recent defeat was the first in thirty years of public life.

I venture to say that no one will be better pleased to see Mr. Fielding in the House again than Sir Wilfrid.

LIBERAL.

Note.—We presume all good people would like to see Mr. Fielding again in Parliament, now that the fate of the conflict is decided. He no doubt owes his defeat to the concentration of the enemy's fire, honorable and dishonorable, on the various ministerial strongholds, and especially on his. Further than that, he was denounced by enemies and deserted by friends because he valiantly refused to renew the steel bounty. That honorable course cost him his political life. It is, however, one thing to recommend such action to a party and another thing for a party with no patronage wherewith to buy off some sitting member in a safe constituency to carry it out. Only pure modest patriotism can avail at such a time. We can only say it is an irreparable loss to the country, as well as no doubt to the shattered Liberal party, for Mr. Fielding to be left out of the House of Commons.

DEFEAT—A GERM OF VICTORY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It is a vulgar but true adage, 'There is no use in crying over spilled milk,' but in the recent election contest there has been spilled some of 'the milk of human kindness.' In this latter instance regret and amendment retain their uses. Among Canadians—tell it not in Gath—falsehood and illwill have run riot, and the outstretched hand of a friendly neighbor has been rejected and spat upon. We petulantly ignore, or have forgotten, that the present generation of the people of the United States is more kindly disposed, especially among the educated classes, towards Canada than any of her preceding generations. If we have been so rude and ungracious as to have given our neighbors a slap in the face while under excitement and misrepresentation, it is still our duty to render them a public apology. Of course, we cannot deny that there still lingers in the minds of many Canadians a distrust of United States politicians. This has cropped out in our recent election. When some good Liberals were asked why they voted against reciprocity, the reply came: 'Have not the United States always the best of any bargain made with Canada? Why did the offer of reciprocity come from President Taft and his Cabinet, while they had other ways of getting out of their slough of despond? If they had not something up their sleeve they never would have made the offer.'

The past is dead, and it is vain to build up sepulchres. The present and future lie before us, and there is good work still to be done in Parliament by true patriots, and many such are to be counted in the ranks of the new Opposition. Let their motto be 'good humor and conciliation,' at the same time keeping eyes and ears open and attentive. Public works already inaugurated must be carried on, and a faithful Opposition, which in reality should be a critical and advisory board, have to see after their right administration. Especially will they have to see after the affairs of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

Then there is the husbanding and development of our vast resources. Our water powers, coal, iron, copper, lead, tin, zinc, graphite, mica, pitch blende—the basis of uranium—kaolin, for potteries, and magnacite, for many purposes; our waterways and our fisheries, to say nothing of our gold and silver. Best of all, our broad and fertile lands and forests. We do not see how we can afford to lose the services of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. We do hope that no glittering offer will tempt him to desert the boys and rob our country of his wisdom and experience. The New York 'Outlook,' which is guarded in sizing men, says of him in its issue of the 30th ult.: 'After fifteen years of service as Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier retires with the respect and confidence of all who have been intimate with his broad and statesmanlike course, his high character, and his charming personality. He is the foremost man in the history of the Dominion, the one public man of to-day in Canada who has a world-wide reputation.'

A friend suggests: 'Had he and his advisers been as astute and crafty as they were honest, they might be still in power. On finding how matters stood at Washington they should have called the Conservative leaders to their counsels and informed them of the opening for an increased trade with our neighbors as now existing, and being desirous to remove commercial measures from the field of politics, they wished to consult the Opposition for advice and concurrence.' Had this failed, they should have dropped the project, but we are all wise after the event.

R LANIGAN.

Calumet, October, 1911.

A FARMER'S REFLECTIONS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have read to-day the reflections of G. O. Troop on the above subject and, if I do not presume too much, being but a common farmer, I would like to make a few remarks thereon. The writer says he is a free trader from 'Christian conviction' and in the late contest, when he had a glorious chance to live up to those convictions, what did he do but give those Christian convictions a blow by voting for protection. And why does he vote thus, simply to get a slap at Uncle Sam for trying to make a good bargain for himself. He can not trust Yankee politicians, but he could trust the party that floated the annexation scare which he deems so absurd. And the party for which he cast his vote on every platform I expect in this wide Dominion made that scare do its whole duty, that of deceiving the people. He has deliberately trampled on principle, and voted for a party that has in this election made use of every party cry, no matter how 'silly and rotten, to defeat a fair trade measure.

I can hardly leave that statement about trusting Yankee politicians: The United States is a country of 90 millions of people. Canada has eight millions. Does Mr. Troop think that in a presidential campaign those Yankee politicians could put up eleven times as much rot as the party has that he has voted for in this election, and, of course, that party is not quite the eight million either. Let us get down to sober thinking and as we read the lives of such men as Lincoln, Garfield, Washington, Clay, we are led to wonder why Mr. Troop can not trust those Yankee politicians who have, I presume, been brought up at the feet as it were of those great statesmen. Has he anything superior in Canadian or British past or present day history to show. If so, let him trot them out. He says the Canadian people have given a great object lesson to the world. They have proved that British sentiment is stronger than material gain.

This reflection of his proves that the annexation scare is not so absurd a thing after all as he states, as the British sentiment was inculcated by the waving the old flag and cries of 'No Annexation for us Canadians,' or if this is not the teaching of the above reflection, is it that the free trading in the natural products of the mine, farm, forest and sea between two sister countries that lie side by side for some 3,000 miles will tend to material gain (quite true), and that this must needs swallow up all love for our Mother Country, so on this account we Canadians have shown the world we will have none of it?

But he keeps the best wine (or reflection) for the last when he asks you to lead us (the voters for Borden) in a glorious and persistent strugg'e for free trade throughout the Empire. What a herculean task he has set for you. Those for it, hands up. Count them, Mr. Editor; they will be Mr. Troop and yourself, and a scattering vote from the ranks of each party in the late contest. Against it will be the farmers who do not want Australian frozen meat; also all the protected interests in the meat line; also the manufacturers of all the varied articles that are made in Canada and Britain, who will say, if Britain does not like it so much the worse for Britain. And as all of these interests proved so powerful in the late election, in the election in which this new vote is to be taken the free traders will be buried in the avalanche and even the old flag cry will be of no avail.

I attended one meeting for reciprocity. I read the 'Globe' and 'Sun' (mighty factors in this world's destinies) and best of all the 'Witness' all on the side of reciprocity, and I attended two meetings and read portions of Mr. Borden's, Sifton's, Whitney's, Van Horne's, etc., pleas against the pact, and I voted for it, and I believe I have more to be proud of in that vote than Mr. T. has in his, as I voted for my belief, and he voted against his.—Yours for reciprocity.

J. B. POWLE.

TARIFF REDUCTION.

(To the Editor of the Witness.'

Sir,—It is with the greatest pleasure that I congratulate the 'Witness' on the splendidly patriotic stand it has taken on the question of tariff reduction, and I am more than pleased to see that the 'Witness' proposes to continue the battle 'for the reduction of the country's tariff burdens.' The editorial in your issue of the 28th inst., on 'A Tariff Reduction League,' is exactly along the right lines. What you say about the attitude of the press is substantially correct, yet there is a section of the press, in Ontario at least, that is not influenced by the combines nor by the protected manufacturers. I refer to those papers published in country towns which depend almost entirely on the patronage of the farmers. I could furnish you with the names of from 200 to 300 such papers in Ontario. True, their individual circulations are not large, but they are eagerly read by the great bulk of the farmers of the Province. These, with the city papers that are on the side of freedom, should make a great educative force. Now is the time to begin an energetic propaganda for a gradual and consistent reduction of the tariff barriers which have too long impeded the prosperity of the Canadian farmer. Such a movement would give the people an education that cannot be given in the heat of a campaign, and would also strengthen the hands of our representatives in Parliament who are friendly to the cause. My proposition is that the call be given and a meeting held, say in Toronto, for organization purposes. The enclosed clipping will show where I stand on the question.

H. J. PETTYPIECE.

Forest, Ont., Sept. 30, 1911.

ECUMENICAL COUNCIL DELEGATES AND HIGHER CRITICISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I notice that the Ecumenical Council of the Methodist Church meets in Toronto on Oct. 4, and in looking over the names of the proposed delegates, I feel it is unfair to those who believe in the integrity of the Scriptures, that, persons such as Prof. Jackson, B.A. (author of the book entitled 'Studies in the Old Testament, which publication denies the historicity of many portions of the Bible, and openly attacks the infallibility of the Saviour) and his two most prominent supporters at the Victoria (B.C.) Conference, Dr. Burwash and Mr. N. W. Rowell, K.C., should have been selected to represent the Methodist Church of Canada at said council. The action at Victoria Conference of the two gentlemen last mentioned was most ludicrously inconsistent, for they first vigorously defended the teachings of the book in question and then supported the following resolution, which effaces absolutely many idle assumptions of the said volume, viz.: 'That as in his word God has spoken by his son, we acknowledge him as the infallible teacher and revealer of the things of God.' Now, what does the word of God record and what does the Jackson book assert? The latter, on page 110, disposes of the Biblical records of 'the fall,' 'the flood,' and 'tower of Babel' as mere legends, and closes his argument relating thereto, on page 114, by asserting, 'once again, therefore, we conclude that the early narratives of Genesis (first eleven chapters) are not science and are not history,' and after thus summarily disposing of the early chapters of Genesis, it proceeds practically to eliminate the remaining portion of the first Book of Moses, by placing with a heedless stroke of the pen, Abraham, Isaac and Joseph in columns mythical. On page 50, with most astounding audacity, Professor Jackson declares: 'Christ, for example, assumes the Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch and the Davidic authorship of the 110th Psalm; modern scholarship denies both;' and on page 51, in order to make good his reckless criticisms, he flippantly endorses a quotation from Dr. Armitage Robinson, placing limitations on certain conclusions arrived at by our Saviour as recorded in the gospels, as follows: 'And if it should appear that he did not transcend the knowledge of his time in these literary details, we shall learn from this something more of the condescension by which the Son of God in becoming man for our sakes, entered into certain limitations of a human life . . . . . we know, for he has told us that something of the future was hidden from his knowledge; why should we be unwilling to learn that something of the past as well, which had no obvious bearing on his earthly mission, should have remained unknown to his human mind.'

Now, Mr. Editor, it is simply incomprehensible, how the learned 'Dr.' and the 'K.C.,' being bound as they certainly are by the infallibility declaration at Victoria, could give the faintest support to a book (or the author of it), which contains the appallingly weak logic above quoted. Mr. Rowell knows all about the contents of the book, for he said at Victoria that he had given the same a triple reading.

My! what a travesty even on decency is this to claim that our infallible Saviour, the Son of God, should make a statement, without the same being founded on fact.

It may be as well to indicate here, for Professor Jackson's information, that the writings of Moses and David, quoted by the Saviour and to which Mr. Jackson's book refers on folio 50, certainly have an 'obvious bearing' on the earthly mission of our Saviour. The Saviour cites from the 110th Psalm (which same is entitled 'a psalm of David,' by those peerless, saintly men, the Translators of the King James version, 1611, and also by the modern revisers of that version, 1885), as follows (Mark xii., 36, 37): 'David himself said, in the Holy Spirit, the Lord said unto my Lord, sit thou on my right hand, till I make thine enemies the footstool of thy feet: David himself called him Lord, and whence is he, his son?' and the common people heard him gladly.' Whom then shall we heed, our infallible Saviour, who clearly declares Davidic authorship of the psalm in question, or these higher critics, who boldly assail the scriptures upon pretexts of the most flimsy character. Now notice how summarily the Saviour destroys the froward contentions of these 'reeds shaken by the wind,' relating to the Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch. (Mark xii., 24-27): 'Jesus said unto them . . . . Is it not for this cause that ye err, that ye know not the scriptures, nor the power of God? . . . . (26), but as touching the dead that they are raised, have ye not read in the book of Moses, in the place concerning the bush, how God spake unto him, saying, I am the God of Abraham and the God of Isaac and the God of Jacob? He is not the God of the dead but of the living: ye do greatly err.' Now the Saviour was citing from the third chapter of Exodus, which fact abundantly proves the Mosaic authorship, and at the same time the Saviour firmly establishes Abraham, Isaac and Jacob in the historic column, and as Jacob lived it is absolutely safe to pin our faith to the Bible proposition that his son Joseph lived also, especially so, as St. Paul affirms in Hebrews, ch. 11, that 'By faith Joseph gave commandment concerning his bones.'

And further: the convincing words of the Saviour uttered after the resurrection (and surely even the higher critics dare not urge 'limitations' of any nature at that sacred juncture) can only be construed as meaning that Moses was the author of the Pentateuch, for the reason that there is no other portion of scriptures which can be allotted to his authorship; those words are as follows. (See Luke xxiv., 27): 'And beginning from Moses and from all the prophets he interpreted to them in all the Scriptures the things concerning himself.' Also verse 44: 'And he said unto them, these are my words which I spake unto you while I was yet with you, how that all things must be fulfilled, which are written in the law of Moses, and the prophets and the Psalms concerning me.'

Then, Mr. Editor, if we follow Prof. Jackson and eliminate the first eleven chapters of Genesis, this very propaganda is that which he claims he would have (page 98), 'patiently and judiciously expounded to the youth of our Sunday-schools and of our churches, for he stated (same page) 'it has somehow to be made plain that these chapters are not science, are not history.' Now if early Genesis were effaced one of the most holy portions of God's word would be lost, a portion containing as it does most invaluable precept, which same is and ever has been a veritable bulwark to the most sacred condition which confronts mankind; the same is found (according to modern scholars, the revisers of King James's version, 1885), 'in the first Book of Moses, commonly called Genesis' (ii., 24), 'Therefore shall a man leave his father and mother and cleave to his wife, and they shall be one flesh.' and right here develops an insurmountable difficulty to a higher critic who claims to be a believer (like Mr. J.) and especially so to the two who declared for infallibility at Victoria conferences before referred to: which is this: if we turn to Mark x., 3-9, we find that the Saviour of the world, cited the very words just above quoted from Genesis ii., 24, accepted them as authoritative and made them mandatory to all men for all time, by his proclamation (Mark x., 9), 'what therefore God has joined together let not man put asunder.'

It looks to me, Mr. Editor, as if the Canadian higher critics are out-Ingersolling Ingersoll, for the latter was consistent in his heresy, but the former are evidently attempting the feat impossible 'that of running with the hare and hunting with the hounds.' However, these higher critics have done their worst and have placed their views before the public in book form, for which action believers in the 'integrity of the scriptures' have every reason to be most grateful, for we now know the worst the best of them have to say relating to our Bible, and we conclude that their book signally condemns itself, for the contents of the Jackson volume are contradictory and illogical almost from cover to cover, while the old book's claim regarding itself, 'the scriptures cannot be broken,' still holds inviolate. I wish here to note the pleasing and rapid development of an organization of Christian commercial travellers, which indicates that 'the God of Gideon and of the Bible is not dead!'—the society is known as 'the Gideons,' and these men believe in the integrity of the scriptures, and in this, the tercentenary year, of the King James version, their mission, as it has from the inception date of their society, is 'to place in every room of every hotel in Canada and the United States, a copy of the Bible;' and the Canadian branch is procuring these Bibles from our Bible Society, which latter splendid institution, as is well known, has paid no attention whatever to modern research or new theology.

I believe the Gideon movement is destined to sweep higher criticism off the boards, for they are diligent searchers of the scriptures, and have learned that in them they find eternal life; their numbers are increasing rapidly in Canada, and number more than seven thousand in the United States. I had the pleasure of attending a Gideon meeting, held in Grace Church, Winnipeg, on Sunday last, and from the remarkably evangelistic attitude evinced by the president (from New York city) and other prominent officers of the society, I venture to say that 'the Gideons' will prove to be a potent force in the extension of the Kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I would say that in view of the orthodox Victoria Methodist Conference creed confirming infallibility as it does, the Methodist Church should promptly give Professor Jackson, of Victoria College, and his book a thorough overhauling, and that the other two gentlemen first above referred to, in order to be consistent with their action in supporting said creed at conference, should publicly renounce the teachings of the Jackson volume, and if they fail to do this they should not be considered eligible to sit as delegates at the coming Ecumenical Council.

J. K. McLENNAN.

Rathwell, Man., Sept. 28, 1911.

LIVING WAGES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—There is just enough truth in the contention of Mr. Grist to be misleading. As the subject is of overwhelming importance, it cannot be investigated too carefully; for it is on the proper solution of this problem that depends the success of our civilization and the success of our religion. It is only on a basis of justice that we can found the Kingdom of Heaven. It is infinitely more important to learn how to render to every man his due, than to go all through the curricula of the theological seminary. A man may be a wonder of erudition, profound in the philosophies, and laden down with the D.D.'s and LL.D.'s of the colleges, and then proceed to establish the injustice of lord and serf, driving brotherhood to destruction.

If we would only learn the 'firsts' of Jesus Christ. First, be reconciled to thy brother. First, before philosophies, before languages, before missionary funds or churches, first, seek the kingdom of God and his righteousness; first learn to distribute the wealth of the world aright and then God will see to the ample provision thereof, so that we may fulfil the command, 'Take no thought as to food and clothing.

The Rev. Mr. Bourke, quoted by Mr. Grist, says that the worker should have a living wage; but he does not say one word about the amount that the idle extortioner should have. He gives no hint who should have the crop, whether that crop be wheat, coats or houses, should it belong to the men who sow and reap or to the man who sits and looks on.

In the division of wealth the question which stands out pre-eminently before any other question is this: Who should own the earth? Was it the gift of God for all his children of every age and every generation, or was it intended for a favored few? The system of Moses taught most emphatically that the land was the gift of God to every man and to his children and children's children to the end of the generations. William the Conquerer, the ruthless barbarian, never gave the slightest heed to the fact that the land was not an article manufactured for sale. Utterly ignoring the rights of the people to the land, he divided it among a few of his henchmen, and made them masters of the soil.

Christ told us that we have Moses and the prophets; but instead of heeding them to-day we practice the villany of the ruthless William and take him as our religious leader and guide. In the old land, from the Conquest to the present day, instead of the beauty and harmony of brother enriching and elevating brother, there has been social cleavage, social severance, society split in hostile array, brotherhood trampled in the dust, the oppressor and the oppressed, the toilers producing abundance and then doomed to scarcity, the lord of the castle dressed in purple and fine linen and faring sumptuously every day, revelling in all the benefits of civilization, but bearing none of its burdens—one overwhelmed with wealth excessive and surroundings the most gorgeous, while to large numbers of the people was a social gehenna. In the churches, instead of thunders for the recognition of justice, the preacher asks, not to every man his due, but for the fragment of what a man produces, called a living wage.

The owner of an acre in any of the largest cities of this continent can easily secure a living wage, ranging from a hundred to five hundred thousand dollars yearly. No work, big pay. The toiler on the farm, in the factory, delving in the ditch, may get five hundred dollars in the year. Big work, little pay. Society is thus divided into two distinct classes, bees and drones, the drones all the time carrying off the bulk of the honey. How do we tax these two men? When we go to tax, do we first read the fourth chapter of Philippians, Whatsoever things be just? The student of theology will give that passage in four or five languages; he will be orthodox as John Knox and then adjust the taxes so as to compel the toiler to bear all the burden of supporting the government and supporting an idle aristocracy at the same time. Five hundred a year, struggling to maintain and educate a family, must give many days every year to bear the burden of government, and many days more to support the home of luxury, while his lordship of broad acres need not give one hour to support himself or any one else.

W. A. DOUGLAS.

A BRYANT POEM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The following appeared in a recent number of the 'Witness':

South Pasadena, Cal., Sept. 7. — With Elizabeth Mumford's presentation of a score of autographed letters to the public library there has come to light a heretofore unpublished poem of William Cullen Bryant. The verse, which was found in a letter sent by the poet to Mrs. Mumford more than twenty-five years ago, follows:—

There's a dance of the leaves in the poplar boughs,
There's a flutter of wind in the beech tree,
There's a smile on the fruit and a smile on the flower,
And a laugh from the brook as it runs to me.

The rhyme is written in a scrawling almost unreadable hand. The ink is somewhat faded.

The similarity of the alleged new verse of Bryant to the 4th verse of his poem, 'The Gladness of Nature,' is remarkable. The changes are slight:—

There's a dance of leaves in that aspen bower,
There's a titter of winds in that beechen tree,
There's a smile on the fruit, and a smile on the flower,
And a laugh from the brook that runs to the sea.

It looks as if Elizabeth Mumford had received not a new verse, but an old one, slightly misquoted by the author himself, a failing of the memory that is commensurate with the poet's 'scrawling hand.' If so, Bryant's letter is but a generous answer to the pestiferous request for an autograph.

ASTOR R. SCHRAG.

1208 5th St. W., Calgary, Alta.

The Cause of the Political Turnover.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Noticing your editorial as to the electoral results, it seems to us that the defeat of the Liberal Government may be attributed to three principal causes.

1st. —The proposed Reciprocity agreement. Many honest candid thinkers, after a careful study of the question, decided against it. Many others decided against it because they did not study and understand the question as it was.

2nd.—The bogeys of annexation, the Nationalists' cry, and the Navy and compulsory naval service. Many of the non-thinkers were scared by these bogeys.

3rd.—Agin the government, was their cry, 'It is time for a change, they've been in long enough.'

Personally, we do not regard the result as an honest pronouncement of the country on the reciprocal proposal, too few of the electorate thoroughly understood the question. We regard it as a triumph of the money capitalists over the industrial and agricultural workers.

A LIBERAL FOLLOWER.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The defeat of the Laurier government has been attributed to a combination of causes: The force of the combined effort of the big manufacturing interests, the trusts and combines, the money of the financial magnates of Canada, the United States, and it may be of England: the Bourassa campaign, in Quebec reciprocity and the childish annexation cry.

But there seems to have been another cause at work, particularly in Ontario, deeper than all the others. The people of Ontario have been afraid of the power of French Roman Catholicism in Quebec, and of its influence on the destinies of the country. They could not become convinced that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a French Roman Catholic, was a safe man, willing and able to deal with some of the great problems ever before the country, without first consulting the clerical powers, which have in the past very largely controlled the Dominion Parliament through the solid Quebec vote.

That thousands of voters in Ontario have been influenced by such a fear cannot be doubted. Whether they were right or wrong need not be discussed, but one thing is clear..

CALVIN E. AMARON.

Quebec.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It is almost too soon to rightly estimate the adverse forces which were at work in the recent campaign but three of them stand out pre-eminently in our opinion, viz.: the manufactories, the 'boodle' fund and last, but not least, the machinations of the Hon. Clifford Sifton, who saw a fine opportunity to break away from the Liberal Party and the principles it stands for, and, at the same time, curry favor with a party which was, and still is, very dubious as to the legality, not to mention the morality, of the methods employed to change a poor barrister to a multi-millionaire, in a few years. To kill two birds with the one stone has ever been the desire of the 'practical' man and politician. Other influences were at work, but they were largely fostered by those above-mentioned, for it would never do for such interests to come out in their true colors. They must perforce adopt the 'loyalty' cry, and the 'Protestant' cry, and any and every cry that would gain votes and prevent the people considering an economic question in a businesslike way. There are many arguments to be advanced pro and con, and there is room for honest difference of opinion on the matter of reciprocity, but the prevailing methods adopted to defeat it in the recent campaign discredit the party that adopted them, and we misjudge the intelligence of the people of Canada if they do not speedily visit on those guilty of deceiving them their just condemnation.

ONTARIO ELECTOR.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I see you want opinions on the cause of the happenings of a week ago to-day in one hundred words. Here's my opinion: (1) Canada believed in the N. P. thirty years ago, put it in force and kept it in force till it got a fair trial. In 1891 she refused to go back on it, and now in 1911 she is satisfied with it still. (2) Canadians have lost faith in Laurier. He tried to rush the reciprocity pact through Parliament without consulting the people. Had he been returned to power there was no telling how far he would go with his free trade ideas. Therefore, they decided to settle it by settling Laurier. (3) The Conservatives stuck together to a man to get into power.

W. A. GROVES.

Ridgetown, Ont., Sept. 28, 1911.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The election is over, and we are still under the heel of the Ontario manufacturers. The people were in hopes reciprocity would go through, but the voters were bought like so many sheep. In the Maritime Provinces the cause of the slump was dollars. I cannot lay it to anything else. The country was flooded with anti-reciprocity funds. Digby and Queen's-Shelburne paid $25 for votes, beside travelling expenses, and they got a large number of votes at that price; in fact, one man was offered $100 for his vote. He refused it, and was offered the same to stay at home, which he also refused. Pitt said every man had his price. There are lots in this Canada of ours that can be bought cheap. At the same time I have no pity for the defeated government. If they had kept their word that they gave to the country at the Quebec Conference to reduce the tariff to a revenue basis, they would still be in power, but they have been truckling to protection and the privileged classes. We have no other market available but New England.

VOTER.

Yarmouth, N.S.

Note.—If these allegations are true they should be brought before the courts.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The 'Witness' kindly asks readers' 'thinkings' on the late compromise of reciprocity routed. I think the Canadian farmer's freedom for action shrieked when our 'big brother's' proffered reciprocity offer was rejected. Its effect will be city advancement—the farmer made more the 'hay seed.'

JNO. SIN.

Owen Sound, Sept. 21, 1911.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Many of our newspapers east and west, including the Toronto 'World,' have been giving causes for the complete turnover in the recent elections, particularly in the province of Ontario, giving 72 seats to Conservatives and only 13 to Liberals. The following are given as the causes for this change, namely, the annexation cry, the opposition of the manufacturers, the disloyalty cry, reciprocity, etc.; but, Mr. Editor, the chief cause, the strong underlying cause in Ontario was the 'Ne Temere decree,' the unwarranted aggressiveness of the Roman Church in trying to substitute the decree of the Pope for the civil law. This burned and spread like fire on the prairie, and the people of Ontario rose up in their might and condemned it. The people of this province are not to be governed by any decree emanating from the Vatican. Good men on both sides of politics admire Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and look upon him as one of the greatest and ablest of statesmen of this generation, but he had some men associated with him in his cabinet who did not help him.

J. M.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I consider the defeat of the Liberal Government was owing to ignorance and fear on the part of many electors of the Dominion of Canada, for whom the reciprocity agreement was designed to benefit.

Firstly, many were ignorant of the actual conditions of that part of the reciprocity agreement over which our Canadian Government had control; were ignorant of the value of their franchise, accepting bribery in preference to voting according to their own convictons, and waiting results.

Secondly, many were frightened by the covetous expressions of our American neighbors; were frightened by the extremist cry of disloyalty, who were at the same time fanning the flame of sedition in certain parts of this province, which if not suppressed will lead to serious consequences; were afraid to desert their party and vote according to their convictions; were afraid of the effect of the so-called 'thin end of the wedge' on the already highly protected interests.

G. J. ADAMS.

Montreal, Oct. 2, 1911.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Among the several causes of the recent Liberal defeat mentioned by your correspondents, I found the vague fear of business changes through reciprocity was the principal. This aroused many business firms, and brought into action another cause I have not seen much emphasized, but which had a vast amount to do with the result. It was the enormous fund raised by the protected manufacturers and their friends, including some well-known franchise seekers. In Montreal alone the sum subbscribed for the central fund amounted to over $750,000, very many firms subscribing $25,000 each. A large amount was also put up in Toronto and other centres. In consequence large sums were sent to each county—one small county known to me receiving $10,000 as its share. Where this money went to may be easily imagined. What the subscribers will ask of the new government may also be easily imagined.

CITIZEN.

Montreal, Oct. 3, 1911.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—You ask for letters of a hundred words re the cause of the turnover in the election. First, the Liberal papers did more harm than good to their cause; they abused everyone that did not see eye to eye with them. Second, every man that read both sides could see for the best arguments were against reciprocity; also that the aggressiveness of Rome lately had something to do with the vote of Ontario. I think you will side with me when I say it is a hopeful sign of a country to see so many independent voters who are not tied to any one party.

OLD LIBERAL.

Tweed, Ont., Sept. 29, 1911.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I consider Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his followers traitors and rebels, and if the pact had carried it would have been far worse for the British nation than the Boer War. Mr. Maynard, the most intelligent man in Cloyne, says he has taken the 'Witness' over forty years, but wants no more of it if you still keep on. As Mr. Taft says, we have come to the parting of the ways. An American here made one of the grandest speeches I ever listened to. He said Canada had everything to lose and he thought too much of Canadians to see them give themselves away. A young man working on the Hill road, writing to his folks in Brockville, said they made no secret of it, if they got reciprocity they would have a railway from Winnipeg to the Gulf of Mexico, with warehouses on the other side. No time for more now.

ORIS COLE, Snr.

Cloyne, Sept. 30, 1911.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—'Why we did it?' Let me put it rather, 'How was it done?' It was done by a combination of irresistible forces, to which the public mind was utterly oblivious. 1st. The Conservatives. 2nd. The saloons and liquor traffic generally. 3rd. The manufacturers and capitalists, whose wealth has been accumulated largely by protection. The annexation cry did not do half so much harm as the 'Corruption funds,' and the 'Disloyalty cry came mostly from the fumes of the liquor traffic. The cheering thing under the circumstances is the large progressive vote.

DAVID MILLAR ROSS.

Strathclair, Man., Sept. 29, 1911.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It was reported that a leading politician in the United States was asked last fall if there was any way of preventing the people from forcing Congress to give them the reforms they demanded. His answer was 'only by creating a war scare and waving the starry banner.'

The protectionist party in Canada has for many years enjoyed reciprocity with the United States in the humbugs on which protection rests, and now accepts reciprocity in flag-waving. By no other scheme could the privileged defenders and seekers unite so hilariously as in one which promises them not only the plunder of the unprotected, but brands the efforts of their victims in self-defence as 'treason.'

You ask why was Laurier defeated? In this constituency I have no reason to think that the frantic flag-waving misled many of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's supporters, although I believe that it cost him the votes of some Conservatives in favor of reciprocity. Recently a large number of city men have moved to Centre York to engage in market gardening, and their votes have contributed more than anything else to the Conservative gains. They expect to sell their products at monopoly prices and to buy their hay, oats, etc., at export prices; and that the 'raw material' for the flour, beef, pork,' etc., they buy from the 'manufacturers' will be equally unprotected!

On the other hand the Laurier policy produced little enthusiasm. Reciprocity in farm products simply meant that Canadian farmers would have to compete on equal terms as far as tariffs are concerned with the United States competitors, and that the present beneficiaries would not.

The real state of affairs in the United States has not been fairly stated in the reciprocity discussion. The protected interests in that country have dominated the tariff for many years, and permitted a tariff on farm products as long as it produced no protection. When this fictitious protection threatened to become real, because of fast diminishing exports, the protected interests began to talk of reciprocity in farm products with Canada; not as a token of good will to Canadians, as some Liberals assume, nor with sinister designs on the 'Empire' as the flag wavers asserted, but because they cannot maintain their foreign trade if they are handicapped by protection to farmers at home. Talk of 'Empire' and 'citizenship'!

I have a stronger feeling of fellow-citizenship toward the United States farmer than with the 'loyal' Canadian privilege hunter; the former may be a man, the object of the latter's ambition is to be a parasite!

ADAM RUSSELL.

Malvern, Ont.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—There were strong undercurrents throughout Ontario which the professional politicians underestimated, and Liberalism has not had real exposition from our leaders in many years, although George Graham and McKenzie King were looming larger. It will be of great benefit to Liberalism to be without the spoils of office for a time. The Conservative organization was well nigh perfect and I believe Mr. Sifton was the master mind behind the plans of campaign.

I was on a holiday trip during part of the campaign and wherever I went it was the same—Conservative organizations seemed to know the prejudices of the individual voter, and the particular interests of each district. In fact I concluded that unless the Liberal organization for this province awakened it would be beaten to a frazzle, although I did not expect such a clean sweep. Lots of people had never received a copy of the agreement from the Liberal organizers. I found, too, an apparently organized plan to upset Laurier because of his creed. One Ontario Government official was telling how he heard Mr. Borden say he would have a national marriage law, and this was industriously circulated among Protestants. In other cases Sir Wilfrid Laurier's name was linked with the Eucharistic Congress and the Ne Temere decree as I know personally.

ONTARIO OBSERVER.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The defeat of the Liberal party was so unexpected, thorough and complete, by the people of Canada, while in the high tide of their most glorious achievements and apparent usefulness, that any light thrown on the real cause of this unexpected upheaval will be of value. As one of the many Liberals that voted against the Government, I am convinced the question of Reciprocity was not the only important one in the minds of the people when they spontaneously united to place their interests in the hands of a new Government. For some time past there has been a growing and general conviction among the people that something had to be done to improve conditions in our country preparatory to facing and settling some questions being forced on Canada from an outside foreign source. The influence and attitude of the Liberal Government towards these questions, and their apparent friendly relations with the cause of the people's growing unrest and dissatisfaction, did not improve the people's confidence in the Government. Feeling safe, they continued their bid for this foreign influence operating in Canadian affairs, and failed to read the growing indignation of the people even when the people were looking in every direction for relief with least offence from these conditions that were becoming unbearable. Unexpectedly the opportunity came in the chance to vote on Reciprocity, and incidentally kill a number of birds with one stone. The people jumped at the opportunity, and voted the Liberal party out of office, just as they had done with the Conservative party on a previous occasion, and for the same offence.

Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's predecessor in office, developed a similar weakness, in the height of his God-dishonoring folly, and in his bid for Papal influence and support for his party he determined and promised to force separate schools on Manitoba. The people of Canada spoke, and Sir Charles Tupper and his party went down to defeat and disgrace. Sir Wilfrid took his place and refused to force separate schools on Manitoba, but he did force separate schools on Alberta and Saskatchewan, under the same influence that destroyed his predecessor in office, and thought to escape a similar fate. He will possibly remember the words of the writer in a letter to him in 1905, wherein I said: 'You are leading our country into trouble, and the Liberal party into annihilation if they follow you in the course you have taken in forcing sectarian teaching in the national schools in the two new provinces.'

The recent Eucharistic Congress, with its official recognition by Government officials, and Father Vaughan's continuation of the insult to the Protestants of Canada by his boastful reference to their soulless religion, followed by the promulgation of the Ne Temere Decree and its enforcement in Canada to the destruction of the peace and harmony of many homes, simply prepared the voters of Canada to turn out the Liberal party or any other party that will countenance or wink at actions here that would not be tolerated in Roman Catholic countries, and should not be tolerated here by any Government. I cannot see as there is occasion for any unusual astonishment at the results of the recent election; if God is taken into account in the affairs of men, the lesson for all is on the surface.

L. W. SHIPMAN.

Almonte, Oct. 2, 1911.

AGRICULTURAL.

DAIRY CATTLE.

Feeding Without Roots.

(Primrose McConnell, B.Sc., F.G.S., author of 'A Notebook of Agricultura Facts and Figures,' 'Elements of Farming,' etc., in the Derby 'Mercury.')

The present season has been a very critical one for all who produce milk for the new milk trade, and the outlook for this coming winter is very black indeed. Farmers have reported from county after county that both hay and roots are partial failures, and that for merely 'wintering,' that is feeding dry cows through the winter (as when cheese is made in summer) there is very little to go on with, but where milk must be produced extra food must be got somehow. It will be useful therefore to have a look around to see how we can mend matters.

FEEDING WITHOUT ROOTS.

To begin with it is quite possible to keep cows in full milk without roots at all. The writer did it for a series of eight years with perfect success, and went back to root growing for various reasons. Roots can be grown at practically no cost whatever, because a gang of men must be kept to work the farm, and in the time between seedtime and harvest they would be idle if there were no roots to work. If, however, the cost of men, horses, etc., is reckoned at so much per day at root cultivation it is easily shown that a mixture of chaff, meal, and water comes out cheaper. This year, however, it is compulsory to use this latter and therefore some details may be given.

In the usual course of autumn feeding we have a large supply of cabbages, turnips, clover, and in the south there is lucerne and maize, to supplement the bare pastures and keep up the flow of milk till full winter feeding comes, but this year there are practically none of these things, and their place must be taken more or less by expensive bought in feeding stuffs.

In the olden days it was a very widely spread custom to fill a large copper or boiler with chaff or chopped hay and water and boil it, and then serve it hot to the cows twice a day, mixing in an allowance of meal. Later on it was considered sufficient to boil the water, run it into troilies filled with chaff and meal and allow it to 'infuse' for some time and then feed warm. Nowadays we have progressed a good way beyond this, and have dropped all cooking or boiling and simply pulp the roots to supply enough juice to wet the chaff and meal. This year when there are no roots we must use water instead to damp the stuff and make it up with what we have at hand.

SUITABLE FODDER.

As to the fodder, hay comes of the first importance, for short as the allowance may be it will probably be the only long fodder to spare, as everything else may be chaffed; oat straw, bean straw, and—in the last resort—wheat and even barley straw.

The method to be followed—and it will apply to other kinds of live stock besides cows—is to chaff as much stuff as possible, and to salt it in the bin as it is cut up and stored in. The daily allowance may then be spread out on the mixing floor mixed up with the meal to be given—say up to four pounds per head to each one in full milk—and then damped with water and turned over and allowed to lie for a few hours before feeding. If there are any roots to go on with these should be pulped and mixed with the chaffed straw to help to damp it, and if the material is not very good some of the condimental spices may be used or molasses fed to improve the flavor.

AN EXPENSIVE MISTAKE.

The old idea of cooking the food was that it made it more digestible and palatable, but extensive experiments have shown that cooking really reduces the digestibility of foods though it may render them much more palatable, while the value of heat has been much exaggerated. It is an expensive mistake to feed roots, for instance, in an icy cold condition, so that where they are fed whole it is a good plan to have them under cover for some time before use, in order that they may be slightly warmed up as it were, and for this same reason pulping or slicing and then mixing up with chopped hay or straw gets the most out of them: the mixture—if it has lain for a few hours—has had its chill taken off and is more relished by the animal. On the other hand there is absolutely no benefit derived from serving hot food: blood heat would be the proper temperature if that could be obtained without artificial fire, but ordinarily the temperature of the atmosphere is good enough so long as it is fairly well above the freezing point.

In short, the expensive and laborious system of cooking food was a mistake which never paid, and we can make the most of our provender nowadays with ordinary chaffing of fodder, pulping of roots and grinding up of grain.

Theoretically the comminution of food in the ways mentioned above does not pay for the extra expense, but practically it does. The material becomes much better mixed, so that inferior stuff, which it fed 'whole' would be rejected by the animals, is lost in the bulk of the other, and the food can be much more conveniently divided among them. Give the animals access to plenty of long fodder, whole roots and whole grain, and they would live very well indeed—over-eat themselves most likely—but the waste would be frightful, as only the titbits would be taken, and the rest trodden down. To reduce possible waste to nil it pays to prepare and mix the food and serve out allotted quantities to each.

The advent of the little handy petrol of petroleum engines has considerably simplified the preparation of cows' food on a large scale. Chaffing, grinding and pulping can be much more easily accomplished now than used to be the case with either horse or steam, and this preparation certainly goes a long way in helping to eke out the allowance of provender.

CAKES AND MEALS.

In view of recent investigations into the cost of milk production we must feed sparingly with purchased cakes and meals, though it has been found that one may increase the cost by using too much of home products also. Some five to six pounds of concentrated food is all that a cow in full milk will pay for in daily consumption, and this may conveniently take the form of four pounds of meal to mix with the chaffed stuff and two pounds of decorticated cotton cake fed alone. For cows past the full yield of milk less than these figures will do though the fodder part must be kept up.

Decorticated cotton cake is recommended because there is more feeding in that in proportion to its cost than in any other cake. As to meals there is a wide selection. Of home grown stuff there is nothing better than a mixture of beans and oats ground up together, and many people grow this mixture in the field for this purpose, while the mixed straw makes good material of chaffing. Of purchased meals one gets surprising results from rice meal. It is the cheapest by the ton and though poor in chemical composition it seems to satisfy the cows and they yield fairly well on it.

Rice meal is a starchy food, and therefore will go well with a nitrogenous food like decorticated cotton cake or even bean meal, and recent evidence has shown that the 'standard' rations once adopted are too rich, and that a low 'albuminoid ratio' is more natural and more correct and with a lower money cost. Maize meal would come next in order but the price of that is now rather high.

A USEFUL RATION.

By way of example a ration composed only of fodder and cake and meal of an ordinary cow of from 10 to 12 hundredweight live weight may be given; tvide modifications may be adopted to suit circufstances.

Decorticated cotton cake, 2 pounds.
Bean meal 2 pounds.
Rice meal, 2 pounds.
Straw (chaffed), 20 pounds.
Hay, 7 pounds.

For cows actually in full yield a little more concentrated food may be given, while of course water in abundance must be allowed.

There is of course an irreducible minimum in the matter of good; a normal cow must have a normal allowance in whatever form it is given if she is to milk fairly fell and keep up her body, but much may be done by preparation of the food as above, by mixing, by flavoring, and so on to make the most of what we have got. We are not the least likely to overfeed in this year of scarcity, nevertheless a great deal of overfeeding has been done as investigations by various bodies during the last few years have shown, and perhaps this year will show us how to feed on the most economical system.

THE STORING OF ROOTS.

The importance of roots for the economical feeding of all kinds of live stock is long past the experimental stage. Dairymen and beef producers find that when roots are fed the animals keep in better condition and the flow of milk and the increase in beef can be improved with but little cost. Poultry-keepers and hog-raisers also find, when there is no grass, that roots are the best substitute. They find it profitable to make roots form the bulk of their feed, especially in the line of hog-raising. No food is relished better by farm stock. Roots appear to act as a tonic and help to make all other dry foods digestible. I do not know of any place in all of agricultural Canada where roots cannot be grown and grown successfully.

We find that the Dominion census statistics give an acreage of 271,433 acres, with an average yield of 373 bushels per acre, valued at $17,532,000, while on the Macdonald College farm the yield was 790 1-2 bushels per acre grown at a cost of five cents and a half per bushel. If the crop of the Dominion of Canada had been equal to that grown at the college farm the value would have been $36,477,867.47. This is more than double the amount and still there is room for an increased yield per acre as well as considerable room for increased acreage.

Roots will grow on almost any kind of soil that has a reasonable amount of plant food in it, and where the water line does not come too near to the surface. Should the field chosen have different kinds of soil choose the light soil for carrots, the medium for mangels and the heavy for turnips. Mangels will usually give good crops on peaty soils.

Respecting rotation, carrots, mangels, sugar mangels, or turnips should follow meadow or pasture that has not been down more than two years. The commencement of preparing the soil should take place the previous summer. About the first week in August cultivate the sod very shallow at first. Keep the harrows going alternately with the cultivator about four or five times across the field. The sod should be all dried out on the surface before working. Do not let any growth appear until autumn. In case the sod is to be ploughed first be sure to plough it as shallow as possible. Roll and harrow and disc and harrow alternately to keep down all growth until autumn. The last cultivation should be from eight to ten inches deep.

