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and Canadian Homestead.

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NATIONAL PARLIAMENT

Convocation Demand of Provincial Assembles of China.

SUICIDE IS ALTERNATIVE.

Drastic Measures Avoided Through Fear of Powers Entering China.

Pekin, June 6.—On Wednesday next a formal demand will be made upon the Throne for the immediate convocation of a National Parliament. The authors of the exaction to be attempted are the delegates to the provincial assemblies who have the support of organizations of merchants.

The recently issued Imperial decree constituting the provincial assemblies, set forth that the way was being paved for a general legislative body to be summoned nine years after the first meeting of the assemblies. To-day delegates to the provincial assemblies are gathered here with the avowed purpose of exacting the issuance of an Imperial decree summoning a National Parliament forthwith. The delegates have determined not to leave the capital until their memorial is granted. Eight of their number are pledged to suicide in the event that Prince Chun, the regent, decides to adhere to his original programme. The merchants are furthering the aims of the delegates by refusing to pay the stamp tax until the Regent comes to their way of thinking.

The presentation of the memorial is not likely to call forth an early response. On the contrary, it is expected that Prince Chun will delay his reply as long as possible.

It is learned from the leaders of the movement that they do not intend to use drastic measures because of the fear that an anti-dynastic revolution would only serve to bring the armies of foreign powers into China.

Palace spies are watching closely delegates who have arrived here from the Chinese colonies in Australia, the Philippines and elsewhere, and who are believed to represent the revolutionary element among the Chinese living abroad.

TWO FIREMEN KILLED

Over Score Were Overcome in Fighting Warehouse Blaze.

New York, June 6.—Two firemen were killed and more than a score were overcome by stifling fumes in fighting a stubborn warehouse fire near the Hudson river front to-day. Two of the firemen overcome were caught in a back draught on the fourth floor of the building. The men who managed to avoid the worst of the burst of flame and dense smoke screamed from a window for help. Ladders were raised and the unconscious men carried down.

Timothy Coter died on the sidewalk after having been carried from an upper floor, where he had been unconscious for more than an hour in a pool of water. William Healey was taken out of the building dead. Three of the injured firemen are in the hospital in a serious condition.

The fire was in the five-story building, at 110-116 Washington street, occupied by the Free Storage Bonded Warehouse Company. The loss is estimated at $75,000. Adjoining tenement buildings were hurriedly emptied, as the fire assumed a dangerous aspect, but the flames were confined to the warehouse structure. Fire boats on the river hurried to the scene, and their crews gave material aid in fighting the blaze. The dangerous character of the fire became apparent when the first gangs of firemen entered it with hose.

MAD MULLAH DEFEATED

Somaliland Tribes, it is Rumored, Killed 500 of His Followers.

Aden, June 6.—It is rumored here that friendly tribes in Somaliland have defeated the Mad Mullah, Mohammed Bui Abdullah, and killed 500 of his followers. The Mullah had been on the warpath since last March.

LIABLE TO SEIZURE

U.S Fishermen Fear Canadian. Vigilance on Great Lakes.

Sandusky, Ohio, June 6.—Forty corporate and individual owners of fishing fleets appearing before the International Fisheries Commission here Saturday made complaints that their tugs are liable to seizure by Canadian revenue cutters, because of the lack of definition of the international boundary line.

Dr. David Starr Jordan, of Paol, Alto, California, and Edward Ernest Prince, of Montreal, constitute the commission. They were informed that the tugmen had no way of knowing when they were in Canadian waters. Decision was promised within ten days.

YOUNG GIRLS MISSING.

The Dangers of New York Streets.

New York, June 4.—Wearing her confirmation suit, Marian Fay, 12 years old, left her home in West 48th street yesterday, on her way to the Church of the Sacred Heart. She did not return home, and to-day detectives are looking for her, in the belief that she has been stolen, and is held a prisoner, or that she has been murdered and her body concealed in some cellar. Marian Fay is the second girl who has disappeared in the last few days. The police are seeking Helen Sullivan, eight years old, who vanished on Wednesday on her way home from school. She is reported to have been seen in a moving picture theatre with a veiled woman, who seemed anxious to keep out of sight. The only clue to Marian's disappearance is given by one of her playmates, Edna Fundt, who says that she and Marian had been approached several times when they were on their way to school by a strange man, who offered them candy.

ADMIRAL IS COMING HERE

Sir Archibald Douglas to be Honored With Degree From McGill.

RETIRED FROM NAVY IN 1907.

Received Order of Rising Sun for Developing Japanese Navy.

New York, June 6.—Admiral Sir Archibald Douglas, of the British Navy, retired, on his way to Canada where he is to receive an honorary degree from McGill University, arrived here to-day on the steamer 'Baltic' from Liverpool. Sir Archibald, gray-haired, but bright eyed and erect, with bullet furrowed forehead, was characteristically reticent. After much urging, however, the Admiral talked briefly.

'If you must know something about me', he said, 'do you remember the way the Japanese destroyed the Russian navy in the Sea of Japan?'

Being assured of the recollection, Sir Archibald made his one statement: 'Most of the officers of the Japanese fleet were my pupils', he said.

For his service in training Japanese naval officers and promoting a higher state of naval efficiency the Japanese Government bestowed on the British veteran the highest of its honors, the Order of the Rising Sun.

Sir Archibald will visit a relative in New York for a few days before going to Canada. He retired from active service in 1907.

EARL GREY RUMOR

Governor-General May Remain in Canada for Another Year.

Ottawa, Ont., June 6.—The latest rumor going the rounds here, based probably on guesswork, says that there is strong probability that the term of Earl Grey, as Governor-General of Canada, may be extended for another twelve months, and that the hurried trip of His Excellency to England is at the request of the colonial office in order that they may discuss this matter with him. There does not seem any good grounds for the surmise just now, nor any precedent for such an event. In fact those usually well informed still hold that the next Governor-General is more likely to be the Earl of Crewe.

BARONETCY RIGHT

Macdonald Peerage Case Concluded in Favor of Plaintiff.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Edinburgh, June 6.—In the Macdonald peerage case, Judge Skerrington on Saturday found for the plaintiff that his grandfather was the eldest son of the third Lord Macdonald, thus vindicating the right of the plaintiff to the Laronetcy of Nova Scotia.

TROOPS FOR EGYPT

Aldershot Rumor Orders Out Two Battalians of Infantry and Cavalry.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Aldershot, June 7.—It is reported that two battalions of infantry and a cavalry regiment have been ordered to Egypt.

DROWNED IN SEA.

Missionary Made Heroic Attempt to Save Companion.

Bombay, June 6.—Miss W. W. Williams and Howard Bishop, missionaries of the American Baptist Society, were drowned while sea bathing in the Gulf of Cambay at Bulsar, north of this city.

Bishop lost his life, in attempting to save his companion. Miss Williams got into difficulties and Bishop went to her aid. He was a powerful swimmer and made a prolonged and heroic effort to bring the other to shore. He became exhausted finally and both sank. The bodies were recovered.

STABBED COMPANION

Drunken Dispute May Have Fatal Soquel.

Amherst, N.S., June 6.—George Davis, a young Englishman, is in Highland View Hospital hovering between life and death, with a gaping wound two inches wide and two inches deep in his breast immediately above his heart, and his assailant, Harry Hamson, a Norwegian, is in Amherst jail, as the result of a drunken row. They had been close friends for some time, but had lately quarrelled and considerable bitterness existed between them. Both men had worked at the car works. Saturday afternoon being a holiday, both took to drinking. Davis returned to his boarding house. Two hours later he went out on the verandah, where Hamson and a friend were talking. Hamson told him to go away and a fight followed, which boarders ended. At the supper table the row was resumed and more blows struck. Hamson went into the kitchen and re-entered the room, attacking Davis with a butcher knife, which he drove into his body.

ENTERTAINED BY KING.

Roosevelt Party Lunched in Marlborough House.

London, June 6.—Former President Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt were entertained at luncheon to-day by the King and the Queen at Marlborough House.

KING GEORGE AND THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

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REPUBLICAN SWEEP

Nominated Nearly all its Candidates in State Primary.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 6.—Returns of the uniform primary elections held by all parties throughout the state Saturday show that the Republican organization has succeeded in nominating nearly all its slated candidates, and in many instances succeeded also in having them placed upon the tickets of the opposition parties.

The only break in the Republican machine's congressional slate was in Schuylkill county, where the present Congressman, Alfred D. Garner, a supporter of Speaker Cannon, was defeated for the Republican nomination by R. D. Heaton, on an insurgent platform.

The seven present Democrat congressmen from this state are renominated.

WESTERN LANDS SOLD.

Weyburn, Sask., June 6.—The big two-day sale of school lands ended on Saturday, when the total of 233 parcels were disposed of. These parcels comprised 36,812 acres in all, and the total proceeds of the sale was $536,324.34, or an average price of $16.20 per acre. This is regarded as one of the most successful sales in the west.

LUMBER MILLS BURNED

Loss in Blaze at South Maitland, Nova Scotia, is $90,000

Halifax, N.S., June 6.—The mills of the Anthony Lumber Company, at South Maitland, were destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon. The loss will be about $90,000, on which the insurance is about half that amount. The chief owners of the mill are New Yorkers, A. S. Horsley, of that city, being managing director. The mill was the best in Nova Scotia, with one exception, that of the Davisons, on the La Have. The fire carried off the mills in half an hour from the time the blaze was first observed. The advance of the flames was so rapid that four cars of lumber ready for shipment could not be pulled out of the shed and were destroyed with the rest of the property. The power house, which was of brick and steel, escaped, but not a stick besides was left. The company has three million feet of logs ready to be cut. The output of this mill found its market almost exclusively in Boston and New York. The mills were built some five years ago.

Toronto, June 1—The regulation prohibiting the keeping of liquor in the canteens at the military training camps is to be strictly enforced this year at the Niagara camp.

CONFESSES TO ARSON

Woman Admits Having Hired Man to Set Fire to Farm Building.

Ottawa, June 6.—A peculiar arson charge was opened on Saturday evening at Hull. Mrs. A. Carr, a wealthy land owner of Aylwin, and Silas Cornish, who was employed by her as a hired man, appeared before Judge Goyette, who remanded them for preliminary investigation on Monday. The house, which was destroyed, was newly constructed, and was valued at $400. The owner had leased the house to Mr. Cavanagh, on the 13th, and he had already moved in part of his furniture, but the house and its contents were totally destroyed. Mrs. Carr, after a rigorous examination, confessed that she had hired Cornish to set fire to the house, giving as her reason that Read, the owner of the house, had stolen from her and also owed her money. Cornish was arrested on Mrs. Carr's confession.

BUILDING IS ACTIVE.