Should you have any manure on hand in autumn apply a light dressing, say from ten to twelve tons per acre. This along with the sod that has been torn up should be equal to about twenty tons of good fertilizing matter per acre. If no manure is on hand I would advise a top dressing of good short green manure during the winter, ploughed under in the spring; the spring ploughing to be as shallow as possible. In the autumn, whether manure has been applied or not plough the land, turning over in furrows of medium width. Set fall ploughing up well so that the winter frost will have its effect on the soil. Use the subsoil plough nearly so deep with the ordinary tachment is used it is not necessary to plough nearly so deep with the ordinar plough. The object of the subsoil plough is to get a very deep feeding ground and a deeper blanket to conserve moisture for the growing plants and also to keep the humus as near the surface as possible.

By narrow ploughing in autumn the manure and sod that is turned will be seen from the top of the furrow to be evenly distributed. In the springtime it is advisable to plough about four inches deep, turning a wide, flat furrow. Harrow thoroughly, and in cases where the soil is very loose it is best to roll before drilling.

The drills are made with a double mould board plough or with a single plough, by allowing the nigh horse to walk in the furrow. The drills are made twenty-four inches apart. Go over the field with a heavy land roller, which will flatten the drills down at least one-third. A field treated in this way should then be in good condition for sowing.

THINNING AND HOEING.

A good file should always accompany the hoe. In the case of mangels or sugar mangels commence thinning when the plants are from one and a half to two inches high, leaving the plants about ten inches apart in the row. Thinning can be done entirely with the hoe. If you have not a regular thinning hoe use the common weeding hoe. Heat the neck sufficiently and slightly bend so that the hoe can be made to do the work by pushing or pulling. Cut the hoe perfectly square on the corners and sharpen both ends and the blade. You must have perfectly squared corners in order to separate the plants quickly. For carrots the hoe should be two inches and a half wide, with square corners. When thinning roots the operator should walk between the first and second row from the one he is thinning. In this way no stooping is required, and the work can be done more quickly and better than by working directly alongside or over the row. In thinning carrots leave the plants from four to six inches apart. In the case of turnips, about ten inches apart in the row.

HARVESTING.

When pulling mangels each operator takes two rows. He divides the tops with both hands while the roots are still in the ground. The root is next pulled and tapped against the adjoining one. This has the effect of loosening the next one to be pulled and knocking the dirt from the one already pulled. A sudden jerk breaks the tap root. In seasons when there is late growth the tops are usually heavy. In such cases it will be necessary to twist the tops off. A knife, also, can be used to advantage.

In pulling turnips the operator takes two rows. There is another method of using a heavy hoe or mattock, both to top the turnip and to cut the tap root, while another plan is to top with a hoe and drag out the roots with an ordinary harrow. With carrots it is usually necessary to run a subsoil plough through along the side of the rows. This loosens them and they are easily pulled, and can then be thrown in rows and topped with a knife. After pulling carrots or mangels they should not be left exposed on the ground over night, for the reason that they are very easily frozen. Turnips, however, may be left on top o fthe g uorntd may be left on top of the ground thre or four days before hauling. The best time to pull mangels or carrots is usually about the middle of October. Turnips may be left until the last week in October.

The ordinary low waggon will be found best for hauling as it is necessary to run them over a slatted chute so as to riddle out the earth. No tops should be left on the roots. Where the roots drop into the root house the pile is more apt to heat unless a ventilator is placed very close to the opening and extending from the bottom of the root cellar up and through the roof. There are two matters of great importance in connection with the successful storing of roots. The first is to keep them from freezing, and the second is to keep them sufficiently cool. To be frost proof the root house should be below the ground. Ventilating shafts must run from the bottom up through the top of the building to prevent heating.

Roots may be pitted successfully where there is no danger of water. Make a pit three feet deep by four feet wide and as long as required. The earth may be taken out with the road scraper and dumped alongside for covering. When the roots are gathered build them to a peak. Then cover with straw to a depth of four inches and earth about six inches. (If there is danger of water the pit may be built on the surface.) This covering is sufficient until about the latter part of November. Then add another six inches of straw and twelve inches of earth. In extremely cold districts horse manure may be added. To ventilate the pit make a box four by four inches inside; leave off two sides for the part below the pit and put on slats. This will allow the air to get into the ventialtor. These ventilators should be placed at distances of eight feet apart and may be closed in extremely cold weather by plugging with straw. The straw, of course, must be removed in mild weather so that the roots will not sweat. Watch both heat and frost as one is equally as bad as the other. —John Fixter, in C. C. 'Citizen.'

WASHING MADE THE DIFFERENCE.

(By Laura Rose).

For seven days I judged the butter-making contest at the Toronto fair, and twice each day, in one particular alone, I longed to give one word of instruction—that was regarding the washing of the butter. It was there the greatest imperfection lay in the splendid work done by the young ladies.

Had I not given a demonstration on the eighth day, and made butter under exactly the same conditions, having the same cream, etc., I might have concluded that the defects in the granules and finished butter were probably due to the nature of the butter-fat.

I had my cream at 56 degrees, which was the average temperature for the cream throughout the week. The butter broke in about twenty minutes, when the granules were about half the size of wheat grains, I added two or three quarts of cold water, and kept up the speed of the churn. Fast churning prevents an uneven granule. Slow churning is the proper thing when, if, after the butter breaks, it is slow at gathering. Adding water in this manner before the churning is quite complete, gives a more exhaustive churning, thins the buttermilk and floats the butter out of it, thus leaving the butter in a better condition to be washed.

After the buttermilk is drawn off, I always pour a quart or two of water over the butter, allowing it to run from the churn as it is poured on. This makes the one washing which the butter gets more effective, as this water carries off the bulk of the buttermilk left in the butter.

As much or more—and I like more—water should be used as there was cream. Just along this stage of the work is where the contestants lost marks. Sometimes I could not tell whether the pail held wash-water or buttermilk, so milky was the water. Allowing the water to remain in the butter robs it of some of its flavor. When plenty of water is used, it is not necessary for the butter to stand in the water for any length of time, as the large bulk of water readily and thoroughly chills the wheatlike granules, each separate and distinct. They shook from the butter-spade, as I held them up to view, like small nuggets of gold.

The churn should be rapidly revolved a dozen or fifteen times after the wash-water has been strained in, and then the water should be removed, unless the butter is very soft and the room very warm, when it may be allowed to remain in the churn for a few minutes. The moisture expelled in butter thus washed, and the brine in the finished butter, shows not a trace of buttermilk.

To see milky brine in butter is a sure indication that such butter will soon go off in flavor. It is a defect frequently found in dairy butter, and is one easily remedied. Wash the butter properly.—'Farmers' Advocate.'

UTILIZING STRAW.

A good many western farmers have been unable to secure their usual supply of hay this year. Most of the sloughs were too wet to cut and a great deal of the hay was spoiled by rain. As much of the grain was cut on the green side, straw ought to be more valuable than usual for feeding. For that reason it might pay to stack the straw so that it will withstand the rains. If it is stacked with a stacker and allowed to settle for a few days and then trimmed off it can be utilized effectively. Wet, frozen straw makes poor bedding. If in good condition it helps out materially in feeding. The lambs like it and the cattle will nibble it contentedly. It ought to be handy and in good condition anyway. Brood mares, geldings and foals will do well on good straw in winter and it will materially lessen the cost of wintering the steers, calves and dry cows. Rotten butts of wasted straw stacks are unsightly. There is not much profit in straw as a rule, but it might be worth looking after this year. —'The Homestead.'

INSPECTING STALLIONS FOR UNSOUNDNESS.

Last winter the Horse Breeders' Association of the three prairie provinces had before them as a live topic the question as to whether stallions for public service should have imposed upon them official veterinary inspection for unsoundness, and also as to whether grade horses should be allowed to stand for public service.

The matter went so far that the representatives from the Manitoba Horse Breeders' Association appeared before the Committee on Agriculture in the Provincial Parliament and presented a draft bill embodying their ideas. The outcome of this was that the horse breeders' executive was advised to let the matter stand over for another year and in the meantime to carry on an educative campaign through the agricultural societies so as to gather opinions regarding how such legislation as they proposed would be received by farmers generally. The question, accordingly, was placed before the agricultural societies, and many of them have already replied.

These circumstances will thus cause our readers to be especially interested in the work of stallion inspection and certification that has now been in progress in Victoria and New South Wales, in Australia, for a few years past, and which we review below.

NO DEMAND THAT HORSES BE PURE BRED.

It may be well at the outset to remark that in neither state does there appear to be a demand for legislation prohibiting the travelling of good grade horses. The main feature of the movement is to weed out horses that are unsound and those that are of bad breeding or faulty in conformation. Evidently high class grade horses, with three or four crosses of pure blood, if they were of good type and sound, would still be readily approved for use in Australia.

THE SCHEME IN VICTORIA.

In Victoria action was taken in 1907 in the matter of inaugurating a system of 'veterinary inspection of stallions for government certificate of soundness and approval,' this being accomplished without any particular legislation. On account, however, of non-certificated horses being still allowed to compete at shows there, it was found necesssary the following year to restrict the subsidies to agricultural societies unless it was provided for in their rules that a government certificate of soundness and approval would have been issued in respect of all stallions three years old or over competing for prizes at the shows held by these societies.

NOT COMPULSORY.

This Victorian measure, as we have remarked, was not the result of any special legislation, nor did it make it compulsory on horse owners to submit their horses for examination. It remained voluntary with the horse owners as to whether they submitted their horses or not. Yet the undertaking in practice was found to work so well that the majority of stallions in that state were submitted for examination, and stallion owners soon came to recognize the great advantage of having the government approval, breeders being almost unanimous in demanding the production of the certificate in regard to horses travelling for stud duty.

PERCENTAGE OF REFUSALS.

From a review of a report on this Victorian system we learn that 3,483 horses had been inspected, comprising 1,856 draughts, 930 light horses, and 697 ponies. Out of that number certificates were granted to 2,575, the remaining 908 being refused registration, or, in other words, rather over 26 percent were rejected. From the same source we learn that half of these rejections were accounted for by failure to reach the standard through lack of general character, conformation or breeding, while the remainder were due to hereditary defects. Close on 20 percent of the draft horses were put out on account of sidebone, about 2 1-2 percent for ringbone, less than 1-2 percent for bone spavin, rather more than one percent for log spavin and thoroughpin, whereas the rejections for curb, roaring, and shivering were infinitesimal and not worthy quoting. The total rejections for unsoundness averaged 24 percent, and the number refused registration for being below the standard of the type was just 7 1-2 percent.

NEW SOUTH WALES MEASURE.

We may now turn to the operations of the measure adopted in New South Wales, having in this case the fullest and latest information just to hand, in the shape of the last two reports on the inspection there, as published by Dr. Symons, the chief veterinary officer and chief inspector of stock.

The New South Wales scheme is, we infer (although this is not quite clearly set forth), supported by an act of Parliament. It is largely based upon the measure adopted a couple of years earlier in Victoria, and its regulations were first published in September, 1909, this being towards the end of their winter and the beginning of the breeding season of that year. During the first season it was found impossible to put the scheme into the most active operation, although up to March 31st, 1910, no fewer than 659 stallions were examined.

CERTIFICATES ARE FOR LIFE.

To all stallions passed that are five years old or over the certificate of soundness is for life. Stallions three years and four years old are certificated only for one year, it evidently being considered that a horse may not develop all his hereditary unsoundness until he is fully matured. We reproduce a fac-simile of a life certificate.

CO-OPERATE WITH OUTSIDE AGENCIES.

Included in the regulations is an arrangement that has been entered into with the New Zealand Government to accept certificates issued by the New Zealand veterinary department in respect of stallions exported from New Zealand to New South Wales. These certificates, on arrival of the horse, are exchanged for the New South Wales certificates without further examination. This arrangement is of value to importers, as it precludes the possibility of their importing horses that will be refused a certificate on arrival. The same procedure also obtains with respect to certificates issued by the Queensland and Victorian Governments. The veterinary certificates of the Royal Shire Horse Society (England), the Royal Agricultural Society (England), the Royal Dublin Society's Horse Show (Ireland), the Highland and Agricultural Society (Scotland), and the Glasgow and West of Scotland Agricultural Society are accepted with respect to importations from the United Kingdom.

EXAMINE HORSES AT HORSE PARADES.

At the inception of the scheme, most of the horses examined were inspected at the various exhibitions in the country. This, however, was found to be objectionable, or at least largely ineffective, because in the first place, only the superior classes of horses were thus reached, and, in the second place, the publicity attached to rejection of animals at shows was undesirable. To provide effectively for the inspection of the horses a series of what are known as 'parades' is each year arranged. These are advertised by the Department of Agriculture, the hour at which the officer arrives and departs being made known. During the year 1910 there were held 139 'parades' in the single State of New South Wales, and about as many more will be held during the year 1911. In some cases lantern lectures are also given at the same time and place, thus giving an added educational value to the visit of the inspector. As a rule, the various agricultural and pastoral associations co-operate with the government in the holding of these parades, but, in addition, in order to cover the entire country, parades have to be arranged at places where such co-operation is impossible. At the 139 parades held in 1910, a total of 1,955 horses were examined.

INSPECTION VOLUNTARY, BUT WELL SUPPORTED.

It is interesting to note that during the year 1910 only one society failed to make the arrangements necessary for a successful parade, and that the parades have been fairly well attended by the stallion owners, in some of the latter district practically every stallion being submitted for examination. Taken generally, the parades have been as successful as any voluntary scheme could be expected to be, and it is quite evident that a large number of the mare owners are alive to the necessity of demanding that the sires to which they mate their stock shall be certificated.

The working of the scheme has given the public such an opportunity as it never had before to ascertain how prevalent are the various forms of unsoundnesses. The departmental reports, for instance, show that of all the horses examined from June 1 to Dec. 31, 1910, 38 1-2 percent of all the heavy ones were rejected, and that sidebone was responsible for more than one-half of these rejections. The reports also show that the light horses and ponies are subjected to fewer unsoundnesses than the heavy horses, but that many more of them are deficient in type, breeding or conformation. This is all very instructive. As being of interest, we reproduce, in connection with this article, a table showing the government returns for the period named.

SECRECY AS TO INDIVIDUAL HORSES.

While the public is informed in a broad way as to what defects characterize the different classes of stallions, care is taken to see that no improper use is made of the information in the hands of the officers. A paragraph in the regulations reads: 'Until the issue of a certificate, or uncertificated stallions, the results of the veterinary examination will not be communicated to any person.' If the stallion fails to secure a certificate, the owner can always learn the reasons for rejection by writing to the chief veterinary officer, but unauthorized persons are not given any information at all.

EFFECTS UPON THE INDUSTRY.

As to the effects upon the industry, the chief veterinary officer makes this statement: 'To the query, "Have the regulations prevented the use of unfit sires?" it is obviously too early to give a reply. This much it is certain they have done.

'1. They have made it egtremely difficult to sell an uncertified stallion, except at a greatly reduced figure; and it is satisfactory to note that stallion owners place a high value upon the certificate, as may be seen by the advertisements in the country press.

'2. They have made importers more careful to ascertain if horses are sound before bringing them into the state.

'3. They have had the effect of teaching owners in a practical manner what the various forms of unsoundnesses really are. This in itself is good work done, as a great amount of ignorance prevailed on the subject.'

DEFECTS IN THE REGULATIONS.

The veterinary officer for New South Wales does not believe their scheme to be perfect. Indeed, he shows quite plainly that it has its defects. He believes that it does not reach far enough. Australia is not blessed with a great number of enterprising horse importers and breeders of pure bred stock, as is Western Canada. Indeed, there are only a few imported sires of pure breeding. On the other hand, there are innumerable mongrel bred, cheap, poor stallions that are doing the horse breeding industry an immense amount of injury. And he says: 'When, as frequently happens, a large number of inferior stallions, standing to very small fees, exist in a district, it makes it practically impossible for a horse of good quality, and charging a reasonable fee, to exist. This matter of stud fees has a most important bearing on the whole question of horse breeding. It certainly does not pay a stallion owner to give a big price for an entire unless he can get a fee from its service sufficient to make it a commercially sound transaction. Unfortunately, there exists a perfect craze for small fees for stud services, and a cheap, inferior horse is the result. A so-called draught horse can be purchased for as low as $150 to $175. The purchaser will work the animal in the team, and will give him perhaps thirty mares during the season. There is no expense attached to the animal in connection with its stud work, and by the end of the season the owner will have made enough money to have got the horse for nothing. Such an enterprising individual will have many imitators.'

PROHIBIT THE SCRUB.

As a remedy to this situation, it is advised that 'scrub' sires (not grade sires, which is quite a different matter), be prevented from use altogether. The officer claims that the regulations 'should place such restrictions on the use of uncertificated sires as would have the effect of putting them into a distinctly unfavorable position as compared with the certificated, even if not prohibiting their use altogether. Further, active encouragement might be given to owners of stallions capable of improving existing breeds.'

Among our Canadian horsemen there has been a feeling that such an examination would cause a great deal of dissatisfaction and protests against the finding of examiners would be constant. It is, therefore, significant to note that in Australia the decisions of the examiners have been almost universally accepted as final. In Sydney alone there were sixty-four horses rejected during 1910, and not a single appeal was made, notwithstanding the fact that the seat of government is right there, and that the cost of appeal would be reduced to the minimum. Indeed, since the inception of the scheme, two years ago, only one appeal has been lodged, and this was decided in favor of the stallion owner.

That the measures adopted so far are regarded as satisfactory may be gathered from the fact that it is now proposed to hold a conference of different Australian states (corresponding to our provinces) in order to decide upon other regulations that may be mutually adopted by all.

HOW TO HANDLE DAMP SHEAVES.

(By J. Ball, in the 'Homestead.')

Taking up the subject of 'Seed Germination,' and treating more particularly, the handling of grain in the stook, Mr. J. Ball, of Rexboro, Alberta, in the issue of the 'Homestead' for March 1st, last, gives some very timely suggestions that are well worthy of reproduction at this particular season and will apply to the handling of damp sheaves. Mr. Ball says in part:

No matter if the stooks do not contain more than ten or twelve sheaves, if they are simply reared up and left unhooded, they are placed in a position in which they will take considerable harm from a fall of rain. Of course, it is better not to throw a large number of sheaves together into one stook; and then again, stooks should never be built in a circular form, as the sheaves in the centre, when once thoroughly damped, are in such a position that they dry out very slowly indeed.

Let us for a few moments, consider what will take place where grain is simply left reared up, with the heads unprotected, should a heavy fall of rain take place. The heads being tightly packed together in the sheaf, the glumes or chaffs act as a cup, holding the water to the grain, which is thus literally soaked, and largely owing to the length of time it remains damp, it becomes very much discolored. In looking through samples of grain, harvested here, these discolored kernels can readily be distinguished from the rest.

Having for a good many years been accustomed to harvesting grain in a wet climate, I have found that the only way to secure a bright sample, free from discoloration, is to proceed as follows: Rear up eight sheaves in a double row—four at a side—giving the sheaves sufficient spar or slope that they will prop or support each other. This double row of sheaves should be so placed that the ends point to the north-west and south-east, as we generally get our strongest winds from the north-west. The stooks being thus placed end to the wind, not only offer the least resistance to the onrush of the blast, but the wind rushes through the aperature formed by the straddling of the sheaves, and thus dries out the grain both on the inside and outside of the stook.

Having got the eight standing sheaves placed in position, the workman should then place a sheaf across his right thigh in such a position that the heads are before him and the butt or stubble end under his right arm. He then opens out the sheaf, right up to the band, in such a way as to cause the heads to describe a half-circle; and, lifting this on to the south-east end of the standing sheaves, he fixes it firmly on, buttened up, and with the heads hanging down all around so as to thatch four of the eight standing sheaves. He then opens out another sheaf in like manner, placing it so as to thatch the other four standing sheaves, and the operation is finished by giving the two butt-ends of the hooding sheaves, which are sticking up, a smart whack with both arms, so as to drive them close together. The hooding-sheaf at the south-east end should always be placed in position first, as, should a strong north-west wind blow, the north-westerly hooding sheaf, being placed in position last, will help it to maintain its position.

Stooks built in this manner will defy the heaviest fall of rain, as the hooding sheaves, acting like thatch will shoot off the water. Indeed, the only grain that comes in contact with the rain, at all, is the grain in the two hooding-sheaves; and, as these are inverted, the glumes or chaffs protect the grain, shooting off the water instead of holding it like a cup, as they would have done with the heads unprotected.

As far as stacking is concerned, I would begin by rearing a double row of sheaves in a straight line, the length I wanted to build my stack, and then keep on building sheaves round these, heads up and butts to the ground, until I had got the stack as long and as wide as I wanted; and, right from the ground upwards would keep it so that the centre or crown of the stack was considerably the highest, so that there would be no danger of water finding its way to the grain.

If, however, the grain has been stacked in soft condition, it matters not, however scientifically the stack may have been built, the result will be disappointing; as the moisture in the sheaves will induce fermentation, which will quickly destroy the germ of the grain.

Special care should be taken to see that barley is well hooded in the stook, as the awns, where unprotected, hold a large amount of moisture and even the smallest amount of discoloration, whether the result of weathering in the stook or of fermentation in the stack will unfit a sample for malting purposes.

In opening out sheaves for hooding, it will be found that sheaves tied by the self-binder are tied too near the heads to make good hooding-sheaves. To obviate this difficulty, my practice was to go eight rounds with the binder, tying the sheaves, as usual, pretty close to the heads; and then slide the binding platform so as to cause the machine to tie nearer to the butt-end, going two rounds with the binding table in this position. This arrangement gave eight sheaves tied as usual, for standing sheaves, and two tied nearer the butt for hooding-sheaves.

MACDONALD COLLEGE.

The largest attendance in household science department in the history of Macdonald College is reported this session:—

Second year housekeepers — Winnifred Baker, Sheet Harbor, N.S.; Frederica Campbell, Park Corner, P.E.I.; Jennie A. Fraser, New Glasgow, N.S.; Hazel C. Gibbon, St. John, N.B.; Winnifred MacSwain, Westmount; Laura I. Macfarlane, Almonte, Ont.

First year housekeepers — Maud M. Andrews, Stanhope, Que.; Emma B. Ayre, St. John's, Nfld.; Muriel Bent, Halifax, N.S.; Grace K. Brown, Chilliwack, B.C.; Florence H. Fraser, Pictou, N.S.; Helene J. McNaughton, Huntingdon, Que.; Margaret E. McNaughton, Huntingdon, Que.; Elizabeth W. Ross, Stanley Bridge, P.E.I.

Home-maker course students—Mary L. Barwick, Montreal; Mona Bonnyman, Amherst, N.S.; Beatrice L. Brigham, Aylmer, Que.. Jennie E. Callaghan, Westmount; Frances S. M. Chisholm, Halifax, N.S.; Edith L. Crowell, Halifax, N.S.; Mary R. Dawson, Westmount; Edna Dingwall, Williamstown, Ont.; Helen B. Dowling, Ottawa, Ont.; Elsie B. Dunsmore, Huntingdon, Que.; Marian E. England, Dunham, Que.; Marion Estabrooks, St. John, N.B.; Marion B. Fortier, Westmount; Emily E. Fraser, Montreal; Eleanor Gardner, Cornwall, Ont.; Rosemary Handlin, Fort Smith, Ark.. Kathleen B. Hill, St. Stephen, N.B.; Mary F. Howard, Ottawa, Ont.; Rosetta Joseph, Quebec; Marguerite B. Lawrence, Montreal; Maude C. MacCleary, Sayabec, Que.; Mabel H. Macfarlane, Almonte, Ont.; Jean A. McIntosh, Stanstead, Que.; Lizzie M. McNaughton, Dewittville, Que.; Helen A. M. Macpherson, Montreal; Florence R. Mooney, Inverness, Que.; Susie L. Mautch, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Barbar Munro, Winnipeg, Man.; Mabel J. Phelan, Montreal. Abbi C. Pitblado, Winnipeg, Man.; Irene F. Robertson, Montreal; Gertrude M. C. Rodger, Montreal West, Que.; Dorothea M. Rollit, Montreal; Caroline Ross, Picton, Ont.; Tena B. Scott, City View, Ont.; Cora M. Shaw, Montreal; Maebelle M. K. Skinner, Calgary, Alta.; Helen E. Smith, St. Lambert, Que.; Olive M. Smith, Montreal; Florence M. Stewart, Ottawa, Ont.; Hazel Taylor, Chaleurs, Que.; Elizabeth C. Thorne, Ottawa, Ont.. Marion B. Tilden, Westmount; Irene A. Ware, Westmount; Olive T. Welsh, Montreal; Marilline Wright, Outremont, Que.

Autumn Short course students—Muriel L. Black, Halifax, N.S.; Mabel K. Burchill, Fredericton, N.B.; Edythe M. Carter, Montreal; Katharine Cotton, Cowansville, Que.; Edith A. R. Davies, Fredericton, N.B.; Mary Davies, Ottawa, Ont.; Mary Hale, Sherbrooke, Que.; M. E. Jameson, Bedford, Que.; Estelle Lalonde, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.; E. Hortense Lawrence, Macdonald College, Que.; Clare L. Osgood, Cookshire, Que.. Antoinette Parker, Ottawa, Ont.; Arabelle C. Porteous, Petronville, Que.; Marion Ruddick, Ottawa, Ont.; Ethel M. Smith Fredericton, N.B.; Eunice M. E. Severgny, Birchton, Que.; Daisy Shaw, Navan, Ont.; Maude V. M. Stevenson, Montreal; Marguerite M. S. Watts Moose Creek, Ont.; Mrs. F. F. Williams, Montreal; Bertha A. Wright, Keswick N.B.; Constance M. Winslow, St. John, N.B.

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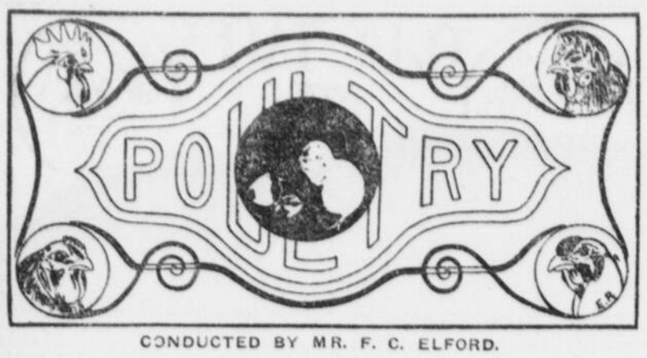


CONDUCTED BY MR. F. C. ELFORD.

SHIPPING AND HOLDING DRESSED POULTRY.

More care should be taken in the shipping of poultry. Shippers too often forget to consider whether the poultry shipped will arrive in the same condition it leaves them, and do not take the necessary precautions to enhance the chances of such being the case. When sent alive, the shipping crate should be made so that the birds cannot get their heads out between the slats on the top of the crate, as in rough handling the crates so often receive, and in the piling of them one on the top of the other, birds are liable to be killed. On the sides sufficient room should be left between the slats to allow the birds to put out their heads for food and water.

When it is necessary to hold over live poultry without cooping, perches should be provided to prevent the birds being crowded and smothered. More especially is this necessary with young birds.

Poultry when received from the raiser if in fair condition should be killed and dressed the second day after its arrival. If the poultry has to be held by the packer for some time before being killed, it will be well to follow suggestions given later re crate feeding.

Before killing, the birds should receive as much water as they will drink, as it has a tendency to cause the bird to dress brighter and helps to prevent shrinkage.

Turkeys should be dressed the day they are received, as they will not feed in confinement, and consequently will shrink every day they are kept.

CRATE FEEDING.

To produce the superior flesh and finish so essential in a good table bird, crate feeding will be found advantageous.

The crates are simple and very easily made. A convenient size is 6 feet long, 16 inches wide and 20 inches high. This crate is divided into three compartments by solid wood partitions. Each compartment will hold four birds. The crate, bottom top, front and back is slatted, the slats running lengthwise on the bottom, top and back and up and down in front, those in front being far enough apart to allow of birds putting their heads through to feed. The tops of each compartment are hinged. A 'V' shaped trough is placed in front of the crate, running the whole length.

If the weather is very warm, a sheltered position in the open will be a good location, but in cold and unsettled weather they should be placed in a warm, well ventilated building. Birds do not put on much flesh when the weather is very warm, and they should at all times have an abundance of fresh air.

From three to four months is the best age at which to commence fatting, though birds of good constitution will show gains in the crates at any age. In selecting birds for the crates, a medium size, blocky shape, with a long straight breast bone, fairly short and straight legs, well set apart, with a good constitution, will be essentials for profitable feeding.

A ration should be given that will be palatable and also produce a soft flesh. Ground oats form the best basis for all fattening mixtures. Ground oats, buckwheat, barley and low grade flour are suitable for fattening. Feed should be in the form of a mash, made with skim milk or buttermilk when possible.

The first few days the birds should be fed well, but not allowed quite as much as they could consume; water should be given twice a day, and grit two or three times a week. After that time, as much food as they can eat should be given twice a day. The feeding troughs being cleaned out after each feeding. During the last week a little beef tallow fed with the mash, will improve the appearance of the bird when finished.

All birds should be carefully dusted with sulphur before being put in the crates, to remove any lice which may be on them. This operation should be repeated a day or two before killing.

All poultry should be left without feed twenty four hours before killing, to insure their crops being empty and also the almost entire emptying of their intestinal track. This will cause the birds to keep better and prevent discoloration.

Several methods of killing are in vogue, but sticking the bird and consequent killing is the most satisfactory, especially when birds are for export or cold storage. For sticking to be successful birds must be bled thoroughly, and become unconscious quickly, with a relaxation, which releases the feathers and alows rapid picking without tearing the skin.

Suspend the bird by a string head downwards, and opening its mouth with the first two fingers of the left hand, insert a sharp narrow bladed knife cutting well back across the blood vessels at their juncture with the skull. Then before removing the the knife, cut through the roof of the mouth and into the back of the the brain. The immediate running of blood shows that the cut has been made properly. The blood should be caught in a vessel suspended from the bird's mouth, which vessel will also tend to keep the bird quieter. If in the killing the cut into the brain cannot be made successfully, then the bird should be stunned by a blow on the head after the cutting of the blood vessels.

For birds going to the local market for immediate consumption, killing by dislocation of the neck will be found convenient. Hold the bird's legs and wings firmly in the left hand. Place the first finger of the right hand on the right side of the neck and the remaining fingers on the left side. Grasp the head in the hollow of the hand, with the fork of the fingers behind the head, where it joins the neck. The back of the chicken being upwards, hold the legs against the left hip, and the Bend the head backwards as far as possible, and at the same time stretch the neck. When it is dislocated, immediately pull the head about 1 1-2 inches from the neck. Hold the wings firmly after killing, and allow the head to hang down, so that the blood can collect in the neck: the head is attached to the body simply by the skin of the neck.

DRY PICKING.

Dry picked poultry stores better, keeps longer, is easier handled, and is in every way preferable to scalded poultry. Great care should be taken in picking not to rub or to tear the skin. A whole skin on a properly dressed bird is a great protection in storage against decay and loss in flavor. A torn bird in a package will bring down the price of the well picked birds it is packed with.

The bird may be picked as it is hung for bleeding, and the quicker the feathers are taken out after bleeding the easier will be the work of picking. The larger feathers in the wings and tail being harder to pick, are usually taken out first. The breast, being the most tender part, is then picked. Then the things, wings and back in order, and the stubs and pin feathers remain until last. To add to the appearance of the bird these should all be removed. A dull knife will aid materially in this operation. Along each side of the breast bone and in places on the thighs, spots more tender than the rest of the bird will be found, and it is there that care should be taken not to tear the skin.

Feathers are a valuable by-product in a large dressing establishment, and consequently they should not be allowed to get dirty. Two receptacles —barrels will answer the purpose— should be placed near the picker. The coarse feathers are thrown into one and the finer feathers into the other. Care should be taken to keep the feathers separate, as when mixed they do not fetch as good a price.

It is necessary after dressing to remove the animal heat of the bird promptly, and to have the birds entirely dry before packing. To remove the animal heat the bird should be hung in cool dry air or placed in a refrigerator. The placing of birds in ice and water should never be resorted to. When a bird is put into water the water soaks in, and is detrimental to its keeping qualities.

Dressed poultry should be packed undrawn. The drawing allows for the entrance of molds and germs, where they find convenient media in which to rapidly multiply and so spoil the keeping quality.

PACKING AND STENCILLING.

It is in packing that more money is lost than in any period from the producer to the consumer. Rigid grading of poultry must be adhered to. One or two off colored or torn birds in a shipment will spoil the appearance of the whole. It should be remembered that a shipment is judged on the lowest quality bird in that shipment and not on the highest.

The most convenient package is one that holds one dozen birds, the size of which will depend upon the class of bird shipped. It should always be borne in mind by the shipper that the smaller a package is the easier it will be handled, and rough handling will be minimized.

Before packing, the birds should be gone over carefully, and if necessary the feet and legs washed, the crops emptied and any dung which may be in the vent squeezed out. The heads of the birds should be wrapped in paper, to prevent any blood which may be there staining the birds, it may come in contact with. Pack as soon as cool, and if the box is lined with white paper, the shipment will have a nicer appearance and will sell better.

Packages must be distinctly marked, showing the class, the grade, the number, the average weight and the gross tare and net weight they contain.

POINTS.

Keep the hens busy this winter.

Sunlight is medicine in the poultry house.

Deliver us from the dark dungeon-like house.

Nothing responds so liberally to good care as poultry.

It will pay our farmers to raise pure-bred fowls.

Weed out the inferiors and carefully improve the superiors.

Don't be afraid to spend money for a good male, because it's money saved.

Deep litter should not be neglected these days when the fowls are confined.

If the houses are closed during the night, open them in the morning; before breakfast, too.

If you have a hen of low vitality in the breeding pen throw her out today. Never mind her feathers.

Remember that the purchaser will always select poultry and eggs that are clean and well dressed.

The secret of winter feeding for eggs is exercise and food that will produce eggs, and not all fat.

If the windows in the poultry house do not face the south they should be changed at once. The south gives sunlight in winter.

The beginner can do no better than to purchase a few well bred birds from which to start his year's flock.

Are your hens healthy and comfortable? If they are not, don't blame them for not laying, because it's your fault and not theirs.

It is not a good plan to feed heavily at noon. Give a light feed of fine grain and scatter it in deep litter to encourage exercise.

The successful poultryman studies his birds by associating with them. Close friendship promotes knowledge in the poultry business.

Use judgment in handling the feed pail.

Don't allow the table scraps to be wasted. Feed to the hens.

Feed the hens well this winter, but make them scratch for what they get.

Be sure that the poultry house is not damp, and that it is free from drafts.

Be regular in caring for and feeding the poultry; regularity counts for more than many think for.

The incubator that gives the least trouble is the one that is kept in the best working condition.

Exercise in pure air is what makes winter egg production a sure thing. Don't be afraid to open up the house.

Poultry raisers should simply keep their flocks healthy and vigorous, letting stimulating foods entirely alone.

Proper feed, pure water, fresh air, free sunlight, are the best remedies to ward off diseases of poultry.

CLIPPINGS.

Kindness wins—even with chickens.

It is said that hawks never attack ducklings.

Any person can keep poultry, but every one can not get poultry to keep him.

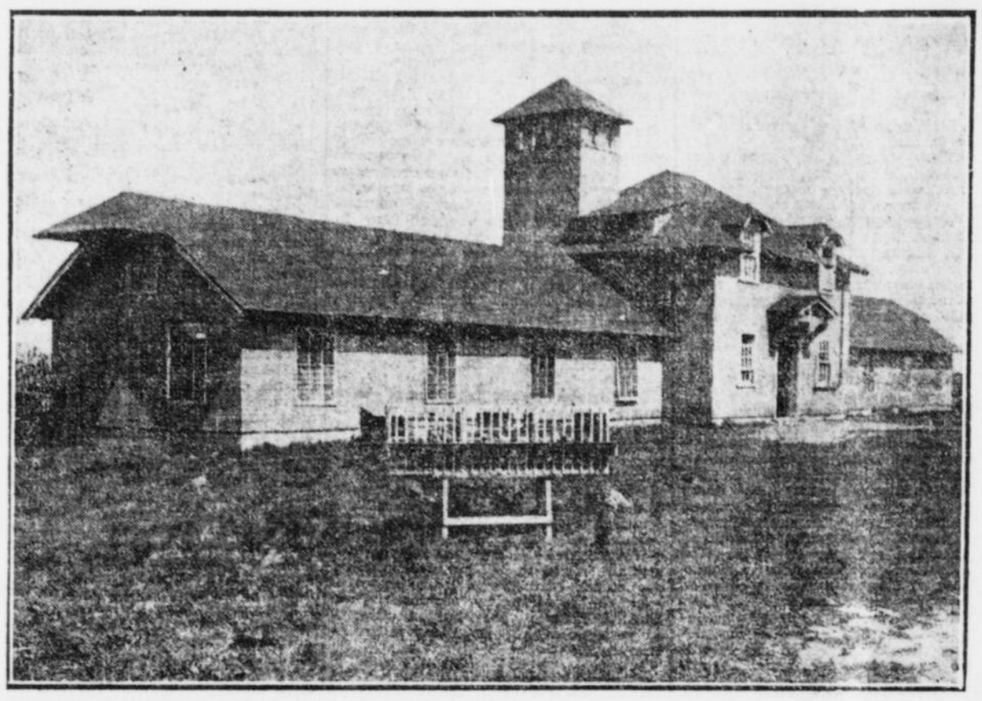
Poultry can not be successfully raised without the application of brain and muscles.

The country fairs are announced. Be sure not to miss them, especially the home one.

The man who uses system is the one who accomplishes the most work with the least effort.

An English remedy for leg weakness is to give each chicken daily four grains of citrate of iron or five or six grains of phosphate of lime put in the drinking water and given in pellets of meal. A good supply of nourishing food must also be offered and it should be of a kind calculated to produce flesh and not fat—worms, ground bone, or chopped meat being very acceptable. Plenty of fresh, green food should also be given. Let the chickens have healthy exercise.

The beginner often introduces roup to his flock by doing some foolish thing. For instance, he will close up the house tight at night, in winter when the weather is cold, and allow it to remain closed all the next day. Naturally, a moisture is created which generates a dampness, and the whole house will feel like a vault. The dampness which fills the house at night and which usually comes from the fowls' breath can easily be dispelled in the daytime by opening all the windows wide. Nothing will dispel dampness so quickly as the fresh air, especially if it be dry. It must also be remembered that fresh air never made a fowl sick; and it matters not how cold the outside temperature may be, it will benefit the fowls.



THE FEEDING SHEDS AT MACDONALD COLLEGE.
In the foreground is a crate used for crate-feeding the cockerels.

Poultry Queries.

SICK POULTRY.

M. D. B.—I have lost a great many young hens and chickens this fall. They seem to have warts near their eyes, or are running at the eyes. A few large pullets have died without any indication of eye trouble. These have been very thin when found dead. They all have a large place to run in, and I am at a loss to know the cause. I shall esteem it a favor to hear from you regarding the probable cause and cure. Ans.—The warts on the eyes of your chickens is due to a cold. First give them a dose of salts at the rate of 1 lb. to 100 birds, mix this in a mash and see that they eat it all up clean. Give some Conkey's roup cure and follow directions, or if this is not available get 10c worth of Permanganate of Potash, put a spoonful of this to one gallon of their drinking water and let them have this for several days. Take a quart measure or a pitcher of about the same size and put a spoonful of the Permanganate of Potash in the quart of water and take the heads of the affected ones and dip into it—it will do them no harm and ought to effect a cure. At this time of the year when the cold rains come on, it is difficult to keep poultry in prime condition. We keep on hand here pills which we make ourselves and use in addition to the foregoing whenever cold appears. These pills are made equal parts mustard, Cayenne, pepper and ginger, mixed with sufficient lard to incorporate them, then sufficient flour so that the mixture can be rolled, about the size of an ordinary marble. If a hen is seen with a cold in addition to the Permanganate of Potash, we give one of these pills, such a pill can be given twice a day and will usually cure if taken at once.

DUCKS.

R. T.—We received two settings of duck eggs from you this spring—hatched 14—to-day the largest one weighs 7¾ lbs. live weight. Hatched June 26th—is that fairly good? It has cost me, meal, etc., three months, $4.68 for six ducks and sixteen chickens (in all, 22), it is costing me more than it should. Two ducks turn out dark color, when I kill would it not be better for me to kill these dark if I wish to keep the White Pekin pure? I have one white—one with a top knot—what does that indicate? What would be the best food for ducks from now and during winter? Is it the case that unless the ducks have access to water, the eggs will not be any good for hatching? Ans.—Your ducks are evidently doing well, the standard for young drakes up to one year old is 8 lbs., yours at three months being within a quarter of a lb. of that is certainly good. Your cost for the three months, $4.68, averages 22c per bird, this seems to be a little high. Have you been giving your chickens free range, or have they been confined? The ducks will eat considerable. Those that were to be killed, however, should have been disposed of at about ten weeks, you will not be able to kill them now until the new crop of feathers matures. If it is the Pekins wanted, keep only the white without top knots. At present we are feeding ours on mixture of corn, meal and oats, moistened to a crumbling consistance. In the winter time they do not get any wet mash, but just the same kind of feed we feed our hens. Instead of, however, throwing it on a straw litter, it is thrown on the bare floor. The breeding ducks do better if given water in which to swim, but many breeding ducks never get near water and will give good results. If you have the water available it would do no harm to let your breeding ducks into it, you would find it better, however, to keep your young ducks out if you wish to market them early.

FAVEROLLES.

V. E. B.—I have some Faverolles from eggs bought from you last spring which I wish to show at the Fair here. I would be very grateful if you would tell me the requirements as to color—in which they vary greatly—and any other points necessary to know. They are fine looking birds, but the first that I have seen. Can you send me any printed information about them, or tell me where it can be procured? It is desirable that I should have an early reply, for which I shall be very grateful. Ans.—One of the peculiarities of the Faverolles is their unevenness of color. We have great difficulty in keeping the color anywhere near what is right, and I have never seen a Faverolle pen but what this same difficulty existed. There is no standard for the Faverolle in Canada as yet. No doubt they will be admitted to the standard very soon. The standard given for them in the Old Country, and which is recognized here wherever they are shown, is as follows: —Cock bird—Comb, single, 4 to 6 serations; back, very broad across the shoulders and saddle, and a fair length. The back of the hen is longer than the back of the cock bird. Breast broad, deep coming well forward, body thick, deep and cloudy, tail, medium length, a flowing tail carried low or straight is objectionable. Thighs short, wide apart, plenty of body between them. Shanks, medium length and stout, slightly feathered down to outer toe. Toes, 5; the 5th toe quite separate from the 4th. The same description can be taken for the hen. Points of color, cock bird, face red partially concealed by muffling. Beard and muffling full wide and solid black. Hackles, straw colored. Back and shoulders a mixture of black and redish-brown and straw. Breast, black. Wings, the wing bow straw color, the wing bar black, secondaries showing white on the outside. Thighs and under fluff as black as possible. Legs and feet white. Hen same color as cock bird except as follows:—Beard and muffling creamy white. Head and neck hackle wheaten brown stripped with same color of darker shade. Back and shoulders wheated brown. Wings similar to back, but the colors are softer and lighter. Breast, thighs and fluff, creamy white. Tail, wheaten brown. Weights, 6½ to 7½ for cockerels, and 5 to 6½ pounds for pullets. You will probably not find many birds will come up to this description, but if you will get them as close as you can, you will likely find many better.