Winnipeg, Man., June 6.—Building permits in Winnipeg reached the $9,000,000 mark up to Saturday night. On Saturday a permit was taken out for $300,000 for the interior work on the big union station for the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways.

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EMPEROR WILLIAM, KING GEORGE AND DUKE OF CONNAUGHT (THREE FIGURES IN FRONT) ENTERING PADDINGTON STATION.

ARE LEAVING FOR CANADA

Many Jews Expelled From Russia Coming to This Country.

TRADESMEN IN DIRE STRAITS.

Establishment of Colonies in Oriental Turkey is Sought by Leaders.

Berlin, June 6.—The expulsion of Jews in Russia is increasing day by day, according to the despatches received by the Jewish Aid Society here. Up to the present more than 30,000 Jews throughout the country have been expelled from the forbidden cities and not less than 7,000 of these resided in Kieff. In most of the cases no notice was given to the people, who were compelled to leave the cities immediately, abandonjng their houses.

Dr. Bernard Kahn, secretary of the society, who is in constant communication with Russia, says that small tradesmen and artisans form the majority of those expelled, and it is they who are placed in the most dire straits. No details have been received of any acts of brutality towards the Jews, however. Streams of emigrants are proceeding to Canada, the United States, and the Argentine Republic, and, indeed, wherever they have relatives, but most of them, under the guidance of rabbis, are turning to Oriental Turkey, where the Jewish leaders are arranging to establish colonies.

Moscow, June 6.—The prefecture of police has informed the organizers of the Pharmaceutical Congress, which is to be held here, that Hebrew delegates who are pharmaceutical assistants will not be allowed to enter the city.

CATHEDRAL THEFT

Relics Valued at £8,000 Have Been Stolen in Leonessa.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Rome, June 6.—Relics of the heart of St. Joseph, of Monstrance, of Benvenuto and Cellini, valued at £8,000, have been stolen from the Cathedral at Leonessa.

WHITNEY OFF NORTH

He May Bring Back Dr. Cook's Polar Records.

New Haven, Conn., June 6.—Harry Whitney left to-day on his way to Sydney, N.S., where he will meet Captain Robert Bartlett. They will take charge of the seal vessel 'Bothnic' and will bring her to Boston, arriving there about June 15. Mr. Whitney has set June 15 as the latest day he would be at Boston before starting for the far north. Paul Rainey, the New York sportsman, will be his companion on the trip. Mr. Whitney is the first white man whom Dr. Cook met when the latter reported at Etah that he had found the North Pole. He turned over to Whitney a package of records which Whitney was to bring back on the 'Roosevelt,' but was not allowed to do so by Peary. Whitney left the records with Esquimaux at Etah. It is expected that he will bring them back when he returns, although he would not discuss the matter. Whitney will be gone about a year. He says that his object in taking the trip is run for the rare game of the Arctic circle.

GOLD RUSH STARTED

Stampede to Iditarod, Alaska is Greatest Since Klondike.

Iditarod City, Alaska, June 1, via Kaltag, Alaska, June 6.—Three hundred and fifty prospectors, the first party of stampeders to reach the new Iditarod gold fields, have arrived from Fairbanks after a three weeks' trip down the Yukon river.

All say that the stampede will be the greatetest since the famous rush to the Klondike, thirteen years ago, but many old-time gold seekers are pessimistic over the prospects for getting sudden wealth from the gravel along the banks of the Inoko and Iditarod rivers. Estimates place the number of prospectors who will arrive during the early summer at 5,000.

Many say that the summer camp will not support more than a thousand miners, as only seven miles of pay dirt have been found, and that none is extraordinary.

It is believed that at least half of those in the main camp, Iditarod City, wil lturn back to the Kuskokwill, where they expect to build a camp, fifty miles across the divide.

At present Iditarod City consists of a few cabins. No wharf has been built and freight is dumped on the ground.

PROBLEM OF SOCIALISM.

President Taft Declares American People Must Meet Issue Skilfully.

Jackson, Mich., June 6.—President Taft on Saturday proclaimed socialism as the great problem that confronts the American people, the issue that is soon to come and that must be skilfully met. By its history, he declared, the Republican party had shown itself capable of dealing with the great questions effectively and wisely and he predicted that the American people must soon determine whether it shall trust the same party with the solution of 'that problem, than which we have had no greater in the history of the country.'

Mr. Taft spoke with great earnestness, and his remarks, coming as a reiteration of a brief reference to Socialism in his speech at Ada, Ohio, seemed to impress his hearers deeply. By many his words were taken as framing an issue for the coming campaign.

The occasion of his visit here was the unveiling of a bronze tablet commemorating the organization of the Republican party, 'Under the oaks,' in 1854.

MR. ROOSEVELT

Now a Citizen of London—Speaks on British Rule in Uganda, Soudan and in Egypt

London, May 31.—Mr. Roosevelt today was presented with the freedom of the city of London, and he accepted the honor with a literalism that led him into a frankness of speech that created a sensation in the old Guild Hall.

As the former head of a country that once paid tribute to Great Britain Mr. Roosevelt gave the Motherland some bold advice as to her duty toward her most troublesome dependency in Africa. It was, he said, either right or not right for Great Britain to be in Egypt and establish order there. If it was not right she should get out. Mr. Roosevelt eulogized British rule in Uganda and the Soudan. He also declared that Great Britain had given Egypt the best government that the country had had in two thousand years. But, in certain vital points, it had erred, he said. Timidity and sentimentality, he said, might cause more harm than violence and injustice.

The parchment conveying to Mr. Roosevelt the freedom of the city was contained in a beautiful gold casket. The presentation was made by Sir Joseph Dimsdale, the City Chamberlain, who in extending his hand to the city's guest, spoke briefly. Sir Joseph dwelt particularly upon Great Britain's friendship towards the United States.

Following the exercises Sir John Knill, the Lord Mayor of London, entertained Mr. Roosevelt at a private luncheon, at which many prominent personages were present.

London, June 1.— Mr. Roosevelt's speech at Guild Hall yesterday is being discussed by the newspapers throughout the country. The editorial comments upon his utterances concerning British rule in Egypt were influenced as a rule by partisanship. The Conservative press defends the conclusions drawn by the former President, while the Liberal papers oppose his deductions with equal seriousness. But outside the questions of fact set forth, the newspapers almost without exception challenge the propriety of a foreign guest of the city criticising the colonial policy of the Empire.

Cairo, Egypt, June 3.—The Nationalist editors are execrating Mr. Roosevelt with picturesque Orientalism. Sheik Ali Yousoff denounces him in his newspaper, 'Al Moayad,' as a tyrant full of gall, a diabolical man, and a bloodthirsty butcher.' 'Al Moayad' is regarded as a moderate paper among the Nationalists.

The Coptic newspapers welcome Mr. Roosevelt's dictates as golden texts.

London, June 1.—William Jennings Bryan made a speech at Bradford tonight, in the course of which he remarked that in speaking outside one's country it was necessary to be careful as to what subject one discussed. He was, he said, careful not to take up what might be called controversial themes, and it was mighty hard at times to tell what was controversial.

Mr. Bryan is on his way to Edinburgh as American delegate to the International Missionary Conference.

airo, June 4.—The Nationalist newspaper, 'El Alam,' has published an article by an anonymous contributor, in which it is stated that Mr. Roosevelt by his Guild Hall speech committed political suicide and brought on himself the censure of the Liberals in Great Britain. 'Neither his speeches nor Lord Milner's, and their like,' says the Egyptian journal, 'can make us recoil from the statement that the present government is the best for two thousand in the way of class ignorance.'

The 'El Alam' announces that it believes that the statements of Mr. Roosevelt were even more puerile and worse than the telegraphic report shows. It postpones comment till the receipt of the whole text, when it will 'render him an example and a by-word among nations.'

London, June 4.—The 'Times' this morning publishes a letter from Mr. Roosevelt in reply to a correspondent, who requested him to substitute the word 'sentiment' for sentimentality, which he used in his address at the Guildhall last Tuesday, when the freedom of the city was conferred upon him.

Mr. Roosevelt said in that speech: 'Those who have to do with uncivilized peoples, especially fanatical peoples, must remember that in such a situation as that which faces you in Egypt, weakness, timidity and sentimentality may cause infinitely more harm than violence and injustice. Sentimentality is the most broken reed on which righteousness can lean.'

To the objector to the use of the word 'sentimentality,' Mr. Roosevelt writes:

'I exact sentiment as the exact antithesis of sentimentality and to substitute sentiment for sentimentality in my speech would direct invert my meaning. I abhor sentimentality, and on the other hand, think no man is worth his salt who is not profoundly influenced by sentiment, and who does not shape his life in accordance with a high ideal.'

ARMY AIRSHIP'S FLIGHT.

British Aerial Craft Makes Trial Over London.

London, June 6.—An army airship made a surprise reconnaissance over London during Friday night.

Leaving Aldershot at 11.30 o'clock, the aerial craft started for London in the teeth of a stiff breeze. It reached St. Paul's two hours later and circled over the cathedral at the height of 1,000 feet. Returning, the airship arrived at the barracks at Aldershot at three o'clock on Saturday morning. The distance between Aldershot and London is about 35 miles, and the time made by the airship first against and then racing with the wind is considered excellent.

ENCYCLICAL DISCUSSED.

Papal Edict Recently Issued Attracts Much Attention in Germany.

Berlin, June 6.—The encyclical recently issued by the Pope, on the occasion of the third centenary of the canonization of Saint Charles Borromee, is attracting much attention in Germany. The newspapers of all shades of opinion are carrying on a lively discussion of the subject, and the Conservatives and National Liberals introduced interpellations with reference to the encyclical in the Diet.

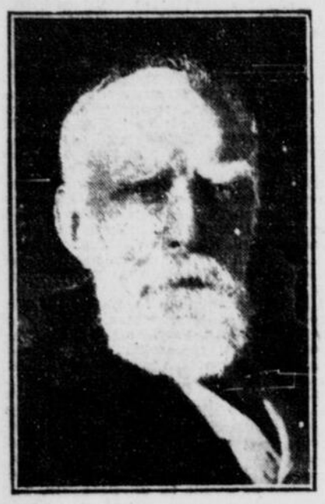
THE KING'S STATUE FUND OPENED.

Inauguration of Montreal Memorial Took Place Most Auspiciously on Thursday.

RICH AND POOR, HIGH AND LOW PAY SPONTANEOUS TRIBUTE TO LATE BELOVED SOVEREIGN.

'That this public meeting of the citizens of Montreal, desiring to do homage to the memory of the beloved King Edward VII., hereby resolves to erect on a suitable site in this city a statue worthy of his fame, and that the following are appointed a general committee to collect funds, and do all things necessary for the purpose, which committee is empowered to add to its number and to appoint such sub-committees as it may deem necessary.'