A BALANCED RATION.

J. N. S.—A year or so ago I wrote information Bureau for a first class mixture of grains for a scratching mixture, and they gave me the following one:—

	By weight.
Wheat	24 parts
Kaffir corn	21 parts
Corn	56 parts
Sunflower Seed	½ part
Barley	15 parts
Millet seed	4 parts
	100½

I purchased a sufficient quantity to make 200 lbs, and it worked excellently, but after it had been used, I could not purchase any more Kaffir corn in the city, so I added the proportions of other grains to make up 100 pounds, but the mixture did not work successfully. Now I would like you to figure out how the proportions could be changed, or what other grain could be added, so that the nutritive value would remain the same as though the 21 percent, by weight, of Kaffir corn, was present. I may say that my idea is to feed hens the scratching mixture in the morning, and then at 4 or 5 o'clock to feed them a mash containing bran, wheat, middlings and ground oats, equal parts, cornmeal ¼ part, and beef scraps, ¼ part. If you do not consider this mash a good mixture, I would be greatly obliged if you would give me the formula of one that would be more suited to the needs of laying hens, where a maximum egg production was desired. If you give me a formula, please advise me as to what proportion (by weight) of Alfafa should be added to it for winter use. If you will be kind enough to give me advice on the above problems I shall be greatly obliged for your kindness in the matter. Ans.—Your letter of the 12th instant received sometime ago, but as it required considerable work before answering, it was laid aside. In looking over the mixture which you give and also the mash, it seems to me that you can leave out Kaffir corn without very much trouble. I cannot see why the mixture including this feed should be satisfactory when contrary results were received when it was left out. I think you can be assured the leaving out of Kaffir corn was not responsible. I would suggest the following changes: Make your scratching mixture of wheat, corn, barley, equal parts, leaving out the Kaffir corn, because you cannot get it. The sunflower seed, as it is hard to get at certain times of the year, and the millet seed, as it is so small for a scratching feed, it is sometimes wasted. The other three grains are easily obtained, and reasonable in price. To make up for the loss of the concentrated feed left out of the grain mixture, double the beef scraps in the mash. As your mixture is at present, the scratching feed gives you a ration of 1 to 6.4, and the mash 1 to 3.8 or total of about 1:5. The changes suggested will give you an equally nutritive ration. This is not enough for laying hens, and I would suggest that you give them buttermilk to drink, if you have it, also let them have some roots in the winter time and Alfalfa. In case you can supply them buttermilk to drink, give them a moderate supply of roots, if the milk is not available you can give all the roots they will eat. If you can procure Alfalfa hay, a fork full of this once or twice a week will do them. If you have to buy the Alfalfa meal, mix about 10 percent by bulk in the mash.

GOING INTO POULTRY.

T. M. K.—I wish to embark in poultry in a large way for profit on eggs and chickens, will you kindly send me literature and answer the following questions:—1. How many laying hens can be kept on 100 acres, using the 100 acres for running at large only? 2. How many eggs per year per hen? 3. What kind of food and how fed? 4. What is cost of keep per year per hen, basing on buying all food required from farmers at the present market prices? 5. What kind of soil and houses required? 6. Can the same profit be made from 5,000 hens as from 100 if the same care and atention is given to the 5,000 as given to the 100. Ans.—I will endeavor to answer the questions as they are given, but you will understand that to answer a list of questions such as you have submitted, one ought to know a little more about the local conditions and your own experience. 1. It is generally considered that 200 hens to an acre is sufficient; in your case if you used movable houses and cropped one-half of your farm one year and let the chickens on it the next year you would probably find that 100 to an acre would give better results. 2. According to the census 10 years ago each hen in Canada gave less than 6 dozen eggs in the year, where special care is given, however, hens ought to do much better than this, some going as high as 12 to 15 dozen, but an average of 10 dozen eggs per hen is as much as you might expect. 3. The kind of food depends on local prices; as a rule, there is not one food as good as wheat; hens, however, relish a change now and again. We feed here, wheat, corn nan dother grains, depending on the price. With the large run you will have, hopper feed in the summer time would be an advantage; in the winter, you could use a dry mash in the hopper, and hard grain in the litter. 4. The cost per hen will depend upon the price of the feed; where you keep one of the American breeds, and can get the fed from the farmers, it will cost anywhere from $1 to $1.25 per hen. 5. The best soil for poultry is a soil that has natural under drainage; light soils are, therefore, to be preferred, but one can go to the extreme in choosnig a light soil. It does not mean by this that a sandy soil upon which nothing will grow is the best, but a soil with a porous sub-soil, and one rich enough to produce good crops. As for the houses one would have to know the condition of your place, but where a lot is level, movable colony houses are an advantage. 6. It never is. The same care is never given to the 5,000 that is given to the 100, nor does the person who wishes to keep 5,000 laying hens, select his layers with as much care. I would not like to reply to you without stating what you possibly already know; that the poultry business is like any other business, and no man can make a success of it in a large way without knowing his business. It is a business that requires some experience, and needs as much business ability as any other business, and to make a success of poultry on a large scale a man must be properly qualified.

A BROAD QUESTION.

E. B.—I am just out of college, and still I am confronted with the problem as to what to do with myself in order to be a credit to myself and to the community as a whole. Of late, I have been very much interested in poultry. As you are an authority in that line, I shall take the liberty and ask you a few questions pertaining to the subject, for the answer of which I shall be very much indebted to you. 1. Is the poultry business profitable? Please give a few figures. 2. What state would you recommend for climatic advantages? (b) For market advantages? (c) For climatic and market advantages? Would you please give me the advice of some large poultry raiser from whom I could receive employment in order to gain the practical experience. Ans.—I presume that your intentions are to locate in the United States, and this being the case it would be more satisfactory to you to communicate with some person living on that side of the line. If you have not already done so, you might write: Professor Rice, Cornell University, New York; Prof. Stoneburn, Storrs, Conn., or John Robertson, Editor 'Farm, Poultry,' Boston, Mass. These, as well as many others, will give you information for which you ask. I might say, however, that there is money in poultry, if properly conducted. It is, however, a business, just the same as any other industry is; it requires training and a certain amount of experience to make a success of it. Just where to locate is a question you must decide yourself. Of course, it is an advantage to be close to your market; on the other hand, a plant close to the city would cost so much more than the same amount of land at a distance, that it is just a question as to how close to a city a man should get.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an inquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.)

GENERAL

SELECTIONS WANTED.

A Subscriber in Nova Scotia asks if some one will kindly give the recitation about the Indian maiden who, to save her tribe, leads their enemies over the Grand Falls and perishes with them; also, a recitation, 'The Owl Critic,' in which the last lines of each verse reads, 'And the barber kept on shaving.'

DR. MACPHAIL'S VIEWS.

An Old Subscriber, Ont.—I have been asked by a friend for a copy of the 'Witness' containing an article from the pen of Dr. MacPhail on the reciprocal trade question. Can you tell me the date of the paper in which it appeared. Also, give some information about Dr. Macphail himself. What position does he now fill? And was he in favor or opposed to reciprocity? Ans.—'Daily Witness,' Feb. 21, 1911. Dr. Andrew Macphail is professor of the History of Medicine in McGill University. He is a Fellow of McGill, is editor of the 'University Magazine' and the 'Canadian Medical Journal.' Dr. Macphail has published volumes of essays, and contributes to medical and literary publications. Dr. Macphail favored the reciprocity agreement as a measure of freer trade.

RULES OF CHESS.

C.T.—Through your question and answer column, please inform me of the rules concerning chess. Ans.—It is not practicable to go into the intricacies of the game here, but there are various books on the subject for students of the game. Following are the elementary rules: The chess board is marked in 64 squares of alternate black and white, so placed between the two players that a white square is on the extreme right of each. The chessmen, of which each player has sixteen, are the king, queen, two 'rooks' or castles, two bishops, two knights, and eight pawns. They are placed on the board, to begin with, as follows: The 'castles' on the corner squares, next to each a knight, then on each side a bishop, then the king and queen — the black queen on a black square, the white queen on a white square, so that the opposing queens face each other directly, as do also the kings. The eight pawns on each side occupy the eight squares immediately in front of the pieces. The object of each player is to arrest or 'checkmate' the king on the opposite side, and so win the game. The king has the power of moving in any direction into any vacant square adjacent to the one he is occupying, provided the place is not commanded by one of the pieces belonging to his opponent. The queen may move in any direction, and as far as the player wishes to move her, so long as the line of her progress is not blocked by intervening pieces. The castle, or rook, can be moved in the same way as the queen, except that it must not be moved diagonally. The bishop moves diagonally only, but can go backward or forward as far as may be. The knight's move is one square in a straight line, and one diagonal. The pawn moves forward only, and not more than one square at a time, except on the first move, which may be two squares if the mover chooses. A piece, or another pawn, directly in front of it stops its progress, but it can capture a piece or pawn in its course or diagonally in advance, and then move into the square previously held by the captured man. When a pawn makes its way across the board to the eighth square, and is in the royal line, it may be promoted to any rank except that of king, or remain a pawn, as the player chooses. The king cannot be captured, but when he is attacked by a piece or pawn, he is 'checked,' and the player attacking him announces his position by crying 'check.' The player holding the attacked king must free him, by moving him to an adjacent square if there is one not commanded by a hostile piece, by capturing the attacking piece with one of his own, or by interposing a man to come between the king and the attack. If none of these tactics can be carried out, the king is 'checkmated,' and the game goes to the opposing forces.

LEGAL

QUEBEC.

BOARD AND WASHING.

A.T.M.—I engaged board last year with present landlady at so much per month, no mention being made of washing, which she did without extra remuneration, throughout the year. This year I engaged board and lodging on the same terms and conditions, the washing not being mentioned specifically, as the case was last year. I have the agreement in writing. Can I compel her to do the washing without extra remuneration? I am paying a good price for the accommodation I am getting. In case of being able to deduct washing from board, would it be advisable to deduct it monthly or at the end of the year? Ans.—If washing was included the first year, and no new contract was made, you can claim washing again. You cannot deduct anything from the board for washing, but will have to settle the question with the landlady.

LEGAL AGE OF MARRIAGE.

C.S.—Will you be kind enough to tell me what is the legal age for a girl to marry in the Province of Quebec. Ans. —Legal age of marriage for a girl in the Province of Quebec is twelve years.

ONTARIO.

ESTATE OT BE ADMINISTERED.

A Claimant, N.B.—Q.—Widower having no children died suddenly, leaving no will. Had considerable property besides money in bank, shares in business, mortgages, etc. Nearest relations are two brothers, a sister and nephews, sons of deceased brother. Will property have to be sold and proceeds divided between them? Should each of the heirs employ a lawyer to look after his rights, or how should they proceed to obtain their shares? Ans.—1. Yes— unless, with the concurrence of the administrator, they can agree upon a division of the estate assets in their present shape. 2. It might not be necessary for each and every of them to employ a lawyer, but it would probably be advisable. Application must, of course, be made to the Probate Court for a grant of letters of administration, and the parties interested ought to agree, if possible, upon a suitable person—whether one of themselves or another—for administrator, and have appointment made by the Court accordingly; and a lawyer should be instructed to attend to the matter. On being appointed, the administrator would, of course, proceed without delay to get in—and, if necessary, convert into money the estate assets, pay funeral and administration expenses and debts, and then distribute the residue. He would be entitled to procure the assistance of a lawyer in winding up the estate and retain as part of the expenses of administration the amount of the latter's bill for legal services rendered.

ILLEGITIMACY.

——, Ont.—Q.—Can a daughter born before marriage inherit property willed to her mother? Ans.—No.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-the-order rate of one cent a word per insertion, twenty-five cents being the minimum amount of an order for a single insertion, and forty cents the minimum amount for orders of more than one insertion. SIX consecutive prepaid insertions will be given for the price of FOUR, a number or a single letter to be counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

Copy for insertion in these columns should be in the 'Witness' office not later than Friday morning, to secure proper classification in following Weekly Edition.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

POULTRY BANDS, MADE OF ALUMINium; 25 for 20c; 50, 35c; 75, 50c; 100, 65c; 175, for $1.00. Samples free. FRANK CROSS, Montague, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

FOR SALE — PRIZE WINNING Aylesbury ducks, ready for the show, $1.50 to $2.00 each. Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Oke strain, $1.00 to $1.50 each. Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels, Bedford strain, $1.00 to $1.50 each. Trio R.C. Brown Leghorns, Kulp strain, $5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. J. GIBBONS, Iroquois, Ont.

COCKERELS — FOR SALE, FOUR Columbian Wyandotte Cockerels, Shoemaker strain; A1 stock; $1.50 each. LEVI HOLM, Plattsville, Ont.

ROSE COMB WHITE MINORCAS, ARE a great combination of best qualities. Write me for particulars, stock for sale cheap. JOHN GRANDY, 17 Second street, Chatham, Ont.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—GOING into winter quarters; got to let them go at $2. Their sisters laid at four months. WM. L. POWELL, Gibraltar Poultry Yards, Aylmer West, Ont.

SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTON Cockerels, Kellerstrass strain, April hatch, fine shape, well matured, $2.50 to $5.00 each. Also, utility and prize winning Buff Orpington pullets and cockerels for sale. W. A. MATTHEWS, Cannington, Ontario. Box 213.

EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING Stock; $1.50 for 15 eggs, from select matings of Buff Rocks, Buff Wyandottes, Buff and White Leghorns, Blue Andalusian, Buff, Black and White Orpingtons. WM. MUNROE, Grafton, Ont.

A GOOD LAYING STRAIN OF S. C. W. Leghorns. Eggs, $1 per fifteen; $5 per hundred. MARTIN ROBERTSON, Kent Centre, Kent Co., Ont.

'CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW,' published first of each month. All the poultry news of the Dominion, 64 pages, 50c year. 'Poultry Advocate,' the utility poultry paper. The paper that 'tells you how,' 50c year. Both to one address, 75c one year. Poultry books on various subjects. Address, H. B. DONOVAN, 184 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, Ont.

BRONZE AND WHITE HOLLAND Gobblers, $3.00; Hens, $2.00; Toulouse and African Geese, pairs, not related, $4.00 All varieties Ducks and Guinea Fowls, 80c each. WADE & SON, Sarnia, Ont.

BOOKS, POST CARDS, ETC.

EMBOSSED POST CARDS, IN GOLD and colored. Halloween, Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's, assorted, 10c per dozen, postpaid. W. HOWIE, Beebe, Que.

BOOKS ON POULTRY, PIGEONS, RABbits, Pheasants, Horses, Cattle, Farming, Fruit, Flowers, Vegetables, etc. Book catalogue free. MORGAN'S PET STOCK SUPPLY HOUSE, London.

"BRAID SCOTS."— THE NEW TESTAment in Braid Scots, by the Rev. W. Wye Smith. Nicely bound in cloth, complete, with glossary, good readable type, printed at Paisley. Price $1.60 postage paid. Address, A. P. NICHOLSON, 68 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, P.Q.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

GARDENER WANTED — A COMPEtent man specially acquainted with fruit growing. Apply to JAS. CUMMING, Lyn, Ont.

HELP WANTED, FOR MEDICINE HAT, Alberta. A good general servant; must be a good plain cook. Wages, $20 per month, with chance of increase to right party. Railway fare could be advanced upon production of references. Apply to, J. M. RAE, Box 650, Medicine Hat, Alta.

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED, PRINCIPAL FOR DESBARats' Public School, holding second class certificate; salary, $500 and up, according to qualifications and experience; about 30 scholars in room; duties to commence Sept. 5th. Apply to C. F. MANCHESTER, Secretary-Treasurer, Desbarats, Ont.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL, LIVERPOOL
A First Class Temperance Hotel, Homelike and moderate Adjoining Central Hall, and Roscoe Gardens, and near stations. Mount Pleasant Cars from Landing-Stage Stop at the door. Cab fare 1-6. References: Rev. Dr Briggs and Rev. Dr Crews, of Toronto.

FARMS AND OTHER LANDS.

200 ACRES, IN COUNTY OF DURHAM, Ontario; 150 acres in good state of cultivation; balance bush; plenty of good water; soil, rich clay loam; six acres good bearing apple orchard; best varieties; 4 acres young apple trees; first class grain, stock on dairy farm; convenient to market, schools and churches, 1¼ miles from Orono, C.P.R. station. Two hours' run from Toronto. Formerly divided into two farms of 50 and 150 acres each; there are two sets of buildings. Good frame houses. Bank barns, 100 x 50 and 80 x 40. Hog pens, hen houses, etc.; good repair. A rare opportunity. JAMES HUNTER, Orono, Ont.

STANSTEAD—IMPROVED FARMS IN the fine County of Stanstead, near thriving towns—good market for farm produce—school facilities the best; large and small farms at low prices in this attractive farming section. If you are looking for a farm, write to E.W. HAY, Stanstead, Que.

FOR BEST FARMING PROPOSITIONS in western Canada; Best Soil, Water, Location, and Markets, write, A. E. ELLIOTT, Box 61, Warman, Sask.

320 ACRES RICH BLACK LOAM IN best district in Alberta, for wheat, oats or live stock. Close to station, post office, store, church and school. Good house, barn, implement shed, hen-house, granaries, two good wells. 220 acres broken. For quick sale, $30.00 per acre; $2,500.00 cash; balance, easy terms. W. S. CAMERON, Okotoks, Alberta.

FINEST FARM IN MANITOBA, JOINing prosperous town, 480 acres, 335 acres in crop; beautiful plantation includes thousands of trees. Price $40 per acre, crop included. GEORGE EDWARDS, 317 Portage avenue, Winnipeg.

960 ACRES IN 2 FARMS,

Three miles from Medora Station, Man. Good Buildings and good Water. See this year's crop. The owner resides abroad, and will sell on easy terms. Address, D. M. BALLARD, Medora, Man. or JOHN M. HUGHES, Napinka.

LIVE STOCK.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE SWINE Sale, at Maple Lodge Farm. The last good as the first; 3 boars, one year old, $20.00 each; 3 sows, three months old, $10.00 each; 6 sows, six weeks old, $7 each. Prices F.O.B., Sydenham. Bell telephone in residence. Write, phone or call. H. A. BUCK, Sydenham, Ont.

LEICESTER AGED AND SHEARLING Rams, by first prize Toronto winner as a shearling, and a few ram lambs. Also, young shorthorn bulls by imported sire. GEO. B. ARMSTRONG, Teeswater, Ont.

ELMWOOD STOCK FARM OFFERS Ohio improved Chester White Pigs. Largest strain. Oldest established registered herd in Canada. Choice lot 6 to 8 weeks old. Pairs furnished not akin. Express prepaid. Pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. E. D. George & Sons, Putnam, Ont.

NURSES WANTED.

WANTED — THE WATERBURY HOSpital Training School for Nurses, Waterbury, Conn., offers to capable women between 20 and 35 years of age a three years' course of nursing and a salary of $360 for the three years. The new hospital of 75 beds will be opened in the fall. Pupils are wanted at once to fill the probationary terms, terms ready for the fall class. Address communications to Supt. of Waterbury Hospital, Waterbury, Conn

FURS WANTED.

TRAPPERS. — I HAVE AN ORDER for $00 fox, $00 mink; also good dark otter, fisher, marten, and good lynx, weasel, etc. Let me know what you have. I can pay your price. Write, with stamp, for Free Trapping Secrets, prices of furs, etc. E. W. DOUGLASS, Stanley, N.B.

AGENTS WANTED.

DO YOU REALIZE THAT FARMERS are now keenly interested in fruit-growing; that you can make big money selling fruit and ornamental trees? There is money in the business if you represent a reliable firm; we want now a reliable agent in every unrepresented district. Write for terms to THE PELHAM NURSERY COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

THE ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE,

BELLEVILLE, ONT.

(Affiliated with the Institute of Chartered Accountants.)

For catalogue (44th YEAR) containing full information, write to

PRINCIPAL, J.W.JOHNSON, F.C.A.
Belleville, Ont.

St. John Business College

(Established 1867)
44 YEARS OLD, AND STILL GROWING.

The last year the best we ever had. In fact, patronage was so great, we were obliged to secure much larger quarters.

Courses of study and equipment always up-to-date.

Students can enter at any time.

Send for catalogue, giving tuition rates and full information.

S. KERR,
Principal.

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THE BOYS' PAGE.

McCOWAN, AVIATOR.

His Latest Machine.

Once more we are glad to chronicle the successes of our young Canadian aviator, Robert McCowan, of Sydney, C.B., who was winner of one of our larger prizes in the Boys' Model Aero-

plane competition. On several occasions, since we have had the pleasure of noting his further achievements and also of hearing direct from McCowan

of his plans. Of the four photos that accompanied his letter, only two are quite clear enough to reproduce, and we regret that one of the most interesting, that of the hydro aeroplane alighting on the water, would not show up at all in a reproduction. The builder's letter gives a good idea of the size of the aeroplane, and we are glad that at least one of the pictures shows up well its build and trim appearance:

Sydney, C.B.

(Editor Boys' Page.)

Dear sir,—Find enclosed some photographs of the motorless 'hydro-aeroplane' I wrote to you about some time ago. This machine is much larger than the other machines I have had. Its dimensions are: Top plane, thirty-four feet by four; lower plane, twelve feet by four feet. The middle pontoon is nine feet long by twenty-eight inches wide, and one foot deep; the other two pontoons are much smaller than the middle float, and they fit on each side of the middle pontoon to keep the machine balanced when running on the water.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT McCOWAN, Jr.

THE REFORMATIO N OF THE PARLOR.

(By Miss Helen A. Hawley, in 'Zion's Herald.')

Mrs. Maxwell was late about her house-cleaning. Painters and paperhangers are disappointing persons. They have a way of promising and then putting off; they have another way, still more exasperating, of beginning, and, when half through, disappearing for days to make sure of 'other jobs.'

But now everything was finished except settling the parlor, and a good share of the exhausting house-cleaning had been done by one pair of hands, the reason being that outside aid was not easily come by. Needless to say, Mrs. Maxwell was tired.

'I feel a hundred years old, but I'm bound to have everything in order when Luella gets back from school. I do hope she'll like it.'

For be it known, a young daughter returning from boarding school is sometimes a rather formidable person to the stay-at-home mother. The latter is apt to think of herself as belonging to an out-of-print edition of humanity, and in living up to that idea—if the Hibernicism may be pardoned—she effaces herself. Personality, however, is not easily suppressed, and in Luella's absence Mrs. Maxwell was forced to use her own judgment and taste. In neither was she deficient had she but known it; what she lacked was confidence. She opened the door into the parlor. The clean net curtains were hung and the new moss-green rug was already laid. She had been assured by the carpet knight of whom she bought, that plain floor coverings with figured border in the same color were 'the best style.' Her own taste had chosen a plain paper of harmonious tint for the walls.

Entering the room, the first thing that struck her was the sense of space. 'It is really good-sized!' she exclaimed. 'Why, I always thought it was such a little parlor!'

'Wasn't it a little "cluttered" before?' She turned to find Mr. Maxwell at her elbow. He had a man's dislike of a 'clutter.' 'What with the chairs and couch full of pillows and the stands loaded with china, I know I never could stretch my legs here. I didn't dare,' he laughed. 'However, don't mind me,' he continued good-naturedly. 'I have my den, and, thank heaven! I don't have to receive calls. Fix it to suit yourself,' and he turned away.

'To suit myself,' she repeated, going into an adjoining room where the parlor belongings had been stowed in a corner. The large furnishings were all right; it was the multitude of little things that bothered her. There was a wire frame stuck full of Christmas cards and souvenir postals; there were photographs of friends near and remote; there was a shiny wreath of autumn leaves; there were endless bits of cheap china; there were paperweights which never were used to hold down papers; a half dozen calendars proclaimed themselves economical holiday gifts: there were pillows galore, as her husband had said—three or four pretty enough, but largely they had flamboyant printed covers.

Somehow these things looked inconsistent with the present beautiful simplicity of the room. She remembered how long it took to dust the multitude of articles, and sighed wearily to think of future dustings they entailed. Yet the parlor of old had been decorated to suit Luella's taste; the outlined, glaring pillow covers and 'tidies' were largely Luella's girlish needlework.

'I hate to drive so many tacks in the new paper,' Mrs. Maxwell said, and therewith came a sudden resolve. 'I'll put up the best pictures, and set two or three of the prettiest vases where they won't be hit easily.'

Her husband's jocular remark about a place to stretch his legs had given her a little pang. Why had not a man a right to be at ease in his own parlor?

'I'll put in enough things so it won't look bare,' she decided, 'and leave the rest for Luella to arrange as she likes.'

(To be Continued.)

LITTLE THOUGHTS.

The play and even the strain of the faculties—the various faculties of body, mind and spirit, in wise proportions and alterations—is the true human joy. Plenty to think of, plenty to observe, plenty to pursue, plenty to delight in, plenty to help, plenty to love—these make the gladness and the riches of the being.—J. Baldwin Brown.

Remember, you have not a faculty of body, mind or soul whose law of improvement is not energy.—Edward B. Hall.

ANOTHER TRY.

(By Adelbert F. Caldwell.)

If you don's succeed at first, boys,
Don't sit down in the shade and sigh,
Roll up your sleeves and go at it again,
Give it another try.

Never give up when a thing's begun.
'I've failed!' is the coward's cry.
Again set your face to the task, boys,
Give it another try.

It may be you haven't the best way found,
(It's somehow escaped your eye),
To accomplish the work as you should, boys,—
So give it another try.

Oft at your elbow I'm sure, boys,
Success is a-standing by,
Ready to crown your efforts,—If
You give it another try.

—S. S. Visitor.'

WILLING TO SHOVEL.

To be willing to begin at the bottom is the open secret of being able to come out at the top. A few years ago a young man came to America to take a position in a new enterprise in the South-west of the United States. He was well bred, well educated and he had the tastes of his birth and education. He reached the scene of his proposed labors and found to his dismay that the enterprise was already bankrupt and that he was penniless, homeless and friendless in a strange land. He worked his way back to New York and in mid-winter found himself without money or friends in the great, busy metropolis. He did not stop to measure the difficulties in his path; he simply set out to find work. He would have preferred the pen, but he was willing to take the shovel.

Passing down Fourth avenue, on a snowy morning, he found a crowd of men shoveling snow from the sidewalks about a well-known locality. He applied for a position in their ranks, got it and went to work with a hearty good will, as if shoveling were his vocation. Not long after one of the owners of the property, a multi-millionnaire, passed along the street, saw the young man's face, was struck by its intelligence and wondered what had brought him to such a pass. A day or two later his business took him to the same locality again and brought him face to face with the same man, still shoveling snow. He stopped, spoke to him, received a prompt and courteous answer, talked a few minutes for the sake of getting a few facts about his history and then asked the young man to call at his office. That night the shovel era ended and the next day, at the appointed time, the young man was closeted with the millionnaire. In one of the latter's many enterprises there was a vacant place and the young man who was willing to shovel got it. It was a small place at a small salary, but he more than filled it. He filled it so well, indeed, that in a few months he was promoted, and at the end of three years he was at the head of the enterprise at a large salary. He is there to-day, with the certainty that if he lives he will eventually fill a position second in importance to none in the field in which he is working. The story is all told in three words: willing to shovel.—'Christian Union.'

The Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon was fond of a joke and his keen wit was, moreover, based on sterling common sense. One day he remarked to one of his sons:

'Can you tell me the reason why the lions didn't eat Daniel?'

'No, sir. Why was it?'

'Because the most of him was backbone and the rest was grit.'—'Youth's Companion.'

THOROUGHNESS AND DOGGEDNESS.

The Hon. F. S. Jackson distributed the prizes at the Leeds Grammar School, and said he believed there was a difference of opinion as to the importance that ought to be attached to the games and sports of our public school life. He was one of those who believed that the very greatest consideration should be given to the part games and sports should play in the boy life at school, but they should be watched with the greatest care. A game, whether it be skittles or cricket could be played in a wrong way and a right way, and when played in a right way it would produce results which would benefit those who participated not only at school but in after life. He advised them to play earnestly and hard. The men without natural abilities to succeed, but thorough and fired with a determination to go right through always succeeded, and came out on the top, not only with sport, but in whatever walk of life they found themselves.'—Wigan 'Examiner.'

Puzzles

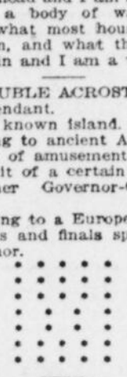
BEHEADINGS.

I am a British naval hero, behead me and I become an implement, change my head and I am a fish, again and I am a body of water, again, and I am what most housewives like to do, again, and what they produce, change again and I am a verb.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

1. A descendant.
2. A well known island.
3. Pertaining to ancient Athens.
4. A place of amusement in winter.
5. The fruit of a certain tree.
6. A former Governor-General of Canada.
7. Pertaining to a European country.

My initials and finals spell a well-known author.



ENIGMA.

Though small I am, yet, when entire
I'm forced to set a house on fire;
Dismiss a letter, and you'll hear,
I once contained a herd of deer;
Dismiss another, and you'll find,
I once contained all human kind.

—Bristol 'Times.'

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

SQUARE.

T A P I R
A S L R I
P L E A D
I R A T E
R I D E R

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

I s a a C
R o m e O
O m e g A
N o e L

Beheadings—Stone, tone, zone, bone, one, gone, done.

Jessie Dobbie's answers to two of the puzzles of last week were correct; Did the Double Acrostic prove too difficult?

The stars placed under a Double Acrostic denote the number of letters required in each word of the answer.

TRUE TALES OF ANIMAL-LIFE

OLD TIGE, OUR FAVORITE OX.

(J. B. Field, in the Michigan 'Christian Advocate.')

Ox teams have become about as rare in the older settlements of Michigan as horse-cars in her cities. Only a generation or so ago both were commonplace; now they are curiosities. When the country was new, with stumps, stones and marshes common, nearly every farm had one or more yokes. But, patient and faithful as were these noble pioneer teams, they have passed on with the hurrying and crowding for speed and general utility. To us who have seen the transition, recollection often pictures some earlier scene of which we were a part and reminds us of some noble yoke-beast. Let me tell you of my favorite.

Old Tige was a model ox. He was of the roan Durham stock with broad back and short legs. He had long regular horns polished to ivory whiteness, save where they darkened to ebony black near the head. He wore the large brass knobs, needed to blunt the ends of his horns, with as much pride as a country boy his first pair of copper-toed, red-top boots. His hair was thick and glossy, yet as smooth as a mole. Of his disposition and usefulness you shall hear.

When but a yearling he was broken to yoke with Lyon, a red ox of slighter build and less courage. They never were a match. Then Lyon was so greedy to get more than his share of the meal one noon, that he craunched his down so rapidly that it baked in his stomach, causing an ailment from which he never recovered.

My oldest brother then bought a raw-boned, loose-jointed stag with one lop horn. He was heavier, but not quick enough for Old Tige. Often I have seen him jerked down when we were snapping stumps, by a quick jump of his mate. So unevenly were they yoked that Ben was sold and Tige broken single. For harness he wore a wooden hame-collar, made by a Dutch cobbler of the village, chain traces held up by a broad back-strap and girth, but no check-rein or crupper.

While we were swamping tamarack to clear a ditch road through the marsh on the 'north thirty,' I carried the whip and brother Ferris the chain. With an axe in one hand and chain hook in the other, brother crept along a fallen trunk over a burn-out filled with some five feet of swamp water and mud. Having fastened the chain with a rolling hitch he cut the tree all but in two. Just then, as over-anxious to do his part and anticipating my 'Gee up,' Tige lunged forward breaking the tree at the cut. As to Ferris, he performed an enforced somersault backward entirely out of sight. In a few seconds he floundered out somewhat chagrined, but laughing at the cunning of that old ox.

We drove him on a cut-down buckboard with plank wheels. When we were returning from the swamp one evening, driving the milch cows before us from the pasture, the spirit of sport seized him and he broke into a trot, then into a run. I cannot say that he ran fast, but he surely ran stout. And what a scattering! Axes, scythe, shovels, chains, dinner basket and brown water jug. 'Whoa!' all we might, he would not stop till he had his run out. How else could we stop him? We had no lines, and our whip was too short to reach over and hit him on the nose. He ran past the cows and halted as suddenly as he had started. Of course, he had to be punished by a few lashes, but he took it submissively and seemed to think it was slight pain for the sport he had enjoyed.

More than once have I ridden him to the wood-lot or to the village on mail day. He was a good rider, only he had no mane to hold to, and was inclined to buck when he came to some good roadside grass. Sometimes we sat between and held on to his spreading horns, or faced toward the rear and held on to his bushy tail. In nutting time we frequently threw the well-filled sacks across his back, while one of us rode behind to hold the load on. Then one November, he was honored by a place among the riders in the 'jollification procession' after election.

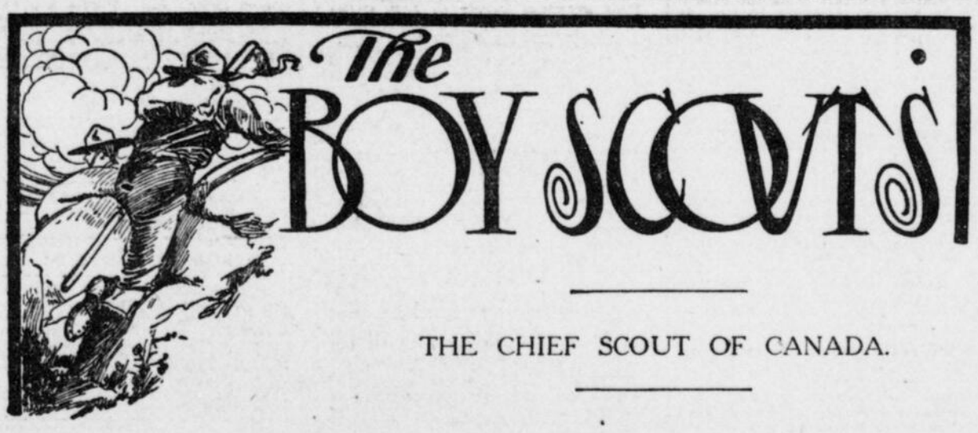
In seeding time we drove him abreast with a yoke of spotted steers, giving him the furrow and a bit the shorter end of the evener. Brother and I took turn about wielding the persuader and holding the plough. It was a new fallow full of green stumps and not a few stones. That this 'team' made the roots crack, we were fully conscious more than once when one, cut off and sprung by the coulter, slipped by the mould-board and took the ploughboy on the shins.

Then came pumpkin season. Now a new plan had to be worked. On the farm-waggon we could not well drive the trio abreast, as there was no convenient way of holding up the tongue and holding back the load down hill. So the steers were put on the tongue and Tige ahead. Once they ran with us and scattered the green and russet pumpkins the entire length of the lane. This was Tige's last season on the farm.

Beef was high and cash hard to get. Tige was sold for eighty-three dollars and shipped to an eastern city. The morning he was driven away the entire family came to the yard to see him once more and give a good-by pat. But none felt so sad at the parting as brother and myself. Often yet as I go over those scenes, either in fancy or reality, on my annual visit to the homestead, do I recall that faithful ox and wish that I might live those experiences over if but for a day.

THE AGE OF FISH.

Until within recent years there had been ascertained no trustworthy way of finding out the age of fish. It has been shown that mere size does not indicate the age. Reibisch, Heincke, and others have discovered that many of the bones, scales, and otoliths of fishes have annual age-rings, resembling those in tree-trunks, and by means of these Wallace and others have determined the rate of growth of plaice, showing that some specimens attain the age of 25, or even as much as 29 years. Age can now be correlated with size and weight, although it appears that the sexes have a different rate of growth.—Selected.



The BOY SCOUTS

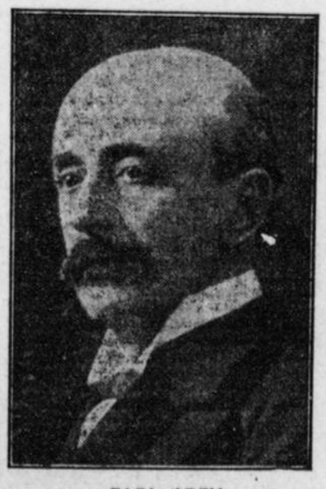
THE CHIEF SCOUT OF CANADA.

When His Excellency received the report, some weeks ago, of the trip of the Canadian Scouts to the Coronation he was greatly interested in reading of all the functions they had attended, and of their daily experiences while in England. Lady Evelyn Grey was also interested in the account of their travels and in the photographs which accompanied the report.

Last Tuesday, Lieut-Col. F. Minden Cole, who commanded the Overseas Boy Scouts, was the guest of His Excellency at Government House, and had the privilege of answering the many questions put to him regarding the demeanor of the boys while on the trip and their impressions of the great events in which they had had the opportunity of taking part. His Excellency has advised Colonel Sherwood that he wishes to have Col. Cole's report printed, so that each Scout in Canada may be provided with a copy.

During his term of office His Excellency Lord Grey has, by his extensive travels throughout the Dominion, and by his close and sympathetic observance of conditions qualified himself to act as a guide and counsellor in many matters dealing with the moral and material welfare of our country. His activities in one direction alone will be remembered by thousands of parents and boys, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, for in accepting the position of Chief Scout for Canada of the Baden-Powell Boy Scouts he assumed not only the honor of the position but all the responsibilities as well. His active and sympathetic co-operation has enabled him to see the movement in Canada grow in a year and a half to a membership of over fifteen thousand scoutmasters and boys pledged to carry out the 'Scout law.'

When an invitation came from the headquarters in London, early in the year, for the Canadian Scouts to take part in the great rally, before the King at Windsor, His Excellency took the matter up with the Dominion Council. He was anxious to see Canada worthily



EARL GREY.

represented at the great gathering in England. His Excellency's enthusiasm soon became known to the various provincial councils, and they set about raising the necessary funds to send the boys over. This was no easy task as at the time for the aims and objects of the Scout organization were little known and none too well understood, so the proposed rally did not appeal to the ordinary business man. When, however, it was brought to the notice of Earl Grey by the provincial councils of Ontario and Quebec, that the sympathies of the public were in favor of sending a detachment of the Scouts to be present at the King's Coronation, the Governor-General at once acquiesced in the suggestion and cabled to the Chief Scout in England to arrange for camping quarters for the Canadians. This was no small undertaking at a time when thousands of troops were being quartered in camp in all the parks and open spaces in and about London. As we all know the difficulties, which at the time seemed insurmountable, were overcome. Of the one hundred and forty scouts that went from Canada over one hundred arrived in London before the Coronation and were given an official place on the line of the procession at Coronation Hill. As soon as Captain Arthur Grenfell, Earl Grey's son-in-law, heard that Scouts were coming from Canada, in time for the Coronation, he offered his beautiful grounds at Roehampton House for a camping ground. It was an ideal spot, and every one of the hundred and sixty overseas Scouts who lived in camp there for several weeks is loud in his praises of it. The almost daily visit to the camp of Lord Grey's little grandchildren, who came alone or were accompanied by their uncle, Captain Francis Grenfell, of the 9th Lancers, a noted polo player, was looked forward to by the boys, and the children became great favorites with the Scouts, as did the aforesaid uncle.

A COURT-MARTIAL RECONSIDERED.

The Montreal Council reconsidered the court martial held against Israel Florence, P. L. of the 11th Montreal, and the decision was that in his case he should not have been court-martialed on account of a misunderstanding between some patrol leaders.

C. M. CORDASCO,
S. P. L., 11th Montreal Troop.

A PLEASANT LETTER.

123 6th Avenue, Moose Jaw.

To the Editor of the Scouts' Page:

Dear Sir,—I had a letter from a friend we made when we were over at the Coronation, and he says: 'I am glad you all enjoyed your stay in England. The few Scouts I saw were such manly, independent fellows, that I wish I had seen more of them.' The writer has just had his seventy-second birthday. He was for many years captain of the Warwickshire cricket eleven, which is for the first time the champion county. We met him at the White City, at our farewell dinner, and he saw to it that some of our chaps had a good time, and wanted to hear all about our doings. I hope all the Scouts in Canada will do their best to deserve these kindly words.

Yours truly,

NIGEL B. YOUNG.

ECHOES OF THE BANQUET.

I like Bill Smart, but oh, you consomme Julienne!

Hm! There goes that buzzer; don't stop him, he likes Julienne.

How is Cordasco for some chef, eh?

When Cordasco announced that the potatoes would be ready for breakfast next morning, something happened to Mr. Allen's chair.

We had some Forman for dinner, you know! We had langues a la Forman.

Too bad W. I. C. (Seasick) was not there—he could have mashed the potatoes before they were boiled.

Who said the McGill boys don't like the suffragettes? Ask 'em.

Mr. Allan is some cake cutter, believe me. He certainly cut that 'enormous gateaux au Baden-Powell.'

Just one thing was missing—we forgot to put down in the menu 'Beans a la Ferguson.'

The cook for the dinner needed a lesson 'on how to boil coffee.'

But never mind Connolley can make it all right!

'Mr. Forman is a good personal friend of mine—but oh, you Julienne consomme.'—Mr. Allen.

'The coronation was grand, but please excuse me if I stop speaking just now because my friend Julienne is here.'—S. P. L. Smart.

CHARLES GAGE.
11th Montreal.

COMBINED CHURCH PARADE.

Montreal Scouts Turned Out on October 1st.

The McGill campus last Sunday was once again the scene of a large and lively gathering of scouts. The fall-in was sounded at 10.30. For some time before this hour the rumble of the drums and the echo of the bugles of the Outremont troop could be heard afar off to the north of Mount Royal. Later, when the troop turned up at the campus with a swing and smartness came into the grounds their general carriage made a very good impression.

After short addresses by Col. Cole and D. S. M. Allen, the parade moved off in columns of half patrols down McGill College avenue with the band in the lead.

The line swung round on St. Catherine street, thence down Peel street to the door of St. George's Church.

Here the order to fall out was given, so that the band might be the last to go in and the first to come out. The boys swung in in one long line up to the gallery, which was reserved for them.

All the scouts joined heartily in the singing and enjoyed the Rev. Paterson-Smyth's eloquent sermon.

After service the troops formed up on their respective markers on Windsor street and moved off on the word of command from D. S. M. Allen.

Scoutmaster Scrafield, Outremont, with the band, led along Dorchester street, up Mountain street, east along St. Catherine street, up Union avenue and back along Sherbrooke street to the college gates. Finding the gates closed, Scoutmaster Scrafield then led straight on and the parade halted just outside the grounds on Sherbrooke street.

Before dismissal, Col. Cole called the officers out and extended invitation cards from Lieut.-Col. E. A. Whitehead for the officers and scouts to attend a luncheon and garden party at Strathmore next Saturday. The scoutmasters resumed their places, the parade was dismissed, and each troop moved off under the command of its own officer.

In every way this was the most orderly, smartest and best conducted parade we have yet seen in Montreal. Local scoutmasters should be encouraged by the noticeable improvement in the troops. We hope to see a big turnout in response to Col. Whitehead's invitation.

These combined parades help tremendously in cementing our sense of brotherhood. 'United we stand; divided, we fall.'

A GALA DAY FOR THE BOY SCOUTS.

Lieut.-Col. Whitehead is entertaining the Boy Scouts to luncheon and a garden party on Saturday, Oct. 7, at his summer home at Strathmore. All who know Colonel Whitehead know that he does nothing by halves, and he is not only entertaining the boys, but has invited a large number of his friends and the friends of the Scouts to be present. He has also provided a special train to take them, Scouts and all, to Strathmore and back. This will leave the Windsor Station at 12.30 and leave Strathmore at 4.30 for the return journey. The train will stop at Westmount to pick up the trek carts and bridge-building appliances of the Westmount Scouts. There will be nearly three hundred boys present and they are all hoping for fine weather.

THE OWL

JOTTINGS.

Congratulations to the officers and scouts for the excellent showing they made at the church parade last Sunday.

Every one was pleased to see Commissioner F. Minden Cole in command.

The Scouts in Montreal are greatly indebted to Colonel Cole for the tremendous amount of work he has put in on their behalf.

But they would appreciate very much a visit from him, or other commissioners to their headquarters when at work.

Several times I have tried to be funny or sarcastic at the expense of the Outremont band.

Outremont, I take it all back.

Nay, even more, so let an old bird offer its congratulations to the officers and scouts of Outremont for furnishing such an excellent band.

They had twenty-one Scouts in the band.

One chap was so intent on letting the 27th Troop hear his drum that one of his sticks snapped.

There is one lesson Outremont can teach Montreal, and perhaps every troop in the Dominion, and that is when a thing is worth doing at all it is worth doing well.

Westmount called out a cycle parade the other night.

I guess some of them had better hand in their cyclist badges.

Cyclists must have their wheels and lamps ready for use.

Ahem! where was the D. S. O.'s carbide?

Hush! not so loud!

However, if I am permitted to offer a mild suggestion.

Get Seasick to fast a little before another parade.

Mountain Hill surely proved too much for him. Or was it his bugle?

This is the first time Lachine or Rosemount troops have attended a combined parade.

I welcome you on behalf of Montreal.

If what we saw on Sunday is the result of only a month or so of work, then my old friends in Westmount must look to their laurels.

The patrol leaders of the city met to-night. Let us hope they will have some good suggestions for the fall work.

It was a great honor, not only for the Montreal Scouts but for the whole of the Dominion that the Governor-General Earl Grey sent for Col. F. Minden Cole to come to Ottawa, and give him full information of the visit of the Canadian boys to the coronation.

Ever since Earl Grey became the Chief Scout for Canada he has been the most enthusiastic of scouts.

And, notwithstanding the busy time he must be having, on the eve of his departure for England, he insisted on having a detailed and full account of the English visit from the commander.

Let us hope that His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will follow in Earl Grey's footsteps and become the Chief Scout for the Dominion.

The Duke is already a warm admirer of the movement.

THE OWL.

1ST. LONGUEUIL TROOP NEWS.

Saturday, a week ago, the troop held a paper chase, in which a good turnout of scouts took part. The distance covered was about five miles, and this was found to be quite long enough for most of those who ran. P. L. Kyle and Scouts B. Smith and A. Knowles were the hares. They laid a scent which fooled the hounds several times. However, the hounds managed to cover the course in almost exactly the same time as the hares, which was rather good, considering that they had to hunt round for the trail occasionally. The first hound to get in was Scout Curran, the rest following at close intervals.

Friday evening the troop provided an entertainment in conjunction with some Longueuil friends, at All Saints Church, Montreal, in aid of their funds. Short displays of first aid, signalling, fire-lighting, camp games and a camp fire scene were given. The scout songs and choruses seemed to especially please the audience.

Saturday afternoon the annual field sports of the Longueuil Model School were held, and the scouts did remarkably well. In the physical drill competition for best marching, etc., of the four prizes offered, all were taken by scouts attending the school. In the races, the scouts secured by far the greater number of prizes. The commissioners were kind enough to put on a race for scouts in uniform, for which ten boys entered, P. L. Rutledge winning in good style.

As the Montreal troop may wish to do some scouting in new country, instead of the mountain, for a change, the Longueuil troop extends a hearty invitation to any of them who could arrange to come across the river on a Saturday afternoon. We would be glad to join them in the scout work decided on, and help in any way we could.

BOY SCOUTS OF EUROPE.

Sir R. Baden-Powell's Report.

Sir Robert Baden-Powell, who has just returned from a visit to some of the centres of scouting in Northern Europe, has issued a report on the advance of the movement.

In most cases, it is stated, the training has been adopted direct from the British system, and the boys dress in the same uniform and wear similar badges. In Norway two separate organizations are doing good work and are likely to amalgamate. In Sweden the movement is advancing and numbers some 4,000 boys. In Denmark there are already some 4,000 Scouts, who are well trained. Holland, also, has two large organizations at work. Belgium has a highly-efficient organization, and the Scouts there have already distinguished themselves by their work in assisting the troops in the recent forest fires. On telegraphic orders they went to the scene with their camp equipment and established a signalling service, ambulance posts, and water supply for the troops. The education authorities in Belgium have arranged for 18 young schoolmasters to go through a two months' course of instruction as Scout masters, and are paying for their uniforms.

Germany has now established its organization on a systematic basis for the whole Empire, and troops are being raised at over half-a-dozen centres. The Tsar of Russia recently held an inspection review of Boy Scouts in Northern Russia, where the movement is strong in numbers. In France a committee is at work organizing. One troop has been started by Father Gabrielle among the working boys in Paris with good results.—The 'Mail,' London.

BOYS, BE PREPARED!

'Boys will be boys'—
That is a maxim old;
But is there a boy
Who does not enjoy
The life of a woodsman bold?
'Boys will be boys,'
That's what the fables tell,
But Scouts mean to show
By their pluck and go,
That boys can be men as well!

(Refrain.

While a-marching, marching, marching!
You must note each sound,
Ev'ry track upon the ground,
Keep your eye on ev'rything!
And the clear cool spring,
Or the bird upon the wing!
While a-scouting, scouting, scouting,
There is danger to be dared;
And at ev'ry turn
There is something new to learn,
So boys, be prepared!

'Boys will be boys,'
Boys can be heroes, too,
By striving to aid
A man or a maid,
And seeing the Scout Law through,
Boys will be boys,
But all the world has read,
That Scouts never fear
When there's danger near,
And 'Never say die till dead!'

(Refrain.)

While a-marching, marching, marching!
Keep your eye on ev'rything!
You must note each sound,
Ev'ry track upon the ground,
And the clear cool spring,
Or the bird upon the wing!
While a-scouting, scouting, scouting,
There is danger to be dared;
And at ev'ry turn
There is something new to learn,
So boys, be prepared!

This is the song the Coronation contingent sang on a great many occasions—and they sang it very well, too.

THE MEN WILLING TO WORK

Rather the clean-cut, well-built and well-preserved fellow who has never seen an oar before he 'goes out for the crew,' seems to stand the best chance to make good. It is peculiar, too, that the majority of the crew men, who make good, are working their way through college, either in the student laundry agency or as waiters in some of the numerous eating places. These men seem to work harder to win; they are used to hard work, and success means more to the poor boy than to the fellow who has never had occasion to exert himself to win his living or education. I have been picking crew men for 26 years at Cornell. I am not often mistaken, and I play no favorites. Physical capabilities being equal, the man who is willing to work the hardest will win out regardless of his social connections, his fraternity affiliations, or his pull with any of the athletic powers.—Charles E. Courtney, on 'Rowing,' in the 'Columbian.'

LITERARY REVIEW.

WAR AND PEACE.

Probably the writings of no individual had a greater influence in Europe during the last quarter of the last century than those of Count Leo Tolstoy, and the English translations of his books have all been eagerly read. One of these novels, entitled 'War and Peace,' has just appeared in a popular one-volume edition as a translation from the pen of Mrs. Constance Garnett (London, William Heinemann; Toronto, Henry Frowde, $1.25 net). Mrs. Garnett has already established her reputation as a conscientious and skilful translator who is capable of expressing the original Russian idiom in vigorous easy English, and of giving one the real meaning of the author: in this novel there is no departure from her previous standard of excellence for in the reading one forgets that it is a translation and feels that it is just Tolstoy. The novel deals with the period of the Napoleonic wars and gives Tolstoy's views of the various campaigns and more especially the Russian campaign of 1812.

The social life of Russia at the beginning of the nineteenth century is depicted as no one else has shown it; the looseness of morals and reckless extravagance of the upper classes, the position of the peasant and the serf and the life in the army are all vividly and characteristically portrayed. It is distinctly an historical novel, and the author does not accept the view of that campaign usually held by historians. For one thing, he ascribes the later successes of the Russians mostly to General Kutuzov, whose policy of 'laisser faire,' after the battle of Borodino he considers to have been much better than would have been further battles with further depletion of the already depleted army, especially when the French lost so many without any battle, and when the only result of a success would have been a lot of prisoners to feed at a time when food was almost unobtainable. The writer points out that the so-called series of victories of Napoleon on the retreat from Moscow led to the complete annihilation of his army and the deliverance of Russia, and that Kutuzov was the only man who comprehended that this was bound to occur. The Russian army had to act as a whip, urging on a fleeing animal. And the experienced driver knew that it was better to keep the whip raised as a menace than to bring it down on the creature's back. Tolstoy is a decided fatalist, and he belittles the obtained and held his power merely as the instrument of God, and that, when genius of Napoleon, arguing that he what was planned for him to do had been accomplished all his genius and power crumbled away.

The story of the novel centres round the fortunes of one of the families of the lesser nobility—that of Count Rostov. The Count himself was a good-natured, easy-going Moscow 'gentleman': a fond parent but incapable of managing his estate, which he squandered by free and reckless hospitality. The Countess was a middle-aged woman of a slow, deliberate nature, with poor health, and who devoted all her time to looking after and spoiling her children. The elder daughter, Vera, a handsome young woman of a cold, haughty demeanor, does not occupy a large place in the story and after her marriage to Captain Berg only occasionally appeared at home. The elder son, Nikolay, is one of the chief characters. At the time when the story begins he was a young lad in his teens, just about to enter the army as an ensign, full of life and ambition, and with all the good and bad points common to his set. His career is followed throughout the war, and is made to present one side of the army life. He was wounded and rewarded for his bravery, and finally was forced to return home and try to mend the family's fortune. In the end he married a rich heiress and retired to the country, where he became intensely interested in agriculture and in bettering the condition of his peasants.

Nikolay's younger sister, Nataska, is the central figure of the novel. She is introduced as a pretty child of thirteen, dark-eyed, black-haired, slender-armed and full of life and mischief. From the very outset she is attractive to the opposite sex, and her love affairs loom large in the story: her childish attachment for the young and handsome Guardsman, Boris, then her love for, and engagement to Prince Audrey, the intrigue with Prince Kuragin, who had fascinated her momentarily, the breaking off with Prince Audrey as a result; the wounding of Prince Audrey and how fate brought him back to her to be nursed, with the consequent renewal of their former position, the death of the Prince and her marriage, finally, to his greatest friend, the wealthy Count Bezuhov, is all cleverly woven into the story. The picture is completed by a scene in the epilogue showing her as a true mother devoting herself to her family and leading a happy, quiet home life. The other members of the Count's household were his niece, Sonya, and his younger son, Petya. Sonya was a slender well-formed brunette, with soft eyes shaded by long lashes, and with a quiet reserve in her manner quite in contrast to her cousin Natasha. She was the self-sacrificing member of the household and all through life that was her role. The younger son, Petya, was still in the nursery when the war began and had but joined the army a short time when he was killed in an engagement at the very end of the war.

Prince Audrey may be considered as the type of the better living young nobles of his day. He took an interest in the condition of his peasants and did much to improve their circumstances, and he was intensely patriotic, laying down his life for his country. The pen-picture of his life with his irritable old father and his meek, long-suffering sister, Princess Marya, gives one an idea of the paternal government in the home life at that time. The other leading figure in the story is Audrey's great friend, Pierre Count Bezmov. Educated abroad and inheriting one of the largest fortunes in Russia, Pierre is introduced as an absent-minded dreamer and philosopher whose life was devoted to the pursuit of happiness. He sought it first in dissipation, then in marriage to an ambitious and beautiful but unscrupulous woman, then in freemasonry, then in war, and finally, after his first wife's death, found it as the husband of Natasha. Tolstoi uses this opportunity to show the position of Freemasonry in Russia at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and the condition of Moscow during the French occupancy is also dealt with while tracing Pierre's career.

The three historic personages most prominent in the book are Napoleon, the Czar Alexander, and General Kutuzov, and of these Kutuzov comes in for the greatest amount of attention and praise. He is set up as an ideal campaigner because he did not imagine that he could, personaly, direct all the details of a battle, was always cautious ,always managed to appear calm in the face of danger, and was able to hold the confidence of the soldiers. He never admitted that what occurred was not as he expected, and, in spite of the Czar's dislike of him, he found it necessary to appoint him commander-in-chief of the army.

There are inumerable lesser personages introduced into the story, too, but the whole plan is carried forward with Tolstoi's well-recognized ability, so that one can follow up the several threads easily and without confusion. After reading the story which, though fascinating, is over long, one has an otherwise unobtainable picture of the life in Russia at the time of Napoleon's meteoric rise and fall, and whether one agrees with all the author's views or not one cannot but feel that he is writing from the heart and for the benefit of his country.

THE CHURCH UNIVERSAL.

Church union is one of the foremost questions on this continent at the present time and many views and theories for its accomplishment have been advocated. Another point of view, that of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States has just appeared in a volume by the Rev. J. J. Lanier, entitled 'The Church Universal; A Restatement of Christianity in Terms of Modern Thought.' (Toronto; The MacMillan Company of Canada, Limited, $1.25 net). The volume is founded on a series of lectures delivered at the Virginia Theological Seminary last autumn, where they proved so helpful and acceptable that the author was encouraged to reproduce them for the general public. There is a rare degree of broadmindedness in many of his views and ideas, although his panacea is, of course, the absorption of all the other branches by his own church. The author recognizes that there is a great difference between the terms 'religion' and 'theology.' Religion he defines as 'the universal bonds of kinship and love which bind us together and us to God,' and he says the creed of Christendom is merely a statement of this fact. Theology, on the other hand, is the explanation or attempted explanation of this fact. Consequently, there is but one religion the world over, and it never changes, whereas theology is a science and as such is continually progressing and changing. He considers that the cause of the present disrupted condition of the Protestant Church is to be found in the mistaken attitude assumed by the Reformation leaders in each thinking for himself and substituting his own individual theological views for the facts of religion contained in the Apostles' Creed, an attitude ever since maintained. His next statement is that 'the one body of Christians, however, who did not under the guidance of the Holy Spirit make this mistake was the Reformed Church of England.'

What is wanted now to make the church 'universal' is an incarnate religion—the true religion of Christ—and a theology which is better and more applicable to present-day conditions. He declares that there exists now, as always in the past, a real unity among Christians which man cannot break, and this unity 'is in God the Father; also that in the main essentials all are agreed, namely, that there is but one faith and one baptism, one spirit, one hope and one calling for us all. With this unity so outlined, he sets out to plan how to transcend the imperfect and exclusive theologies which for so long have divided up the Church of God into sects. The first thing necessary is for all to get rid of unworthy prejudice, and he sees in the apparent indifference of the present generation the opportunity, the second is to explain what our belief is and why, what is essential and why, while the third essential is not to ignore what of unity already exists but to co-operate as children of one Father. The rest of the volume (Parts II. and III.) are devoted to these considerations:

Part II. is a treatise on the sacramental system of the Christian Church and is full of most valuable arguments, and is worthy of careful thought. The sacraments ordained by Christ are two in number, baptism and holy communion, to which the Episcopal Church has added that of confirmation. The word sacrament as here used implies 'an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace.' Several chapters are devoted to the sacrament of baptism, and include a critical analysis and refutation of the Baptist position. Baptism he defines as a means of expressing our faith in God and his method of entering into personal union with us. While the author's views of the sacrament of baptism may not be acceptable to all, they are presented with much ability and would result in salutary discussion. In the chapter on 'Baptism and Sexless Birth,' it is much harder to follow the involved reasoning and grasp what his real views are: he strays from the realm of facts into that of theories.

In discussing the sources of authority in religion Mr. Lanier shows an open-mindedness likely to appeal to the present generation. Thus, concerning the inspiration of the New Testament he declares: 'The final and absolute test of the inspiration of the Christian Scriptures is the innumerable hosts of Christian people it has led to live inspired lives. As Samuel Taylor Coleridge said long ago: 'The Bible is inspired because it inspires me.' Again, he considers that all the Christian Church has a right to demand for membership is an acceptance of the Apostles' Creed, the cause of the acceptance is a matter for the individual himself. He indicates clearly that the Bible is an outgrowth of the Christian religion, and a later development not its basis, that the Christian faith is older than the New Testament and that the Bible should be reverently held up as the authoritative text-book of the Christian religion.

As a contribution to the discussion of the unity of the Christian Church, and as an aid in breaking down some of the artificial barriers set up by past generations of theologians this volume is worthy of careful consideration and study

A STORY FOR CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS.

A story with a purpose unmistakable and a moral which he who runs may read is 'Miss 318, a Story in Season and Out of Season,' by Rupert Hughes (Toronto: Henry Frowde, 75 cents net. It is the truth about Christmas' from the point of view of the 'victims.' It is in no sense at all a protest against the beautiful festival itself, but a plea for Christmas as it ought to be.' The first publication of 'Miss 318,' in the 'Saturday Evening Post' brought such an overwhelming demand for its issue in book form, that this edition has been published. Miss Lisette Mooney is a typical product of the large departmental store, with an impossible head of hair, an independent manner and a strong power of repartee. She is the monarch of the bargain table, a relentless tyrant to the pushing crowd, but with a vein of romance and tenderness under the somewhat rough exterior. She knows the pitfalls of her kind, avoids them herself and helps her friends to do the same. Her dreams of emancipation from the thraldom of 'the mammoth,' through the door of matrimony are sacrificed on the altar of friendship when Miss Myrtle Crilley, her needy upstairs neighbor, is introduced to the attentive floor walker, the hero of her visions. Myrtle not only gets a position for herself and all the family, but in the end wins the gallant Mr. Percival Sterling himself. Miss Mooney bids good-by to her own dreams, but her energy and vivacity give way under the terrible strain of the Christmas rush, through which she has to help the various members of the Crilley family, who have less hardihood and vigor than their friends, the Mooneys.

The fearful fatigue of extra hours, for which no extra pay is given, the strain of waiting on hundreds of undecided shoppers, the necessity of meeting the thoughtlessness, indignation and even rudeness of customers with civility when every fibre aches with fatigue, is painted with wonderfully vivid colors. And yet it is an eminently readable story. The style is as vigorous as the heroine. It will not be surprising if 'Miss 318' leads to a Christmas shopping league whose members will take thought for the overburdened 'victims' behind the counters, do their purchasing in reasonable time, know what they are going to buy and for whom, before they use up the time and energy of salesmen and saleswomen, and, above all, unite their efforts to make Christmas once again a time of general good will and happiness instead of an opportunity for display and a weariness of the spirit. A long and useful life to Miss Lisette Mooney!

ROMANCE AND A SHOPPING GUIDE.

'A little nonsense now and then is relished by the wisest men.' Moreover, when wise men take the bit between their teeth, the spectators may look to be well amused by their antics. Perhaps the most unique and original medley of nonsense to which illustrious names have been attached is the little volume in staring orange and black paper covers, with the curious title of 'What a Life!' by E. V. L. and G. M. (Methuen & Co., 1s.). The latter initials belong to more than one well known writer, but the former at once suggests that very delightful essayist and humorist, E. V. Lucas. The two are evidently kindred spirits, and quite as evidently they were in a rollicking mood when they aided and abetted each other in concocting a biography and romance out of a shopping catalogue. Anything more absurd than the result would be hard to find, or a more witty and clever burlesque on the popular style of fiction. To the London shopper Whiteley's is a household word, but those to whom that great emporium is unknown may easily substitute Eaton's or any other departmental establishment's illustrated shopping guide. The illustrations of the one are entirely likely to be as wooden and as little suggestive of inspiration as those of the other. The figures drawn for any one catalogue may be taken for any other catalogue. Yet with the insight of the true artist the writers of this volume have opened up a new avenue of romance to a vast circle of readers. As the preface remarks: 'As adventures are to the adventurous, so is romance to the romantic. One man searching the pages of Whiteley's General Catalogue will find only facts and prices; another will find what we think we have found, a deeply moving human drama.' It is indeed a drama that moves—to laughter!

FOREIGN CHILDREN.

Little Indian, Sioux or Crow,
Little frosty Eskimos,
Little Turk or Japanee,
O! don't you wish that you were me?

The half curious, half pitying feeling of interest in children of other lands is sympathetically voiced by Robert Louis Stevenson in the verses beginning with these lines. Nowadays there is no excuse for any children being ignorant of the life in foreign lands, since hundreds of travel books are being written specially for them. Among the many really delightful little tales, the series entitled 'Little People Everywhere' (Little, Brown & Co., 60 cents) deserves high rank. The two latest volumes, 'Marta in Holland' and 'Hassan in Egypt,' by Etta Blaisdell McDonald and Julia Dalrymple, are charming little stories describing the life of a child in these two lands. There is just enough of the tragic element to lend a thrill to each tale, but the pervading tone is happy and cheerful. Marta is a Dutch fisherman's child, a busy little housekeeper, but eager for school. Her simple, loving nature takes self-sacrifice as a matter of course, but she is amply rewarded before the story ends. The dress, industries and pleasures of Volendam, Amsterdam and Alkmaar, the great cheese market, are simply and graphically described. Hassan is the son of a wealthy rose grower and perfume maker, with an estate in the Fayoum, 'the Oasis of Roses,' at the mouth of the Nile. In the course of his adventures Hassan introduces his reader friend to Cairo, the Pyramids and Sphinx, a pilgrimage to Mecca, a caravan in the desert, a mirage, and many other curious features of ancient Egypt. Both books will give a great deal of information in pleasant form.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'Across the Latitudes,' by John Fleming Wilson; 'The Road,' by Frank Savile; 'Great Bear Island,' by Arthur E. McFarlane (Boston: Little, Brown & Company); 'The Making of a Great Canadian Railway,' by F. A. Talbot (London: Seeley, Service & Co., Ltd.); 'Church History from the Archives,' by Henry Kitson; the 'Outing Magazine.'

LITERARY NOTES

AN AUTHOR'S EARNINGS.

Although Mr. Marion Crawford died in 1909, the State Appraiser's report of his personal estate has only recently been filed at the Surrogate's Office, New York, says the 'Westminster Gazette.' The total value of his book rights was appraised at nearly £6,200. Of this sum royalties from the 'White Sister' accounted for £4,800. This figure does not, of course, represent the total received by the author on account of this book, but the estimated value, at the time of his death, of the royalties yet to accrue from it. It appears that Mr. Crawford's royalities varied from 11 1-4 percent on 'The Novel' to 40 percent on 'Casa Braccio.'

FOR FARMERS.

Manual of Farm Animals: 'A Practical Guide to the Choosing, Breeding and Keep of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine,' by M. W. Harper, is published as an addition to 'The Rural Manuals' which The Macmillan Company are bringing out from time to time. The author is Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry in the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University. His book treats of the practical problems that confront the stockmen. Attention has been given by the author to details and the volume is illustrated.

THE OUTING.

In the 'October Outing' Mr. Stewart Edward White continues to recount his experiences in 'The Ranch,' which will appeal to lovers of the open-air life, and there are stories by Charles Alden Seltzer, and Nevil G. Henshaw, H. W. Slauson, and William Haynes. Edward Breck describes 'still hunting moose' and Felix Riesenberg tells of being very much hunted by 'The Polar Bear at Close Range.' Helen Dodd combines farming and idealism in 'What We Sought and Found at Twinflower,' and Mr. Chas. Wellington Furlong recounts the 'Toll of the Straits.' The history of the toll of the Strait of Magellan began when the first primitive canoe capsized and fatally spilled its dark-skinned Amerinds, writes Mr. Furlong, into the icy waters of this southern archipelago. The first white man's toll was paid on his maiden passage through the Strait by the man whose name the Strait now bears, and the price exacted was one of the flower of his fleet and the desertion of others, which turned tail for home before the bitter blasts from the western unknown.

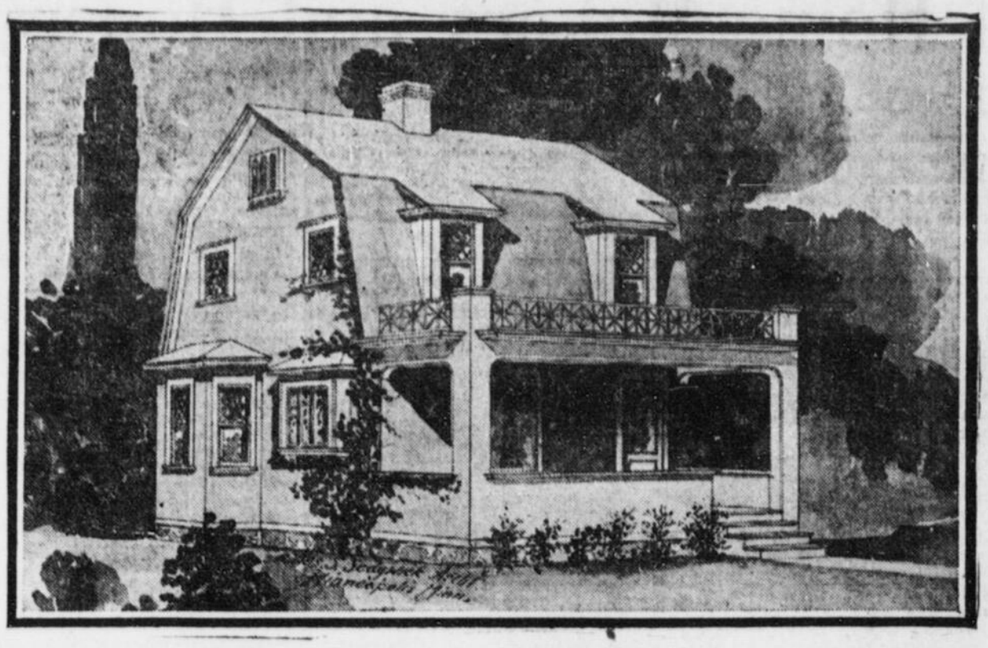
Since that long three hundred years ago these wild, forbidding regions have exacted their heavy toll of life and property, from every maritime nation of the globe which has sought to use these 'ends of the earth' as a highway. The very names given by explorers to these parts are a clue to its history and character:—Mt. Darwin, Beagle Channel, Mt. Sarmiento, Desolation Island, Thieves Bay, Port Famine, Mount Misery, Unfit Bay, Last Hope Inlet,—in many cases spelling tragedy in its worst forms.

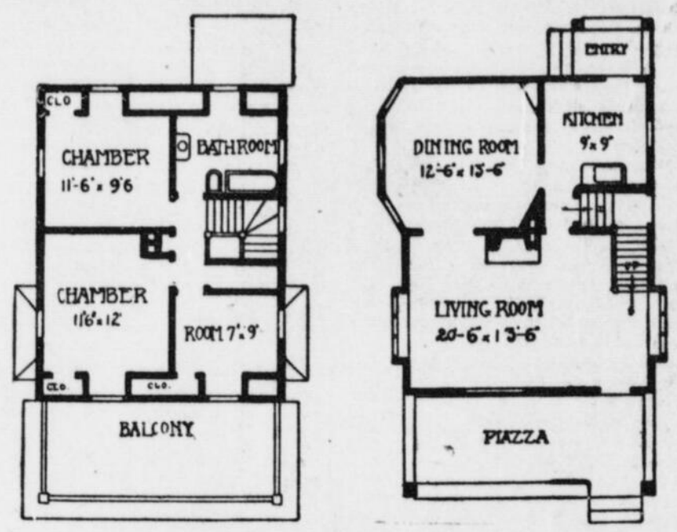
Mr. Joseph Hamilton, author of the 'Spirit World'; 'Our Own and Other Worlds,' and 'Transfigured' will shortly publish 'Love's Final Victory' through the Fleming H. Revell Co., Toronto.

CONSTIPATED CHILDREN

Constipation in children is the surest sign of danger—the most convincing signal that baby is going to be ill. Constipation leads to and actually causes more suffering in little ones than any other trouble. To keep baby well his little stomach must be kept sweet and his bowels regular—Baby's Own Tablets will do that—they will do it safely; surely and without pain or griping. Concerning them Mrs. S. O. Braaten, Bergland, Ont., says:—"My baby was bothered almost continually with his stomach and bowels and was greatly constipated. Baby's Own Tablets quickly relieved him and I would not now use any other medicine." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A HOMELIKE RURAL COTTAGE, COSTING $2,000





This pretty homelike cottage, built low with the 'Gambril' roof treatment is economical to build, catchy in design and makes a very convenient little home for a small family. The size is 26 feet in width and 28 feet in depth, exclusive of the large piazza across the front. There is a full basement under the whole house and the foundation is carried out around the piazza. It is designed to finish the house with narrow siding on the outside and to shingle the roof. The inside arrangement shows a large living room across the front, with the entrance at the right hand corner, with the stairs directly in front of the entrance. There is one main chimney with a fireplace in the living room and a flue for kitchen and heater. The roof stands with the broad side towards the front, dormer windows light the second story in front, and gable windows at the sides. There are three good bedrooms and ample closet space, also a large bath room. The first story is 8 feet 6 inches high and the second story 8 feet. The main floor is finished in hard wood and the second in pine and painted the exterior painted white with red roof, the estimated cost is $2,000, exclusive of heating and plumbing.

GARDEN TALKS

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

Then why do you try to hobble about
And look so complaining and blue?
Better search for the trouble, you'll find it no doubt
Is only a peg in your shoe;
Not easy to bear, though it be at your feet,
But when the sharp point you can view,
Go to work with a will—and do not be beat
By a mean little peg in your shoe.

The boy came in sight, walking lamely along the road that was rough and uneven, then he sat down by the wayside, and took off his boot, only to find a small sharp point inside pricking his fingers. He looked about and found a long narrow stone almost like a hammer, that was near by, and with it pounded the inside sole of the boot till the point disappeared, then with an air of pleased satisfaction, replaced the boot and walked on whistling.

Happy youth with the brave determination to pound out the little pegs and pricks that torture and tear the tender flesh of those feet that have to tread life's rough journey unaided.

And it is more than likely the day will come when his own hand will drive in the jagged edges and points going deeper and rankling, without power to dull the pain. There is a feeling of respect for the boy who took out the peg with the only available tool, instead of sitting down whining, or taking it to the shoemaker.

He will be a man by and by, equal to an emergency, not finding fault with his environment, but striving to improve it, and blessed with the spirit of content that will keep him from striving after the impossible.

And after all, what better is there in life than this aim? To determine not to be daunted by the inevitable pegs, or useless regrets, along life's highway, satisfied with our opportunities, our joys and blessings.

Let us call a halt and take out the irritating pegs, not looking with covetous eyes at those who do not have these pin pricks to endure, but overcoming our own, and being able to enjoy the landscape, and the delights of every day as we trudge along, content with the opportunities within our reach.

It is related of Apicius, who lived at Rome, that he was partial to very large shrimps; but hearing that those in Greece were larger, he straightway sailed for that coast at once. A great storm and much danger was passed; but on arriving he called for the fishermen's best shrimps. They were medium-sized, and he asked if there were no larger. 'No, Seignior, never,' was the assurance. So then he rubbed his hands with delight and ordered the captain to sail back directly to Rome, saying: 'I have left some at home much larger than these, and they will be spoiled if the wind is not in our favor.'

Apicius was wise in learning his lesson, and being satisfied with his own shrimps, and he would enjoy them better on his return for the difficulties he had encountered. Comparison was the peg in his boot.

ENCOURAGING TREE PLANTING.

It may not be generally known that the city of Boston annually distributes two thousand trees for planting along sidewalks. The result of this missionary work is that the city, even in crowded districts, and all through the suburbs, has taken on an effect that impresses itself upon the casual observer. For it is only a short step in progress from shade tree planting to the ornamental shrubbery that adds to the picture. The wishes of applicants are supplied when possible, and rock maple is first choice next the elm, and after it the poplar. The trees are nursery grown, and with each is given a circular, telling the necessity for good soil and careful planting. It is pleasant to learn that a large percentage of requests for trees come from districts where the people can ill afford time or money for anything beyond daily need. Notice of the distribution appears in the public newspapers, and applications are made in writing to the superintendent of public grounds, and an order is mailed to the applicant to get the trees from the nursery.

GERANIUMS.

Mr. H.—For my own part I prefer a large geranium, and have visions of delightful windows where this plebian but useful plant gave its gay and cheery blossoms all winter when other things failed. But the proper way is to make cuttings, and there are various ways of treating them. Some growers put the cuttings in sand, with every leaf cut off except the few small ones on the growing tip, the cuttings being placed close together, but this method weakens the crowded slips. The ideal method is to make a cutting about three or four inches long and short jointed. Two or three well developed leaves should be left, the rest being broken off close to the stem. It may not be generally understood that if carefully cut off, the portion of the leaf stalk left behind is apt to decay, and many failures can be traced to this cause.

Sand is the best medium to use in propagating, for a cutting having no roots is apt to decay if placed in earth containing organic matter. It is well to remember that hard wooded cuttings of plants are more difficult to root than soft wooded, as the latter will 'callus,' o. heal and form roots easily.

GROWING PLANTS FROM LEAVES.

Mrs. A., Regina, writes of success in growing an Umbrella plant from a leaf that was partly broken, and its edge touched the soil and took root, and asks if it is unusual. In answer it may be said that several plants are propagated in this way, especially Gloxinias, Rex Begonias and Peperomias. The leaves of the Begonia can be cut into pieces, each having one or more of the larger nerves or veins. Fill a shallow box or flower pot with sand and put in the fragment of leaf like any other cutting. In due time the bulbets will form at the end of each midrib, and soon roots and young leaves will develop. When thoroughly established they may be lifted out of the cutting box and put singly into light soil in small pots. Peperomias and Gloxinias must have a bit of leaf stalk attached, dibbled in quite deeply and given one good watering, but afterwards kept rather dry lest decay sets in before the bulbils form.

Leaves of the Umbrella Plant (Cyperus Altervifolius), root readily in water, and young plants form at the axles of the leaflets.

SILVER MAPLE.

Silver Maple, W. A. —If you happened to be planting out in the country where there is a wide outlook, the Lombard Poplar might answer very well, but not for the position where you require it.

A Maple is always beautiful, it is a home tree, and suitable for any situation, and I would advise you to select it for your purpose, as it never fails at any season of the year.

WINTERING TENDER PLANTS.

Mrs. S. Y.— It is only my opinion, but as you asked my advice, it really seems as if the most serviceable way of wintering tender plants is in boxes placed inside the window and about six to ten inches from the glass. Any box will do provided it is well drained, but it should fit the window if possible, and be painted on the outside any color appropriate to the surroundings. Make it six to eight inches wide, and six inches deep, with several holes drilled in the bottom for drainage, and a tray must fit below to catch the water, that leaks through, but the box must not fit tightly into it. Blocks of wood an inch thick set in the pan will give circulation of air, for all healthy growing roots require oxygen. The window box can be supported on brackets placed about two inches lower than the window sill, and the box can be filled at the bottom with broken flower pots and charcoal, and filled up with rich loamy soil.

If it is a sunny window you can put into it your Rex Begonia and Geaniums. Ferns of the Bostoniensis and Scotti type are suitable for either sunny windows or those that partial shade, but do better in pots than boxes. For a shaded window you can be sure of blossoms with your Chinese Primula, and also Obconica, while the Calla will accommodate itself to any situation if in good health. Use a little hand sprayer to keep the moisture on the foliage, for that is one of the secrets of success.

CUTTING THE FLOWERS OF GLADIOLUS.

J. J.—It is necessary to leave some of the foliage on the stem, for unless it is allowed to ripen there can be no formation of new bulbs, because the leaves are the manufacturing part of the plant. Cutting off the flowers alone would be a benefit to the bulb, for the production of bloom causes a loss of energy and vitality. If flowers are removed as soon as opening it causes the concentration of nutrient elements for the benefit of the new generation at the expense of the old.

DELPHINIUM BLIGHT.

A. R.— The spray of Larkspur enclosed in your letter is affected by black blight, that attacks the plant in various stages. If observed in time it can be eradicated by spraying with ammonical carbonate of copper, the same as used for spraying hollyhocks.

It may be necessary to apply two or three times, but if spraying is not resorted to it will be best to cut off the foliage of inflected plants, and burn at once.

OCTOBER REMINDERS.

Do all the gardening that is practical in the autumn, thus avoiding the spring rush. You can add to the pleasure of anticipation by going about the work in a leisurely way during the golden days before severe frost. Another reason is that plants are well rooted and resistent before summer drought. This is the time to divide and rearrange perennials, and a year can be saved by planting now, especially of early blooming varieties. October is the best month for planting hardy bulbs out of doors, tulips, daffodils, hyacinths, snowdrops and crocuses. Do not burn the leaves of deciduous trees; save them for covering the bulbs next month.

If frost has not destroyed vegetables, they can often be saved by covering with boxes, burlap or even newspapers. Clear up and destroy all rubbish in the garden that might prove a harbor for destructive insects. See to it that celery is well banked up or frost will catch it. Boards can be laid over it—if there is a cold snap threatening, for it cannot stand more than ten degrees.

Pack beets, carrots and salsify in sand in the cellar to prevent shrivelling. Raise a little mound of earth around young trees to keep mice from gnawing the bark, and do not leave old grass, or any other mulch about them. If it is a hard winter they will eat high or low along the stem of the tree, if not watched and routed.

THE MYSTERY OF GLASS.

(From 'The Scotsman.')

A correspondent recently reported what he described as the 'curious freak' of a blackbird flying against a parlor window many times at the some spot continuously. Such an incident is not uncommon. Birds have been known to fight for hours at a time, day after day, with their own image reflected in a pane of glass, pecking and fluttering against the pane and quite exhausting themselves in their fury to demolish the supposed rival. It is another instance of how the arts of our civilization corrupt and confuse the birds. It is the same with fishes. Darwin tells a story of a pike in an aquarium separated by plate glass from fish which were its proper food. In trying to get at the fish the pike would often dash with such violence against the glass as to be completely stunned. It did this for more than three months before it learned caution. Then when the glass was removed the pike would not attack those particular fish, but would devour others freshly introduced. It did not at all understand the situation, but associated the punishment it had received, not with the glass, but with a particular kind of fish. Darwin's American monkeys proved themselves more 'knowing.'

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Home-Makers and House-Keepers

THE ART OF LETTING ALONE

The art of letting people alone is an exceeding fine art. As the practice of it becomes more necessary in the growing complexity of modern life it also becomes more difficult. We are so much thrown with the crowd now-a-days that the opportunity to be alone and to allow others to be alone comes to most of us only with much seeking. Another difficulty in the practice of this art arises from the fact that it requires a certain amount of humility on the part of him who would learn it. He must really be persuaded in his own mind that 'the other fellow' will be better off for a time without his society. It is a difficult art for the hostess to learn unless she is an unusual woman, but when she has mastered it no one has a finer opportunity for using it.

'Did you have a pleasant visit at Mrs. C's?' a young lady was recently asked. 'Oh, yes,' was the enthusiastic reply, 'I was quite tired out when I went there, you know; but she let me roam in the garden all the morning and sleep all the afternoon and we seldom saw each other except at meals.'

The questioner may have received something of a shock at this description of 'a pleasant visit' or she may have realized that Mrs. C. was an adept in the art of letting alone. Doubtless she could arrange dinner parties and luncheons and 'teas' with the utmost skill, but she knew when they would be appreciated and when peace and quiet were preferable. We have all suffered at the hands of the kind, overburdened hostess who entertained us to death, and whose elaborate menus made us feel that every nerve had been strained in the preparation of them.

But if the art of letting alone is difficult for the hostess, it is by no means easy for the guest. Other things being equal she may make her visit a pleasure or a bugbear, according to her skill in the art. The guest who never disappears with a book, who never has letters to write or the semblance of some work to do in her room, who sits about always on dress parade, always waiting to be 'entertained,' is the worst sort of a bore. One long-suffering hostess expressed her mind on the subject when she said: 'I just won't entertain any one any more who doesn't go to her room after luncheon and at least pretend to take a nap.'

'My dear, you do obliterate yourself the most gracefully of any one I ever knew,' was the pretty compliment paid by another hostess to her guest.'

It is not on the occasions of visits, however, that the art of letting alone comes into play, but the every-day life of the -family. Even the small child may be taught not to disturb the baby when he is playing happily by himself, just as he is taught not to meddle with his father's desk or his mother's bric-a-brac.

For the child's mother the lesson is far more difficult, perhaps the most difficult which she has to learn. The nagging mother will never learn it and the overconscientious mother will have to school herself daily before she masters it. She knows that growth and individual development are possible for the child only when he is left to himself at times, but it is so much easier to make every decision for him, to assume every responsibility, rather than see him make the inevitable mistakes, that she sometimes forgets the heavier consequences resulting from a lack of decision and strength in character. She spoils him with over-tending and, as Juliet says, 'too much cherishin.g'

Among the older members of the family there is often too little letting alone, especially if they are extremely fond of each other.

'Shall I close your door as I go out?' asked a guest when she saw that the young lady she was visiting was engaged in some work which requir'l particular attention. 'Oh, mercy n-' was the reply, 'the family would wonder what was the matter and whether I was mad about something.'

'Do you mean to say that you do all your work listening to those noisy twins and the maid's broom and dust-pan?'

'Yes,' laughed her friend, 'I suppose it is silly; but we never close our doors in this family. It's thought to be too exclusive!'

Now, that family needed lessons in the art of letting alone!

The housekeeper always has much need of this useful art for no maid, of however angelic temper, can do good work if her mistress is always at her heels. They say a housekeeper's eyes should be everywhere, but surely they must contrive to reach some corners when the maid is not around, and a clever woman can always judge by results how the work has been done. George Eliot, it is said, had great success in living with other women's cast off servants, and this success was attributed largely to the fact that she gave a servant her orders and directions for the day at one time and then let her alone while she carried them out.

One place where the practice of letting alone is not easy is the schoolroom; yet there is no place where it is more essential. The teacher will reach her highest success only when she learns when to let Tom alone for a day or two, and bring out Jennie, and when to drop the subject of dividing fractions if the class is worked up into nervous chills over the mysterious actions of five-eighths divided by three-fifths.

Altogether, the art of letting alone is a very useful art. It works out in a good many directions and is quite as worthy of cultivation as a number of arts over which more fuss is made. Even a little skill in it is worth having.—'Standard.'

GETHSEMANE

(Ella Wheeler Wilcox.)