Montreal is the first city in the Dominion to take practical steps towards the erection of a monument to the



LORD STRATHCONA,
Patron.

memory of the late King, Edward the Seventh and, judging by the enthusiasm that marked the inauguration of the fund last Thursday, something magnificent—as it must be to be worthy—will result. The citizens' meeting, for the purpose of organizing the enterprise, was held in the Board of Trade, having been called by Ald. Lamoureux, who is acting mayor, in the absence of the Hon. Dr. Guerin, who is in Europe.

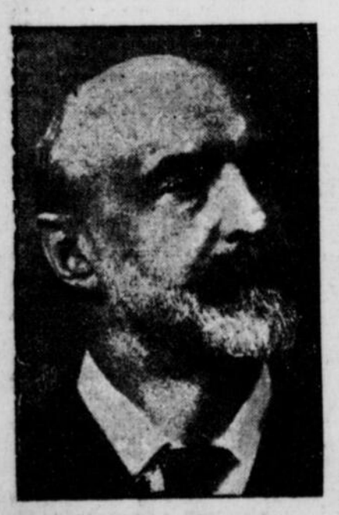
It was a distinguished gathering, representative of all walks of life and numbering some three hundred of the leading citizens of the comercial metropolis of Canada, irrespective of creed or nationality.

The wish everywhere evidenced was well expressed in the resolution that was passed. Those present included the Right Rev. Dr. Farthing, Lord Bishop of Montreal; the chief of the largest corporation in the world, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy; the Acting-Mayor of Montreal, learned judges, wise senators, professors skilled in the arts, financial magnates, commercial princes, ordinary business men, and ladies, all united in the desire to fittingly honor the memory of a beloved sovereign. The Acting-Mayor requested Mr. George Hadrill, secretary of the Board of Trade, to read the notice calling the meeting in English, after which His Worship repeated it in French. Sir Thomas Shaughnsesy was then called on to move the resolution regarding the King's memorial.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy.

Amid hearty applause Sir Thomas Shaughnessy arose and proceeded to address the meeting.

'Mr. Mayor, ladies and gentlemen,'



SIR EDWARD CLOUSTON,
Hon. Treasurer.

he said, 'as has already been explained, this public meeting has been called for the purpose of formulating a plan for the erection in Montreal of some suitable memorial to our late beloved King. It is very suitable and proper that Montreal should be the first city in Canada to take an active and determined movement in this direction, owing to its predominance amongst the cities of the Dominion. In proposing the first movement in carrying out this project, I do not think it is at all necessary to speak at great length on the subject, but I would like to say this, that whatever you do it should be done well. (Applause). In whatever way you decide, whether it be in favor of a statue or a public building, the memorial should be one of a permanent and dignified character, and one that should have due regard to the dignity and prominence of Montreal.

'My own leaning would be in the direction of a statue, but the settlement of that question may safely be left to the committee. If a statue should be decided upon, it should be a statue better than had ever yet been put up in Montreal, as it would be the memorial to,—I may say it,—the greatest King that had ever lived.

'I would not,' proceeded Sir Thomas 'make this a rich man's statue, but one to which every man, woman and child in the country should be, to some amount, a contributor. Therefore, I have the pleasure to submit this resolution:—

'That this public meeting of the citizens of Montreal, desiring to do homage to the memory of the beloved King Edward VII., hereby resolves to erect on a suitable site in this city a statue worthy of his fame, and that the following are appointed a general committee to collect funds, and to do all things necessary for the purpose, which committee is empowered to add to its number and to appoint such sub-committees as it may deem necessary.'

The Committee.

Before the applause had subsided, Mr. George Hadrill, immediately after Sir Thomas had resumed his seat, read out the names of the general committee as follows:—

Lord Mount Stephen, Lord Strathcona, patrons.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president.

Mr. Robert Meighen, vice-president.

Mr. George Hadrill, honorary secretary.

Sir Edward Clouston, honorary treasurer.

The Mayor, the Acting-Mayor, Sir Lomer Gouin, Sir Wm. Macdonald, Sir Montagu Allan, Sir Hugh Graham, Sir Melbourne Tait, Sir Wm. Van Horne, Sir Alexandre Lacoste, Senator Dandurand, Senator David, Col. Gordon, D.O.C.; the Hon. F. L. Beique, the Hon. J. P. B. Casgrain, the Hon. L. P. Brodeur, R. Bickerdike, M.P.; L. A. Rivet, M.P.; H. Gervais, M.P.; A. Verville, M.P.; Edwin Hanson, Dr. Roddick, Dr. Shepherd, H. B. Ames, M.P.; Shirley Ogilvie, the Hon. Judge W. A. Weir, K.C.; the Hon. R. S. Weir, D.C.L., Recorder; the Hon. J. S. Archibald, Judge of the Superior Court; the Hon. J. Emery Robidoux, Judge of the Superior Court; the Hon. Thomas Fortin, Judge of the Superior Court; the Hon. John Dunlop, Judge of the Superior Court; the Hon. S. Pagnuelo, Judge of the Superior Court; the Hon. H. C. St.

SIR THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY,
President.

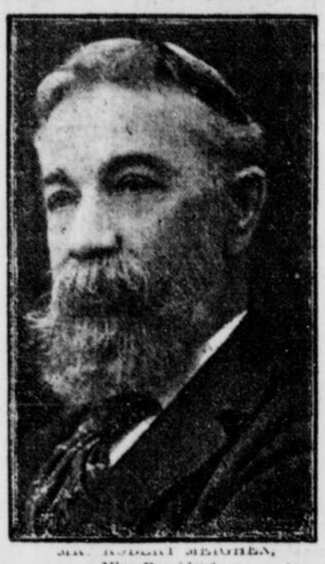
Pierre, Judge of the Superior Court; the Hon. Eugene Lafontaine, Judge of the Superior Court; the Hon. Louis Tellier, Judge of the Superior Court; the Hon. Edmund Guerin, Judge of the Superior Court; the Hon. Chas. C. Delorimeir, Judge of the Superior Court; David Morrice, G. A. Grier, John Baillie, A. B. Mole, Dr. J. T. Finnie, M.P.P.; Mark Workman, C. I. deSola, D. A. Ansell, H. Laporte, James Morgan, F. L. Wanklyn, L. N. Dupuis, Dr. E. P. Lachapelle, Jos. Ainey, E. L. Pease, H. V. Meredith, Andrew A. Allan, Hugh A. Allan, R. B. Angus, C. R. Hosmer, G. L. Cains, President Board of Trade; Mr. Perrault, President Chambre de Commerce; His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi, Mgr. Racicot, His Lordship Bishop Farthing, Senator Mackay, Rev. Dr. Barclay, Rev. Dr. Johnston, A. Hamilton Gault, C. M. Hays, W. Wainwright, J. R. Dougall, the Hon. T. Berthiaume, Col. Burland, L. J. Tarte, Godfroy Langlois, Dr. Yates, Henri Bourassa, M.P.P.; H. Stikeman, Allan Mackenzie, Smeaton White, Jas. Carruthers, E. F. Hebden, G. DeSerres, the Hon. J. A. Ouimet, C. J. Doherty, M.P.; J. S. Brierley, W. P. Hunt, Francis Cole, J. Godfrey Bird, F. X. St. Charles, Michael Burke, T. Bienvenu, R. Wilson Smith, H. B. Walker, the Rev. Dr. Sparling, the Rev. H. Pedley, the Rev. Dr. Gordon, James Ross, G. W. Stephens, James Elliot, R. Reford, R. W. Reford, Principal Peterson, Col. Carson, Senator Forget, R. Forget, M.P.; George E. Drummond, T. J. Drummond, E. B. Greenshields, J. N. Greenshields, K.C.;

MR. GEORGE HADRILL,
Hon. Secretary.

R. A. E. Greenshields, K.C.; Farquhar Robertson, A. D. Fraser, R. J. Tooke, R. C. Smith, K.C.; C. F. Smith, Duncan McIntyre, C. E. Gault, M.P.P.; W. G. Ross, S. H. Ewing, C. B. Gordon, K. W. Blackwell, A. Haig Sims, Geo. Smithers, E. Goff Penny, C. J. McCuaig, John R. Meeker, C. W. Lindsay, Patrick Wright, W. E. Doran, Jas. McShane, M. J. Welsh, M.P.P.; W. S. Weldon, Henry Miles, James Rodger, Jas. A. Cantlie, C. C. Ballantyne, Robt. Munro, the Hon. J. D. Rolland, J. Hodgson, Geo. Hague, Henry Dalby, H. W. Dorken, J. C. Hickson, K.C.; John McKergow, A. A. Ayer, Jas. Alexander, D. A. Watt, Geo. Hannah, Henry Birks, Wm. Birks, Dr. Stirling, Dr. Birkett, Dr. W. Grant Stewart, Jos. Quintal, F. Schafeitlin, D. Macmaster, K.C.; Col. C. A. Smart, Dr Milton Hersey, W. M. Aitkin, C. S. J. Phillips, H. Markland Molson, Geo. R. Hooper, Senator Desjardins, Robt. Harris, R.C.A.; Wm. Brymner, P.R.C.A.; F.E. Dougall, A. E. Abbott, Huntly Drummond, F. W. Thompson, D. Lorne McGibbon, H. S. Holt, A. Baumgarten, Geo. Caverhill, J. Reid Wilson, G. H. Duggan, S. Arnold Finley, J. Cradock Simpson, H. L. Putnam, J. C. Holden, D. H. Fraser, Wm. Hanson, J. B. Learmont, W. F. Carsley, J. A. Jacobs, W. McMaster, Louis Rubenstein, Leon Cohen, Mortimer B. Davis, D McNicoll, J. P. Black, T. B. Macaulay, Abner Kingman, David Burke, J. C. Stanton, jr., the Rev. Dr. Abramovitz, C. J. Fleet, K.C., Peter Lyall, Bartlet McLenna, C. B. Esdaile, Wilfred Bovey.

The Hon. F. L. Beique.

The Hon. F. L. Beique then rose and stated that he had been asked to second the motion proposed by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy. He did so with a very great deal of pleasure. Whenever it had been his pleasure, he said, to travel in Europe, he had always been impressed at the extent England paid tribute to her sons in any walk of life who had achieved any mark of distinction. That, he thought was a great lesson, an act of gratitude, and a great incentive to present and future generations to follow in the footsteps of men who had rendered services to their country. It was a lesson they should receive and profit by in Canada, too, and he was certain there was no better time for it to be practically carried out than at present.