In golden youth when seems the earth
A summer-land of surging mirth,
When souls are glad and hearts are light,
And not a shadow lurks in sight,
We do not know it, but there lies
Somewhere veiled under evening skies
A garden which we all must see—
The garden of Gethsemane.

With joyous steps we go our ways,
Love lends a halo to our days;
Light sorrows sail like clouds afar,
We laugh, and say how strong we are.
We hurry on; and hurrying, go
Close to the borderland of woe
That waits for you, and waits for me—
Forever waits Gethsemane.

Down shadowy lanes, across strange streams,
Bridged over by our broken dreams!
Behind the misty caps of years,
Beyond the great salt fount of tears,
The garden lies. Strive, as you may,
And cannot miss it in your way.
All paths that have been, or shall be
Pass somewhere through Gethsemane.

All those who journey soon or late,
Must pass within the garden's gate;
Must kneel alone in darkness there,
And battle with some fierce despair.
God pity those who cannot say,
'Not mine, but thine,' who only pray,
'Let this cup pass,' and cannot see
The purpose in Gethsemane.

HOUSEWORK AND PHYSICAL CULTURE.

The housekeeper will find that in almost every department of housework labor can be saved advantageously with a little thought given to the 'how' of doing things and the strain and weariness resulting from many household duties avoided, says a writer in 'Good Housekeeping,' who proceeds to tell something about the methods of securing this result as follows:

Household labor is varied in its requirements and can be made an aid to physical culture. Walking up and down stairs can be made an excellent exercise for developing the muscles of the leg from the hip down and giving a good poise to the body if performed in the correct and easiest way. As usually done, with the body thrown forward at the hips, the heel of the foot constantly striking, the poise of the body is lost, and a great strain is put on the back, tending to increase the nervousness of the housewife. If the body is carried well poised, upright from the hips, the ball of the foot striking the stair first, the knees being flexible both in ascending and descending, all the good effects are obtained, and if much stair climbing is done there will be a great difference in the feeling of vitality. Ascending stairs rapidly by spring from the ball of one foot to another forms an excellent means of strengthening the ankles and curing a tendency to flat feet.

Household labor involves almost necessarily a great amount of standing. This can at times be remedied, in ironing for instance, more especially in doing the smaller pieces, by means of a high seat adjusted to the ironing board. This gives one a rest for the lower part of the body. This is a great relief for those who suffer from varicose veins. If the ankles are inclined to swell through too much standing, a few seconds' rest lying flat on the back with the feet slightly higher than the head will be found a preventive.

If the house is well aired it will be a great aid to the physical and mental vivacity of the inmates. A full development of the chest is necessary for an adequate inspiration, and with a good store of oxygen the chances of fatigue are lessened. The breathing should start at the waist, the body expanding all around. In this way the lungs are filled to the limit of their capacity, and with an intense expiration this can be made an excellent exercise, taken while about household duties that are advantageous to a good position of the chest and when the air is pure.

To make housework thoroughly hygienic the clothing must be worn loose. The action of the body, expanding and contracting in correct breathing, demands this.

The following exercise if excellent as a nerve and muscle rest in change of position: Lying at full length on the back, raise the arms forward, upward over the head, and then stretch the whole body from the toes to the tips of the fingers. Hold this position for a few second and then relax completely. Repeat several times.—Selected.

LEARNING.

I'd scarcely threaded my needle
Ere a pair of sparkling eyes
Had caught me at the sewing,
And were full of glad surprise.

'Dear sister, can't I help you?'
The tiny maiden said;
'I'm sure that I could do it
If you'd only fix the thread.'

We sat and sewed together;
She chatted on awhile;
I glanced at her queer stitches;
Perhaps she caught my smile.

'Dear sister, am I helping?
Am I really helping you?'
I answered, ''Course you're helping;
You'll be a seamstress, too.'

'And if 'twere all unravelled
'Twould matter not a mite,
As long as you are learning
To take the stitches right.'

We all are little children,
And life's short seam we sew,
Just how to take the stitches
We do not always know.

We try to help, but often
Our work must be undone,
The pitying Lord says gently,
'You're learning, little one.'

—Ella M. Robinson.

THE ROBBERY OF POOR PENMANSHIP.

(By Sara V. Du Bois.)

When the postman handed in the mail, Lois looked over the letters eagerly, then held up one laughingly for inspection.

'It is from Cousin Emma,' she said; 'there is no mistaking the scrawl; it means a good half hour to read it, and some of the words I shall never be able to decipher; I must just guess at them or give them up entirely.'

Aunt Agness looked up inquiringly. 'Why, I thought Cousin Emma was a college graduate,' she said.

'So she is, auntie dear,' answered Lois; 'but it almost seems as if good penmanship must be growing to be one of the lost arts. Cousin Emma can speak in three languages, but she cannot write what I call an intelligible hand. Just glance at this sheet and tell me what you think of it.'

Aunt Agnes adjusted her glasses and looked over the page critically, then handed it back to Lois. 'It ought to be something very important indeed, to make it worth while, Lois. But then I suppose you grow accustomed to the style, and can read it readily after a time.'

'That's another trouble,' said Lois, sighing; 'her writing is never uniform. She jokes about it herself, and does not seem to realize how her friends groan in anguish of spirit over it. If only some one could impress upon her that every one has a simple duty to write clearly.'

'I suppose it is the general use of the typewriter that has helped to destroy the individuality of the hand. Few persons look at the matter seriously, but it is what I call being carelessly dishonest. A man who would not tolerate wasting time will write another letter which consumes both time and patience in the reading. My father once received a letter from a lawyer in which he could distinguish four words—"Dear Sir," and "Yours truly." He went later to the county seat, taking the letter with him, and asked the lawyer to read it to him. He looked it over critically, then referred to his books to see what it was about.'

'I think,' said Lois, 'I'll drop Cousin Emma a hint. I'll write her a line and ask her to come to see us; that we are longing to know what her letter contains and want her to read it to us.'—'Christian Intelligencer.'

SOME SOUPS

Oxtail Soup.—One oxtail, two pounds lean beef, four carrots, three onions, thyme, and parsley, pepper and salt to taste, and a few cloves and wholespice, four quarts cold water. Cut tails into joints, try brown in good dripping, slice onions and two carrots, and fry in the same when you have taken out the pieces of tail. When done tie the thyme and parsley and cloves and spice in a muslin bag and drop in the soup pot. Put in the tail and then ctu the beef into strips, grate over two carrots, pour over all the water, and boil slowly four hours. Strain and serve.

Dried Pea Soup.—Soak two cups of split peas over night in a quart of water. In the morning pour off that water, add a quart of fresh cold water and put on the stove, where they will cook slowly. As the water boils away add enough to just replace it. Season with an onion and salt and pepper to taste.

Tomato Soup, Spiced.—Take one can of tomatoes, turn into a saucepan, add a pint of cold water, about a dozen peppercorns, a large slice of onion, a small bay leaf, six whole cloves and a tablespoonful of sugar. Let simmer about twenty minutes then strain through a fine sieve. Add salt to taste; about as much soda as will lie on a ten-cent piece, two tablespoonfuls butter, three tablespoonfuls flour rubber together. Stir and cook about ten minutes before serving.

White Lentil Soup.—Wash quarter-pound of lentils in several waters, and put them into one and a half pints of water to boil. When boiling, add one stalk of celery, one onion, and a sprig of parsley (cut up). Boil till tender, then rub through a wire sieve. Put half-ounce of butter with one ounce of flour into the saucepan, mix smoothly over gentle heat, and add half-pint of milk, gradually stirring till it thickens; then add the soup, bring to boiling point, season, and serve.

Scotch Broth.—One-half cup of pearl barley, two pounds neck of mutton, two quarts cold water, one-fourth cup each of carrot, turnip, onion and celery chopped in small cubes, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one tablespoonful of flour, two teaspoonfuls of salt, one saltspoonful of parsley chopped fine. Pick over and soak the barley in cold water over night; wipe the meat clean with a wet cloth, remove the fat and skin, scrape the meat from the bones and cut into bits the size of dice—abou one-half inch. Put the bones on to boil in one pint of cold water, and the meat in separate pot, with three pints of cold water; let the latter cook quickly; skim just as it begins to boil; add the barley, skim again as the white scum rises. Fry the chopped vegetables in the hot butter five minutes, drain, add to the meat, simmer three hours; strain the water in which the bones have simmered, put in the strained butter left from frying the vegetables, the flour, and, when smooth add the strained liquid from the bones gradually, and stir into the broth, add the salt, pepper and parsley, simmer ten minutes. As this broth is served without straining it is always well to boil the bones separately.

Cream of Barley Soup.—Boil a knckle of veal or chicken or turkey bones, one onion, a carrot, a turnij, two blades of mace and two bay leaves, in two quarts of cold water, very gently for three hours. Skim and strain. Wash half a cup pearl barley in cold water, add it to the stock just made; cover the saucepan and cook very gently until barley is tender. Then take out a third of the barley, set it aside and rub the remaining portion through a sieve. Place in a saucepan the whole barley grains, and the barley stock you have passed through the sieve. Add a cup of scalding hot milk and season to taste with salt and pepper. Rice of sago may be used in place of the barley.

Another Barley Soup.—Cook barley in the liquor in whic hham or corned been boiled, adding a potato or two if salty. This makes a tasty and a nurishing soup.

Tomato and Celery Soup.—A left over cream of celery soup, just three cups of it, and one cup of a tomato puree, another left over, were heated separately and then blended carefully, resulting in a pleasing combination.

Chicken Broth.—Tfter the fowl has been taken up strain off the liquor; let it get perfectly cold and remove all the fat; season with salt and pepper, and put it back on the fire; add rice or barley or taploca, and some celery leaves and an onion, and let it just simmer till it is hender, and serve; when strained, add half as much milk or cream as broth. When only part of the broth is used set the rest with gelatine and make a little mould of chicken jelly.

Oyster Soup—Put a quart of rich milk in a double boiler, roll very fine some oyster crackers and add to the milk with salt and pepper to taste. As soon as the milk is scalded and the crackers, stirred through it, make it smooth and thick, add a quart of freshly opened oysters, carefuly picked, but not washed, if they have been properly opened, and cook until the gills of the oysters ruffle; then serve at once. A few stalks of celery may be cut fine and cooked with the milk. The combined flavor of celery and oyster is very palatable. Use the tender white stalks, however, as the green and tough pieces are very strong and the flavor will overpower the delicacy of the oyster.

Brown Oyster Soup.—Put a tablespoonful of lard in your soup kettle and when it is hot stir in two tablespoonfuls of flour. Continue to stir until you have a nice rich brown, lifting the pan from the fire and stirring when it begins to smoke. This will prevent it burning and at the same time hasten the process. When it has become a light brown put in a large white onion chopped fine, and a sprig of parsley or two. Add the strained juice from four dozen stewing oysters, then a scant quart of boiling water. Mix and as it just comes to a boil put in the oysters. At the first boil remove it at once from the fire and serve. Instead of the butter a cup of rich sweet cream is sometimes added.

MRS. DEAN'S AUNT MARY

By HARRIET LUMMIS SMITH, in the 'Interior'

(Concluded.

'What do you say to lunching down town?' she said to Mrs. Dean several days after her arrival. 'I have a little shopping to do, and it's pleasant not to feel that we must be back at any definite time.'

'Very well,' Mrs. Dean agreed, 'I'll get ready at once. It never takes me more than ten minutes to dress,' she added, making her usual innocent boast.

'Hasty toilets were probably a necessity once,' said the older woman serenely. 'Now that you have leisure, dear. Don't let it be true any longer.'

'Why,' Aunt Mary, I don't understand.'

Aunt Mary checked her with an uplifted finger. 'Never say that again, use a part of it in making yourself charming in the eyes of your husband and your friends.' It was on Mrs. Dean's lips to reply that she was too old for that, but she checked herself, realizing that such a remark would hardly be in good taste. For a moment she had forgotten that she was not the older of the two.

A few days later Aunt Mary startled them all. 'Why don't you take up your painting again, Frances?' she asked abruptly.

'My painting!' gasped Mrs. Dean.

'Mamma's painting!' screamed Louisa, in shrill crescendo.

'Your mother has decided talent,' Aunt Mary said, addressing the young woman with a certain gravity in her manner.

'But—but my methods would be so old-fashioned,' said Mrs. Dean.

'Then take lessons and learn the newer methods.'

Louisa's laughter turned Aunt Mary's eyes toward her. 'I—excuse me,' she gasped, when she could control her merriment, 'but it seems so funny to think of mamma as taking lessons in painting.'

This time Aunt Mary ignored her. 'There is no reason,' she said to Mrs. Dean, 'why you should not cultivate your natural gifts, now that you have leisure to do so.'

'Don't you think I am too old?' Mrs. Dean asked in a low voice. Her cheeks were painfully flushed. She waited with strange eagerness for the answer.

'My dear child,' said Aunt Mary, 'you are 43. I am twenty years your senior and last year I started to learn Spanish.'

A week later, when Louisa had entertained half a dozen girls at luncheon and later taken them all to a violin recital, Aunt Mary put another of her startling questions. 'Where are your friends, Frances?'

'My friends!' exclaimed Mrs. Dean, looking bewildered.

'Since my coming,' Aunt Mary continued, 'I have met a score of the young people who are Louisa's friends. Besides her little luncheon party today she has entertained several of them at dinner. But where are your friends?'

Mrs. Dean blushed. 'Why, I have left the entertaining to Louisa since she grew older. I enjoy having the young people coming and going.' She paused and looked anxious, for Aunt Mary was shaking her head.

'And by and by, when Louisa marries, you will be left forlorn. These girls of 19 and 20 are charming. They act on me like a tonic. But I need other companionship,' said Aunt Mary, 'and so do you. Didn't somebody say that we must keep our friendships in repair?'

'Aunt Mary,' Mrs. Dean exclaimed with sudden tears, 'do you know I am in reality years older than you are?'

The older woman laughed. The younger hurried on protestingly. 'It's true. It is really. I have got to the end of things. I love to see you in your well-fitting gowns, with your lovely grey hair fluffed out around your face, but I should feel absurd if I wore anything but the plain black dresses I began to wear when I couldn't afford any others. It's wonderful to me when I hear you talking music with Louisa and politics with the doctor, but the time has gone by for me to interest myself in matters outside my home and my housework. My own individual life is over. I'm living in my children.'

'I have often thought,' said Aunt Mary deliberately, 'that we do the most for those we love when we live partly for ourselves.' She saw Mrs. Dean's lips quiver and let the matter rest.

But though nothing more was said, one of the two, at least, was doing a vast amount of thinking. Was it a fact that she was less to her children because she was nothing to the world at large? And if she had made a mistake, was it possible that there yet was time to correct it? Was it true that she was still almost a young woman? She had heard her husband speak not long before of 'a rising young man' who, it later appeared, was in the early forties. And if this term had not been sadly mis applied, she could hardly claim the right to call herself an old woman. Even age did not mean the resignation of all that lent life, charm and color. In Aunt Mary there was no vulgar struggle to conceal the years behind, only a serene claiming of the good each new year brought.

But even Aunt Mary's example and precept might have failed if it had not been for Louisa. The girl's admiration of her mother's aunt, the pretty deference she paid to her opinions, the evident enjoyment she found in her society, brought a flood of enlightenment to the mother who so long had been accustomed to being relegated to the background. It was really true that a mother might mean less to her children for making them her all.

Before Aunt Mary's visit came to an end she had the satisfaction of seeing Louisa surprised. That young lady hurried into the house one afternoon and stopped at the sight of the figure in the easy chair. A woman in a pretty green house dress, with a touch of color at the throat, returned her gaze and blushed.

'Your mother took her first painting lesson to-day,' Aunt Mary said, breaking in on the silence. 'Miss Upshur was very encouraging. I dare say you will have additional reason to be proud of your mother, and I of my niece, before many years have passed.'

'I suppose so,' said Louisa feebly. As she went up the stairs she was conscious of a vague desire for a better acquaintance with the pretty woman in the easy chair, the woman whose green dress was undeniably becoming, and who was starting to take painting lessons, just as Louisa herself might have done if she had felt that she possessed sufficient talent to make it worth while. It occurred to her with all the force of a novel idea that there was no fundamental reason why a mother and a daughter should not share each other's interests. 'Forty-three isn't old for anybody,' Louisa reflected, surprised that she had not thought of it before. 'And when people are like Aunt Mary they are not old at any age.'—

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WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

This department is conducted by Mrs. Muldrew, superintendent of the Girls' Residence, Macdonald College. There are many women's institutes in Ontario, and a number in some of the other provinces, where they have been found very helpful to women who are the home-makers on the farms. These institutes are organizations of women in country districts and small towns, for the purpose of meeting together to hear papers or lectures on, and discuss, topics connected with the home and all that concerns it. Mrs. Muldrew will be glad to help any group of women wishing to start a branch of the institute in their district. Address, Women's Institute Department, 'Witness' office, Montreal, Que.

BENEFITS OF THE INSTITUTE.

When the subject of Women's Institutes is broached to any woman or group of women, one of the first questions that is asked is 'what benefit shall we derive from the Institute'? The Women's Institute is an organization of women with branches in small centres or in rural districts with the distinct object of learning how ot improve the homes of our land, and by this means to work for the general uplift. The individual member, then, ought to have certain duties and hear certain relationships, then, ough 345 100atd8h kht m.lbo.17 from all of which she has a reasonable right to expect benefits.

The benefits of the Institute extend to the members directly, and through them to their friends, their homes, the locality in which they lice, and through these to the country at large. To the members the benefits are both social and educational. Socially a woman gains by contact with other women, by the impulse to effort through co-operation, by the broader interest in the locality that is engendered ,and by receiving constantly evidences of unsuspected worth in those among whom her lot is cast.

EDUCATIONAL VALUE.

Educationally a woman receives in proportion to what she gives. Her giving is an investment. In business if we invest a large sum of money and use good business methods, we get back the principal with interest It is so in the Institute. For every effort made to use that talent wisely we shall reap benefits accordingly. It is always the women who give largely of their time and talents that reap the greatest benefit. It is an education of no smal worth to be able to conduct a business meeting well, and to be able to express ideas clearly and effectively on a floor before our fellow men. It is also of much value to be able to tell what others have done or have tried to do, or to write the same for the purpose of having it communicated to the rest. It is also of educational value to be compelled to read widely in order to get the most recent information on matters concerning which women are most interested, and it is an education itself to meet from time to time women who are doing things that count in the world's work, or even to be able through books and from others to learn what women are doing and attempting.

TO FRIENDS.

There are benefits also that extend to the friends of the members. As no man dieth to himself so no man liveth to himself, and anything that raises the quality of life for one man assuredly influences for good all who are closely associated with him For a woman to study and think continuously along better home conditins is to open up a whole avenue of hopeful things for the members of that home. To learn more of the needs of child life and of child growth is to desire these better things for the children in our care and to desire is the first step in securing. Many men have houses but no homes, because the women at the head of these households have not learned the divine art of homemaking.

'The Children's Hour' will soon be a fabled thing, as in most homes such a thing as mother, father and children enjoying an hour together is unknown. Mother is always busy, the children have homework to do, father is either at work or reading his paper, and the older children are seeking some amusement outside the home. We have in some way got the idea that pleasure and work are diametrically opposed to each other, and we work all day and then need some special amusement to take away the thought of work, just as we give a child a spoon of sugar to take the taste of medicine out of his mouth. The old idea that we could derive a great deal of joy out of the well-doing of our daily toil and that home was a place to live and rest and regain strength for the next day's seems fast disappearing, When the street children of our large cities are taken to the country in the summer to get the benefit of fresh air and good wholesome food provided by the generosity of god people, it is found that they often become very unhappy. They say it is too quiet, there's nothing doing, no moving pictures, no stir, nothing to go to see, and they beg to be taken back to their miserable surroundings.

This attitude is not confined to the street children only, as in many families it is just this restlessness that makes all home life of little value. Until all our young women are taught the art of homemaking we shall never reach that level where we can secure home conditions that shall claim and hold the love of growing children.

Every effort is made to have the work of the Institute centre directly on this great attempt, and the members and the families with which they are connected should profit by the social and the educational work taken up. The homes of the members should show a direct improvement in so far as it is within the powers of the women to promote it. A study of better methods of work, of hygienic conditions, ought to show better results in time and labor, and should give greater saisfacion.

As each woman has some line of work in which she excels ,she can give that knowledge for the benefit of the whole community. An exchange of recipes for cooking and cleaning, and an exchange of sewing patterns with discussions on methods of manipulation may often bring to light helpful ideas that will prove a source of comfort to a busy mother, and enable others to extend and enrich the diet of the family. Then, too, the Institute by its efforts to get much information, and to reach widely, furnishes many themes of conversation, and we all know that where the life si limited as it is in the more isolated districts, the topics of conversation too often become the affairs of our neighbors.

THE LOCALITY.

The Institute draws no line at church or nationality, and thus becomes a great unifying force, making friends of people who have for years had but a slight acquaintance, and in many respects it makes a richer social life for those who by stress of hard work cut themselves off from all else but work. Recently I read a notice in a paper of an Institute meeting, and the reporter said that the meeting had been held by the shore of a lake, and it was followed by a social picnic tea, with a splendid time to everybody. She said in her conclusion 'we may be criticized for being frivolous, but I want to know who has a better right to a day's good social time every month than we mothers who spend the rest of the month working and planning for the welfare and happiness of others.'

THE FALL FAIR.

Here is one thing that can be helped by our Women's Institute. The women's department of the Fall Fairs becomes an exhibition of things that come in a long series of successive years, till the bringing and taking ought to wear them out. Prize lists are often badly in need of revision by some up-to-date women, as they are years behind the times. The united efforts of the women of a locality ought to result in much better conditions in the Fall Fairs.

THE SCHOOLS.

Our schools will soon feel the benefit of the Institutes if the lines of work already attempted continue to be carried on. In many localities the Institutes are joining forces with the school committees in trying to promote a better environment for the children to work in as they spend the most important of all times of their lives, the early impressionable years.

THE NATION.

The unit in this country is the home, not the individual, and any force that helps the home must help the country at large. We need not look for the old time home as depicted in the 'Cotter's Saturday Night,' but because we may not have this we must not despair of anything good. All things change, and we must try to adapt ourselves to new and changed conditions or we fall behind. The great thing is to keep on trying to adapt ourselves to the growing life about us, so that we do not lose our hold on the young people. If we want them to have a love of home we must make that home worthy to be loved. If we want to send from these homes men of brain and brawn to work for the nation's weal, their lives must be nourished during early youth with clean wholesome strength-giving food, to meet mental, moral, and physical needs. This is woman's work. If by union with others for the same purpose in work such as is attempted by the Women's Institutes, her hands can be strengthened, and her heart encouraged, then such work is worth the doing for the welfare of the nation at large.

AFTER EFFECTS OF FEVER.

How to Build Up Health and Strength After Wasting Diseases.

When the system is run down following attacks of fever, la grippe, or other wasting diseases, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are of special value. They make new, rich blood, which reaches every organ and every nerve in the body, and in this way restore the patient to active health and strength. In proof of this we give the case of Mrs. James Randall, Silverstream, Sask., who says:—"I feel that if there is anyone who ought to testify to the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills it is myself. About four years ago I was taken down with typhoid fever which left me in a very weak state and my stomach so impaired that even a drink of milk would cause me pain. To make matters worse the change of life followed, and although I was under the care of one of our best doctors, I was steadily growing worse. Before I was sick I had often read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but thought no more about them. But now when I was sick and helpless and almost hopeless, and with no benefit coming from medical treatment, I kept thinking of the Pills and finally decided to try them. I did so, and I am thankful to be able to say that they restored me to health and strength, and enabled me to pass through that trying period, from which so many poor women emerge with shattered health. I hope that many other poor sufferers may read this statement and take fresh courage from it, as I am sure that what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me, they will do for others. I may add that I always keep Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the home, and feel that they are better than a doctor."

These Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or may be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

G. T. P. TERMINAL DEPOT

Contract for Construction at Quebec City Has Been Let to Lowest Tenderer

Ottawa, Oct. 2—It is definitely announced to-day that the contract for the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific terminal's depot at Quebec city has been let to Joseph Gosselin, of Levis, for $745,000. The tender accepted was the lowest. There has been some criticism of the action of the government in lettting this contract in its dying days.

The Hon. George P. Graham, Minister of Railways, in discussing the matter, said that it was in the public interest that the contract should be let in order to avoid delay. Money had been voted by parliament, and the tenders called for in the regular way. The depot was being erected on the site of the old Champlain market, which had been purchased, and a portion of the railway line to the depot had been built. It was an ideal location for the depot, right at deep water, the site had been chosen on the strength of the unanimous recommendation of the Shipping Federation of Quebec and t he various railways which were the most concerned in the matter.

The facts about the awarding the contract for the Quebec terminal are as follows:—

Some four years the National Transcontinental Commission and the officials of the Grand Trunk Pacific were approached by the representatives of the city of Quebec in regard to the terminals in that city when various sites were suggested and carefully inspected. Finally, they dwindled down to two, one on the waterfront under the Chateau Frontenac and including the Champlain market, and the other on the St. Charles river about three miles to the eastward.

At the first place there was a depth of water of fifty-five feet, where the largest vessels could come right up to the wharf and deliver their passengers and freight alongside. In the other, the greatest depth of water is fifteen feet, and an enormous amount of dredging would have had to be done. Thus the advantage being in favor of the Champlain market, site and on its being approved of by the Grand Trunk Pacafic, which will have to administer the terminals, and will have to pay interest on their cost, the city of Quebec was asked what it was prepared to do, and it offered to sell the Champlain market for a sum of $100,000 on conditions.

The Transcontinental Commission expended two million dollars in terminals and car shops, etc. The plans were prepared and submitted for approval to the Grand Trunk Pacific last year, long before there was any indication of a general election. The G. T. P. approved the plans and specifications which were prepared in accordance therewith. These were approved by both the National Transcontinental Railway Commission and the Grand Trunk Pacific in May last and a call for tenders was issued on July 29 last; the tenders were opened on Aug. 31 and referred to the chief engineer for examination and report. Six tenders were received for the whole work, four for the structural steel, one for the plumbing, three for the painting and glazing and one for the electrical work. The chief engineer reported to the board on Sept. 9, 1911, that he recommended the a cceptance of Joseph Gosselin, the lowest tenderer, for the sum of $745,015. This was twelve days before the election.

On Sept. 11 the tenders were transmitted to the law clerk for the preparation of the contract, and the law clerk returned the contract in quadruplicate for Joseph Gosselin to the secretary on Sept. 23. A report was made to the Governor-in-Council advising the acceptance of the Gosselin tender on the 23rd and an order-in-council awarding the contract was passed on Sept. 27. It is claimed by the commissioners that the whole transaction was absolutely above board, and that it was inaugurated long before there was any indication of an election or change of government, and it was carried through in the ordinary business way.

C. P. R. WEST EXTENSIONS.

Great Improvements Arranged For Calgary.

The business of the Canadian Pacific Railway is growing so rapidly in western Canada that it has been found necessary to extend the company's offices at Calgary. The contract to expand the Ninth street station 234 feet on the west side of the present structure, and sixty-seven feet on the east, adjoining the baggage room, has been let. In addition to these extensions, the Canadian Pacific Railway engineers have prepared plans for the erection of a building to cost between fifty and a hundred thousand dollars at the northwest corner of Tenth avenue east and First street, one block north of the new Canadian Pacific Irrigation Company's building now nearing completion at Ninth avenue and First street east.

This will be almost opposite the new million-dollar hotel to be erected on the corner of Ninth avenue and First street west, and when the whole are completed they will form the finest of any group of Canadian Pacific Railway buildings in the west.

YOU CAN'T CURE CATARRH BY SWALLOWING DRUGS

Cough Syrup, Tablets and Sprays Sicken the Stomach But Don't Reach the Germs of Catarrh—Hence Their Failure to Help.

To cure an ailment in the throat or chest, to rout out Catarrh or Asthma, it is essential that the medicine be conveyed direct to the affected parts. This is why no other remedy has achieved such world-wide success as Catarrhozone, which alone can be breathed in one second to every air cell in the breathing organs. The healing vapors of Catarrhozone mix with the breath and descend through the throat, down the bronchial tubes, to the deepest air cells in the lungs—all parts are saturated with the rich piney essence that ease, heal and cure.

Catarrhozone has entirely displaced the old-fashioned remedies, such as cough syrups, sprays, tablets, and sedative powders. It contains none of the opium, chloral and drowsy narcotics so commonly found in liquid cough and catarrhal remedies.

Couldn't Breathe—"Catarrhozone" Cured.

"No one ever contracted a more obstinate attack of nasal catarrh than I suffered a month ago," writes Mr. G. E. Root, a well-known resident of Bridgetown, W.I. "My head ached terrifically, I sneezed about every three minutes, but still my nostrils were entirely closed and I couldn't breathe through them. Ten minutes inhaling Catarrhozone gave me a little relief, so I continued to use Catarrhozone every hour, and before the day was out I had improved. Catarrhozone quickly cured me. I am well ever since."

There is no remedy so certain and safe as Catarrhozone, but being a good remedy it is imitated. Beware of the substitutor. Large Catarrhozone lasts two months, price 1.00; smaller sizes 25c. and 50c. All reliable dealers or the Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Canada.

NEW RAILWAY OPENS.

Canadian Northern Ontario Railway to Open First Section of Their Toronto-Montreal Line.

The first section of the Toronto-Montrtal Line, 110 miles, has been finally approved by the Railway Commission, and will be opened for traffic between Toronto and Trenton on Monday, October 9th, with a double passenger train service daily except Sunday. Trains will leave Union Station, Toronto, 9.30 a.m. and 6.30 p.m., arriving at the Central Ontario Station in the city of Trenton at respectively 1.20 p.m. and 10.20 p.m.; leaving Trenton 9.10 a.m. and 5.40 p.m., arriving Toronto 1.00 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. This double service will be maintained with entirely new standard equipment, including dining and parlor cars.

The new line is exceedingly well built, and opens up considerable fruit country which was formerly without direct service, and also affords an improved service between Toronto and such points as Cherrywood, Brooklyn, Oshawa, Bowmanville, Orono, Port Hope, Cobourg, Grafton, Colborne, Brighton, Bicton, and all points on the Central Ontario Railway.

INFLUX OF VISITORS.

Accommodation of Mountain Hotels Taxed to Utmost.

The C. P. R. have received the annual report of the Banff Springs Hotel, which indicates that there was an increase of forty-one percent in the number of guests entertained there this year, as compared with the same period last year. Between May 16 and Aug. 31, 1911, there were 22,083 guests registered at the hotel, while in the same months last year there were 12,631, an increase this year of 9,452. Many of the guests were obliged to seek berths in sleeping cars, there being an overflow from the hotel, numbering 139 in July and 169 in August, a total of 308. The Banff Springs Hotel golf links were used by 886 people during the golfing season, between July 22 and September 2, 488 of the enthusiasts being from the C. P. R. hotel and 398 from neighboring hotels and cottages.

NOT A TRAGEDY

Someone's Joke Gave Rise to Grim Suspicions.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I enclose a scrap torn from 'La Presse' of a late date which was fished out of the canal here above the Cardinal lock. The paper was enclosed in a preserving jar, and was rescued yesterday by one of the lockmen.

The note may be a hoax, but the thought that possibly it might be genuine and indicative of a tragedy, led me to write you. It appears that the girl named may have been cook on some boat, probably plying between Kingston and Montreal, but your Sherlock Holmes may be able to unravel or definitely nail it as a lying hoax.

CHAS. F. WILLIAMS.

Cardinal, Sept. 28, 1911.

The above letter was duly received at the 'Witness' office. The scrap torn from 'La Presse' contained the following statement: 'I drowned myself (signed) Catherine Joinette, 112 St. Andre Street, Montreal, P.Q.'

A tragedy was denoted from this startling statement, and a 'Witness' Sherlock Holmes went on the trail. The directory was first consulted, and at the address mentioned on the scrap of a recent September number of the French paper, it was found there lived a family of Joinette's.

The clue was followed up, and a drama in real life was anticipated. At the address stated the newspaper found the family of Joinettes residing. Mrs. Joinette, on inquiry if she had a daughter Catherine, replied 'Certainly, I have three daughters in all.' In reply to further questions, she said that Catherine had gone to her work in a cigar factory on St. Antoine street, and there was no mystery about her. She was a good girl.

When shown the letter and newspaper scrap, she merely laughed and said there was absolutely nothing in it. It was not her daughter's handwriting on the scrap, and this was confirmed by a son, who said Catherine could not write English. It was an absolute and unfathomable mystery. Fortunately there was no truth in the story.

The only deduction they could arrive at was that some person or persons—had conspired to play a cruel joke on Miss Joinette by securing for her this publicity.

Later Joinette's brother related how his sister had lately received a letter from a man employed on a river boat, the composition of which was wild, and which was anonymous. The writer complained that the girl had shown no love for him, that she paid more attention to other young men, which made him feel sad. When was she going to meet him, he had asked. That, said Mrs. Joinette, was most probably the writer of the note found in the bottle. They did not, however, think that the young man was liable to drown himself for the girl's sake. The reporter subsequently visited the boy's house and satisfied himself that he was still in the land of the living.

A GOOSE WAR.

Russians Complain of a German Trade Restriction.

(From the 'Westminster Gazette.')

Announcement has been made that the German authorities have suspended the importation of live geese from Russia on the ground that there is a considerable amount of disease prevalent in the frontier districts of that country.

Coming as this prohibition does, immediately prior to the period when imports of live geese increase rapidly the question is serious alike to breeders in Russia, who will have large quantities of birds thrown on their hands; to German goose fatteners, as they will be unable to fill up their pens, for the home production is totally insufficient to meet their requirements, and to housewives in Germany, who will find the already high price of what is an important article of food advance still further and probably be prohibitive. Russians state that there is no justification for this regulation, that it is a trade move in the interests of German dealers to force down prices and as a measure of fiscal protection to German breeders.

Germany imports annually about 8,000,000 live geese, of which seven-eights come from Russia, where these birds are bred in vast numbers throughout the western and south-western governments. They are bought from the raisers by travelling dealers ,who drive them in huge flocks to the frontier stations, where they are entrained for despatch to Berlin and other cities.

The cars used for this purpose are built in four decks, each car holding about 1,200 birds. Special trains are run in the season, consisting of a dozen to thirty-five cars, in accordance with the supply. As many as 50,000 geese have been known to arrive at Magervielhhof Market, Berlin, on a single day.

A STRONG CANADIAN GOVERNOR.

(Toronto 'Globe.')

Sir Percy Girouard, the Canadian railway builder who helped Kitchener to reconquer the Soudan, and whose work as the officer in charge of railway operation in South Africa during the war added greatly to his reputation, is once more in the public eye. He is Governor of British East Africa, and by his firm handling of a most distressing case has done much to enhance in the native mind the already high reputation of British law and order. Largely on Sir Percy's initiative the Imperial Government has passed an order for the deportation from British East Africa of the Hon. Galbraith Cole, a son of the Earl of Enniskillen.

The facts of the case, as stated by the London 'Spectator,' are as follows:—Mr. Cole had been troubled by sheep-stealers, and at last set out with the manager of his farm to hunt down the thieves. He came upon three natives in the forest plucking the wool from a sheepskin which was no doubt his own property. Two of the natives ran away, and Mr. Cole shot at one of them twice. The second shot brought the man down; Mr. Cole walked up to him, looked at him, and left him to the care of the native who did not run away, and who may or may not have afterwards tended his dying comrade. The native reported the case to the police. Mr. Cole, when brought to trial, admitted that he did not even know that the native was dead till he was informed by the police, and said that he had not reported his act himself because he did not want to have any more trouble in the matter. At the trial the jury acquitted him, and Sir Percy Girouard, the Governor of British East Africa, described the verdict as a gross miscarriage of justice. British West Africa, adds the 'Spectator,' is a Crown colony for which the Government at home is directly responsible. If, therefore, the Colonial Secretary had not intervened in some way to redress the miscarriage of justice he would have consented to a precedent which would have been disastrous to the ethical standard, and, in fact, to the whole future of the colony.

Canadians will be proud that a native of the Dominion who has won much renown in war should add to it by standing between the black man and the white as a just ruler. His action and that of Mr. Harcourt, the Colonial Secretary, will be unpopular in certain circles in Great Britain. Already the 'Times' is lending its columns to an attack on the Colonial Secretary. Among his own people there will be nothing but praise for Sir Percy Girouard and appreciation of his strength of will in taking a course that he must have known would result in strained relations between him and many of the most influential men in British East Africa.

THE STRANGE MUTTON BIRD.

Its Homing Instinct and Remarkable Regularity of All Its Actions.

(Arthur J. Rees in the London 'Evening Standard).

There are some virgin spaces in the world yet. There is Stewart Island, for example, in the South Pacific south of New Zealand. Although only fifteen miles from the mainland its rocky promontories and stupendous headlands are still the haunt of primeval nature. Only the boom of the southern surf and the cry of the wheeling sea birds. That is all for eleven months of the year. In the twelfth a portion of that virgin solitude is ruthlessly disturbed. The quiet coves and shelly beaches of the island become a shambles running with innocent blood while man, the master butcher, conducts an orgy of slaughter.

For Stewart Island and the group of rocky land specks that surround it are the home of that marvellous migrant, the sooty or short tailed petrel, a brownish black bird about the size of an English wood pigeon, scientifically classed as Puffinus brevicaudus, but popularly known throughout Australasia as the mutton bird, because of a faint resemblance between its cooked flesh and mutton.

At certain times of the year young mutton birds are sold in large quantities throughout Australia and New Zealand, for they are esteemed a delicacy by many people, which accounts for the annual slaughter. The capture and preparation of the young birds for market form the staple industry of the southern Maoris in the season.

The mutton bird is a migrant, but the Stewart Island group is its breeding home, and thither it comes every season to lay its eggs, hatch its young and remain till the young birds are able to fly away to the north with the parent birds, those which do not fall victims to the organized savagery of the brown barbarans. It is a wonderful sight to see the cloud of birds making for Stewart Island for the nesting season.

They come almost all together, flocks of hundreds of thousands darkening the skies for several successive days, the blind homing instinct superior to memories of past slaughter. The newly arrived birds, which return to the islands generally about September 25, never more than a day or so later, spend the first few days after their arrival in fixing up and cleaning out the old nests where they nested last year, preparing snug homes for innocents to be hatched for slaughter.

The birds in their nest building operations work with the regularity and precision of human beings and with a great deal more industry than many human beings employ. The first thing they do is to clean out the old nests, which are holes in the ground arranged in symmetrical fasion and covering miles of ground. Holes that have been filled up are excavated again; those too wet are extended into drier ground by side channels. Thus a single opening to a nest may have three or four side passages. The depth of the nesting holes is regulated by the depth of the soil overlying the rock; but they are never very deep, since their direction is horizontal and tortuous after the birds have burrowed a few inches below the surface of the soil.

So wonderfully is the homing instinct developed in the mutton bird that each pair of birds rear their young in the same nest year after year. Identical markings on young birds reared in the same hole during successive seasons have proved this remarkable fact.

When the nests are cleaned out the renovated homes are lined with leaves. During the cleaning and nest making, which is done by both male and female, the birds go without food. Then they flock out to sea, catching fish till about November 25, when the laying of eggs commences. The remarkable regularity which characterizes the mutton bird in all its actions during the breeding season is now again strikingly manifested.

The female birds all lay on or about the same day and at the same time. Some of the mutton bird catchers actually assert that all the birds lay exactly on the same day, but such unanimity seems hardly possible. It is probable, however, that the laying season is compressed within the limits of two or three days at the most, for the belated birds that arrive at Stewart Island after the laying season has started invariably drop their eggs into the sea.

Each hen bird lays one large white egg with a semi-transparent shell, which is hatched in about four weeks. At first the young bird is a mere ball of down and quite helpless. It remains in the nest till about the beginning of April ,by which time it is enormously fat.

The old bird stops feeding the young bird about the middle of April, and the youngster is soon driven from the nest by hunger in search of food, to offer itself a helpless sacrifice to its Maori destroyer. For it leaves the nest quite unable to fly and flops fatly about. It is at this stage of its existence that the young mutton birds are caught for the Australian market, for though the birds in the nest are keenly relished by Maoris, who salt them and send them to their friends as a rare delicacy, they are much too rank then for the European palate.

About the middle of April the old mutton birds migrate to the north. The young ones follow as soon as they are able to fly. About the end of May thousands of young ones may be seen flapping clumsily round and round the islands learning to fly before embarking on their first great migration. In a day or so they wing their way strongly northward in the wake of their parents, those which have escaped the great annual slaughter, which commences some weeks before this. The islands known as mutton bird islands are claimed by different Maori families who during April and the early part of May go and live upon these small tempest swept dots of earth rocks in the great Southern Pacific.

The brown Assyrian sweeps down on the mutton bird fold at nighttime, lighting himself thereto with unconscious irony by the flare of a torch dipped in mutton bird oil. The butchery of the young birds is a pitiful sight. The fat, frightened, foolish fledgilngs are easily caught and are killed with a blow of a stout stick. In the old days the more ferocious shark gorged savage killed the young bird by crunching its skull between his strong white teeth, but the Maori is civilized now, or possibly the modern Maori has not such strong teeth as his forebears.

WHAT GERMANY IS DOING.

Some Reasons Why Her Sons Have Ceased to Emigrate.

Twenty years ago Germany was losing vigorous and enterprising men and women by the hundred thousand, who went to help the states of the western hemisphere rival her commerce and industry. To-day through her system of vocational training she has begotten a generation of tradesmen, mechanics and engineers that have transformed her from an agricultural to a manufacturing country, and their dexterity has not only captured for her an increased share of international trade but has developed a home market that supplies her proletariat with employment and has for the present effectually stopped emigration.

'And this,' writes R. Fulton Cutting, in the 'North American Review,' 'in spite of an increase in population since 1870 of more than twenty millions. The industrial development of Germany has created for her a new economic life; it is the phenomenon of modern industrial history. The genius of her statesmen has conserved the resources she used to squander upon the nurture and education of the millions she exiled. Her people now remain in the fatherland and are the consumers of her own products.

'The scientific system in operation in Germany of contributive insurance against sickness, accident, infirmity and old age is full of significance. In 1908 $67,500,000 was paid out in sick benefits and hospital service to wage-earners, of whom about thirteen million were in contributive co-operation with the government. Since 1891 $330,000,000 has been distributed in old age and infirmity pensions, $210,000,000 of which was contributed by employers and employees, and $120,000,000 by the state. The latest returns show that 14,000,000 individuals are insured in this class and that the state holds a fund of $350,000,000 for this insurance.

'It is stated by competent students that the relief from anxiety over sickness and old age and and accident has actually increased the proficiency of labor. Insurance has also encouraged thrift. The number of depositors has steadily increased and their average deposits are now twice as much per capita as those in England, while at the same time the per capita of poor relief in Germany is less than one-half of that in England.

'How different has been the studied and gradual development of Germany's insurance policy from the plunge made by England into old age pensions under the pressure of political expediency. Her statecraft is in the hands of experts. The professors of her classical and technical universities are officers of the government, and several of those connected with the University of Berlin have seats in the Reichstag and in the Prussian Legislature.

'The Mayoralty is a profession, and municipal chief executives are promoted from the smaller to the larger cities as they demonstrate their capacity for greater responsibilities. For example, some time ago the following advertisement appeared in several Cologne newspapers:

'As the undersigned will be retired under the pension law on Oct. 4, 1900, the position of mayor of the City of Gladbach will thereby become vacant. Candidates who have passed the state examinations for the higher judicial or administrative career, and who have had experience in the administration of a large city, are requested to send in their applications by March 30. The salary is ten thousand marks, with right to a pension, and one thousand five hundred marks additional for expenses.'

'Legislative enactments are intended to be genuinely operative and not merely expressive of moral sentiment. The measures are first drafted by men qualified by experience as well as study and who can be trusted to make the actual purpose unmistakable.'

A floating dock, belonging to the Bristol Corporation, was being towed from Bristol to Brindisi, when it sank. The dock was 365 feet long, 85 feet wide, and had a lifting power of 3,800 tons. The dock completely disappeared.

HER SKIN SEEMED ON FIRE

Every Other Treatment Failed But "Fruit-a-tives" Cures

Grande Ligne, Que., Jan. 2nd, 1910

"My wife was greatly distressed for three years with chronic Eczema on the hands, and the disease was so severe that it almost prevented her from using her hands. The doctor gave her several ointments to use, but none of them did any good. He also advised her to wear rubber gloves and she wore out three pairs without getting any benefit. As a last resort, I persuaded her to try 'Fruit-a-tives,' and the effect was marvellous. Not only did 'Fruit-a-tives' entirely cure the Eczema, but the Asthma, which she suffered from, was also completely cured.

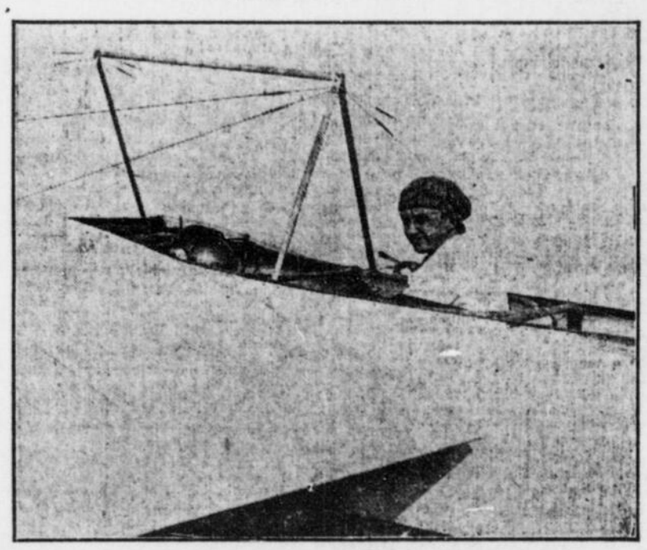
"We both attribute our present good health to 'Fruit-a-tives.' N. JOUBERT.

"Fruit-a-tives" will always cure Eczema or Salt Rheum because "Fruit-a-tives" purifies the blood, corrects the Indigestion and Constipation, and tones up the Nervous System.

"Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine in the world made of fruit juices and valuable tonics, and is the greatest of all blood-purifying remedies.

50c. a box—6 for $2.50—or trial size 25c. At all dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

BOY AVIATOR'S TERRIBLE DEATH



CROMWELL DIXON, THE BOY AVIATOR.

Spokane, Wash., October 3.—Cromwell Dixon, who aviated across the Rocky Mountains last Saturday, fell 100 feet in the Interstate Fair Grounds here yesterday and received injuries which caused his death.

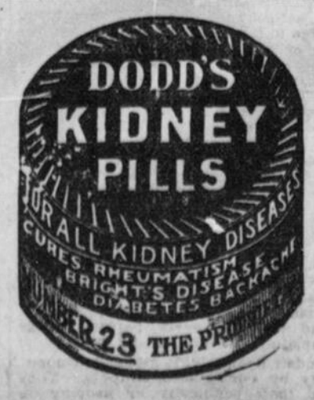
Caught by an adverse current of air, Dixon's machine turned on its side and plunged into a rocky railway cut. While falling, Dixon pluckily attempted to right his aeroplane, and shouted to the spectators: 'Here I go; here I go.'

He was picked up in an unconscious condition and taken to an hospital, where it was found that his skull was fractured, his right leg broken and his collarbone shattered. He died within an hour.

LAUNCHING OF ARGENTINE REPUBLIC'S NEW BATTLE SHIP

THE ARGENTINE BATTLESHIP "THE MORENO" LEAVING THE WAYS. PHOTOS. BY N.Y. PRESS BUREAU.

Smoothly and without an accident to mar a well planned event, the Moreno, at present the greatest of all the world's great battle ships, glided down the ways at the yard of the New York Ship Building Company, at Camden, N. J. The steel structure, squat and ugly without the superstructure, which later will give it grace and stateliness, belongs to the Argentine Republic and is a sister vessel to the Rivadavia, launched a few weeks ago at the yards of the Fore River Ship Building Company, at Quincy, Mass. Señora Isabel Betheder was the sponsor.



WORLD'S WELFARE

WORK ON THE LABRADOR.

(By Arminius Young.)

The past two years have been hard ones for the folk on the isolated coast of Labrador. The fisheries were seldom worse. During the previous winter the prospect looked very dark, especially in the spring, when practically all the supplies were exhausted, and no relief could be sent, owing to the arctic ice which was kept in till late in the season by the north winds. Nobody died from starvation, however. The winter was also one of the coldest ever witnessed on the coast. Our missionary, the Rev. F. G. Purchase, had rather a hard time. Few places on our globe are more isolated and lonely than the uninviting shores of Labrador during the long close of navigation, which lasts about eight months. Besides poverty and extreme cold, our brother had, the past winter, to contend with the scarlet fever. The people, owing to the epidemic, became alarmed, and remained for the most part within doors, only the missionary going in and out among them. They were out of reach of a doctor, but a kind providence brought the sick around all right, and in a short time the fever disappeared.

Mr. Purchase spent his summer in going about from harbor to harbor, visiting the fisher folk, and preaching to them on some plateau, or on the beach, or, if it were too cold or raining, in a hut, or the cabin of one of the fishing schooners. In travelling a rugged coast like Labrador for hundreds of miles many storms are encountered, and much hardship, in more ways than one, is endured. But the missionary always gets a royal welcome in every harbor he enters. There are numerous safe and sheltered harbors all along the coast, which make the fishing trade there, unlike the banks, practically safe. Seldom is there loss of life, even in an occasional hurricane, which sweeps the coast and results in the loss of much property.

The fisher folk of Newfoundland are a brave, courageous but kind-hearted and religious people. They are Sabbath observers, and when Sunday comes some man hoists his flag and the people from the other schooners gathers for service. It is a great treat to them when they get a visit from a missionary, and few preachers get a more responsive hearing than he who preaches the word of life to those humble fishermen.

In the fall the missionary, with the natives, move in the bay, while the Newfoundland and American vessels sail for home. As it is practically impossible during the months of October, November and December, to travel, the missionary remains at headquarters until the large bays are frozen over, which is about Christmas, and then starts off on his long, weary journey, by komatik, and during the winter will likely cover over a thousand miles, preaching every night in the homes of the people as he moves along. This is missionary work in reality. Those who volunteer for the Labrador service are not numbered among the 'great preachers,' but I think they ought to be reckoned among the 'great heroes' of our Church.

Mr. Purchase, who is a native of the beautiful harbor of Exploits, gave us an account of his two years' experience on the coast. By his account we learn some of the people had quite a hard time during the past winter, and barely escaped from starvation. Our missionary visited one family who had absolutely nothing to eat at the time, and the woman of the house was sick in bed. It was a pitiable sight. He left with the family the little food he had for his trip, which stood them until some little relief was brought them from a nearby settlement. One wonders why these people remain on the barren, fruitless coast, to suffer out an existence, when they might migrate to the north-west, the land of abundance and plenty.

In spite, however, of their privation, isolation and poverty, the people are happy, and, on the whole, contented with their lot. They are religious, too. During the winter our missionary had the joy of seeing a number of them coming to Christ. Their faith is simple, childlike, and unwavering. Should they have doubts or troubles or any kind they come to the missionary and unburden their hearts to him. In this way the preacher gets to understand the people, becomes acquainted with their life, knows their needs, and can form an estimate of the work he is doing, and that needs to be done. His work is appreciated right warmly, and the warmth of feeling and kindness of the people is a source of great joy to him during the lonely years.

There are those who prophesy great things for the future of Labrador; whether their prophecies will come to pass is not easy to say. During two hundred years Labrador has been a fishing 'stage' and a hunting ground, and nothing more. Millions of dollars are taken from it in furs and fish every year, which swell the treasury of Newfoundland and other countries, but the people of the coast remain in comparative poverty. There is little fertile land, but the seasons are too short to hope for much progress in farming. The timber areas near the coast do not appear to be large, and pine does not grow on its soil. Judging from reports one would think the grim rocks are about to yield a harvest of mineral, and as copper and gold are located in northern Newfoundland, it is quite possible they extend to the Labrador shore. Up to the present, Newfoundland has drawn her wealth from its inexhaustible waters, and the fish are still plentiful. The prospect for a good catch this year is to date encouraging, and we hope the people on the coast will not again experience a repetition of last year.

A SUNDAY-SCHOOL PROBLEM SOLVED.

(E. Y. Woolley, Chicago, in the 'Sunday School Times.')

One of the problems of the Sunday-school is to keep the young married people in the school. In many cases where there are small children this has been well-nigh impossible. We have solved this problem by the formation of a young married people's class, which was preceded by the establishment of our nursery. And right here a word of explanation and description ought to be inserted regarding the nursery.

Our nursery is open for the Sunday morning and Sunday evening services, and for the Sunday-school session. It is beautifully fitted up with rugs, rocking-chairs, cradles, rocking-horses, and toys of all kinds. One little woman with no children of her own, but a heart big enough to take in all the children of Chicago, is the presiding genius of this department, and a dozen other devoted women, most of them mothers, take turns in helping her care for the more than fifty babies that are brought to the nursery every Sunday.

One of the great advantages of the nursery is that it not only brings the children to the Lord's house from their earliest years, but it also enables their parents to come, when otherwise either the father or mother would have to stay at home with the baby.

We found, on investigation, that over a hundred of our young married people were staying away from Sunday-school. Some had been away for several years, and had lost almost all interest in church attendance. One of the trustees of our church and his wife, who were 'just the right kind,' invited these hundred young people to their home for a Hallowe'en party. The party was a great success. After games and refreshments, the new plan was proposed. It took unanimously, and we organized then and there. A young man, formerly a physician, but now giving all his time to the Lord's work, was elected teacher.

The class has been successful from the first, and has steadily grown in interest, numbers, and power. The use of the second floor of our young people's building, recently acquired, was given to the class just as it was, unfurnished, and at one of its sessions the members subscribed in a few minutes $351 to furnish these rooms. One of our elders gave over one hundred dollars' worth of beautiful electric fixtures for the rooms.

The class meets at the Sunday-school hour (three o'clock) on Sundays. After the service, some of the mothers scatter to the various departments of the school to gather their children together, returning with them to the class-rooms, and after a social season, which is well utilized by the members in making the newcomers feel at home, they all sit down to a lunch in the cosily furnished dining-room. This is prepared by the matron in the well-appointed kitchen belonging to the class-rooms. The children are served in the children's room, which has been specially furnished for their use. The lunch is followed by an informal praise and testimony service, which runs along until time for the evening service. In this way it is possible for many of the young people who live at a distance to stay through to the evening services. (I would say in passing that our young ladies' class follows this same plan, with equal success.)

The attendance of the young married people's class was at the first between forty and fifty. It has now increased to over eighty, and promises soon to pass the century mark. The class has a prayer-meeting, social, or business meeting in its rooms every Thursday night, which is almost as largely attended as the Sunday session. It already has become a 'feeder' to the teaching force of the school, and to the aggressive working force of the church. Several couples have united with the church from this class, and it aims to be winning souls every week in the year. It has organized a fine male quartette, which not only sings in the class sessions, but in some of the special meetings of the church and school.

We believe every large city school could organize such a class with helpfulness. It has been an understood rule that no one should join this class who was already an active member of the Sunday-school, and the enthusiasm of its members has been an inspiration and incentive to the other classes.

THE WORK OF THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

('The Christian Age.')

The other night I found myself in the company of a number of men—well-dressed, well-fed citizens of Christian England—who were making fun of the Bible. They could quote it, parrot-like—whole passages—but they had no reverence for it whatever. Their scornful laughter was ringing in my ears when I got home—and found awaiting me that amazing volume, the one hundred and seventh report of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

* * *

Here was a change! As I plunged into its fascinating pages I forgot the poor jokes of those ignorant men in the street. I travelled the world over, listening to testimonies from the ends of the earth. I wondered how any sane man could afford to jeer at the Bible. To meet the needs of the dispersed multitudes of mankind, the society has in most countries its own special agents, who go about offering their cheap little volumes from village to village and door to door. Last year it employed no fewer than eleven hundred of these colporteurs—men belonging to dozens of races and speaking scores of tongues, but all selected and enlisted and sent out on one errand. They have all learnt to love the Book which they carry, and they speak earnest words to commend it out of the experience of their own hearts.

* * *

You meet these colporteurs along the highroads and footpaths of the world, visiting lonely homes and scattered hamlets and mixing with the crowds at markets and festivals. Last year, for example, they were selling the Scriptures on the slopes of Vesuvius, in railway stations and barrack-rooms of Siberia, in the banana plantations of Guatemala, in the diamond mines at Kimberley, and in the rice-fields of Bengal. They were busy at Oberammergau during the Passion Play, and at Nijni Novgorod during the great fair. They have offered their books among pilgrims to the holy places at Jerusalem, pilgrims to the grotto at Lourdes, pilgrims to Buddhist shrines in Ceylon and in Japan.

* * *

They have boarded hundreds of ships in the harbors of Port Said and Naples and Chefoo and Singapore. One colporteur finds shelter in a camp of Kirghiz Tartars. Another in South India is mistaken for a wizard, from whose magic words the people flee. Another in the Soudan crosses the desert with camels, and when he halts by the wells must keep a fire burning all night to scare off lions. At a heathen festival in Upper Burmah a colporteur was beaten and his books thrown into the Irrawadi. On the frozen river at Astrakhan a colporteur's sleigh broke through the ice, both his horses were drowned, and he himself narrowly escaped. Last year these wandering Bible sellers sold more than three million copies of the Scriptures, spreading far and wide the revelation of God's redeeming love.

* * *

The society's list of versions now includes the names of four hundred and thirty-two distinct forms of speech. This means the complete Bible in 107 different languages; the New Testament in 102 more languages; and at least one book of Scripture in 223 other languages. Forty-two new versions have been added to the list during the last six years.

* * *

I should like to quote story after story from this report. Let one or two incidents suffice. Here is a note from China: 'Our evangelists and helpers selling your society's books say that nowadays colportage is very difficult indeed. They sometimes have to hear all sorts of queer speeches from those to whom they offer their Gospels and Bibles. Some say, 'I don't want to have anything to do with your foreign religion.' Others say, "Heaven is not large enough to receive all the souls you wish to save by eating your doctrine." While others say, "It is of no use to buy foreign devils' books," Mr. Lo, our doorkeeper, told me the following curious story: "Going through a village offering my books, I had almost passed his place when I was called back by a shopkeeper who wished to buy some books. In his shop there sat an old, grey-headed gentleman. When I offered my Gospels, the old gentleman said to the shopkeeper, "You should buy some more of these books. A year ago I bought some, and since that time no evil spirit has visited by house.' 'Is that so?' answered the shopkeeper, and bought twelve books at once."'

* * *

Here is a touching confession by an old Corean woman who had believed the Gospel. 'I could not read God's Word, and I cannot tell you how oppressed my heart was. I bought a Testament, took it to one of the Christian women, and said, "Teach me how to read this!" She replied, "Grandmother, you are seventy now, and too old to read; all you can hope to do is to go to heaven just by believing." I went from one to another but they only discouraged me, and said I was too old. At last I asked a little child to teach me the alphabet, and now my heart is refreshed.'

* * *

Last year a tailor in a Bavarian town, after poring over the Bible, turned to a colporteur and said: 'Every leaf of this Book is balsam for the sick hearts of sinners.'

* * *

'What do your books tell us?' queried a group of men in a tailor's shop at Palmoli, in Central Italy. 'That Christ died for our sins,' was the colporteur's answer. 'And what else?' 'That he is ready to save all that trust in him.' 'Do you belong to a society of Protestants who go against the priests?' 'No, sir against neither the priests nor any one else; only against sin.' The crowd had by this time increased, and their interest was aroused in what the colporteur told them about the Lord Jesus. 'It is quite true,' they exclaimed, as the colporteur spoke; 'what he says is quite true; why, we knew nothing at all about it!'

* * *

Colporteur Rouveirol needs all his tact and courage, for he works in Lourdes. He makes it a rule never to offer his books to the pilgrims on their way to the grotto, but only to those who are on their way back from it; thus, he says, his books are in no danger of 'causing an alarm and being torn to pieces by the priests.' These latter, however, warn the people against Protestant propaganda. One accosted Rouveirol thus: 'What! Protestant propagandism even here in Lourdes!' at the same time tearing in pieces a Testament which Rouveirol handed him for examination. The very tearing of it seemed to calm the priest's nerves. Meanwhile the onlookers did not take the priest's part. 'This book,' said Rouveirol to them, 'however torn, will speak all the same, for its words shall not pass away.'

* * *

In Alais (France) Colporteur Saix offered a Gospel to a dragoon, calling it 'some good news from his Father.' 'Do you know him?' 'I mean your heavenly father.' 'But have you ever seen him?' 'Yes.' 'Astonishing! When and where?' 'Here, just now, when I saw you.' 'More and more astonishing!' 'No, it is very simple. The life you have is the image of God. It is in you, but it is not you. You will not be able to keep it back at your last hour. He who gave it will then take it back.' 'I had never looked at it in that way.' After Saix had talker to him of judgment and redemption the dragoon bought a volume.

PUTTING AWAY ANGER.

A Danish missionary at Fort Arthur writes in the 'Danske Missions-Blad:

'One does not have to be in China long before one witnesses repulsive scenes. I never believed that men could become so crazy mad (angry is too mild an expression) as a Chinaman can. He gets entirely beside himself with fury, screams in wild horror, froths and hisses, and emits strange noises while thundering at his adversary. He yields himself entirely to his wrath.

'Such scenes one sees only in heathen lands. They recall often the apostolic words: 'Let all bitterness, and wrath, and anger, and clamor. . . (the Danish word for clamor is skrigen, or screeching) be put away from you.' Eph. iv 31.

'Paul warns the Christians against that uncontrolled, insane anger which these newly converted might retain from their heathen days, the spirit of which seemed all about them. Pray for our Christians here that they may witness Christ's power of deliverance from this.'

UNCERTAINTY IN MAINE AS TO PROHIBITION.

(The 'Standard.')

The result of the Maine vote on the question whether the state shall continue prohibition or shall become 'wet' will not be definitely decided until an official recount has been completed. So close was the vote on the question that for three days the matter hung in the balance. The first returns showed a probable majority for the wets' of about 900 votes out of a total of approximately 120,000. In subsequent estimates based upon later returns the majority changed from one side to the other. The latest figures obtainable appear slightly to favor the 'wets,' but errors have been discovered which will necessitate a complete recount and, it is hoped, may turn the tide in favor of the enemies of liquor traffic. A disappointing fact brought out by the election is the apparent indifference of the people toward a question which has distracted the state for years. Twenty thousand fewer votes were cast in this election than in the last gubernatorial election. Prohibition seems to have fewer supporters in Maine to-day than it had twenty-five years ago. At that time the state-wide prohibition amendment was adopted by a vote of 70,000 for to 28,000 against. Whatever the result is now, however, it is certain to be only temporary. As soon as a legislature can be elected which will permit the question to be again put before the people that will be done. Neither side will rest a minute until one or the other has won a decisive victory. Following the early reports that prohibition was defeated, Congressman Hobson made the following comment, which advocates a different policy from that he proclaimed in his Chicago address, reported in the 'Standard': 'The city population has grown so largely since 1884 that the drift should demonstrate to students of prohibition that the next moment should not be confined to any state or states, but should be a nation wide campaign to put prohibition into the national constitution. I venture the prediction that this phase of the conflict will gain tremendous force from the Maine defeat.'

DR. GRIFFITH JOHN'S PROPHECY.

Dr. Griffith John, speaking to Chinese Christians on the occasion of his jubilee, concluded with these words: 'I now want to assume the 'role' of a prophet. Another fifty years and there will be no idols in China. Fifty years and there will be no Buddhist or Taoist priests. In fifty—or shall we say a hundred—years I do not think there will be any foreign pastors in China. Why? Because the Chinese church will have its own pastors in great numbers, and all China will be changed.

'We older brethren will not see this sight in life, but we shall look down on it from heaven, and the little ones here to-night will see it and play their part in it.'—'Christian Age.'

EVERY PLACE ON THE WIDE PRAIRIES

Tells of Cures made by Dodd's Kidney Pills

Thos. Griffin, of Peace River Landing, tells how he got rid of his Rheumatism —honestly earned popularity.

Cold Springs, Peace River Landing, Alta., Oct. 6.—(Special).—Just why Dodd's Kidney Pills retain their wonderful popularity is easily shown by a trip across the prairies. Every town, village and post-office has at least one man or woman who is ready to tell of pains relieved and health restored by the great Canadian Kidney Remedy. Let Thos. Griffin of this place add his statement to the hosts already published.

"When I came to this part of the country," says Mr. Griffin, "I was troubled with a bad back and Rheumatism in my shoulders and hips. I sent for six boxes of Dodds' Kidney Pills and they gave me relief at once. I also recommended them to my eldest son, who was confined to his bed from Rheumatism.

"Now I know that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the best medicine for Rheumatism and the Kidneys. I recommend them to every person I hear complaining of not feeling well."

Dodd's Kidney Pills made their popularity by curing sick Kidneys. They keep their popularity by keeping on curing sick kidneys.

THE 'WITNESS' BIBLE QUESTION CLUB.

Every 'Witness' Reader Welcome.

Any new subscriber to the 'Witness,' or any casual reader who would like full particulars of the 'Witness' Bible Question Club, can have same by sending self addressed and stamped envelope to this department.

We will be pleased to supply Readers who are interested in the Bible Question Club, with a number of leaflets explaining this course, so that they may have them to pass on to their friends, or to slip into their letters. Ask for leaflet No. 1.

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MEMBERS' PRIZE COUPON.

Cut out, fill in, keep safely and send to this office at the end of the course, along with your five answers.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS BIBLE QUESTION CLUB.

I have read the Suggestive Questions on the Sunday School lesson published in

THE MONTREAL 'WITNESS,'

also the lesson itself for

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1911.

and intend to follow the rest of the course.

NAME .....
(Mr., Mrs. or Miss)

ADDRESS .....
(in full)

.....

No. 25. (W)

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR THE INTERNATIONAL PRESS BIBLE QUESTION CLUB.

(Copyright, 1910, by the Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

Oct. 22nd, 1911.

The Foundation of the Second Temple Laid. Ezra iii:1-iv:5.

Golden Text—Enter into his gates with thanksgiving and into his courts with praise. Ps. c:4.

(1). Verse 1—How long had they likely been in the land when this general gathering at Jerusalem took place?

(2). Which should have the right of way, or first place, our own business or that of the church?

(3). When the people as 'one man,' give up their business to attend to religious gatherings, what is the effect upon their general prosperity?

(4). Verse 2.— Why is there a special obligation upon intellectually and financially strong men, to take a leading part in church work?

(5). Verses 3-6 — What was the spiritual effect in those days, of the observance of the ceremonial law of Moses?

(6). Would God have planned for so much ceremony and ritual for an educated and spiritually enlightened people? (See Isa. I:11-16.)

(7). When and why was the Mosaic ceremonial law abolished?

(8). What is sthe sacrifice which every Christian is under obligation to offer up daily?

(9). Verse 7.—Should money given to build churches be regarded as an investment, and may we expect any financial returns?

(10). Verves 8-9. —What practical lessons may we learn from the way these men organized, and from the vigor of the leaders in seeing the organization was effective?

(11). Verses 10-11. —What is the practical effect of a proper ceremony for special church services, such as the laying of a foundation stone, or the opening of a church?

(12). Would it be a good thing for the church to re-establish band music in its services? Why or why not?

(13). Point out its appropriateness and say what psalm they sang together.

(14). Should there be room and opportunity for spontaneous shouts of praise as in this case, in the most carefully prepared church ceremony?

(15). In political and other meetings, the people are encouraged to show their appreciation and express their feelings; why should it not be the same in religious gatherings?

(16). Verses 12-13—Why did some of these people shout for joy and some for sorrow?

(17). About how many years was it since the former Temple was burned?

(18). Were those that sorrowed and those that rejoiced both right? Give your reasons.

(19). Chap. iv Verses 1-5—Why did these enemies of the Jews offer their services to help build the Temple?

(20). Should help ever be received for the church from those who are not religious?

(21). What motive did these people have in trying to frustrate the building of the Temple? (This is one of the questions that may be answered in writing by members of the club).

(22). What is our duty when we are opposed in our Christian work?

Lesson for Sunday, Oct. 29th, 1911. A Psalm of Deliverance. Psalm lxxxv.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

October 22, 1911.

THE FOUNDATION OF THE SECOND TEMPLE LAID.

(Ezra iii., 1; iv., 5.)

Golden Text.—Enter into his gates with thanksgiving and into his courts with praise.—Psa. c: 4.

(Davis W. Clark.)

If there was ever a time when the Jews might have felt excused from celebrating the Feast of Tabernacles, this was it. They had earned a rest after their journey from Babylon. They were busy building homes and fencing fields. Going up to Jerusalem would excite the suspicion of their foes. Then, there was no temple on Zion yet. All these well-turned arguments could be used by the conservatives against the call to observe the feast. The gains of the exile are evident in the quick and cheerful obedience on the part of the people to the call of God. . . . . When the feast-time comes the people are in Jerusalem, under leadership of prince and priest. There was nothing in sight to make them joyous. All to the contrary. On that spot, once, gold was as stones and cedar as sycamores. Now there was nothing left but stones and sycamores. Yet in spite of all, a joyous thanksgiving day is spent amid the ruins. . . . . How was this triumph achieved? If they had come separately, the resolution might have overpowered them. But in union there was strength to resist the uncanny gloom of the place. They gather themselves together as one man. They resume the morning and evening ritual. Thus they are able to observe their national thanksgiving day in spite of the unfriendliest of environments. . . . . They go from strength to strength, every one of them in Zion. They find themselves heartened even to undertake the task of rebuilding the temple. They give out the contracts and set forward the workmen. Soon there is rejoicing over the completion of the foundation. Trumpet and cymbal, responsive choirs, and the loud acclaim of all the people make a praiseful torrent that breaks in joyous reverberation upon the Judean hills afar.

THE TEACHER'S LANTERN.

It is evidence of the Divinity of religion that it makes one superior to his environment. It makes thanksgiving amid ruins possible. In a world where we are subject to the loss of friends and property, a religion that can keep one serene in mind, and even suffuse a quiet joy, is a religion exactly suited to human need. . . . The foundation of the old altar was diligently sought for in the debris. This was done that there might be a standing witness that the religion the exiles brought with them from Babylon was the same old faith of the fathers. . . . . The advantage of congregational worship are here apparent. Its gains are immense. It can not be dispensed with. . . . A place for congregational worship is indispensable. Out of the material Zion of brick and mortar God shines. He who builds or rebuilds a house for God does one of the noblest things possible. . . . . .The lower semi-tone raised by those who remembered the first house and saw the inevitable disparity was natural. Even Herod's luxurious garniture could not compensate for the absence of the ark, the temple's very heart. In this plain and ill-furnished sanctuary God would fain lead his people from symbol to substance. . . . Haggai and Zechariah were the patriotic leaders of the day, encouraging the people in a task, beyond the means at their command. . . . . This epoch is typical of all reform periods. It had its light and shade, its progress and delay. This ancient page teems with suggestions for to-day. Temperance advocates civic reformers, peace promoters, and many others may here find encouragement and guidance. . . . . 'The people shouted with a great shout.' This was not on the programme. It was a spontaneous amen injected into the ritual. There is healthfulness in a genuine expression of approval, or the contrary. . . . . The old wept because of this disparity. The young shouted because a new era was opening. The narrative is true to Oriental demonstrativeness. . . . The benefits of the exile were purification of worship, exaltation of the Scripture, rise of sacred music, religious and political independence. Such gains were worth seventy years of evil.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Oct. 16.—Ezra iii: 1-13.
Tuesday, Oct. 17.—Ezra iv: 1-24.
Wednesday, Oct. 18.—Hag. i: 1-15.
Thursday, Oct. 19.—Hag. ii: 1-23.
Friday, Oct. 20.—Zech. iv: 1-14.
Saturday, Oct. 21.—Ezra v: 1-17.
Sunday, Oct. 22.—Ezra vi: 1-22.

'WITNESS' LABRADOR FUND.

The launch:—

A Friend of the Cause, Cromwell, Ont.	$ 2.00
A Friend, Los Angles, Cal.	50.00
S. P., London, Ont.	5.00
Hospital:—	
J. F. Smith, Moncton, N. B.	$ 5.00
Ladies Adult Bible Class of Centre Napan, Chatham, N. B.	1.00
Christmas Gifts:—	
The Ladies' Missionary Society of Roxton Pond, Que.	$ 5.00
Mrs. H. Moase, Clarke, P. O., Durham, Ont.	5.00
Jean Henderson, Edmonton, Alta.	5.00
Evangeline Taylor, Toronto, Ont.	5.00
Previously acknowledged	$188.20
Total on hand October 3.	$356.20

Address all subscriptions for this work to Labrador Fund, care of John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, stating with subscription the object towards which it is to be placed.

SACRIFICE.

When the mission-school boys in Ichang, China, heard of the famine in a town two hundred miles away, they volunteered to go without meat for many days in order to save something to contribute to the relief of the starving. Since a boy's appetite in China is just what it is in the rest of the world, is this not a very striking bit of Chinese Christianity?—'Christian Age.'

REWARD.

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SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

The story opens at the break up of a picnic in North Transvaal, the time being just before the outbreak of the Boer war. In this district there had always been the friendliest relations between the better class of Boers and their compatriots of British descent, the Granville girls being the centre of social life to Boer and Briton alike. The second daughter, Mamie, had just become engaged to Chris Andre, while Jan Van Reenan, his chum, was deeply in love with Joyce, the eldest. The two young men were shortly returning to Oxford, to which both had gone on the advice of Joyce, but her heart had long been given to Chris. The visit of the witch doctor to the camp had caused general excitement, but he had given a special message to Joyce who ha' great influence with the natives owing to her birth and early life among them, her foster-mother being the witch doctor's sister. She was greatly disturbed by it, and, with the added sorrow of Mamie's engagement to Chris, returned home to Fairfontein in much distress. She told no one that the witch dictor had warned her war was near at hand, but her father had partially guessed the message, and sends the family off to England, Joyce electing to stay behind. When war breaks out Jan Van Reenan rides over and endeavors by threats and taunts as to her love for Chris, to make her leave with him for safety. He fails, and leaves in anger, while Joyce, deserted by th eblacks, and learning from a party of Boers who strip the farm, that Mr. Granville, a determined neutral, will not be well treated if met, sets out in the storm to meet him, and finds him and his attendant shot to death on the veldt. After the night spent guarding her father's body from the vultures, Chris finds and takes her home, only to have her lose her reason almost immediately. The tribe among whom she was born send and carry her off, while Chris is warned that interference will be less than useless. The rest of the Granville family in England are rather miserable, until the mother's illness opens the heart of the kindly Mrs. Jamieson and the young sh'p's doctor, Ned Grey, turns up again. Then comes a letter from Joyce, breaking off abruptly at her father's death, and the presence of Chris. Mamie bitterly reads the abrupt mention of Chris as his consent to her father's death, but manages soon again to enjoy life. Joyce, after regaining health in the chief's kraal, goes south to nurse the wounded, first stopping to see Vrouw Andre, who is very ill. She remains till the end with Vrouw Andre, and sees to her burying. Joyce then continues her journey, and is indefatigable in her services to the wounded. Among her many patients is one of the men who had killed her father. Joyce knows this.

CHAPTER XX.—Continued.

'You know!' he said at last. 'And yet you—you were like an angel of mercy to him—while I—if I had my will, I would have shot him! When I watched you tending him, I thought now and then, "I will tell her, and then she will not go near him again, and that will be the greatest punishment he could have," but I could not do it, I had to wait. And you knew all the time—'

Joyce twisted her thin fingers together, and a tingle of color rose to her wan cheeks.

'It wasn't easy,' she answered, still quietly but with a kind of breathlessness that rendered the words full of tense feeling. 'It was very hard at first; I thought I could not do it, that I must cry out at him, strike him—him, a man dying under such tortures. But God helped me, and—and I am glad He did!'

The old Boer stumbled to his feet, pulled off his disreputable apology for a hat, and stood before her with his grizzled head bowed—a quaint, rugged figure.

'You are the best woman on God's earth, niece,' he said gruffly. 'And you are an Englishwoman too. I will never forget that.'

He stumped away, unable just then to trust himself to further speech, and as he turned down the street, he came into violent collision with a stalwart young fellow hurrying along from the opposite direction.

It was Jan van Reenan, whose hasty and angry expostulation attracted Joyce's attention.

'I'm sorry you heard,' he said apologetically, as he joined her on the stoep. 'Why didn't the old idiot look out? You've been crying, Joyce. What's the matter?'

It was by no means the first time they had met since she came to Pretoria, for Jan was constantly going to and fro, always apparently in more or less of a hurry.

He was very different from the silent, somewhat stolid lad who had been her devoted admirer in the old days and had gone to England with the sole hope of finding favor in her eyes. The war fever seemed to have changed his very nature, and he was still the stern, abrupt, masterful man who had confronted her that evening at Fairfontein. He never referred to that interview, nor did she; indeed, their intercourse had been of the slightest, a mere hasty word of greeting in the presence of others.

Now, as it happened, she was alone, for the house was situated at some distance from the main streets, where turmoil and consternation reigned tonight. Anna was on duty at the hospital; her hostess and the others were out, doubtless hearing and discussing such news as there was.

Jan seemed to know instinctively that she was alone, for, though he had sworn roundly in Dutch at Jacob Schmidt, he addressed Joyce in English, the first English words she had heard for many a long day. They brought a quick pang of home-sickness to her heart, though she smiled as she held out her hand in greeting.

'It's nothing, Jan. I've had rather a hard day, and I was thinking of—many things—of all the suffering—of the pity and terror of—of war. Jan, if the people who make war could really see and know all that war means, wouldn't they do anything—anything consistent with honor—to keep peace?'

Jan shrugged his broad shoulders impatiently.

'What is honor?' he asked scornfully. 'It is a word that has different meanings to one and another, men and nations alike, and no meaning at all to some! As for war, it's one of the first principles of life and it will last in one form or another as long as this world lasts. How tired you look, Joy!' he continued, with an abrupt change of tone. 'You are wearing yourself out. Thank Heaven, you will soon be able to get away now.'

'Get away! Where?'

'To England, of course, or at any rate down country, comparatively out of danger,' he responded irritably. 'In another day or two the English will enter Pretoria — though that won't mean everything they fancy it will,' he added, with a short laugh. 'But still, it will probably mean that in a short time, if you put your case before the proper authorities, you will be able to get away.'

'Desert my post? No, thank you, Jan!' she said quietly.

He looked at her moodily as he sat on the stool Jacob Schmidt had occupied a few minutes before, his tall figure bent forward and his big brown hands clenched. It wrung his heart to see her as she was, so pale, so fragile, so unfitted for the hardships she had already endured, and must still endure [illegible] seize any chance of escaping from them that might present itself.

He loved her still, loved her more than ever, and would have given his very soul to be able to place her in peace and safety, even to be able to persuade her to think of her own comfort; but he knew, miserably, that he had no influence over her. She would stay in this stricken land, doing what she conceived to be her duty, until she died of fever or exhaustion, and nothing he could say would alter her decision.

'Besides, I haven't any money,' she continued. 'So, if the road were open to-morrow, and I wanted to go ever so much, I couldn't. And I don't want to as long as I can be of any use. I assure you I am of use. You ask Dr. Vansittart, and he'll tell you I'm the best nurse he has!'

'I can well believe that, knowing what the others are like,' he remarked sardonically. 'But that's not the point. However, I know of old that it is useless trying to argue with you, Joyce. At least you will be among friends when the English come. You are not the only one who will be glad; there are plenty among us who will welcome them as saviors rather than conquerors.'

She nodded, remembering Jacob Schmidt's determination to fight no more for a lost cause.

'It will be the end of the war, will it not?' she asked hopefully.

He laughed —that short, scornful laugh again.

'The end? Certainly not; only the beginning of it. Cowards who care more for their skins and their farms than for freedom and their country may give in if they like. But there are some, a good many of us, who intend to fight to a finish, though it won't be here. We have made our plans for the present, and we shan't wait to give the English more than a brief salute.'

'Then you are what they call an irreconcilable?' she cried distressfully. 'Jan, Jan, can't you see what that means —that you will only prolong the agony and sacrifice your own life and others?'

'Well, what of that?' he answered grimly, and stubbornly. 'We shall at least die free men!'

'You could live as free men, far freer under British rule than you have ever been under Paul Kruger's,' she said, her old argumentative faculty asserting itself. 'Is it true that the president has already run away?'

'No, he has simply shifted his headquarters. As for freedom under England, well, that might be, if she were to be trusted, but she isn't; if she lived up to her ideals, but she doesn't. You are an Englishwoman by descent, but you don't really know anything at all about England. I do. Remember I've lived there —'

'You told me when you came back that you had had a very good time there—' Joyce interrupted, with some warmth.

'So I had, after a fashion, and now I haven't any individual quarrel with the English, not even with those who are fighting us at this moment. They are splendid fellows, most of them — fools in a way, but chivalrous fools. Look here, I was taken once—I managed to get away next day— and who do you suppose was one of the chaps set to guard the prisoners? A man I knew at Oxford. "Hallo, Van Reenan," he said, "what the devil are you doing in this galley?" and he shook hands as if we'd met casually instead of after trying to kill each other for six mortal hours. He gave me a good half share of his rations too, as a matter of course, though there wasn't overmuch for any one. The others did the same. I tell you the English treated us more like guests who are to be made as comfortable as circumstances will permit than as prisoners of war.'

'How splendid!' Joyce cried softly, her dark eyes aglow. 'Jan, how can you acknowledge all this and still call [illegible] irreconcilable?'

'Because of what lies behind. Look you, Joyce, they don't understand what they're fighting for; if they did they'd never fight at all. They say we were the aggressors and that we invaded their colonies. Well, so we did, but it was in self-defence. If we hadn't made the first move, they would have invaded us sooner or later, for they meant to fight — for what? To obtain justice for English subjects living in a free and independent State? Why, to begin with, those very "English" subjects, as they call themselves, had invaded us; would have ridden roughshod over us and made themselves masters of the whole country if they could have got the franchise Paul Kruger denied them and which he will still deny to such people. What did they demand burgher rights for? Because they loved the land, were ready to cultivate it, to defend it when necessary? Not a bit of it. They wanted to make their own laws and be freer to pursue their own ends, money and lust. I tell you, Joyce, if the English, the real English, only knew the truth about that city of shame, Johannesburg, and the scum of the earth that built and inhabited it, they would never have fought at all; or if they had, it would have been for us and not against us! But they are fools, such blind fools! They will give their best sons and their money, pour out blood and treasure like water, for the sake of freedom and justice, they say and think, to teach us tyrants a lesson. And then—then when they have crushed and scattered us, the free nation, they will withdraw and say: "There, be good children, govern yourselves, and do as you like, only don't quarrel any more!" And what will happen then?'

Joyce sat back in her chair, watching and listening as if spellbound. Was this Jan van Reenan, the boy she thought she knew, this man who was now striding to and fro on the narrow stoep, unburdening his mind and heart with rough eloquence?

'Then we—or the remnant that is left—will be in worse case than ever, ground under the heel of the mammon worshippers, the horde of unspeakable creatures that lured England on to fight, that stood aside and took no part in the fighting, that will not even pay part of the cost, they are far too slim for that! But they will come in and take possession, and England, brave stupid England, with all her ideals, will be nowhere, the cat that nurses her burnt paw while the monkey munches the chestnuts! Therefore I am what is called an irreconcilable. I prefer a grave on the good clean veldt to a life of dishonor. Your father knew all this, Joyce Granville, he continued, pausing beside her. 'He was an Englishman, but also a burgher of the Republic. He died rather than fight with us, his fellow burghers. Well, he was right. It is ill to fight against one's own kin. But he would also have died rather than fight against us, knowing what he did.'

'Jan, Jan, I dare say you are right; I can't understand these things,' Joyce said earnestly, after a long pause. 'I can only remember all the sorrow and suffering, the effect and not the cause or the issue. And—and—oh, Jan, I can't bear to think that you should throw your life away. Why stay here at all? Why not surrender, and then trek somewhere, anywhere, where you could live in peace? The world is wide—'

A strange wistful expression crossed his face before he answered quietly and sadly:

'Trek, alone? Live, alone? Would you come with me, Joyce? No, no, don't answer, dear; it wasn't a fair question. If you had loved me, we would have trekked long ago, before the trouble began; we would have taken no part in it. But you don't love me, so there's no more to be said. I came to-night hoping to see you once more. I shall never see you again. I wish you would promise me that you will go to England, to your mother, as soon as you can.'

'Yes, I'll promise that, Jan. I'll go as soon as I can.'

It seemed a safe promise. How was she, penniless as she was, to go to England?

He took her hands in his and bent over her. The place was almost in darkness.

'Thank you, Joyce; you always keep your promises. Good-by. Will you—mayn't I kiss you just once?'

She could not speak, but she raised her face, and he kissed her quietly, solemnly, as one kisses the dead.

Then he was gone, and for a long while she sat weeping in the dark.

When at last she rose to go in—still the Heerdans had not returned, but the night was cold and she felt faint and shivery—something fell from her lap to the floor with a soft, metallic jingle.

She groped for it—a little leather bag full of coins, gold coins as she discovered when she got a light and examined it, representing not a large amount, but sufficient to take her to England when the way was open.

They were Jan's all, his first and last gift to her.

Next day, from early morning till afternoon the air was full of dreadful, ominous sounds—the roar of cannon, the continuous rattle of rifle fire from the ridge between the southern forts, where the Boers made a last stand, not in the hope of checking the British advance, but to enable the refugee irreconcilables under Botha to get away with their stores.

Joyce, on duty at the hospital, heard, and wondered if Jan was with the forlorn hope.

At half-past two the fighting ceased, and soon the waggons with wounded began to arrive, and there was no time for private hopes and fears.