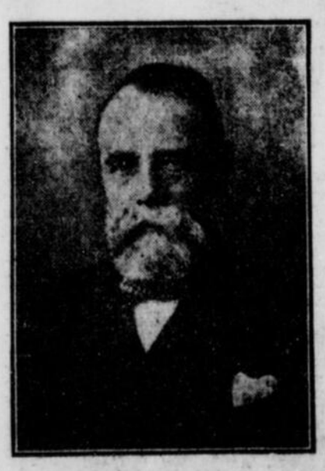
SIR ROBERT MEIGHEN,
Vice-President.

As regards the erection of a memorial to the memory of their late King, he was sure that all classes of the community would join in erecting such a monument. Whether that memorial took the form of a statue or otherwise it should be a monument that could be erected by the contributions of the great mass of the people of Montreal. There was a time when great conquerors were honored, but people saw now that, at the present day, monuments should be erected to such men as King Edward, who was not a great conqueror, but who was a great peacemaker, a King who had deep at heart the welfare of all his subjects. He was quite sure all would join most heartily in contributing.

The motion was enthusiastically adopted.

The Bishop of Montreal.

His Lordship Bishop Farthing said: I am quite sure that every resident of our city and of our Dominion is of one voice at the present time. Whatever our religious or national or racial feelings may be our hearts at this time are beating as one in our great sorrow at the loss of a man who has made the arts of peace far greater and more powerful than the arts of war. I am sure that while we rightly honor those who have risked their lives for their country and shown the ability to be great generals



LORD MOUNT STEPHEN.

and conquerors and done such necessary work for the nation, we realize to-day that there is also possibility of man doing great things in furtherance of the interests of the Empire and the world without the use of the instruments of war. We realize that any expression of our feelings with regard to the late King should be of a permanent nature, and I am of the opinion that the monument or statue to be erected should be one that would give expression to the peacemaker's art in the best way that Canadians can produce. (Applause.) I am sure our minds in this city will be on this question of perpetuating in lasting form the memory of one who was the greatest King we have ever had.'

Mr. George E. Drummond.

'There are occasions in national affairs,' said Mr. George E. Drummond, who next spoke, 'as well as in private life, when in heart and soul people are so united in common sorrow or common interest that words are scarcely required to bring about united action to mark the occasion. Such an event has brought us here to-day. Looking upon navies and armies as a necessary guarantee to peace, King Edward has done great things without their aid, and we must realize in the universal sorrow at his death that the world to-day loves, as God loves, the peacemaker.

Where and what shall be the memorial for such a man and such a king? We cannot honor him too much. It may be that in due time great buildings will be erected in our midst, bearing his beloved name, but to-day I say the first loving tribute should be one from the citizens of Montreal, representing the whole people. It should be a memorial contributed to by rich and poor (applause). This memorial must be of a personal character and it seems to me that a noble monument or statute will meet the case, a monument worthy of the metropolis of the Dominion, the brightest gem in the British Crown, and a monument that will beautify the city and keep green in our minds the memory of our good King Edward.'

Principal Peterson.

Weighted with sound advice were the words of Principal Peterson, of McGill. He heartily endorsed the movement and approved of the sentiment that prompted it, but he advised immediate and practical procedure. He was prompted in calling for immediate committee action, from his past work in connection with the raising of a statue to the South African heroes.

In recalling the troubles in connection with and following the erection of a South African monument, Principal Peterson remembered that the executives were called to account for putting the horse the wrong way. This led to the explanation in refutation that the Strathcona Horse landed at South Africa with the horses' tails to the shore, which position those heroes were determined to, and did maintain during the war. And for that very reason the tail of the horse in the memorial on Dominion square, pointed in the direction of the water.

In closing, Principal Peterson hoped the committee would be successful in the choice of a Canadian sculptor, who would furnish a design fitting to the occasion.

At the conclusion of Dr. Peterson's remarks, Acting Mayor Lamoureux declared the meeting over, and the citizens who had gathered together to formulate a plan to testify by some worthy and tangible means their homage to the memory of their late King, left the chamber well satisfied that first steps had been splendidly initiated to bring their loyal and affectionate aim to a brilliantly successful conclusion.

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS OPENED.

On Wednesday the 'Witness' said that the subscriptions to the King's statue should come from everybody, and asked 'Who will be first?' Two little girls, aged eight and eleven, saw this and, out of a little fund they were amassing for a doll's carriage, took twenty-five cents to the 'Witness' hoping they would be the first on the popular subscription list. They are the first, and their example should stimulate thousands of other children and grown up people, too. The list is open at the 'Witness' office, and it may be signed there or the contributions sent by mail. Ten cents or over will be gratefully acknowledged.

The following subscriptions were the first received at the 'Witness' office:

KING'S STATUE FUND.

Florrie and Gertie Barnes, 41 Milton street	$ .25
Dorothy Wells	.25
E. Hunt, 1293 St. Urbain street	1.00
M. Hunt, 1293 St. Urbain street	1.00
Norman Murray, 246 St. James street	1.00
Wilfrid W. Werry, 385 Mitcheson street	.25
T. H. S.	.25
Subject	1.00
Friend	1.00
H. Lounquist	1.00
R. F. M.	1.00
O. K.	.50
J. A. H.	.50
C. Raynes	.50
C. C. B.	.50
N.	.50
H. B.	.50
K.	.25
G. Y.	.25
A. Girard	.25
J. S. H.	.25
M. L.	.25
F. C. B, 18 Gough street, Verdun	1.00
T. McC	1.00
F. Hyde	1.00
Herbert Wesley Hayden	.25
W. Dickson	.25
J. Philip	.25
T. H.	.25
J. B. P.	.25
H. D.	.25
C. D.	.25
C. N. Brittain	.25
R. Baird	.25
C. P. Robineau	.25
C. P. Robineau	.25
Thos. D.	.25
T. O'Keefe	.25
F. R.	.25
M. Fruchtmann	.25
J. C. Perry	.25
Brown	.25
A. P. N.	.25
Martin Bros, 107 Fairmount avenue	2.00
A. T. P.	.50
H. R. L.	1.00
Little Jack Large	.25
E. L.	.25
Dunheved	.50
Rochdale Road	.25
Pax	.25
S. S. N.	.25
Chinese Christian Association	10.00
Annie, Gladys and Doris Smith	.30

Sums of ten cents and upward sent to the 'Witness' will be gratefully acknowledged and forwarded to the hon. treasurer, Sir Edward Clouston. NOW is the time to give. Out-of-town readers will doubtless be glad to contribute as the smaller towns will not erect monuments of their own. The one at Montreal will be national in character, all nationalities and creeds contributing. It is designed to make it a people's statue, not that of a few rich men.

LONDON LETTER

(Correspondence of the 'Witness.')
London, May 20.

The congresses associated with Whitsun week have been held, though the space devoted to them both in men's thoughts and in the newspapers has been curtailed by the national mourning. Foremost among these is the Co-operative Congress, which met at Plymouth. The movement embodies the best elements of the industrial democracy, and its efforts as it grows in extent to adhere to the ideals of its founders and its best leaders are significant of the temptations to which it is exposed. Credit trading is one of the chief evils to which it stands opposed. At this congress a resolution called attention to the fact that 71 percent of the distributive societies were giving credit for shop goods, and called upon management committees to limit or abolish the system, which was 'contrary to the principles of the movement.' The resolution was assented to. Again attention was turned to the attitude of co-operators as employers. The unfavorable reception given to a resolution recommending the adoption of a scale of minimum wages, adopted by a former congress, was regretted. It was urged that the great traditions and principles of co-operation stood before profit-making. They ought to secure that women over 20 earned enough to make them independent; and no man could honestly provide for a family on less than 24s. per week. One speaker spoke of the remuneration of girls in their movement as sweating of the worst kind, when their wages amounted to 2s. 6d. per week. The endeavor at these annual meetings is to stir the delegates to do more when they return home to carry into effect the resolutions they pass at the congress.

The conference of Head Teachers of Council (elementary) Schools was taken by surprise when the president, a London man, devoted the greater part of his address to argument in favor of compulsory military service. A subsequent speaker said he agreed with most of what had been said, but doubted whether he would have had the courage to get up as president and say it, and the expressions of dissent during its delivery were enough to show that many teachers were not in sympathy. The president said the problem was to stop the serious deterioration that took place when boys left school. During the later stages of adolescence the state entirely neglected its duty and abandoned its right. All European countries and Japan required some service from their children between the ages of 18 and 21. 'It was the time when instruction ceased and education began, and there was no such national education anywhere as is got through general military training.' These were the words of Von Moltke. The president on these grounds ventured to connect our educational system with compulsory military service, which he believed would be the redemption of the nation physically, educationally, economically and morally.

A third gathering has been that of the Church Socialist League at Birmingham, presided over by Rev. Arnold Prichard, a well-known High Churchman of the best sort. The League is young and delegates from all over the country numbered but fifty, but they are a strenuous body, dissatisfied with the less pronounced attitudes of the older 'Christian Social Union,' united as the president explained by the bond of their churchmanship and their Socialism. They represented all shades of church opinion, and their 'immediate business was the conversion of the Church to a better kind of Christianity, and in things material, to Socialism. Therefore, it would be incalculably bad if they identified themselves with any one party in the Church or with any particular type of Socialism. It was an enormous and heroic enterprise to set out to convert the Church of England to Socialism, but they must be all the more courageous because of the apparent hopelessness of their task. It was resolved not to affiliate with the Labor party or any other distinctive Socialist organization, at any rate for the present; it was also resolved that the League should actively enter into the movement for securing the political citizenship of women, and further that the solution of the problems of poverty has the first claim on the support of church people, both at elections and other times, whatever importance may, by individuals, be attached to the question of denominational teaching in schools and to church establishment or disestablishment.

I group these three gatherings as each significant in its own way of the currents of thought and conviction which are circulating and embodying the practical efforts of our day to realize the progress of which we boast ourselves, often prematurely.

OBITUARY.

ARCHIE LEITCH.

Cranbrook, B.C., May 31.— Archie Leitch, 62 years of age, senior member and manager of the East Kootenay Lumber Company, with plants at Ryan, Cranbrook and Jaffray, one of the most prominent men in the lumber industry in British Columbia, after attending to his duties, reached his home in a suburb of Cranbrook last evening, and, descending from his auto, fell into the arms of his son, expiring immediately. Deceased was the largest shareholder in the Leitch collieries, near Hillcrest, Alberta, and was one of the millionnaires of the West.

THE REV. J. J. TEASDALE.

London, Ont., May 31.—The Rev. J. J. Teasdale, superannuated Methodist minister, died this morning after a long illness. Mr. Teasdale was formerly connected with the Methodist Church in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, taking a prominent part in the church's affairs in those provinces.

NAPOLEON TESSIER.