Presently Joyce heard a shrill scream near at hand, and saw Anna Heerdan fall on her knees crying hysterically, beside a man who had just been brought in. Obeying a strong instinct, Joyce left her own patient for a moment and went to her friend. That same instinct told her who the man was before she looked at the dead face.

It was Jan van Reenan.

CHAPTER XXI.

A MOMENTARY GLIMPSE.

Joyce did not forget that last promise made to Jan, but it was many months before she was able to fulfil it. There was so much woman's work to be done, so few women capable of doing it. An account of all her adventures and wanderings would take far too long in the telling.

Although she retained the mental attitude she had adopted from the first, as one who abhorred the war from her very soul and whose sympathies were divided between Boers and British, she could not resist a thrill of pride when the English troops entered Pretoria.

She did not see that splendid and moving spectacle when, in the great square, 'at two o'clock on the afternoon of June 5th (1900), Lord Roberts sat his horse and saw pass in front of him the men who had followed him so far and so faithfully—the Guards, the Essex, the Welsh, the Yorks, the Warwicks, the guns, the mounted infantry, the dashing irregulars, the Gordons, the Canadians, the Shropshires, the Cornwalls, the Camerons, the Derbys, the Sussex and the London Volunteers. For over two hours the Khaki waves, with their crest of steel, went sweeping by, and high above their heads from the summit of the Raad-saal the broad Union Jack streamed for the first time.'*

She did not see it, for she was in close attendance on her patients, but she heard of it, and her heart beat high, higher still when she found that this army of occupation was more like an army that had come to the relief of a beleaguered and friendly city than an army of conquerors.

Surely never in the annals of warfare have the victors treated the vanquished in the spirit manifested by our troops in South Africa, who not merely obeyed the stringent orders issued against looting and personal violence, but evinced the good humor, the large-hearted courtesy and sympathy due rather to friends than foes —an attitude, alas! that was largely taken advantage of by the more 'slim,' suspicious, and narrow-minded among the Boers, though there were many who appreciated and responded to it loyally.

Joyce had always been proud of the fact that she was an Afrikander; she was now even more proud of the fact that she was also an Englishwoman.

To her great amazement, not unmixed with consternation, she found herself in the course of a few days an object of considerable interest and admiration at headquarters. The American doctor under whom she had chiefly worked, and who speedily fraternized with the English medical staff, sang the praises of Nurse Granville right and left. He told as much of her story as he knew, learned not from Joyce herself, but from her stanch admirer Jacob Schmidt, quite sufficient to exalt her into something of a heroine, and, backed by his eulogi[illegible] of her 'genius' as a nurse—no less word satisfied the enthusiastic and chivalrous Yankee—to bring her the offer of an official appointment on the nursing staff, in addition to compliments and courtesies that might have turned the head of any ordinary girl; but she was an extraordinary girl.

She was sent down almost immediately to Johannesburg, where she remained on duty for some time; long enough to receive letters from her mother and sisters in answer to those which she now despatched regularly by every mail, writing them by snatches in her brief intervals of leisure.

Strange it seemed, after these long months of storm and stress and separation, to be able to communicate once more with those dear ones in England. From them the news was all good so far as their present circumstances went. They were happily settled in their new home; Mrs. Granville was quite strong again, and the others better than they had ever been in their lives; especially Babs, who flourished in the mild Devon climate as under her native skies.

Joyce read and re-read those letters till the paper would scarcely hold together, and lovingly treasured them and the little snap-shot photographs often sent with them. Still there was something wanting.

She longed often, with a sick yearning, to be with her mother, able to tell and to hear all that could not be conveyed by any letter.

After all, letters are unsatisfactory. Few people are able to write all that is in their hearts, all that they would fain say, even to their nearest and dearest. Joyce herself could not, though she had always been reckoned an exceptionally good letter writer.

Therefore neither she nor her mother wrote much concerning the tragedy of her father's death, or of their several experiences in the time that followed. Joyce did not even tell her mother of those strange visions that she had twice experienced, or of the spiritual strife and peace that had come to her in the chief's kraal. It seemed impossible even to attempt to set these things down with pen and paper. It was much easier to write in the earlier letters of bare facts, such as Vrouw Andre's death and that of Jan van Reenan, and later of hospital gossip, with brief and vivid descriptions and anecdotes of her patients and fellow-workers, while on the other hand the letters from her mother and sisters were merely 'small beer' chronicles; all very pleasant to read, but leaving many blanks that could only be filled in later or that perhaps would never be filled in.

There came a definite break in the communications also, occasioning more blanks, during an interval when Joyce was attached to a field hospital and two or three of her letters went astray, following her up and down the country, and never reaching her; and she could only guess at their contents by trying to fit in as context such news as those contained which she did receive.

The most important item was the news that Mamie was engaged to be married to Dr. Grey, which puzzled and distressed her not a little. She gathered this only from incidental remarks in the later letters, for 'that which contained the announcement, and presumably details, never reached her. It troubled her most because she inferred from it that they must certainly have received news in England of Chris Andre's death, though she had heard nothing.

The idea never occurred to her that Mamie might have changed her mind. Though she had gained much experience of human nature in this long year, she was still essentially single-minded and simple-hearted, apt to judge others by her own standard.

She had mentioned Chris once or twice in her earlier letters, asking if they had had news of him, and saying that she had none; but if the question was answered, it must have been in the missing letters.

Surely, if he were dead she would have known it, by intuition if not otherwise! But she seemed to have lost that intuitive faculty she once possessed, and she had no more mysterious visions, perhaps because of the tremendous strain her arduous duties imposed on both mind and body.

It was astonishing, considering her apparently delicate physique, that she was able to stand the strain so long. 'Nurse Granville's luck' became almost proverbial, for she remained unscathed when many of her fellow workers were stricken with fever or sank and died from sheer exhaustion.

But the strain of those long months of toil and self-sacrifice told on Joyce at last in the shape of an attack of enteric. It was marvellous that she had escaped so long, even more marvellous that, when she was stricken, she should have survived and struggled slowly back to life, only to find that her work was ended, for a while at least. She could be of no further use at present. The time had come for her to keep her promise, and go to England. The languor of the fever convalescent was over her, that deadly languor that often slays when all danger from the fever itself has passed. Perhaps the one thing that kept some measure of vitality in her was the sick yearning for her mother's voice; but for that she could not have summoned up sufficient energy to maintain and strengthen her slender hold on life.

She went down to Cape Town on a hospital train as soon as she was able to travel; and, finding that she would have to wait two or three weeks before she could embark for England, she sought the hospitality of her old friends and preceptresses at the convent, as her mother and sisters had done in like case a year before.

They gave her a royal welcome, nursed her up assiduously, and seemed unable to make enough of her. Even Sister Marie forget all their old differences of opinion, and fussed over her like an affectionate old hen with one chick.

Those few days at the convent were a pleasant and peaceful interlude after all the storm and stress she had endured, and she felt deeply touched, deeply grateful, for all the loving-kindnesses showered on her by her gentle hostesses, from the Mother Superior downward.

'You ought to have stayed longer with us, my child,' Sister Marie declared for the twentieth time, as, on the day before Joyce was to sail, she accompanied her down the town on some necessary errands. 'We should have sent you away looking almost like your old self again, for see how much better you are already, after such a little while. Oh, we know how to nurse people up!'

'Indeed you do, Sister,' smiled Joyce gratefully. 'You have done wonders for me, and I feel that I am really something of a fraud for allowing myself to be invalided to England like this.'

'A fraud, yes, you are one very big fraud; one has but to look at your little face to see that, my child,' retorted Sister Marie, with playful sarcasm; and she proceeded to enlarge on her harmless little joke with characteristic garrulity. Her kind, simple heart had been wrung with distress when she saw that change that had been wrought in her old pupil during the three short years since Joyve had left school, a change of which the girl herself seemed, hitherto, happily unconscious. Even now, though Joyce was already so much better, Sister Marie felt inclined to weep every time she looked at her, but she knew that it was wiser to laugh and prattle cheerily and inconsequently, since such prattale always brought a smile to the girl's drawn face, as it did now. They stood waiting for a tram in Adderley Street, Sister Marie's soft speech still running on nineteen to the dozen, when Joyce suddenly clutched her arm with a grip painful in its intensity, and turned to her with a face so ghastly that the good sister cried in quick alarm:

'You are ill, my child. Oh, I have let you get over-tired! The Reverend Mother will never forgive me — I shall never forgive myself! We must have a cab—lean on me, cherie—'

'No, I am not ill, Sister Marie. I— am a little tired —don't worry — here is a car, we will get in,' said Joyce, in a queer, hard voice.

She had long since learned the art of fighting and conquering physical faintness ,and now she once more practised it successfully.

She managed to step into the tram, and in a minute or two was able to smile bravely and reassuringly at Sister Marie, who sat holding her hand tightly and gazing at her with deep concern.

'I am all right, indeed, dear,' she asserted. 'I felt just a little faint for the moment.'

She seemed quite steady and composed when they got out of the tram, within a minute's walk of the convent. Sister Marie, anxiously supporting her, was in much more of a fluster and kept up a runnig fire of incoherent self-reproaches, which Joyce cut short with a touch of impatience.

'It wasn't your fault at all, dear Sister Marie; there's nothing the matter with me really. But wait a moment—'

'Tell me, am I much changed? If you had met me, unexpectedly in the street, would you have known me?'

They stood looking at each other for a few seconds in silence. Sister Marie could not answer that point-blank question. Her sweet, kind face puckered up like that of a child about to cry, and the tears sprang to her eyes.

Joyce had her answer.

She leaned forward and kissed the sister, with something of her old impetuosity.

'I see, dear —I—I hadn't understood before. Don't say anything to the others—it's all right,' she whispered hastily. 'I—I saw some one I knew just now—and he —looked me full in the face, and—did not know me. But it doesn't matter. Perhaps it is better so. . . . And I am going away to-morrow.'

Sister Marie would fain have asked her more, for, though she was a nun, she was also a woman, and a sentimental one withal; but Joyce herself rang the bell, the portress instantly admitted them, and there was no more opportunity for private speech.

Alone in her own little room, Joyce looked at herself in the tiny square dressing-glass, long and earnestly.

She had never possessed much personal vanity, and for a good many months a mirror, when available, was merely something in which one could see if one's face was clean and one's hair tidy.

A small face, yellow like old wax, the skin drawn so tightly over it that the cheek bones were sharply defined, as were the hollows of the temples! A pair of great dark eyes with black circles round them, and above, a mass of dusty-looking gray hair! The face of a woman of forty, a weary woman, worn with work and suffering, rather than that of a girl scarce twenty-two years of age!

Small wonder that Chris Andre had passed her in Adderley Street, and looked full at her for a moment without recognizing her.

It was he, no doubt of it. She thought bitterly that she would have known him anywhere, under any conditions, though indeed he was little changed.

As she stood, waiting for the tram, listening to Sister Marie's affectionate prattle and idly watching the stream of passers-by—there were always many people going to and fro in Adderley street at that hour—she saw him coming, and for a moment her heart seemed to cease beating.

Those say who have experienced it that in any moment of sudden and imminent peril all the chief events of one's life flash across one's mind in a second of time. Such a flash of remembrance came to Joyce Granville as she saw Chris Andre, together with a strange shrinking fear of what she would have to tell him—that his mother was dead, that his sweetheart, her own sister Mamie, had ceased to love him and was engaged to be married to another.

How would she be able to tell him? How much or how little did he already know? How came he to be here?

All those thoughts surged through her mind in less time than they take to record; and above and beyond all rose the consciousness of her own passionate love for him, which she had striven to banish, to lay aside as something she dare not allow herself even to think of.

So she stood, staring dumbly at him. He glanced at her—for a moment their eyes absolutely met—and he passed on.

As she looked at her aged and haggard face in the glass, she knew that he had not recognized her, but the knowledge was none the less bitter.

CHAPTER XXII.

A REUNION.

During the first few days of the voyage Joyce was far too ill to think about anything or any one, even Chris Andre. But when at last she was able to leave her berth and go on deck, her strength and her spirits speedily revived. She was even able to review impartially and philosophically the incident of her unexpected meeting with Chris and his nonrecognition of her. After all, was it not worth something, much, to know that he was alive, well, and free?

'Friends with Caesar, or not captive to him.'

His companion, whom she had scarcely noticed at the time though she could now remember what he looked like, was evidently an English officer; and they were talking together as men on terms of equality, even friendship.

'It is better so,' she decided. 'If he had recognized me, there would have been so much to say—so much that would have been painful to us both, and I should have made an arrant fool of myself. Not that that matters, but it would have distressed him—poor Chris! How could Mamie have forgotten him so soon!'

Perhaps it was well for her that she found several acquaintances on board, semi-invalids like herself, some of them even worse, whom she immediately took under her charge. They all hailed her appearance on the scene with flattering warmth and sincerity. Young Harry Bassett, subaltern in a Devonshire regiment, expressed the popular opinion when he declared beamingly:

'What a jolly bit of luck to find you here, Nurse Granville. We heard you were "down," and were awfully afraid you'd peg out. It's just as good as a tonic to see you again, you do buck a chap up so!'

Perhaps those who have read this chronicle so far may have derived the impression that Joyce Granville was the last person in the world who might be expected to "buck a chap up.' But Harry Bassett was right. The people who to the world's casual gaze appear most cheerful and possess that wonderful, God-given faculty of cheering others, are nearly always people who have themselves suffered deeply, but who can yet set self aside and laugh courageously in the face of sorrow, teaching others to laugh likewise. What if all the time 'the heart knoweth its own bitterness,' is it not better to conceal that bitterness rather than vex others by the manifestation of it? Nor was her heart bitter, in reality, for though the peace of God that had come to it was sometimes rudely shaken, still she never lost it altogether.

Therefore now she forgot her gray hairs and her lost beauty, and was once more as 'patient, gay, and mirthful' on board ship as she had been when she went about her duties in the teeming hospitals.

The warmth of the farewell accorded to her by her fellow passengers astonished and flustered Mrs. Granville and Mamie when they came on board at Southampton, and interfered considerably with their first greetings. Perhaps that was just as well. Next to seeing one's nearest and dearest off on a long voyage from which they may never return, one of the most trying experiences is to meet them on arrival after long separation. There is so much to say, so little that can be said in those first hurried, confused moments of greeting.

Harry Bassett was also landing at Plymouth, and his people were there to meet him—Sir John and Lady Bassett, whose names the Granvilles knew well by this time, for they were county folk of considerable importance, whose family seat was situated a few miles from Ringdon.

Little Mrs. Granville was quite overcome when Lady Bassett, after hurried introductions all round, said to her, laughing and crying at the same time, as most of the women were doing, 'How proud you must be of your dear, noble daughter! I've heard such a lot of her from my boy; he says he would have died but for her when she nursed him months ago. I never hoped to have the joy of seeing her and thanking her so soon. And to think that we have really been neighbors all this time and never knew it! I shall come to call on you quite soon—as soon as Harry can stand the drive; and you and Miss Granville must come to Bassett.'

Altogether they seemed not to have Joyce to themselves for a moment, nor have time to look at her until they were alone in the railway carriage, she and her mother seated together, hand clasped tightly in hand, and Mamie opposite, regarding her sister with affection not unmixed with respectful awe.

'Fancy you knowing the Bassetts, Joy!' she exclaimed. 'Why, they're the big people of the neighborhood. Nobody at Ringdon knows them except the Vicar, and that's only because Lady Bassett comes over sometimes to open a bazaar or give away prizes and so on. And she has invited you to Bassett and is going to call on us!'

'Oh, what do the Bassetts or any one else matter when we've got our Joy?' cried Mrs. Granville. 'I can scarcely believe it's true even now—the time has been so long—'

They clung together with tears and kisses, as the train sped along, and Mamie watched them a trifle impatiently.

She was really glad to see her sister, but at the same time she did not see why people should make such a fuss and be so ready to exalt Joyce into a heroine.

'And you've been so ill, my poor, poor darling!' sobbed Mrs. Granville. 'But we have you safe now, thank God, and we'll nurse you up and soon have you looking your old self again.'

'The children wanted to come awfully, but we thought there would be too many of us. They'll all be at the station, though, waiting to escort you home in triumph. You'll find them grown out of all knowledge, Joyce,' said Mamie; and the commonplace remark stemmed the tide of tears, opening up a flood of eager questions and answers, which did not subside till the train stopped at Denemouth, and there, sure enough, were the twins and Babs, ready with a rapturous welcome.

'Ned is coming round to see you this evening,' said Mamie, when they were all packed into the open cab which had come over from Ringdon to fetch them.

Joyce knew, of course, who Ned was, though it was the first time today that Mamie's fiance had been alluded to. As if by common consent they had all avoided mentioning the engagement, and it was with a conscious effort that Joyce answered smilingly:

'I am very anxious to see Dr. Grey, you have told me so little about him; or I dare say what you did tell me was in one of the letters I never got.'

(To be Continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE LITTLE MATCH BOY.

Tommy was what his mother called 'his street urchin, so Tommy he shall be. His ambition may have been kindled by the knowledge that his mother held a government office.

The position, however, had its drawbacks, for she received a very low salary. Her duties were to wash the marble floor of the model hall, and to dust and wash the glass cases in which the models belonging to the patent office were kept.

She was very often sick far beyond the time allowed for sick leave, therefore was unable to attend to these duties, and so the income was small indeed. To increase this income Tommy resolved to become a seller of matches.

All day long he sold them to any passer by whose house was empty of matches, or whose heart was kind enough to buy them even if not needed.

When business was dull he would form his plans. He resolved that every penny taken in up to four o'clock in the afternoon should go to his mother, but after that the proceeds should be saved for the purpose of buying a set of school books, which he would study until he learned enough to enable him to fill a position in the Patent Office, and to have the honor of sitting at a desk. He had often asked his mother to send him to school, but this she continued to put off from year to year, having grown dependent upon the help that he gave he rat home.

All through the cold, short days of December, he worked. Santa Claus forgot that there was such a boy in the world, and Tommy had not yet learned to write notes to the kind old gentleman.

About the middle of January the stock of books was almost complete; the reading book was brand new, and was kept wrapped up in brown paper, just as it had been brought from the store.

The great day of putting together words into sentences seemed so far off, at such a safe distance, indeed, that he did not even untie the string of the reader, but he and the spelling-book, for which he had traded with another street boy who had grown tired of the rugged path to learning, were boon companions.

While his mother busied herself about supper, he sat and spelled words in an imaginary way.

His mother did not scold, nor help, because she was either too sick or too tired from her day's scrubbing and dusting to have the heart for anything. When at night her restless hand found its way under Tommy's pillow, and finding something hard there, namely, the cherished books, neither sad thoughts nor high ideals were stirred or fostered, for the poor woman was too weary for anything except to murmur.

'It'll never come to anything, for we are too poor to get on in the world.'

The third article bought was the slate, and for several days this new possession fascinated Tommy to the exclusion of the spelling book.

The last purchase to be made, the crown of triumph, was the copy book, but the boy needed a few more pennies before he would be able to make th final investment.

Late one bitter January evening he pushed open the door of the loveliest jewellery establishment in the city. The genial warmth of the atmosphere in which he was immediately enveloped almost took his breath away. Within was a picture for an artist. The brilliantly lighted store was furnished with glass cases, bright with diamonds nestling against cool, green emeralds; there was glowing rubies as red as wine; shining sapphires as blue as the sky, and opals as changeable, and pearls as lovely as dewdrops; many other precious stones were displayed on cushions of pure white velvet; cut glass and silver were lending a shimmer and brightness to the scene, while long lines of mirrors reflected their splendor.

It was a dazzling sight to the little numbed match boy, who stood rooted to the spot. His sturdy spirit of independence was swiftly vanishing in the light of jewelled splendor, just as the powdery flecks of snow, with which his body was covered, were fast melting in the artificial warmth, and formed a little puddle on the marble floor at his feet.

Advancing toward the door was a lady, whose winning smile seemed to say that she, at least, would stand by him; a lady neither young nor yet old, but of just the right age to be very thoughtful.

She was lovely looking and graceful, while soft furs shielded her from the cold, and at the same enhanced her beauty.

Within the open doorway stood Tommy, hands outstretched with boxes of matches.

The lady seemed to understand it all. Intuition made her aware of the light behind the brow, struggling up into a broader and brighter flame. She moved toward him, took a box of matches, placed a dollar in his palm, letting her own hand close over his with a caressing gesture, saying fervently, 'Never despair my little man,' and without waiting for thanks, passed on to her carriage.

To the boy she was as the vision of an angel, those few words, cherished in his little heart, helped him to mount the ladder of fame, and to-day he sits at a desk in the great granite building where his mother washed the floors.—'Watchman.'

CURED OF CONSTIPATON

Mr. Andrews praises Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

Mr. George Andrews of Halifax, N.S., writes:

"For many years I have been troubled with chronic Constipation. This ailment never comes single-handed, and I have been a victim to the many illnesses that constipation brings in its train. Medicine after medicine I have taken in order to find relief, but one and all left me in the same hopeless condition. It seemed that nothing would expel from me the one ailment that caused so much trouble, yet at last I read about these Indian Root Pills.

That was indeed a lucky day for me, for I was so impressed with the statements made that I determined to give them a fair trial.

They have regulated my stomach and bowels. I am cured of constipation, and I claim they have no equal as a medicine."

For over half a century Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills have been curing constipation and clogged, inactive kidneys, with all the ailments which result from them. They cleanse the whole system and purify the blood. Sold everywhere at 25c. a box. 2

PILES Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbors about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

There is no simpler, safer, or more agreeable preparation than

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

THE OLD TIME, EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Errors in Diet (Eating or Drinking), Giddiness, Constipation, Thirst, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison, Feverish Cold with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It proves beneficial in the early stages of Diarrhœa. Most valuable to Travellers, especially in hot countries.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule, and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E., ENGLAND.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him, or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside 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.

The Original and Only Genuine

Beware of Imitations Sold on the Merits of Minard's Liniment

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

A VERSATILE GOVERNOR.

This is how Governor Harmon made more votes in a single day than he had ever won before in his life, says William Bayard Hale in the 'World's Work.' He had just finished a long impromptu speech to his friends, the farmers, and when he finished they gave him a hearty vote of thanks.

'Then I was expected to reply,' the Governor says, 'and I got up again and began:—

"I don't know what to say. This is too much——"

Then someone way back in the crowd called out:—"Don't say anything, lead us in a hymn. Let's sing 'Blest Be the Tie That Binds.'"

'Well, I tell you I was rather stunned at that, but only for a moment. I did happen to know that hymn, and so I just screwed up my courage—for it takes a lot more courage to "raise a hymn" than it does even to make a speech—and hummed around it to get the key and started her off. Luckily I didn't have to carry it very far, for 5,000 throats took it up and a tremendous burst of melody went up from that grove that day that must have been like an old-fashioned camp meeting at its loudest and best:—

Blest me the tie that binds
Our hearts in Christian love:
The fellowship of kindred minds
Is like to that above.

At the election which followed the vote given Harmon was astonishing. Men who had sung 'Blest Be the Tie That Binds' with a man are not going to vote against him.

Trial is Inexpensive.—To those who suffer from dyspepsia, indigestion, rheumatism, or any ailment arising from derangement of the digestive system, a trial of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills is recommended, should the sufferer be unacquainted with them. The trial will be inexpensive and the result will be another customer for this excellent medicine. So effective is their action that many cures can certainly be traced to their use where other pills have proved ineffective.

AN OBSTACLE TO PROGRESS.

(From the Kansas City 'Star.')

A tourist in the mountains of Tennessee once had dinner with a querulous old mountaineer who yarned about hard times for fifteen minutes at a stretch.

'Why,man,' said the tourist, 'you ought to be able to make lots of money shipping green corn to the Northern market.'

'Yes, I orter,' was the sullen reply.

'You have the land, I suppose, and can get the seed.'

'Yes, I guess so.'

'Then why don't you go into the speculation?'

'No use, stranger,' sadly replied the cracker, 'the old woman is too lazy to do the ploughin' and plantin'.'

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA
Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA
Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

AN OBSCURE PORT.

In a northern seaport town there is a wealthy but illiterate man, who owns many vessels, and follows their course over the seas by the aid of a large atlas and a ten-horsepower magnifying glass.

'I've just had a letter,' he said to a neighbor, 'from one of my captains, and he tells me he's been in a fearful storm. I'll read you from his letter what puzzles me. He says:—

"'The waves rose like mountains. We were driven before the wind, to the danger of our lives, and put into great jeopardy."

'What I want to know,' said the shipowner, 'is, where is Great Jeopardy? It's somewhere in the Mediterranean, but I can't find it on this map anywhere.'—'Tit-Bits.'

These Pills Cure Rheumatism. — To the many who suffer from rheumatism a trial of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills is recommended. They have pronounced action upon the liver and kidneys, and by regulating the action of these organs, act as an alternative in preventing the admixture of uric acid and blood that causes this painful disorder. They must be taken according to directions, and used steadily, and they will speedily give evidence of their beneficial effects.

Sparkes—'Brown is very absent minded. Th other evening he sat up till midnight trying to remember what he was wanted to do.' Larkes—'Did he remember?' Sparkes—'Yes; he wanted to go to bed early.'

Internally and Externally it is Good. —The crowning property of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is that it can be used internally for many complaints ts well as externally. For sore throat, croup, whooping cough, pains in the chest, colic and many kindred ailments it has curative qualities that are unsurpassed. A bottle of it costs little and there is no loss in always having it at hand.

An English clergyman,talking one day with a Scottish brother of the cloth, remarked facetiously: 'Well, David, I believe, after all has been said, that my head could hold two of yours.' 'Mon,' returned the other, with ready wit, 'I never thocht before that your head was sae empty.'

Dysentery corrodes the intestines and speedily eats away the lining, bringing about dangerous conditions that may cause death. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial clears the intestinal canals of the germs that cause the inflammation, and by protecting the lining from further ravages restores them to healthy condition. Those subject to dysentery should not be without this simple, yet powerful remedy.

'I suppose your constituents ask you a great many questions?' 'No,' answered the candidate; 'I make the first question serve as the text for a four-hour speech, and then they are afraid to ask any more.'

Nearly all children are subject to worms, and many are born with them. Spare them suffering by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, the best remedy of the kind that can be had.

'What did he die of?' 'A slight difference of opinion, near as I can find out.' 'Oh, a fight?' 'Not at all.' 'What then?' 'Doctors disagreed, and he died before they settled it!'

Why suffer from corns when they can be painlessly rooted out by using Holloway's Corn Cure.

FROM THE OLD COUNTRY

ENGLISH NEWS NOTES.

Sunflowers 12 feet in height, with blooms a yard in circumference and leaves 2 feet long, are to be seen in gardens of Brentwood, Essex.

The Mansion House Fund for providing a memorial or memorials in London to King Edward amounts to between £66,000 and £67,000.

Five boys were found on the roadside near Hull groaning with pain. They had eaten laburnum berries. All were taken to a hospital, and have made good progress towards recovery except one, whose condition is critical.

An aged country laborer at Chichester has been sentenced to ten days' hard labor without the option of a fine for stealing six potatoes, value sixpence. He was employed to dig potatoes, and took half a dozen home. It was his first offence.

Owing to the long-continued agitation and complaints from residents in the neighborhood of All Saints', Nottingham, the church bells will cease to be rung. Soft automatic chimes are to be substituted for the bells.

Chatham Guardians resolved to make representations to the Local Government Board about the practice of old age pensioners returning to the workhouse after spending eight, ten, and twelve weeks' pension which they had allowed to accumulate.

Schoolboy strikers at West Hartlepool looted the storage room of an hotel and took away bottles of stout and whiskey and boxes of cigars. They also stopped an errand boy in the street and helped themselves freely from the bag of apples he was carrying. Some of the boys were arrested.

The approaches to Llanelly Parish Church were lined with Boy Scouts and Territorials, when Miss Heriel Cowell Stepney was married to Sir Edward Stafford Howard, Commissioner of H. M. Woods and Forests. The Bishop of St. David's conducted the service, which was in the Welsh language throughout.

Certificates of posting may be obtained from post offices for a halfpenny on and after Oct. 2. The letter must not be posted in a letter-box, but must be handed to the clerk who supplies the receipt. The letters will not be treated as registered correspondence, and the certificate furnishes no title to compensation.

At the Huntingdon Board of Guardians, the workhouse master reported that an inmate, aged 85, and very infirm and deaf, who was admitted by him, was possessed of £11. A guardian stated that the 'pauper' had £1,000 in the bank. It was agreed to ask the man's son to take him away, maintenance in the meantime to be charged at the rate of 10s. a week.

An open-air school was started at King's Heath, Birmingham, with thirty scholars. The school is designed for little ones who are too weakly to attend the ordinary elementary school. The grounds are divided up into plots, allowing each child the delight of its own garden. There are a number of baths and many expedients for combining instruction with healthy amusement.

Crops in Mid-Dorset have suffered much from the depredations of sparrows, and at Milborne the farmers organized a sparrow club, paying 4d. a dozen for old birds, 2d. a dozen for young birds, and 1 1-2d. a dozen for eggs. As a result 2,724 birds were killed during the season, and 4,844 eggs taken, and damage to crops has been considerably less than in past summers.

Chelmsford guardians have received into the workhouse a man and his wife and seven children who, stated to have been turned out of their house owing to their numbers, had been unable to find another home. The man has been twice married, and is the father of eighteen children, of whom thirteen are alive. The guardians have given him every facility to find another house while his wife and family remain in the workhouse.

A fine dog otter, which was killed in single combat by a dog, has been sent to Mr. Robert Lee, a Thirsk naturalist. The animal, it appears, left its native haunts, and took to land roving. It was encountered by the dog on Mr. Peate's farm at Upsall, near Thirsk, and the dog, getting a grip of the otter's lower jaw, succeeded in killing it. Although in the water the average dog would be no match for the otter, the latter is at a great disadvantage on land.

With a view to improved inter-communication, important extensions of London tube railways are to be undertaken. The Charing-cross and Hampstead line is to be extended in the form of a loop under the Thames, with a new station under the District Railway at Charing-cross, and the Bakerloo Railway is to be extended from Edgware road to Paddington Station. Escalators or moving stairways will be in use at the new stations instead of lifts.

The Mansfield Board of Guardians have been troubled to find suitable employment for the vagrants who enter the workhouse. The difficulty, said Mr. A. H. Bonser, was caused through the insufficiency of granite at the disposal of the master. They could only rely on two sources of employment for these men—granite breaking and wood chopping. They had about eighty abiebodied men in the house, and they had not sufficient granite for them to break up.

Mr. J. C. Lister, a son of the late Lord Masham, and the owner of the Acton Hall Colliery, Featherstone, takes a keen interest in the welfare of his workers. Recently the employees decided that instead of making levies—which produce about £200—for an annual excursion they would devote the amount thus raised to a fund for building almshouses for aged workers. Mr. Lister followed this with a gift of £300, and a start is to be made by building five houses at Acton.

Bad spelling and bad writing will no longer be tolerated by the Civil Service Commissioners in the examination papers of cadets who are trying to pass into the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich or to the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. The commissioners state that deductions up to 10 percent on the maximum will be made for 'handwriting' which is difficult to read, and for 'bad English spelling.' These regulations apply to each subject.

Dr. Lyster, school medical officer for Hampshire, is seeking to popularize clogs with the poor. In his annual report he refers to the heavy cost which boots are to the average working man with a large family, and states that a well-organized effort is being made in several parts of the county to enlighten the public as to the great economical and hygienic advantages of clogs. Clogs, he says, are cheaper and more lasting than boots, and, being warmer and drier than all leather footwear, afford greater protection in cold and wet weather.

Dr. Lyster, the medical officer for Hampshire, in his report on the inspection of the school children of the county, says that insufficiently-clad children were few, and it was far more common to meet children wearing an excessive amount of clothing. Such children are often imagined by the ultra-careful and over-anxious parent to have 'a weak chest,' with the result that a large amount of unnecessary and actually injurious clothing is used. One little girl was found to be wearing seven petticoats and a thick shawl.

'The last of the pitwomen' has died at Brynn, near Wigan, known as 'Old Kitty Grayson.' She was aged 92, and when Lord Ashley's Act prohibiting women and child labor in mines was passed in 1843, she worked as a collier's drawer or waggoner. She resented the innovation, and, wearing man's attire, worked for 12 months after the Act became operative, when she was stopped by the government inspector. She was very proud of having circumvented the authorities for a time. While following her work in the pit she sustained several injuries, including three arm breakages.

Sir Edward Strachey, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, speaking at Shepton Mallit, said that the Small Holdings and Allotments Bill, which was originated in the House of Lords, would need considerable amendment in the House of Commons. As the Bill was introduced before the passing of the Parliamentary Act, it would seem that the Act did not apply to it. Again, it seemed doubtful that a bill originating in the House of Lords either before or after the Parliament Act became law is effected in its course by the Lords' Veto Bill. Sir Edward said he looked forward to the time when the county councils would be the great land owners and not the dukes.

Efforts to save Tattershall Castle, Lincolnshire, to the nation, have failed, and the famous building will be taken down and rebuilt in America. It was bought by an American millionnaire. Tattershall Castle, perhaps the earliest and certainly one of the finest examples of early English brick-building, dates back to about 1426, when it was built by Lord Cromwell, Lord Treasurer of England. It reverted to the crown, was later granted to the Earl of Lincoln before it passed into the Fortescue family, in whose possession it remained until five years ago. The castle contains some beautifully decorated chimney-pieces, copies of which were designed for the Houses of Parliament. It was the removal of these fireplaces which prompted the efforts to secure them for England.

Kitty Grayson, who was believed to be the last of the pit women of the old days, died at Brynn, in the Wigan coalfield district, at the age of 92. When the Act of Parliament came into operation prohibiting women and girls, as well as boys, under the age of ten years from working below ground, she was a young pit woman. In order to evade the Act she disguised herself as a man, and continued to work in the mine for nearly 12 months, when she was discovered by the Government Inspector. In consequence of her experience of colliery life, she was often called in to render service after mining disasters. Of her 13 children only two survive. She has, however, numerous grandchildren and great grandchildren.

While digging potatoes in a field close to Stoney Clouds, Sandiacre, Mr. Arthur Straw unearthed an old cannon ball, thickly encrusted with rust. On being examined by an authority, it was pronounced to be of old Sussex iron, and probably about 300 years old. Color is lent to this pronouncement by the fact that it is a facsimile of the two cannon balls taken from the masonry of Ashbourne Church, and kept there as relics of Cromwell's bombardment of that town. It is a curious reminder of the rise of the industries of the Erewash Valley that this bullet, cast in the Weald of Kent or Sussex, when the iron trade of England centred round that district, and before the wood there was exhausted, should find its billet on a hill overlooking the valley where later were destined to spring up the great ironworks of Stanton. How it found its resting place there is a matter of conjecture, but it was probably discharged by a company of artillery travelling between Nottingham and Derby during the Civil Wars. The accepted range of Cromwell's cannon, about three-quarters of a mile, would account for its position.

SCOTTISH BRIEFS.

Some two thousand people took part in a demonstration at Balloch recently in connection with the agitation for free access to Loch Lomond from Balloch.

As a result of the exceptionally mild weather the unusual sight of strawberry plants in bloom and with berries ripening for a second crop is common in Perth gardens. Raspberries are also being picked.

Some excitement was caused at Ayr Harbor by the appearance of a snake on the public roadway. An attempt was made to catch it, but it escaped into a fissure in the quay wall. The snake was about 17 in. long, and is supposed to have been brought to Ayr with a shipment of bananas.

From the North Manse, Prestwick, the Rev. Kirkwood Hewat writes that there are three ladies—sisters—residing in Prestwick who, with their nephew, the Rev. James P. Wilson, minister of the neighboring parish of St. Quivox, can claim unbroken descent from John Knox's daughter Elizabeth, whose husband was the Rev. John Welsh, of Ayr.

The King has appointed Professor Alexander Souter, of Mansfield College, Oxford, to the Regius Professorship of Humanity in the University of Aberdeen, in the place of Professor Sir William Mitchell Ramsay, who has resigned. The newly-appointed professor, who is thirty-eight years of age, is a Scotchman, and received his education at Perth, Aberdeen, and Cambridge.

At a mass meeting of fishermen at Thurso a resolution was passed calling upon the Government to further the interests of the fishing industry by giving grants towards a supply of motor boats to line fishermen. Mr. R. L. Harmsworth, M.P. for Caithness, expressed himself in entire sympathy with the line fishermen, whose means of livelihood were being taken away by the depredations of trawlers.

In accordance with the arrangement by which a sum is periodically earmarked in the public estimates for the carrying out of works of repair and preservation of ancient royal buildings, operations have been again resumed at Linlithgow Palace. In recent years these repairs have been directed to the old Parliament Hall, the room in which Queen Mary was born, and other apartments. On the present occasion the portion receiving attention is that situated on the north-west side of the building in proximity to the drawing-room.

The Edinburgh Town Council proposes to erect new central police chambers in three blocks, one consisting of administrative offices, another including the court-room, and a third consisting of prison accommodation. It is proposed to have a hundred police cells, seventy of these for males, arranged on the pavilion system, and it is recommended that there should be lifts for taking prisoners from the ground floor to the cells on the various floors. tI is a matter for consideration whether horse vehicles used in the service should not be entirely superseded by motors, as has been resolved on in Glasgow.

The Carnegie Dunfermline Trustees have under consideration several projects in connection with the encouragement of swimming by both sexes. With the now very extensive use which is made of the new baths by children they are proposing to adapt the old baths (which were Mr. Carnegie's first gift to his native town, and which can be used without charge) for the needs of pupils attending the public schools. It is also believed the trustees will consider the advisability of purchasing the property adjoining the old baths on the south and utilizing the ground as a site for baths for women only, as the number of lady bathers has increased greatly within recent years.

IRISH ITEMS.

The workers in the various trades of the town of Tipperary have resolved to form a local Trades Council, to which each trade will elect two delegates. The trades which had not previously been organized have been formed into societies.

Canon C. T. P. Grierson, rector of Seapatrick, Banbridge, has been appointed to the Deanery of Belfast, in succession to the Rev. J. J. Robinson, who has settled in Canada in order to take up church work in the Dominion.

At the Cork Revision Court Mr. Crean, M.P., was objected to for a vote at Douglas street on the ground that a publican's license there was in Mrs. Crean's name, and that she should be the rated occupier. Mr. Crean said he had been voting for the house for twenty-five years, and the objection was overruled.

Travelling from Ennis to Milltown, Constable McGetrick, finding the third class carriages all full, tried to get into a first class one, when a man already seated there told him he could not come into the carriage, at the same time pushing him back and calling the porter to eject him. The porter refused. The constable took the case to court, where it was dismissed on the merits.

Intelligence has reached the Ballymote Police of two outrages perperated in the district a few nights ago. About 30 cwts. of hay, the property of a man named Bernard Higgins, of Drumfin, was completely burned. A party of disguised men surrounded the house of a man named Pat Scanlon, Carricknagark, near Riverstown, and warned him that if he supplied any more sand for the building of a dwelling house on a boycotted farm at Knockalassa he would be severely dealt with. Scanlon declined to agree, and three shots were immediately discharged outside, but without injury to the house or its inmates. When the party were leaving the place further shots were fired.

Last week one of the Galway fishing boats made an extraordinary catch of herrings. The boat belongs to the Congested Districts Board, but is worked on the 'share' system by some local fishermen. The crew had their nets cast on the usual fishing grounds near Costello, and their haul is estimated at 50,000 herring. It is one of the biggest catches ever made by local fishermen. The cargo arrived at the Docks, and presented an extraordinary spectacle. The fish have been disposed of to a local dealer.

James Kerr, a laborer, had been employed on a sewer on Shankill Road, Belfast. He had to stand on a ledge in a manhole five feet below the level of the street. While trains passed over it the covering of the manhole, which had to be replaced, kept him in a stooped position. He became ill, developing jaundice, and finally died. Mrs. Kerr sued the corporation, in the employment of which her husband worked eighteen years, saying that his death was due to sewer gas. The judge declared that Mr. Kerr's death was not due to sewer gas poisoning, saying the corporation would probably give the case the fullest consideration, as Mr. Kerr had been with them so long.

It is the practice of employers in Dublin to send to the Laborers' Trade Union Hall for laborers. Messrs. Pemberton, building contractors, according to custom, sent for two men, but when the men arrived refused to employ them, sending them away. The two laborers, in answering their call, lost other possible opportunities for work. They sued Messrs. Pemberton for a week's wages for breach of agreement to employ them. The case was an interesting and important one, as it deals with the employment and hire of laborers. The magistrate decided that the men were entitled to some compensation, and ordered that the plaintiffs be given five shillings each as damages and ten shillings cost of the summonses.

The annual Synod for the Diocese of Ardagh was held recently, over which the Right Rev. Alfred G. Elliott, D.D., Bishop of the diocese, presided. Detailed reports of the different branches of work were submitted and approved. The chairman in his address said that no clergyman should receive less than £200 a year. He strongly advocated against church reunion, saying it was worse for their church than Home Rule, and the agitation was not natural, but artificial; the action of a few, but none the less dangerous. In reference to Home Rule, Mr. J. Mackay Wilson moved the following resolution: 'That this Synod, a body representative of the whole Church of Ireland in the diocese of Ardagh, desires to place on record the feeling of grave apprehension which has been aroused by the Prime Minister's statement that a Home Rule Bill would shortly be introduced into Parliament, and asserts its solemn conviction that any such measure, calculated to weaken the union between Great Britain and Ireland, would bring disastrous results to both countries.' In moving the resolution he said it was not one involving the question of politics only, but one which struck at the very roots of the liberty of the subject hence he saw no reason why mention of it should not be made at the Synod. The Rev. Dr. Sidley seconded the motion, saying that as the Veto Bill had become law, the Home Rule Bill would likely go through. From a financial standpoint the Church would suffer. The welfare of the Church had to be looked after.

WELSH NEWS.

At Aberavon, two young men, Albert Foster, collier, and John Charles Edward Dinnersley, of no fixed abode, were charged with stealing. Foster said, 'I do not think it a crime against society to steal. We have a right to work.' The chairman (Mr. Charles Jones) drily observed that according to the list he had before him the prisoners had earned a right to work in prison for a few weeks.

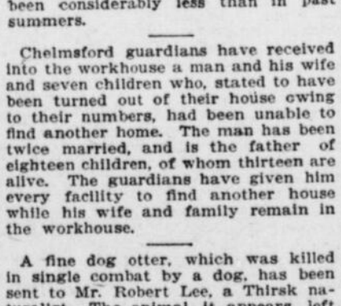
A Welsh collier was summoned at Ystrad for working a bull-terrier dog in a miniature cart, the body of which was a biscuit-box. It was stated that the dog was harnessed to the 'cart,' in which defendant's child was riding. Defendant pleaded that he was returning from the photographer's, and walked the 'dog-cart' through the streets for a novelty. He was discharged with a caution.

Swansea has been visited by a plague of maggots. Millions of them infested roads, pavements and houses. The neighborhood affected was near the hide and skin markets. Medical officers and sanitary inspectors called to the scene by the inhabitants declared that the thing was unprecedented. Some of the maggots were an inch long, and so great were the numbers that hose-pipes had to be used to remove them.