Ottawa, June 3.—Mr. Napoleon Tessier, secretary of the Public Works Department, died of typhoid fever to-day. Mr. Tessier had been in good health until two weeks ago, at which time he was taken ill with typhoid, and grew worse until the end. The deceased had been for two years secretary of the Department of Public Works. Previous to that he had been a member of the translation staff of the House of Commons. Formerly a lawyer, with a practice in Montreal, he had given this up to enter the Civil Service, where his promotion had been rapid. He was born in St. Cesaire, Que., was forty years of age, and is survived by a widow and a small family.

OLD HUDSON BAY FACTOR.

Edmonton, Alb., May 30.—Mr. Leslie Woods, Hudson's Bay Company factor at Athabasca Landing for twenty-five years, and one of the old-timers of the Edmonton district, died at the General Hospital in that city as a result of a stroke of paralysis suffered at his home at the landing several days ago.

DR. E. T. GAUDET.

St. John, N.B., May 20.—Dr. Ed. T. Gaudet, a former president of the New Bruniswick Medical Society, is dead, aged 52 years. He was a physician at the Dorchester penitentiary.

JOHN WILLIAM McCALLUM.

Toronto, May 30.—Mr. John William McCallum, a retired barrister of the Quebec Bar, passed away to-day in his 82nd year. For many years Mr. McCallum was a resident of Quebec, and prior to the early seventies, when he retired, enjoyed a large practice at the bar. For the past ten years he had lived retired here, coming to Toronto from Montreal. Deceased was a member of the Anglican Church. There survive, Mrs. McCallum, two sons and three daughters. The sons are Messrs. William Cuthbert, London, England, and Frank W., of New York city.

THE LATE LEWIS WASHBURN.

(From a Correspondent.)

The chronicle of the sudden death of Mr. Lewis Washburn, of Washburn's Corners, near Athens, Ont., is a sad and pathetic record. In the midst of health and busy activities, seeding his fertile fields and improving his up-to-date farm, while removing some scaffolding from his new barn-roof, he slipped or had a stroke, and falling about forty feet, passed into the great beyond within thirty minutes. The announcement of the tragedy with all its suddenness and sadness, came as a shock to the whole community. People to whom he had spoken in his usual cheery, off-hand manner during the past few days, were completely overwhelmed with grief.

Lewis Washburn was born July 28, 1840, on the farm of his father, the late William Washburn, in the township of Lansdowne, Leeds County, where he died May 25, 1910, aged 69 years 9 months. On June 23, 1868, he married Sarah Jane Rilance, of Oakwood, Ont., sister of the Rev. William Rilance, of Montreal. This happy union was blessed with two children—one son, William Lafayette, on the farm, and one daughter, Louisa May, wife of the Rev. B. B. Brown, of Lachute, who was preparing for a visit to her father's home during June, when the message came to her of her father's tragedy. The deceased was an honored and influential member of the A. F. and A. M., Rising Sun Lodge, Athens, and the Farmersville Lodge, of the A. O. W. W. Besides the mourning widow, son and daughter, three sisters survive, viz.: Mrs. J. Kerr, Athens; Mrs. S. Washburn, Soperton, and Mrs. B. Leaverette, Brockville, Ont.

The funeral, which was conducted to the Methodist Church, Athens, was largely attended by friends from a distance, and the neighbors of the surrounding country. The Rev. F. A. Read, pastor, assisted by the Rev. W. J. Davidson, of Delta, and the Rev. Mr. Westrell, of the Baptist Church, preached a thoughtful, earnest and helpful sermon. On the beautiful lawn of the church, the casket was placed after the sermon, where the brethren of the Masonic order conducted in a most impressive and inspiring manner their fraternal obsequies. Lewis Washburn had no enemies, was a man respected by his fellowmen and loved by his own amily. He was a loyal and consistent member of the Methodist Church, and a staunch liberal in politics. He was a man of sterling worth and unimpeachable character. For over seventeen years he was secretrea. of the local school board, and was superintendent of the Sunday School, held in the years past in the School house, over which the Union Jack floated at half-mast in honor of his memory. The remains were placed in the family cemetery on the farm.

SIR FRANCIS HADEN.

London, June 1.—Sir Francis Seymour Haden, founder and president of the Royal Society of Painters and Etchers, died at Bradford to-day.

Francis Seymour Haden was born in 1818. Mr. Haden was knighted in 1894. In addition to being an artist, he wrote extensively on many subjects.

DEATH OF MR. J. W. STOUGHTON.

Detroit, Mich., May 31.—Mr. John W. S. Stoughton, who was engineer in charge of the rebuilding of the Victoria Bridge at Montreal, is dead here, aged 67 years. He was superintendent of the Canadian Bridge Company at Walkerville.

FUNERAL AT VALCARTIER.

(From a Correspondent.)

The remains of the late Mrs. Thompson (Mary Billings), wife of Mr. Geo. Thompson, of the 1st concession, Valcartier, were laid to rest in the cemetery of Christ Church, Valcartier, Que., on May 21, after ten weeks illness of great suffering, patiently borne with Christian fortitude.

THE LATE MR. TIFFIN.

Barrie, Ont., June 2.—The funeral of the late Mr. W. R. Tiffin, the veteran superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway, took place this morning to London, Ont. The remains were conveyed on a special train.

OLD ENGINEER DEAD.

The death occurred at Cornwall, Monday week, of Mr. Robert Witherspoon, one of the oldest locomotive engineers in Canada, from hemorrhage of the brain. Mr. Witherspoon was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, where he was born in 1833, and came to Canada in 1855, to work for Messrs. Peter Bett and Brassey, who built the old Victoria Bridge for the Grand Trunk Railway.

He pulled the first passenger train out of Montreal for Toronto on October 6th, 1856.

FIRE RECORD.

Amherst, N.S., May 30.—Fire broke out at midnight in the works of the Malleable Iron Company, since the merger of the companies now comprised in the Canada Car & Foundry Company, a department of that enterprise. Half an hour later the building was badly gutted, but the firemen semed to have it under control. The building is of brick, and is two hundred feet long by sixty feet wide. The works had been idle for two years previous to being taken over by the Canada Car & Foundry company. In the six months since that time they have been fully occupied, employing one hundred men, making the malleable castings for the car works at Amherst and in Montreal. The cause of the fire is not known.

Halifax, N. S., May 31.—The machine shops and forge of R. Musgrove & Sons, at North Sydney, were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss and damage will amount to upwards of $20,000, upon which there was $4,000 insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is thought fire was smouldering all night and did not break out until this morning, the building being in one blaze when the firemen reached there with the apparatus.

Huntsville, Ont., June 3.—Fire broke out early this morning in the large store of Whites Limited, wholesale and retail hardware merchants, considerable damage resulting. Only the prompt and energetic efforts of the firemen prevented the loss of the whole stock, and the spreading of the fire to the adjoining buildings, the post-office and the Dominion Bank. The loss by fire, smoke and water cannot be accurately estimated at present. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it attributed to spontaneous combustion.

Oshawa, Ont., June 3.—The Ontario Malleable Iron Works suffered a loss by fire of several thousand dollars this afternoon by the destruction of their carpenter shops and storage sheds, where their pattern clasps and pattern supplies were kept. The firemen did good work and were assisted by a north wind which kept the flames out of the big coke and coal piles nearby. It is supposed that a spark from the furnaces lodging in the roof started the fire. This is the second fire to-day. Early this morning the fire engine was called out to Cederdale, where Brooks's cold storage warehouse was a total loss.

Kemptville, Ont., June 2.—A serious fire broke out on Asa street this morning, at one o'clock, and despite the rain, soon assumed serious proportions. Every effort was made to quench the blaze, but at one o'clock it was thought necessary to call for assistance from Ottawa, as the fire fighting appliances here, though good, could not cope with the outbreak.

The fire started in the hot of David Latimer, a brick building, with barns and sheds to the rear, all of which were consumed. It then attacked the stables of the Macpherson Hotel, in the rear, and spread to the next building, on Asa street, a brick structure occupied as dwellings by families named Cambridge, Curtis and Sweeney. The paint shop of the latter, next door, was consumed.

A frame block standing next door, owned by Samuel Hartnett, and occupied by him as a dwelling, was burned, and the flour and feed store houses of Samuel Kerr, also owned by S. Hartnett. The bakery of Constantine & Walker also went up in flames, and Dixon's carriage shop.

All of the buildings in the block surrounded by Asa, Prescott and Thomas streets were burned except one owned by Samuel Hartnett, at the corner of Asa and Thomas streets. The total loss is estimated at $50,000, and is fairly well covered by insurance.

Texarkana, Ark., June 2.—The plant of the International Lumber and Creosoting Company, together with 125,000 gallons of creosote, 25 carloads of creosote on the cross ties, and a large quantity of raw material was destroyed by fire late last night. The loss is $750,000. The fire originated with an explosion in a tank containing 45,000 gallons of creoscte and spread rapidly, finally burning itself out. The plant was recently reconstructed. It was almost destroyed by fire six months ago, and had been in operation only three weeks.

Collingwood, Ont., May 31.—R. W. O'Brien's fur store was gutted by fire this morning. The loss is $12,000, which is covered by insurance.

A STRANGE PASTOR.

Toronto May 31.—Before a crowded court room in the sessions to-day, the Rev. Geo. M. Atlas, a Presbyterian minister, who has been working among the Macedonians and Syrians of Toronto, was placed on trial on charges of forging documents and stealing $400, the estate of the late Vani Simoff, a Macedonian laborer, who was murdered on Eastern avenue, early in 1909.

To this charge Mr. Atlas gave a strong denial.

The Crown's case was that Atlas, while on a visit to Turkey in August, 1909, procured from the widow a power of attorney to settle up her husband's estate. As she never received any money, she complained to the British consul at Monastir, who ordered proceedings to be taken. At the Surrogate proceedings in Toronto Atlas produced a receipt for the money, drawn up in Turkish and English. This receipt the Crown alleges is a forgery. In support of the Crown's case they produced the widow, a typical Slav peasant woman, with her face half hidden in a black shawl, and three men, Typo Tipouleff, Christo Tipouleff and Demetri Georgieff. These men came from their mountain village and testified that they were present all the time Atlas was there, and that no money was paid to the woman.

A FOUL CRIME

Disappearance of a Little Girl Cleared Up.

JANITOR OF SCHOOL PROBABLE MURDERER.

Louisville, Ky., May 30.—With the finding to-day of the mutilated decomposed body in an old cistern, under one of the parish houses of St. John's Roman Catholic Church, Clay and Walnut streets, part of the mystery surrounding the disappearance on December 8th, 1909, of Alma Kellner, eight years old, daughter of Fred L. Kellner, was solved. To clear the identity of the slayer, the police are searching for Jos. Wendling, formerly janitor of St. John's Church. He has been missing since January 14th. The body was found only a few yards from the entrance to St. John's Church, whither Alma had gone to attend services the morning of her disappearance.

Mrs. Lena Wendling, wife of the missing janitor, and housekeeper for Father Schuhmann, pastor of St. John's Church, in a sworn statement to-day, admitted washing the muddy clothes of her husband shortly after the disappearance of the child. The detectives declare these trousers, shirt and hat are all blood-stained.

Wendling is described as 27 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches tall, weight about 160 pounds, with a small black moustache and dark hair and eyes. His wife says he was a deserter from the French army.

Mrs. Jos Wendling was to-night arrested on the charge of being accessory to the murder of Alma Kellner. A pin was found in Mrs. Wendling's trunk, which was identified by Mrs. Kellner as one Alma wore the day she disappeared, but Mrs. Wendling maintained that it had been given her by a boy who said he found it in the street.

REWARD OFFERED.

Louisville, Ky., June 2.—With the contribution by the City Council of $2,500 to the fund which will be offered for the arrest and conviction of the slayer of Alma Kellner, whose body was found in a celler of St. John's $5,500.

Smaller subscriptions of from five to a hundred dollars were tendered to-day by citizens of Louisville, and it is expected that before the end of the week the amount will reach ten thousand dollars. Chief of Police Lindsay says that he has received information that Jos. Wendling, the missing janitor, remained in Louisville as late as March 1.

A PRAIRIE MURDER.

Calgary, Alta., May 30.—That Thomas White, whose body was found on the trail near the Sarcee reservation, met with foul play is the opinion of Dr. Sansen. The circumstances in connection with the case are mysterious. A telephone message was received at the Mounted Police barracks on Saturday night, stating that there was a dead body on the reservation trail, but the man who telephoned would not give his name. Dr. Sansen went to the place designated, but could not find the corpse. He went back on Sunday afternoon, located it, and brought it to the city. A post-mortem revealed that White had met a violent death. An inquest will be held, after an effort is made to find the man who telephoned. White was identified by papers found in his clothes.

KILLED AT ST. THOMAS.

St. Thomas, Ont., June 2.—Miss Allie Dallyn, a young woman, was instantly killed this morning by dropping from the Wabash railway bridge over Kettle creek. She was crossing the bridge when a yard engine came up, and tried to hold on the edge of the bridge until the locomotive had passed, but became dizzy and fell to her death.

KENTUCKY'S CAPITOL DEDICATED.

Frankfort, Ky., June 2.—Kentucky's two-million-dollar capitol was dedicated to-day with a programme of exercises that occupied practically the entire day.

BLEACHED FLOUR.

Ottawa, June 2.—Mr. A. McGill, chief analyst for the Dominion, has issued an interesting bulletin giving the result of an analysis which has been made of 223 samples of flour, with the object of showing to what extent flour sold in Canada is artifically whitened by the process of bleaching by means of nitrous acid. This is a question which has been the cause of some discussion both by millers and the consuming public during the last year. In North Dakota, as a result of a judgment given by the Supreme Court, the sale of bleached flour has been made illegal. Canada, however, has no legislation with regard to bleached flour. The analysis made by Mr. McGill shows that fifty samples, or 22 percent of the total collection contained about one per million of nitrites. Of 75 samples which show measurable amounts of nitrites, 25 contain not more than one part per million. Of the 223 samples, 148 give no reaction for nitrites. Mr. McGill says that it is evident that the bleaching of flour has resulted from a popular demand for white flour, and a conviction on the part of the millers that they were meeting this demand in a perfectly harmless manner.

Mr. McGill says that it is an important question whether or not any danger to public health from bleaching flour is a most important question upon which judgment is reserved. 'Of this we may feel perfectly sure,' continues the report, 'that should a decision be reached upon scientific grounds, and so clear as to justify the prohibition of oxides of nitrogen as bleaching agents, the large millers will be found prompt to recognize such decision and to live up to it.'

The report concludes with the suggestion that a standard be set defining the amount of bleaching matter which it may be possible for millers to use in the bleaching of flour without danger to the health of the consumers.

HAD A WIFE LIVING.

Chinaman's Marriage Stopped by Message From Brother in Montreal.

Toronto, May 31.—The matrimonial plans of Hi Yong, of 169 Richmond street west, were completely upset yesterday when his prospective bride, a Miss Meek, lately from Cleveland, Ohio, was deported as being an undesirable citizen. A week or so ago Miss Meek was arrested on a charge of vagrancy for frequenting Chinese resorts, and Hi Yong was to have paid his fiancee's fine in the Police Court, and afterwards be united to her in wedlock. On Sunday a telegram was received by the police from Hi Yong's brother, Ti, who lives in Montreal, asking that his brother's marriage be stopped, as Hi had already a wife living in China.

Blood Humors

Commonly cause pimples, boils, hives, eczema or salt rheum, or some other form of eruption; but sometimes they exist in the system, indicated by feelings of weakness, languor, loss of appetite, or general debility, without causing any breaking out.

They are expelled and the whole system is renovated, strengthened and toned by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Get it today. Sold by all druggists everywhere. 100 Doses One Dollar.

MONTREAL METHODISTS MEET.

The twenty-seventh annual session of the Montreal Conference is now holding its deliberations in the Wall Street Methodist Church, Brockville. The ministerial session began last Wednesday, and the combined lay and clerical sessions assembled on Friday.

THE CONFERENCE CHURCH.

The present Wall Street Church is one of the most spacious and beautiful edifices within the bounds of the conference. The present pastor is the Rev. Dr. W. H. Sparling, an ex-president and highly esteemed ministerial member of the Conference. A portion of the church now in use was the original structure of 1830. A long line of heroic apostles in Methodist history is seen in the former pastors, viz.: Anson Green, of the Wall Street Church; John Caroll, Thomas Demarest, William Howe, Conrad Vandusen Noble, English, Wm. Andrews, James Elliot and Richard Whiting.

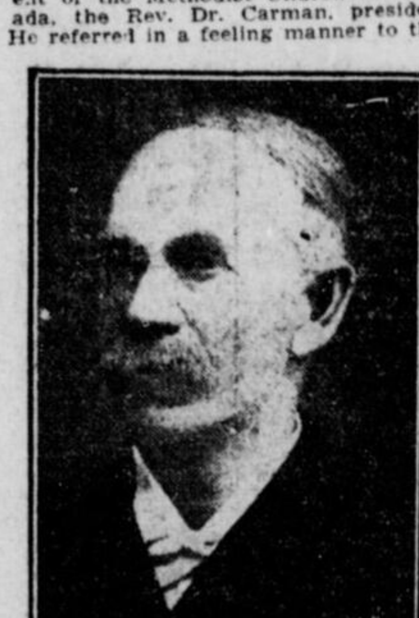
Methodism has always occupied a proud place in the 'City of the Thousand Isles,' the church of 1830 being in a most prominent place and built in the form of a Greek temple.

The present church edifice was partially destroyed by fire about four years ago, but was promptly rebuilt and a new pipe organ costing $8,000 installed. Both auditorium and church hall are modern and beautiful. The membership is about six hundred. There was raised for missions this year over $1,200. One member, Col. W. H. Cole, has served continuously on the Board of Trustees forty-eight years, and Mrs. B. Kilborn has for sixty-seven years been a faithful member of Wall St. Church.

Brockville, June 3.—At the opening session of the lay and clerical conference, 241 ministers and laymen registered their votes for the election of president.

This is a large representation. Others have arrived since, and there will undoubtedly be more than 300 in attendance.

The Venerable General Superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada, the Rev. Dr. Carman, presided. He referred in a feeling manner to the illness of a great leader in Methodism, the Rev. Dr. Sutherland, and expressed the hope that in the dispensation of God his life might be spared.



THE REV. W. PHILP, B.A., B.D.,
The Retiring President.

He strongly advocated the church should maintain, as of old, an aggressive evangelism, and urged the ministers to preach and proclaim the great certainties of the Christian religion. He made the impression that he was not over anxious about church union. The great thing was to discover the divine will in the matter.

Dr. Hare, of Whitby Ladies' College, briefly addressed the conference in the interests of the work of that college.

Then followed the election of president, the Rev. C. S. Deeprose receiving 149 votes, while D. Young followed with 84.

The new secretary is Rev. Herman Warner, B.D., and the assistant Rev. E. R. Kelly.

The new president occupied the chair at this session. Rev. Mr. Farwell, of Toronto, assistant secretary of Leagues and Sunday Schools, delivered an address reviewing the claims and work of the schools throughout the connexion and describing the organization of the department he represented.

Miss Wilcox, of Montreal, described the work of this sisterhood in the city, and was followed by the Rev. W. P. Boshart, who is endeavoring to raise a sum of money supplementing gifts of the 'Massey estate' and others for the establishment of a home for the lady workers in this humane and Christlike movement on behalf of the poor and needy.

A delegation, consisting of Mayor Patterson and Aldermen McLaren and Grothier, were warmly welcomed. The mayor spoke of the splendid traditions of the Wall Street Church and congregation, and paid a noble tribute to the early Methodist pioneer preachers. That Canada had good and honest and efficient citizens in the present generation was due, he declared, to the training given them in the church.

Alderman McLaren endorsed the words of welcome uttered by the mayor, and on behalf of the Council extended an invitation to the conference to a boat trip up the St. Lawrence and Thousand Islands Saturday afternoon.

A delegation of Revs. A. F. Cameron, W. Robbins and J. McGill, Esq., appeared and spoke on behalf of the Presbyterian and Baptist churches, conveying fraternal greetings from these Christian communions.

Moved by Rev. E. B. Ryckman, seconded by G. F. Johnston, Esq., and resolved that the ministers and representative laymen of the Montreal Conference of the Methodist Church in Canada assembled in annual session in the town of Brockville, this 3rd day the day is the birthday of the Sovereign Lord King George the Fifth, desire to express, while profoundly lamenting the decease of the late King Edward the Seventh, its unfeigned joy in the happy accession of His Majesty to the throne of the British Dominions.

The Conference and the church it represents extend to His Majesty George V. the same affectionate loyalty with which they regarded his Royal father, King Edward, and his grandmother, the good Queen Victoria. The Conference cherishes the unquestioning confidence that the atmosphere of righteousness and high morality which pervaded the Royal palace of England in the reigns of his immediate predecessors will be maintained throughout His Majesty's reign also in undiminished purity. The Conference devoutly prays that His Majesty may see many happy returns of his natal day, and that through the Providential favor of the most high God, the king of kings, the administration of the affairs of the British Empire under His Majesty's sceptre may be ever increasingly benign and peaceful and prosperous.