An application for fair remuneration was made by an able-bodied pauper at the meting of the guardians at Corwen, Merionethshire. He stated that he had saved the ratepayers' money by cleaning the drains in the tramp ward. The guardians ordered the workhouse master to allow him two ounces of tobacco for what he had done, but the applicant stated he did not desire payment in tobacco, but fair wage. Col. Parr Lynes: 'Cannot the master order these able-bodied inmates to do any job he needs doing? Mr. John Williams: 'Yes, and it is illegal for us to pay out of the rates. This applicant is bringing labor troubles into the workhouse.' The application was refused.

A curious midnight telephone scene is associated with a recent fire at the premises of Mr. T. H. Greenland, Union street, Swansea. It is stated that Mr. Augustus Phillips, who resides two doors below the scene of the conflagration, observed his neighbor's premises on fire. He was at the time wearing his night attire, but immediately rushed to his telephone to ring up the fire brigade. He rang the telephone bell and shouted: 'Give me 400 Docks.' 'Put the penny in the slot,' was the reply. But he was in night attire and had no money at hand. The fire was gaining ground. 'I want the police station,' he excitedly repeated. 'A house is on fire.' But he could not get the number without the penny.

MAGIC
BAKING
POWDER
MADE IN CANADA
CONTAINS NO ALUM
CONFORMS TO THE
HIGH STANDARD OF
GILLETT'S GOODS
THE WHITE ST. LIGHTER
MAGIC
BAKING
POWDER
NEW STYLE LABEL

Well, Well!


CLEAN and SIMPLE to Use.
NO chance of using the WRONG Dye for the Goods one has to color. All colors from your Druggist or Dealer. FREE Color Card and STORY Booklet 18. The Johnson-Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal.

Can Now Work With Comfort
The Old Pains and Aches Are Now Only a Memory.
Tells of the Wonderful Benefits Obtained From
DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS
Like many another Newfoundlander living far from doctors, Mr. Stone feels unbounded gratitude for the benefits obtained from the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.
For years he had suffered from a congested condition of the liver and kidneys, with headaches, backaches, pains in limbs and body. Words fail to describe his sufferings as well as the gratitude he wants to express for the cure.
Mr. Alex. J. Stone, West Point, Nfld., writes: "I suppose you thought I had forgotten all about you when I got Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, but I haven't. You must excuse mistakes, for like many Newfoundland men, I have not much education, but I want to thank you many times for your medicine.
"I cannot tell you what I suffered from liver and kidney derangements, indigestion and constipation, nor can I find words to express how much good this medicine has done me. I feel better than I have for five years, and have given some of these pills to friends, who tell me they have done them a wonderful lot of good. I want to express my heartfelt gratitude for the benefit derived from the great medicine."
Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25c a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

The 'Witness' Pattern Service.

To obtain these patterns fill in coupon given at foot of this department, send it to us with ten cents in stamps for each pattern wanted, and they will be sent to your address. Allow one week ragin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.

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.

Misses' Waist.

This waist will be excellent for school wear, and it has the advantage of closing in the front. The large collar may be of the waist material or of embroidery or a second collar of lawn and lace cut by the same pattern might be basted over it.

French flannel, challis, cashmere and figured silks will make up prettily in this style.

The pattern, 5,567, is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Medium size requires 3⅝ yards of 27 inch material, with ½ yard of 27 inch contrasting fabric and 2¾ yards of insertion.

Ladies' Yoke Waist.

This smart bodice has a novel effect in the fancy yoke to which the balance of the material is gathered somewhat in baby fashion. This lower part of the waist is cut in one with the sleeves, which are of elbow length.

Messaline, foulard, crepe, voile, batiste, &c., are appropriate for this waist.

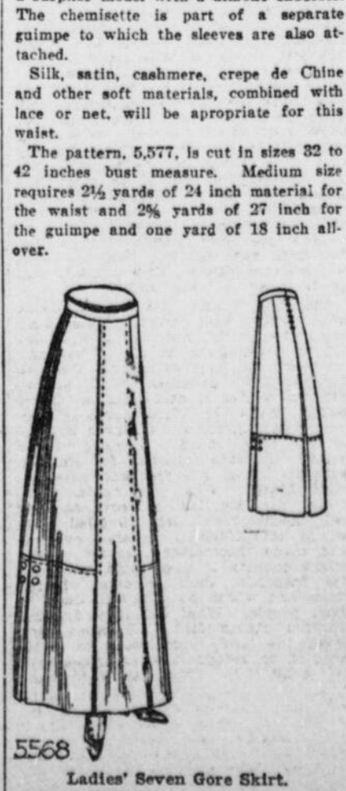
The pattern, 5,571, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2⅝ yards of 27 inch material.

Ladies' Surplice Waist.

This waist, cut in the newest mode, is a surplice model with a kimono shoulder. The chemisette is part of a separate guimpe to which the sleeves are also attached.

Silk, satin, cashmere, crepe de Chine and other soft materials, combined with lace or net, will be apropriate for this waist.

The pattern, 5,577, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 24 inch material for the waist and 2⅝ yards of 27 inch for the guimpe and one yard of 18 inch all-over.



Ladies' Seven Gore Skirt.

The new skirts are all showing certain trimming features, and in the model illustrated we have the deep flouce effect in a novel manner. A small pleat is placed at each side seam and also in the centre of the back.

For a skirt of this character such materials as chiffon broadcloth, serge, cheviot, tin and the like are appropriate.

The pattern, 5,568, is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 3 yards of 50 inch material.

Boys' Suit.

This model gives us a shirt and trousers combined in a suit. The shirt may be of madras, cambric or other wash fabric and the trousers of some tailor mixture, or both may be of a plain color in serge, cheviot, &c.

The shirt is plain in design, with a band closing in front and a yoke across the back. The collar may be detachable. The trousers fasten without a fly in the smaller sizes and with one in the larger.

The pattern, 4,635, is cut in sizes 4 to 12 years. Medium size requires 2¾ yards of 36 inch material.

Weekly Witness Pattern Coupon.

Please send me

Pattern.	Size.
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....

for which I enclose.....cents.

Name .....

Street and No.....

P.O. .....

Prov.....

For blouses, etc., give bust measure in inches.
For Skirts, etc., give waist measure in inches.
For Misses and Children, give age only in years.

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. Price 10 cents, in postal note or stamps for each pattern, unless otherwise specified. Costumes usually consist of two separate patterns, and hence call for twenty cents.

Address: Pattern Department, 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

POLITICAL NEWS

PREMIER McBRIDE KEEPS OUT OF IT.

Vancouver, B.C., October 4.—Premier McBride announced to-day that he had changed his mind and would not take a seat in the federal cabinet. He has abandoned his trip east at present.

WANT MEMBERS TO EXCHANGE SEATS.

Morden, Man., October 4.—A delegation consisting of five prominent Conservatives from the chief towns and villages throughout the constituency of Lisgar are journeying to Winnipeg on this evening's train to discuss the advisability of having Robert Rogers, M.P.P., and W. H. Sharpe, member-elect for Lisgar, transfer seats.

ELECTION RECOUNTS.

Cobourg, Ont., October 4.—Judge Benson has almost concluded the recount in the West Northumberland election. Mussen's (Con.) majority is now six, with a chance of a small further increase.

THE ONTARIO BY-ELECTIONS.

Toronto, October 4.—'We are not in a position to make any announcement concerning the provincial by-elections,' said Sir James Whitney at the conclusion of the meeting of the Cabinet to-day.

The delay in making public the Government's intention is attributed to reluctance to forestall Mr. Borden's announcing the composition of his Cabinet. W. R. Hearst, of Sault Ste. Marie, Mr. Frank Cochrane's prospective successor as minister of mines, attended the meeting of the Cabinet to-day.

MR. J. J. CARRICK UNOPPOSED.

Port Arthur, Ont., October 5.—J. J. Carrick, Conservative, and former member of the Legislature, was elected here to-day by acclamation to represent Thunder Bay and Rainy River in the House of Commons. Mr. Borden's majority in the House is now 47.

LISGAR WANTS HON. ROBT. ROGERS.

Winnipeg, October 5.—The Hon. Robert Rogers was to-day tendered a complimentary luncheon by nearly a hundred Conservatives of Lisgar constituency, who came as a delegation to Winnipeg to ask Mr. Rogers to represent that constituency in the federal House, in place of Mr. W. H. Sharpe, who was willing to retire. Mr. Rogers could give no definite answer.

THE HON. JACQUES BUREAU'S MAJORITY INCREASES.

Three Rivers, October 5.—The result of the counting of the votes given at the election of Three Rivers, leaves according to the decision rendered today by Mr. Justice Tourigny, the Liberal candidate, Mr. Jacques Bureau with a majority of nine instead of two. Mr. Jacques Bureau is declared elected.

A RECORD RECOUNT.

It is said that Mr. Justice Laurendeau, in examining 21,600 ballots in the course of two days in the Maisonneuve recount, has set a record. Each ballot was examined separately by the representatives of the candidates, the judge being present to regulate all disputes between the two opposing parties.

NO RECOUNT IN CARLETON.

Judge Carleton has dismissed the order given last week on application of B. Frank Smith for an official recount of the ballots cast in the recent election in Carleton county.

REDUCED MAJORITY.

The Westmorland county recount was concluded at Dorchester yesterday before Judge Wells, the net result being the reduction of the Hon. Mr. Emerson's majority from 69 to 64.

MAJORITY INCREASED.

Cobourg, Ont., Oct. 6.—The recount of votes in West Northumberland before Judge Benson was concluded yesterday afternoon. The result gives Charles Munson, Conservative, two more votes, making his majority six instead of four.

MR. LEMIEUX 278 VOTES.

The official count in Rouville shows the Hon. Mr. Lemieux to have received 1,467 votes to 1,189 for Mr. Dubreuil, the Conservative nominee. Mr. Lemieux's majority was 278.

OFFICIAL COUNT IN CHATEAUGUAY.

In Chateauguay the official count gives Brown (Liberal), 1,281, and Morris (Conservative) 1,241, a majority for Brown of 40.

MR. BOURASSA ON THE NATIONALISTS.

The following letter defining the Nationalist position appears in the London 'Financial News':

To the Editor of the 'Financial News'

London:

Sir,—The Canadian Nationalists will continue the fight for the principles for which they have been struggling. They will maintain an attitude of complete independence.

They are always, as part of the Empire, loyal to the British Crown, but will continue to demand the safeguarding of Canadian autonomy and equal justice to all minorities. If any government despises the rights of the people we shall fight it as we did the Laurier Government. We are as completely independent of the Conservative Government as we were of the Liberal Government.

We shall support the Borden Government when we consider its measures beneficial and just, but we shall oppose it as strongly as we did the Laurier Government if it fails in its engagements.

Independent we were; independent we are; independent we shall remain.

HENRI BOURASSA.

WANTS MR. HAZEN TO OPPOSE MR. FIELDING.

Halifax, Oct. 6.—The 'Chronicle' (Liberal) announces that the seat for Yarmouth won by Mr. Low, by 1,200 majority, will be vacated to afford Mr. Fielding a chance to get back into parliament. The Halifax 'Herald' will to-morrow publish an article suggesting that the Conservatives of Yarmouth to nominate Mr. C. H. Cahan, of Montreal, to oppose the ex-Finance Minister.

NO BURNING OF SIR WILFRID'S EFFIGY.

London, Ont., Oct. 7.—Information comes from the village of Granton, in North Middlesex, that the citizens are signing a statement to deny a sensational story that on election night a number of people had burned an effigy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier on a cross. The story was widely circulated and has naturally caused great indignation. The citizens of Granton resent the accusation. They say that it is true there were several bonfires in which stuffed clothes and the like were burned, but nothing insulting to Sir Wilfrid or the Church was done. The statement being signed by the prominent men declares that the story is false. It will be sent to the parish priest at Lucan, with the request that it be read in the pulpit to-morrow.

SEAT FOR MR. FIELDING

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 5.—Mr. B. B. Law, who was elected Liberal member for Yarmouth, N.S., by about 1200 majority, has offered his seat to the Hon. W. S. Fielding. It is probable that Mr. Fielding will accept the offer and remain in public life. It is possible that an understanding may be reached to allow Mr. Fielding to be elected by acclamation, the Liberals agreeing not to oppose Mr. R. L. Borden and his cabinet colleagues from Nova Scotia when they go back for re-election.

A HAPPY FAMILY!

(Toronto 'Globe.')

The Montreal 'Star' is quarrelling with its Ontario allies as to what 'did for' the Laurier Government. The 'Telegram' quotes the following from the Montreal 'Star':—'Then of a piece with this stupidity is the well-timed statement of the "Orange Sentinel" that "an aroused Protestantism" had as much to do with the defeat of Laurier in Ontario as reciprocity. It is difficult to characterize these fanatical falsehoods with calmness. They are mischievous—they are mendacious—they are treasonable!' The 'Telegram' thereupon berates the 'Star' by telling it that 'the Montreal "Star" Government that played for a solid supplied advice to one Conservative Quebec in 1896, and the recipients of the 'Star's' advice have been in the political poorhouse ever since,' and adds: O'ntario supplies R. L. Borden with eight more followers than the entire Province of Quebec elected. Canadians of British origin love their fellow-countrymen of French origin and every other origin, but the Government that meets the view of the Montreal 'Star' and Co., in its tendency to cringe and crawfish to racialism and clericalism will not long retain the support of seventy-three members from Ontario.' The Borden Press is as happy as a family of Wildcats trying their claws on each other.

THE LEDUC CASE.

Quebec, Oct. 4.—The preliminary investigation in the case of Louis Letourneau and L. E. Depeyre, charged with having bribed the Conservative candidate, Rene Leduc, to have him withdraw from the recent electoral contest in Quebec East, was opened in the police court this morning before Mr. Justice Charles Langelier. The investigation was held behind closed doors, and only formalities were dealt with. The investigation in connection with the case of Mr. Wm. Price against John Quinn for subornation of personation was also begun. Mr. Foley, clerk of the Crown in Chancery, is here from Ottawa in connection with this case.

ACTION FOR LIBEL.

Hamilton, Oct. 6.—The action for libel against the 'Spectator' Printing Company by Joseph Bates was given to the jury yesterday afternoon. The statement to which Mr. Bates objected was contained in a police news item which reported that he and another man had been arrested on May 24, and that they were 'honorary members of the vagrant clan.' Mr. Bates was liberated that day, and told that his arrest was due to a mistake. He sought an apology, and contended that what was published as an apology was not satisfactory. The jury brought in a verdict in the plaintiff's favor for $500 and costs. The judge charged that the plaintiff had been libelled and should receive damages.

Mr. Hazen's Choice.

St. John, N.B. Oct. 5.—It is stated here that the Hon. J. D. Hazen, Premier of New Brunswick, has the offer from Mr. Borden of his choice of the High Commissionership at London with a salary of $25,000, or a cabinet position as Minister of Railways.

OTTAWA'S DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.

Without discussion the Royal Architectural Institution of Canada passed a resolution asking the reconsideration of the site and designs of the departmental buildings about to be erected in Ottawa. The coucil of the institution will approach the Government.

A motion introduced by Mr. H. B. Gordon was carried after some discussion. It sets forth that whereas the Federal Government has been distributing money to beautify the City of Ottawa, and its environs, and whereas this work has been carried out without any comprehensive interest or plan of the whole possible scheme of improvement, and whereas many things have been done which are unsuitable and inadequate and will require change, this institution respectfully petitions the Government to appoint an advisory commission of not more than five persons, all of whom have artistic or technical knowledge directly valuable to the evolution of a general scheme: they to serve without remuneration (their travelling expenses only being reimbursed); this commission to have authority to employ such technical help as may be necessary for the amplification of their ideas and the preparation of the necessary drawings; also to consult specialists in regard to the feasibility and desirability of carrying out any or all parts of their proposed scheme; and that the Federal Government be asked to assume the expense of the commission, and solicited to exercise its good offices in securing the cooperation of the authorities of the City of Ottawa, and the present Ottawa Improvement Commission in carrying out the suggestions of the proposed advisory commission.

SIR WILFRID'S KINDLINESS.

(From the 'Guelph Mercury.')

For a time during the Mackenzie Government's regime, between 1874 and 1878, Mr. John A. Mowat, barrister, etc., of this city, then a boy of 17, was a telegraph operator in the House of Commons at Ottawa. He recalls Sir Wilfrid Laurier with the most kindly feelings ever since that time. The Premier was then Minister of Inland Revenue, and almost every day he had occasion to call at the telegraph office. On these occasions he always had a kindly word. 'Are you tired? Were you up late last night?' he might ask solicitously. The despatching of newspaper reports, in addition to the sending of messages of all kinds, frequently did keep the staff up late. The answer from the tired operator might be 'We did not get through till four o'clock this morning.' "Oh, well," the young Minister would say, reassuringly, 'the House will not sit late to-night.' Mr. Mowat felt at the time that it showed a great kindliness of heart in the man, that, with the cares of an important department and his parliamentary work on hand, he should in this casual way show his interest in a boy like himself.

CANADA'S KINDNESS.

Mr. T. Carter Griffith, writing from Grand Forks, North Dakota, to his brother, Dr. A. R. Griffith, Montreal, says: 'Hurrah for Canada! Your election saved our North Dakota farmers a few million dollars. I have always been against reciprocity, claiming under our form of government the farmers were entitled to protection, a long-delayed protection, as much as our eastern monopolies, who have enjoyed protection benefits since history began. It made me mad clear through to hear people advocate that free wheat from Canada would not in any way affect our price. Wheat went up eight cents at once as the result of your Canadian election.'

SIR THOMAS TAIT

Ottawa, Oct. 3.—The name of Sir Thomas Tait is prominently mentioned in government circles to-day for the chairmanship of the National Transcontinental Railway Commission.

Sir Thomas was formerly general manager of eastern lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway, resigning that position to become chairman of the Victorian Railway Commission, which position he just recently relinquished.

THANKS TO MR. BORDEN.

Manchester, October 4.—Mr. Walter H. Long said here to-day that the thanks of the Empire was due to Mr. R. L. Borden, but whilst the present British government held office the Englishmen were powerless more than to say well done.

DISARRANGED FALL FAIRS.

Forty Had to be Postponed on Account of Elections.

Ottawa, Oct. 5.—That the general elections have put a number of fall fairs out of gear was the statement of J. Lockie Wilson, of Toronto, provincial superintendent of fall fairs, who is in Ottawa to-day.

'No fewer than forty fairs this year had to be postponed on account of the elections,' he said. 'This, of course, bunched a number of them, and unfortunately at a season of the year characterized by rains. As a result the ten thousand dollars voted for the first time this year to be used as insurance against bad weather came in very conveniently.

'Thirty-five fairs applied for a share of the ten thousand as a result of the drop in their gate receipts due to the wet weather. The amount allotted is calculated on the gate receipts for the two preceding years.

'As a result of the demonstrations of the fall fair division of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, the bee industry has been successfully introduced into Northern Ontario.'

DISCUSS SIR MAX AITKEN.

London 'Observer' Mentions Canadian For Leadership.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 3. — Regarding the 'Observer's' Sunday article on the future of the Unionist leader, the 'Westminster Gazette,' says there seems to be on the 'Observer's part an inclination to regard Six Max Aitken favorably, but the 'Observer,' says the 'Westminster Gazette,' has also a good word for Mr. Chaplin, so that the mantle which has not yet been surrendered may have to be rent in twain. Even so there are other claimants, and it may be a homeric battle between Sir Max Aitken and Mr. Rowland Hunt.

DUBLIN BAKERS STRIKE

Causing Starvation in Poverty Stricken Areas—Nurses Forced to Make Bread

Dublin, October 3.—The strike of the bakers here is causing starvation. The situation is aggravated by the closing of the small branch bakery shops in the poverty-stricken areas.

On Saturday afternoon a small army of men and women marched up and down the streets in front of some bakers' shops shouting: 'We want bread and we'll have it.' Late, a bread van was attacked and broken, its contents scattered in the street and picked up by hungry women, who carried the bread off.

An hospital surgeon said in an interview: 'I am told by women visitors that children they visit are some times so ravenous that when food is brought to them they tear the loaf to pieces before the visitors' eyes. In many houses, I am assured, there is hardly a stick of furniture or any bed clothing. Everything has been sold with the object of sustaining life during this terrible time of strikes.'

The master of the Rotunda Hospital said: 'To-morrow we will have no bread for either the patients or the staff.'

The Maternity Hospital, after a bad day without supplies, got its own ovens to work and baked bread.

At the Mercers' Hospital too, bread was baked by the nurses and sisters. The superintendent of Butler's Hospital said that last Sunday the bread supply at the hospital was completely cut off.

Dublin, October 4.—The strike declared on the Irish railways by the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants September 21, was finally settled to-day. An earlier agreement was held up when the companies refused to reinstate certain strikers whose places had been filled by other men when the strikers abandoned their original grievance which was their objection to handling lumber shipped by a firm which was having trouble with its employees.

By the final arrangement the companies agree to reinstate ninety per cent of the strikers at once, and the remaining ten percent when vacancies occur. They will not dismiss the new men who were taken on during the strike.

NEED BOTH LANGUAGES.

At last night's meeting of the Catholic Board of School Commissioners the principal subject of discussion was the great need of English-speaking teachers who possess both languages. The director-general was instructed last night to get into touch with such applicants as he might consider qualified.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE

Public Meetings Will be Held Over Country to Resist Ne Temere Decree

Toronto, October 9.—With the church courts of every denominational body of Protestantism pledged to resist the Ne Temere decree, a powerful movement to influence the Federal Government was inaugurated on Saturday afternoon by the Evangelical Alliance of Canada, at a meeting held in this city. There were present representatives of every denominational section, Anglican, Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Congregational. After a spirited discussion, the alliance decided to send immediately to ten thousand clergymen and editors in Canada a document setting out the conflict of the Ne Temere decree with Canadian civil rights. Public educational meetings will be held in every centre of Canada. A series of monster petitions will be organized from all Protestants, and as many Catholics as possible, demanding government action. These petitions will go to Premier Borden and to the legislatures of British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, which control their own marriage laws. The alliance will also ask the Ontario Government to send a stated case to its Court of Appeal to determine the control of the province over marriage.

BRITISH WELCOME LEAGUE

Sir Robert Perks Suggests a Remedy for Overcoming Strike Troubles.

Toronto, October 9.—England's recent labor troubles were briefly dealt with, and a remedy was suggested by Sir Robert Perks, of London, in an address before the British Welcome League on Saturday night.

'I believe that if we are going to solve the labor troubles it will be the men at the top getting into touch with all of the men down to the bottom, and by having an intelligent understanding with them,' he said. 'There should be an arrangement between employers and employed which would permit of the men going at any moment to the employers and explaining their grievances. The men should be welcomed by the employers, and the employers should be anxious to overcome any causes for complaint.

'Let employers and employed get together. All are members of the same community, all are bound together by the ties of work. Men and masters have to take the same risks and to share the profits and the losses. If there are disagreements they should get together and reason the matter out. We will not see much of these disputes if that plan is applied. There is often an earnest desire among those who are well off to help those in need.'

Sir Robert mentioned that in the twenty-five years that his firm had been undertaking great public works all over the world, there had never been a strike or a lockout.

He said in reference to the British Welcome League, that he hoped there would be some day a chain of such institutions from one end of the country to the other.

BRITAIN'S NEW WARSHIPS

'King George V., the Largest and Best Armored Battleship Launched

Portsmouth, England, October 9.—Great Britain's largest and best armored battleship, 'King George V.,' was launched successfully to-day. The warship was christened by His Majesty's aunt, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.

The 'King George V.' had been on the stocks two weeks less than the average 'Dreadnought,' having been laid down on June 16 last.

The vessel has a displacement of 23,000 tons, and her principal dimensions are: Length, 555 feet; beam, 89; draft, 27 1-2. The armament consists of ten 13-5 inch guns and twenty four-inch guns.

Engines of 31,000 horse power guaranteed to furnish a speed of 21 knots an hour.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

A Papal Bull Will Shortly be Issued Dividing England into Three Sees

Rome, Oct. 9.—An important organization of the Catholic Church in England has been decided upon, and a papal bull will shortly be issued dividing England into three ecclesiastical provinces with arch episcopal sees at Liverpool, Birmingham and Westminster. Two new dioceses will also be formed, one out of a portion of Liverpool and the other out of the actual diocese of Northampton, with its see in Cambridge. Thus the great see of Westminster will be considerably reduced in dignity, as, instead of having 14 suffragan sees as now, it will have only four.

THE HOME RULE BILL

A Grant of $50,000,000 to Start the New Parliament.

London, Oct. 5.—A despatch to the 'Standard' from Dublin says that a rough draft of the Home Rule Bill has been prepared for submission to the cabinet. It provides for a grant of fifty million dollars to start the new parliament. The Nationalists asked for seventy-five million dollars.

TARIFF LEAGUE

London, October 5.—The committee of the Tariff League has passed a resolution congratulating Mr. R. L. Borden, and also affirming that no parliamentary candidates will receive the League's support unless they pledge themselves in favor of an Imperial preference.

Some Liberal newspapers sarcastically point out that this committee is merely comprised of seven gentlemen and one lady.

The Irish 'Times' says there is a disposition in some quarters to make too much of the Conservative victory in Canada. So far as it is a victory for imperial preference it is most welcome, but so far as Sir Wilfrid Laurier's defeat is concerned it may involve changes in the new Imperial policy of naval defence. Where there is equality and status the burdens of defence must be equally distributed.

ITALIAN VESSEL SUNK.

Fiume, Hungary, Oct. 7.—An Italian sailing vessel has been sunk by the Turkish guns at St. Jean de Medua, two Italian cruisers shelled the town and then proceeded to sea.

OCTOBER SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers whose address labels are marked SEPT. are asked to kindly attend to their renewal AT ONCE. Nothing is ever lost by renewing a little in advance, as extension invariably dates from the expiry of present subscription. On the other hand, an overdue subscription will mean interruption in the service and vexatious delay in replacing the name on the mailing list. A word to the wise is sufficient. Read our Clubbing Offers elsewhere in this issue, or write for particulars.

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

THE DELHI DURBAR

Princes of India Will Pay Homage to Their New Emperor and Empress

Washington, Oct. 7.—Princes of India will pay homage to their new Emperor and Empress, King George and Queen Mary of England, for the first time at the coronation durbar at Delhi, on Dec. 12. Elaborate preparations for the eleven days of ceremonial, from Dec. 6 to Dec. 17, which will be attended by a quarter of a million people, are being made by the Government of India, according to the report of Consul-General Michaels, stationed at Calcutta, to the State Department.

A splendid procession will escort the Imperial pair upon their arrival at Delhi on Dec. 7. The Viceroy will receive them; ruling moguls, rajahs, and other native chieftains will be presented; an escort of notables, government officials, alien visiting dignitaries, and Indian magnates, glorious in gold and colors and fine gems, will conduct the Emperor and Empress to the place of further ceremonial.

The corner-stone of the King Edward memorial is to be laid by King George, and he is to present colors to British and Indian regiments.

A throng of 100,000 people, it is expected, will view the official durbar on Dec. 12. A state procession through the city of Delal on Dec. 16 will close the visit of the Emperor and Empress. King George will go to Napal and Queen Mary to Agra.

C.P.R. DOUBLE TRACKING

Work to be Extended to Calgary Next Year.

With the new C. P. R. shops located at Calgary it is expected that there will be a new boom in the West. The exact position of the shops has not been made public as yet, but the decision of the annual meeting caused much rejoicing in the western city. There was considerable competition between two or three of the larger western cities, but Calgary was the most favored, and the developments are awaited with considerable interest.

One of the uppermost questions which is being discussed in the railway circles of the C. P. R. is that of double tracking. The C. P. R. was the first railway to cross the great prairies and connect the two vast oceans by lines of steel, and it is anticipated that the san company will be the first to boast of a complete double track along the same route.

At the present moment double tracks are laid to points beyond Toronto, and also from Port Arthur to Winnipeg, and thence to Brandon. The work is in progress of double-tracking from Brandon to Moose Jaw, and now it is stated on excellent authority that with the location of shops at Calgary next year will see the inauguration of similar work from that point to Calgary.

As soon as this is completed the C. P. R. will give better service than heretofore, and will provide quicker facilities for the handling of grain.

OBITUARY.

MR. J. S. BLAKE.

Newark, N.J., October 5.—Mr. John Seggetter Blake, an inventor, is dead at his home in Port Monmouth, from acute indigestion. He was a native of Scotland, and 68 years of age.

Mr. Blake is said to have been the inventor of the Vitagraph, and had taken out more than 400 patents in this country and Europe for various contrivances, including astronomical instruments, 'Syko,' and automaton, exhibited all over the country by Barnum, was his invention.

CAPTAIN P. J. GALLAGHER.

St. Catharines, Oct. 9.—The death occurred Saturday of Captain Patrick J. Gallagher, one of the old time lake captains of this district. Deceased was at one time among the best known men on the great lakes. A few years ago he retired owing to failing health, and has since then been employed on the Welland canal in the capacity of lockmaster.

MR. CHRISTOPHER BRIAN.

Windsor, October 9.—Mr. Christopher Brian, 75 years old, a veteran of the Crimean war who had been a resident of Windsor for forty years, died suddenly Saturday. He is survived by two sons and three daughters.

WIRELESS TO JAPAN.

Operators Exchange Messages Across the Pacific Ocean For First Time.

San Francisco Oct. 6. — Wireless communication between this city and Japan, a distance of 6,000 miles, was established yesterday. This is the first time that a wireless message has been received across the Pacific Ocean.

When the operator at Hillcrest station caught the signals, he made them out to be the call for the 'Chiyo Maru,' a steamer that is due to-day at Honolulu. He answered the signal and learned that the call came from the Japanese wireless station on Hokushu Island, in the northern part of the Japanese archipelago. The operators exchanged messages for some time.

LONDON'S FIRST ESCALATOR.

London Oct. 4.—The first escalator, or moving stairway, introduced into England is in operation to-day at the Earl's Court station on the underground railway. It will carry ten thousand passengers hourly and do more work than six ordinary lifts. The traffic by the deep level tube is so heavy at the busiest hours of the day that the lifts are overstrained, and passengers are delayed. If the experiment succeeds, similar double stairways, moving up and down simultaneously, will be constructed at other stations of the underground system. One was tried ten years ago and another was in operation at the Paris exhibition, but the system is still a novelty in Europe, although it has been satisfactorily tested in Canada and the United States.

EARL OF CRAVEN CAPTAIN.

London, Oct. 3.—The Earl of Craven who married Cornelia, the daughter of Bradley Martin, of New York, was today appointed captain of the Royal Yeoman of the Guard at a salary of $6,000 a year.

F. & O. NAV. CO. LOW RATES TO WEST

INCLUDING MEALS AND BERTH.

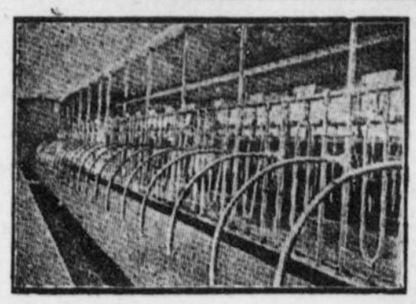
To TORONTO - - - $10.00. Return $18.00

To HAMILTON - - $10.50. Return $19.00

Via the BEAUTIFUL THOUSAND ISLANDS AND PICTURESQUE BAY OF QUINTE BY DAYLIGHT.

The fine iron steamer "Belleville" sails from Montreal every Friday at 7 p.m. Steam heat and electric lights th roughout and every comfort and convenience for passengers on board.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 9-11 Victoria Square.



STEEL STALLS AND STANCHIONS

There never was a time in the history of Canada when the dairymen were paying so much atention to ventilation, sanitation and equipment of their dairy stables.

This is an age for cement and steel. When you are laying your stable floors it is an easy matter to install Steel Stalls and Stanchions.

An increasingly large number of stables are being equipped with LOUDEN'S STALLS and STANCHIONS, because they give PERFECT SATISFACTION wherever they are used. They are made of tubular steel, fastened together firmly with malleable couplings, without in any way weakening the stalls. The stanchions will hold the strongest bull, and yet they are so arranged that no weight of any kind rests on the animal's neck. For prices, plans, circulars, etc., write:

LOUDEN MACHINERY COMPANY, GUELPH, ONT.

Haying Tools, Barn Door Hangers, Cow Stalls and Stanchions, Hardware Specialties, etc.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths, must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c; marriage notices for 50c; death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON — At 'Clearview Farm,' South Georgetown, Que., on Sept. 29, 1911, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Anderson.

BALES—On Oct. 2, 1911, the wife of Capt. J. N. Bales, a daughter.

BRIDGETTE — At the Parsonage, Newington, Ont., on Sept. 29, 1911, to the Rev. and Mrs. S. J. Bridgette, a son.

FOY—On Sept. 26th, at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, to Mr. and Mrs. Eversley H. Foy, a daughter.

HONEYMAN — At Hull, Que., on Sept. 30, 1911, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Howard A. Honeyman.

MACKLAIER—On October 5th, to Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Macklaier, a daughter.

WATT — At St. Louis Station, on Oct. 4, 1911, a son to Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Watt.

MARRIED.

BEAN — LEGG — In this city, on Oct. 7, 1911, by the Rev. Malcolm A. Campbell, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Montreal, Mr. William Bean, son of Mr. William Bean, to Miss Edith Legg, daughter of Mr. Joseph Legg, both of Montreal.

EDSON — BOWEN — At North Hatley, Que., on Sept. 27, 1911, by the Rev. Mr. Marggraf, Sanford Edson, of Massawippi, to Gladys E. Bowen, daughter of the late Clarence Bowen, of Hatley.

HYNES — PORTEOUS — In this city, on Oct. 4, 1911, at the residence of the bride's mother, 197 Versailles street, by the Rev. A. W. Main, of the Congregational Church, Angiena (Lena), youngest daughter of the late Major John Porteous, to Phillip Garfield, son of the late Captain Richard Hynes.

KENNEDY — HILL — In St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, Ont., on Oct. 4, 1911, at 10.30 a.m., by the Rev. Walter Cox, J. A. Kennedy, Reeve of Bedford Township, to Gertrude Hill, daughter of James Hill, Godfrey, Ont.

KETTYLE — TODD — At the residence of the bride's parents, William Todd, on Oct. 4, 1911, by the Rev. Thomas A. Mitchell, Lachute, Thomas Edmund Kettyle, of Lachute, Que., to Jessie May Todd, of Genoa, Que.

MACGREGOR—FARNEL—On Sept. 11, 1911, at the Methodist Parsonage, Beachburg, Ont., by the Rev. Geo. Mossop, George B. MacGregor, of Smith's Falls, to Elizabeth Farnel, daughter of Mr. James Farnel, of Beachburg.

MACLEAN—FRASER—On Aug. 8th, 1911, at the home of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Geo. Mossop, assisted by the Rev. H. Mick, Bertie A. Maclean, of Hamilton, to Miss Hattie R., daughter of John Fraser, Esq., Forester's Falls, Ont.

MATHEWSON — BLACK — At 'Birchwood,' Abercrombie, Pictou County, N.S., on Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1911, by the Rev. R. McArthur, of Halifax, assisted by the Rev. F. E. Barnett, of New Glasgow, Frederic Howe Mathewson, to Amelia Louise, daughter of Samuel H. Black.

McARTHUR — HAMILTON — In this city, on Sept. 29, 1911, by the Rev. Malcolm A. Campbell, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Montreal, Mr. Wm. McArthur, second son of the late Wm. McArthur, wine merchant, Glasgow, Scotland, to Miss Margaret Mary Hamilton, only daughter of John Hamilton, Drumbo, Kildonan, Arran, Scotland.

McMULLIN—FARNEL—On Sept. 27th, 1911, at the home of the bride's parents, Beachburg, Ont., John A. McMullin, of Victoria Mines, to Margaret A. Farnel, daughter of Mr. Joseph Farnel, the Rev. G. Mossop officiating.

MUIR—CAMPBELL—On Sept. 13, 1911, at Norton, by the Rev. John Lennox, Mary, second daughter of Thos. A. Muir, to James Reid Campbell.

MURRAY — MacLEAN — On Sept. 27, 1911, by the Rev. M. MacLeod, Jennie MacLean, daughter of Donald M. MacLean, to Alexander Murray, both of Marsboro, Que.

NILES — MacLEOD — On Sept. 19th, 1911, at the home of the bride, Springhill, Que., by the Rev. M. MacLeod, Marion MacLeod, daughter of Kenneth M. MacLeod, to George B. Niles, of Lowell, Mass.

PARHAM—ROWE—On Sept. 27th, 1911, by the Rev. Geo. Gervan, Julia Madge, daughter of Mr. Benj. Rowe, to Lawrence Parham, son of Mr. N. C. Parham, both of Franklin Centre, Que.

PHILIP — RUSSELL — At Bombay, on Oct. 6, 1911, William A. Philip, manager National Bank of India, Delhi, India, to Ella, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Russell, Selkirk avenue, Montreal. (By cable.)

PUTNAM — BIRCH — At Queen Street Methodist Church, Kingston, Ont., on Oct. 4, 1911, at 10.30 o'clock, by the Rev. W. B. Ryckman, assisted by the Rev. S. Sellery, Florence Lillian Birch, second daughter of Samuel Birch, to Clarence Otis Putnam, of Utica, N.Y.

SOPER — McDOUGALL — At St. Andrew's Church, on Sept. 30, 1911, by the Rev. Dr. W. T. Herridge, Helen Alberta, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel McDougall, of Ottawa, to Elbert Newsom Soper, son of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Y. Soper, Rockliffe Park.

TAYLOR—ELLIOTT—At the residence of the bride's father, Marshall's Bay, Fitzroy, Ont., on Wednesday, October 4th, 1911, by the Rev. Melvin Taylor (father of the groom), Norah Janie, daughter of T. Jackson Elliott, Esq., to Garnet Stickney Taylor.

TILTON — DAWES — On Sept. 30, 1911, by the rector, the Rev. G. F. Scovil, at St. Jude's Church, West St. John, N.B., Agnes Rosalind Dawes, daughter of the late Mr. Clement Dawes, of Port Ferry, Ont., to Frank Sutton Tilton, son of Mr. Charles F. Tilton, of Lancaster Heights.

WIGMORE — BLACKBURN—At Christ Church Cathedral, Ottawa, on Oct. 2, 1911, by the Rev. Canon Kittson, Miss Ena Marion Blackburn, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Josiah Blackburn, London, Ont., and Mrs. Blackburn, Ottawa, to Mr. Richard Curran Wigmore, of Toronto.

YOUNG — HOLLAND — At All Saints' Church, Ottawa, on Oct. 2, 1911, by the Rev. A. W. Mackay, Iva Hilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Holland, to Weldon C. Young, son of Mr. Wm. Young, of Ottawa.

DIED.

BICKERSTAFF — In this city, on Oct. 7, 1911, Elizabeth Bickerstaff.

BIELER — In his home, in Lausanne, Switzerland, Dr. Samuel Bieler, Director of the Agricultural College and Professor at the University, the beloved father of the Rev. Prof. Chas. Bieler, of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, and of Mademoiselle H. Bieler, of Macdonald College. He fell asleep in peace, on Oct. 5, at the age of eighty-three.

BRETHOUR — At Markham, Ont., on Sept. 29, 1911, John Henry Brethour, B.A.

CAMPBELL — In Toronto, on Sept. 25, 1911, Alfred Herbert Campbell, third son of the late Lieut.-Col Alfred Argyle Campbell, of Belleville.

COATES — On Sept. 30, 1911, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. George Ambler, Portage la Prairie, Mrs. Mary Coates, wife of Thomas Coates, Merchants Bank, Winnipeg, in her 77th year.

COPPING — On Oct. 4, 1911, at 828 A St. Andre street, Annie Brodie Miller, third daughter of the late W. H. Miller, and widow of the late W. T. Copping, aged 51 years.

Saskatchewan papers please copy.

DEWITT—At Napanee, Que., on Oct. 4 1911, Martin Dewitt, aged 76 years.

DUNBAR — Suddenly, in this city, on Oct. 6, 1911, Mrs. Mary Graham, widow of the late Mr. Robt. S. Dunbar.

EDGAR — At North Hatley, Que., on Oct. 4, 1911, Charles Edgar, aged 90 years, 3 months and 4 days, formerly of Sherrington, Que.

Montreal 'Star' and Huntingdon 'Gleaner' please copy.

HOLGATE — On Oct. 3, 1911, at her residence, No. 345½ Wellington street, Ottawa, Susannah Holgate, relict of the late Wm. Holgate, in her 82nd year.

MIGNAULT — On Oct. 3, 1911, Charles Mignault, aged 42, of the office staff of Alexandre Desmarteau, accountant.

MUNRO — At her late residence, King's Road, Martintown, on Oct. 5, 1911, Mary McGregor, wife of D. W. Munro, aged 82 years.

POMEROY — Jane Ann Aylesworth, the beloved wife of the late Rev. Daniel Pomeroy, at Highgate, on Sunday morning, Oct. 1, 1911, aged 81 years. She was the daughter of the late Job Aylesworth, of Newburgh, and aunt of Sir Alan Aylesworth, of Toronto.

STEWART — In this city, on Oct. 8, 1911, Martha Hazlett, wife of the late Wm. Stewart.

TAYLOR—At Toronto, on Oct. 5, 1911, Anna Maria, the second and last surviving daughter of the late George Mortimer Taylor, formerly of Yelverton, Devonshire, and afterwards of Chambly, Que., in her 91st year.

TAYLOR—At Cheltenham, England, on October 5, 1911, Col. George LeMesurier Taylor, late of H. M. Bedfordshire (16th) Regiment.

TAYLOR — At her husband's residence, 66 Dagenais street, on Sunday, Oct. 8, 1911, Elizabeth Mary, wife of Wm. H. Taylor, and eldest daughter of the late John Moore.

Calgary, DesMoines, Denver and Pittsburg, Pa., papers please copy.

TRENHOLM — At Saugerties, N.Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1911, Dr. Albert Matthews Trenholm, of Brooklyn, N.Y., son of the late Robert Trenholm, Esq., in his lifetime of Trenholm, Que.

IN MEMORIAM.

HENRY — In loving memory of Annie Maybury, wife of P. J. Henry, died Oct. 5, 1909.

'Gone, but not forgotten.'—Husband and children.

HUNTER — In loving memory of our dear father, Mr. Charles Hunter, who died very suddenly of heart failure at his home in St. Andrews East, on the evening of Oct. 8, 1906.

McARTHUR — In loving memory of Cathchine McEwen, wife of Ewen McArthur, who departed this life on Oct. 7, 1908.

'He giveth his beloved sleep.'

McLEOD—In loving memory of our dear sister, Jessie McLeod, Moose Creek, Ont., who departed this life on the 2nd October, 1910. A loving daughter and kind sister. Though death divides us, fond memory unites us still.

SUTHERLAND — In loving memory of Catherine Halliday, dearly beloved wife of the late Robert Sutherland, who departed from this life, Oct. 5, 1909.

'Gone Home,' but with us in sweet memory.

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All business commun