Mr. J. S. Eagleson presented the report of the Business Committee, giving orders of the day for Friday afternoon and Saturday morning. At 11 a.m. the Lay Association will meet on Saturday.

At 4 p.m. the orders were Addresses on temperance and moral reform, by the Rev. H. S. Magee and Mr. J. H. Roberts. Mr. Magee reviewed the growth of temperance sentiment and reform movements in the various provinces, speaking in a most hopeful manner. He declared that the three-fifths clause was a great handicap in Ontario, but also said that during this year many large towns like Smith's Falls and Guelph would vote on the question of local option.

In speaking of the measure to suppress gambling, and the efforts to punish the issuers of obscene literature, he described the statements of the Minister of Justice as surprising, and questioned their sincerity. He declared that the literature for which the liberated men were sent to prison was such that if ministers at 14 or 15 years of age had read at that period would likely have made impossible their entrance into the ministry. He read from 'Hansard' the Minister of Justice, Mr. Aylesworth's, remarks in the House re the gambling bill, and said 'the minister must have known differently' when he made these statements. There were loud cries of 'Shame!' 'Shame!' everywhere in the Conference.

One man had said if Morgan offered him half a million to review and write a digest of the literature in question he would scorn the offer. And yet the Minister of Justice had talked lightly of literature that had been condemned by Washington and Canadian customs officers and Goldwin Smith had called 'procurers of hell.'

Mr. Magee was followed by Mr. J. H. Roberts, the secretary of the Dominion Alliance in the province of Quebec. It was Mr Roberts's first appearance in the Conference. He made a deep and most favorable impression, and members feel that in him the late Rev. G. G. Huxtable has a successor who will more than realize the hopes of temperance workers in the province and Dominion. Mr. Roberts's address is being spoken of in the highest terms of praise. The reception service for candidates, which takes place this evening, will be addressed by the Rev. S. Selery, Dr. Wm. Sparling, of Montreal, and G. F. Johnston.

The question of 'church union' will possibly be considered on Monday.

Brockville, June 3.—Since the opening of conference, on Wednesday afternoon, there has been a steady influx of ministers. About 160 are now present, and when the laymen arrive for the mixed conference (lay and clerical), which opened to-day, it is expected that over 300 delegates will be reported.

The Rev C. D. Baldwin delivered the annual lecture of the Theological Union in the George Street Church on Wednesday night. His subject was 'Worship-Song in the Christian Church.' He struck out boldly for a new church hymnal.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

Our ministers are the units in the educational organization. We depend upon you to back us up. The facts in connection with our educational work during the quadrennium will not allow me to be a pessimist.

So declared the Rev. Dr. J. W. Graham, general secretary of Education at yesterday's session of the conference. He paid a strong tribute to Chancellor Burwash, who this year is celebrating his jubilee.

The energetic secretary reported that the Educational Fund of the church had increased from $2,700 in 1907 to $4,000 in 1909, and that the current account during that period had gone up 60 percent. The number of Methodist students had increased from 10,000 in 1907 to 15,000 in 1909. While there were 450 probationers in the last quadrennium, there were 1,054 in this.

The Methodists of Regina, Dr. Graham said, had raised $130,000 in three days for the college in Saskatchewan, and would erect one worth a quarter of a million. Colleges everywhere throughout the connexion were increasing their plant and equipment.

Dr. Harper Coates, of Japan, who went out to that land twenty years ago, and who is home on furlough, followed with a brief address. He praised the Japanese Christians and declared that a pressing need there was a Christian university on an interdenominational basis.

At 8 a.m. the first of a series of meetings for the study of the wisdom literature was held. The essayist, the Rev. E. I. Hart, read a paper on 'The development of the literature.'

The following ministers are seeking superannuation: The Rev. Wm. Henderson, the Rev. F. C. Reynolds, the Rev. Barry Pierce, the Rev. Geo. H. Porter, D.D.; the Rev. Isaac Wilkinson and the Rev. Thos. Rennie.

The resignations of the Rev. J. A. H. McLean and the Rev. Chas. A. Hole were accepted and credentials granted.

The following probationers were recommended to be received into full connexion with the church: Messrs. Malcolm S. Leigh, T. H. Billings, M.A.; Edward James, Thomas Bole, B.A.; Samuel W. Boyd, J. Alex. Waddell and Jas. M. Shaver.

The following probationers are continued on trial:

Three years' standing—Henri Poirier, M. I. Robinson, A. E. Oliver, Wray L. Davidson, Ralph M. Timberlake, Benj. Eyre, Albert L. Matthews, Alex. M. Fokes, Fredrick W. Danby, Wm. Quigley, H. S. Robertson, B.A.; T. E. Armstrong, J. Walter Guy.

Two years' standing—Wm. Chodot, Laborio Latoni, L. Frett, Roy J. Stafford, Chas. A. Mullin, Arthur M. Shorten, George A. Adamson, Roy M. Pounder, Henry Mick, W. G. H. Wilson, George W. Dustin, W. J. Westaway, Ivor S. Williams, Claude Ferguson, Henry Lariviere, Ivor C. Mills.

One year standing—Gordon Churchill, Geo. O. Tredemick, Wilfred P. Hughes and T. H. Stanton.

The Rev. C. A. Sykes, of Kingston, who goes to Toronto, spoke briefly, bidding farewell to the members of Conference in which he had been received and ordained and had served for upwards of twenty years.

The pastoral address for this year was read by the Rev. Dr. Ryckman.

Brockville, June 3.—The Rev. C. S. Deeprose was elected president of the Montreal Conference this morning on the first ballot, the vote standing: Mr. Deeprose, 152; Dr. Young, 84, and the Rev. S. J. Hughes, 5.

Three hundred delegates were in attendance at the opening of the Conference. After the singing of 'God Save the King,' the Rev. William Philp, the president, handed the gavel to the Rev. Dr. Carman, the general superintendent, who presided. He expressed regret at the serious illness of the Rev. Dr. Sutherland, the secretary for missions, but hoped for his recovery. He said he was not anxious for church union, but would rejoice in its consummation if it seemed to be the divine will. 'Let the people of our churches make the subject a matter of earnest prayer,' he said. 'I cannot enter any union that will slacken up on Methodist evangelism, but we must rejoice that the other churches are moving mightily in evangelistic endeavor.'

Dr. Carman exhorted the ministers to preach the certainties of religion.

Brockville, June 6.—A large amount of routine matter was disposed of this morning by the Methodist Conference. The Rev. Dr. Shaw reported for the Canadian Bible Society, and moved a resolution of appreciation of and sympathy with its splendid work. He also reported on the Educational Fund, and urged that greater liberality be exercised in this direction to meet the growing demands. He gave some very encouraging statistics regarding both matters reported upon. The Rev. Professor Bland, registrar of the Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal, presented a very favorable report of the work done by the college during the past year.

The work on the Home Mission field was reported by the Rev. James Allan, who was in a very optimistic mood. The Great West was waiting for spiritual development to keep pace with the material development. The latter was the marvel of the age, but the Church would need to do its utmost to meet the needs of the new districts being rapidly opened up.

Mr. J. W. Knox, of Montreal, presented the report on the Montreal Church Extension Fund. He said that for a couple of years past little had been done except to collect pledges made towards this work, but the time had arrived when a forward movement must be taken up. He said it would be necessary to appoint a man, probably a minister, to carry on the work, as had been done a few years ago by the Rev. Melvin Taylor. A resolution was passed by the Temperance and Moral Reform Committee for presentation to the Conference unanimously and heartily approving of Ald. Carter's early closing by-law, and in the name of Methodism throughout the Province of Quebec, calling upon the Montreal City Council to pass the Carter by-law at the earliest possible moment.

A resolution will also go to Conference from this committee approving of the action of Sir Lomer Gouin and his Legislature in the action they have just taken in the matter of a provincial early closing law.

Miss Bessie Irwin and Miss Martha Lewis, who have been probationers in the Montreal Deaconess Home for some time, were last evening ordained as deaconesses at the close of the regular preaching service in the Wall street church. The Rev. C. S. Deeprose, the president of the Conference, conducted the ordination service, assisted by the Rev. H. E. Warren, the secretary, and the Rev. William Timberlake, former president.

The Conference suspended business on Saturday afternoon to be the guests of the Town Council on a sail through the Thousand Islands on a large excursion steamer, which was greatly enjoyed.

At the morning session the conference received a report from the Rev. John Scanlon, on the Barbara Heck Memorial Fund. Mr. Scanlon as largely instrumental in having erected in the Blue Church Cemetery, near Prescott, a monument to mark her grave. The memorial cost $3,000, which was met by various conferences in the United States and Canada. There is a balance of $230, which will be applied toward keeping the plot in repair.

The statistical report indicated that steady progress had been made in the various departments during the past year, the most conspicuous being the contribution to the missions fund, being $58,445, an increase of $9,644 over 1908. Some of the other items are: Superannuation, $12,732; educational, $6,715; general conference, $2,11 ; Sunday-school aid, $687; contingent, $760; temperance, $1,435; Epworth League, $237; sustentation, $868; Woman's Missionary Society, $15,300; special funds, $2,436.

The conference has a membership of 38,724, which is an increase of [illegible]75. On probation 2,286 were received; by letter, 1,432; removed by letter, 1,914. The marriages were 1,034; burials, 1,453, and baptisms, 2,412.

Circuits paid in $144,500 for the support of ministers. The grants for missionary funds for domestic missions were $24,563, or an increase of $1,296. The total value of all church property is $3,578,463, an increase of $565,084 compared with 1906, the last quadrennial. In that period the debt on church property has decreased $26,482. The missionary fund in 1906 stood $41,053, against $58,445 this year. For ministerial support the sum has jumped from $134,265 to $168,863. From all sources the revenue in 1906 was $460,947, compared with $518,815 the past year. In the last quadrennial the number of churches has increased from 453 to 468 and the value of church property from $2,013,279 to $3,578,463.

Following an address by Principal Truman, of Stanstead College, the Rev. J. T. Pitcher informed the conference that the institution was at present endowed to the amount of $100,000. By the will of a friend who died recently in Sherbrooke, Que., it was expected that this sum would be increased by fully $25,000.

At the close of the ministerial session the laymen's association met and organized, electing the following officers:—President, Mr. Hugh Mix, Ottawa; vice-president, Mr. A. W. Van Camp, Cardinal; secretary-treasurer, Mr. Jos. Carson, Montreal.

The feature of Conference Sunday was the ordination of ten young probationers to the ministry, the service being held in Wall Street Church, which was crowded to the doors. The sermon was preached by the retiring president, the Rev. Wm. Philp, who pointed out to the class that their highest work was co-operating with the Holy Spirit in developing the divine image in man.

Those who took holy orders were:—Messrs. A. Adamson, F. L. Allnut, T. H. Billings, S. W. Boyd, F. J. Hayden, F. Horton, E. A. James, M. S. Lehigh, H. G. Parsons, G. W. Runnells.

First Draft of Changes

MONTREAL (NORTH DISTRICT).
East End—F. G. Robinson.
Sherbrooke St.—A. A. Radley.
Mount Royal Avenue—H. A. Young.
Huntley St.—Dr. W. Bowman Tucker.
All People's Mission—J. M. Shaver.
Shawbridge—J. Bertram Howe.

MONTREAL (SOUTH DISTRICT).
West End—Elwood James.
St. Henri—A. E. Pates.
Verdun—F. B. Allnutt.
Montreal West—A. J. Martin.
Lachine—T. A. Halpenny.
Hudson—T. C. Brown.
St. Lambert—J. Howard Philp.
Montreal South—T. Edgar Armstrong.
Huntingdon—Robt. Smith.
Lacolle—Thos. Hancock.

MATILDA DISTRICT.
Inkerman—S. F. Newton.
Chesterville—W. H. Stevens.
Winchester Springs—D. A. Lough.

BROCKVILLE DISTRICT.
Prescott—C. S. Deeprose.
Addison—D. D. Elliot.
Delta—W. W. Weese.
Westport—J. B. Robeson.
Bishops Mills—Malcolm S. Leigh.

KINGSTON DISTRICT.
Sydenham Street, Kingston, Thomas W. Neal.
Harrowsmith—J. A. Waddell.
Seeley's Bay, C. J. Curtis.

PERTH DISTRICT.
Smith's Falls—F. G. Lett.
Lanark and Clayton—Manly Brundage.
Wolford—John Scanlan.
Maberly—R. M. Pounder.

PEMBROKE DISTRICT.
Pembroke—W. J. Wood.
Beachburg—Elwood Lawson.
Cobden—Johnson Seller.

OTTAWA DISTRICT.
Ottawa South—A. E. Runnells.
Wesley Church—W. A. Wilson.
Nepean—H. E. Warren.
Eardly—Carl Allum.
Quyon—W. G. Bradford.
Kazubazua—Wm. Pimlott.

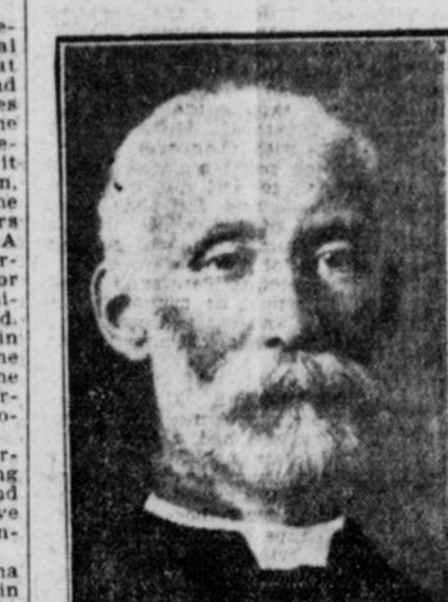
QUEBEC DISTRICT.
Richmond—J. Holt Murray.
Sherbrooke—W. T. G. Brown.
Minton—J. O. Baron.
Lennoxville—A. Notman.
Sawyerville—A. Galley.
Birchton—Geo. S. Schagel.
East Angus—Thos. Knowles.
Marbleton—Geo. W. Runnells.
Robinson—E. De Gruchy.
Thetford Mines—Wm. R. Johnston.

WATERLOO DISTRICT.
Compton—J. W. Charlesworth.
Magog—L. M. England.

WATBLOO DISTRICT.
South Stukely—Eric A. McLaren.
Knowlton—H. W. Burnett.
Brome—Geo. Mossop.
Bedford—John Garvin.
Farnham—Francis J. Hayden.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

The Rev. C. S. Deeprose was born near Hastings, Sussex Co., England, on December 31st, 1857. After spending some years in business life he came to this country, and was received as a candidate for the ministry of the Methodist Church, by the Toronto Conference, assembled in Peterborough, Ont., in 1883. His first charge was on the Lakefield circuit, Peterborough district. Two years were spent at Windermere, Muskoka. He then attended the Wesleyan College and McGill University, and was ordained in Dominion Square Church, Montreal, in June, 1888.



THE REV. C. S. DEEPROSE,
President Montreal Conference.

The first conference Mr. Deeprose attended as a probationer was held at Brockville, in 1884. Methodist union was then one of the leading questions under consideration as the larger union is at the present time. In the summer of 1890 he visited his old home in England and brought back with him his bride, who has been a true helpmeet in his labors ever since.

Mr. Deeprose's first appointment after ordination was as assistant pastor of Dominion Church, Ottawa. During the three years he spent at the Capital, the Bell Street and McLeod Street Churches were organized.

For the last nineteen years Mr. Deeprose has been stationed in Quebec, at the following places: Sawyerville, Richmond, Inverness, Huntingdon, Coaticook and Sherbrooke. During the past ten years he has been chairman of district. He has been secretary of conference, and elected delegate to the General Conference on two occasions. He is just completing a four year term in Sherbrooke, Que., and the first draft of conference, issued on Wednesday, had him down for Prescott, in the Kingston district.

LONDON CONFERENCE.

Chatham, Ont., June 2.—The ministerial session of the London Conference of the Methodist Church opened here yesterday. Considerable discussion was evoked by the raising of the question of qualifications necessary to young men who are received into the church as probationers. The discussion brought out the fact that there is a scarcity of young men in the ministry. Several charges have to be filled with laymen and local preachers with no qualifications. The reason was attributed by the ministers present to the great demand in the West for young men, the severity of the ministerial course and the small remuneration in the ministry as compared to that of the professions.

Chatham, Ont., June 3.—After two hours of balloting, the Rev. Reuben Millyard, of Goderich, was elected president of the London Methodist Conference, at the first general session yesterday. The new president has spent forty years in the London Conference.

Chatham, Ont., June 4.—Resolved, that we call attention with shame and sorrow to the low standard of financial provision made for our ministers, and declare that the neglect of justice on the part of the laity toward the ministers, with the manifold responsibilities thy are expected to maintain toward the community, the congregation, their families and themselves, cannot be allowed to continue. After a discussion continuing for an hour and a half, during which argument at times waxed somewhat warm, the Laymen's Association of the London Methodist Conference passed the above resolution last evening.

Chatham, Ont., June 6.—Ministers and laymen joined in hearty sympathy with the Rev. Dr. Griffin, of Toronto, at the London Methodist Conference on Saturday, in a strong denunciation of the basis upon which it is proposed to form a church union between the Presbyterians, Methodists and Congregationalists.

Manitoba Methodists.

Port Arthur, June 2.—The Manitoba Conference of the Methodist Church will meet here for eight days, commencing on June 14. There will probably be 200 delegates in attendance, the lay and clerical representation being equal in numbers, according to constitution; but it is not expected that there will be over seventy laymen present owing to various circumstances. The Methodist Church, in which the sessions will be held, has a seating capacity of six hundred. Among the prominent ministers who are expected to take part in the deliberations are the Rev. W. A. Cooke, B.A., of Crystal City, president of the Conference; the Rev. Eber Crummey, D.D., of Grace Church, Winnipeg; the Rev. Prof. Elliott, Ph.D., of Wesley College, Winnipeg; the Rev. A. Stewart, D.D., of Wesley College, and the Rev. James Endicott, missionary to China, who is returning home for a rest, after seventeen years' service on the mission field. He will speak on 'The progress of missions in China.' Church union, temperance reform, missions and clean civic administration will be among the topics under discussion at the Conference.

THE DUAL LANGUAGE BILL.

An 'Ontario Canadian' writes to the 'Canada' complaining that the Lavergne dual language bill demands the simultaneous use of both French and English on all official documents of public companies. He points out that in the Quebec courts there are two sets of blank forms, French and English, and litigants can use either, at their choice, and he does not see why more should be required from private companies than from the government itself. The correspondent then adds: 'When will the Nationalists understand that the surest way of rendering the English-speaking majority hostile towards us is to insist on rights to such an extent as to make them vexatious.'

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Halifax, N.S., June 1.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada convened to-night, about four hundred commissioners being in attendance. St. Matthew's Church, where the meetings are to be held, was founded in 1749, the year that Halifax was settled. The sermon, by the Rev. Dr. S. Lyle, of Hamilton, retiring moderator, was delivered, and the Assembly proceeded to the election of a moderator. The nomination of the Rev. John Forrest, D.D., president of Dalhousie University, was moved by Principal Patrick, of Manitoba College, Winnipeg, in a speech of warm eulogy.

Lieut.-Governor Fraser made a hearty speech in seconding the resolution. He said he knew of no higher office than that of moderator. As a member of the Red Deer Presbytery, which he represented, he stood before the Assembly and asked that they elect Dr. Forrest. There was great applause after both addresses.

Professor Ballantyne, of Toronto, nominated the Rev. Dr. McKay, foreign mission secretary, in a strong speech. It was seconded by Dr. Turnbull, also of Toronto. But Dr. McKay wished his friends to withdraw his name, because he was also for the motion. It was granted, and the nomination carried unanimously.

The Rev. John Forrest, D.D., is a son of the late Alexander Forrest, M.D., of Halifax, N.S. He was born at New Glasgow, November 25th, 1842. Educated at the Presbyterian College, Truro and Halifax, he was ordained to the ministry in 1866. His first charge was at Halifax, where he was placed over the congregation of St. John's Church. When called to a chair in Dalhousie College, Halifax, he still held the position at St. John's Church. In 1885, on the death of Dr. Ross, he was appointed principal of the college and university, also discharging the duties appertaining to the chairs of history and political economy.

Dr. Forrest is recipient of the honorary degree of D.D. from Queen's University, Kingston, and that of D.C.L., from King's College, Windsor, N.S. He is a fellow of the Society of Science, England, and was elected vice-president of the Nova Scotia Historical Society in 1895. The moderator's wife is a daughter of the Rev. William Duff, Lunenburg, N.S.

Halifax, June 2.—The first hour of this morning's General Assembly was given to motions.

A letter was read from Dr. Duval, Winnipeg, who is detained by sickness, and the Geneva Church, the latter in French.

The report of the Statistics Committee showed 157,161 families in church, an increase during last year of 18,786, and 279,556 communicants, an increase of 9,868. During the year 15,720 were added on profession of faith.

The finances showed that congregations paid in salaries $1,410,161, an increase of $65,513, and for mission purposes $811,536, an increase of $130,000. The total amount raised for all purposes was $4,078,304, an increase of $330,823.

The Sunday-schools publication committee report showed a gratifying increase, the circulation of periodicals having passed a quarter of a million.

A large number of invitations from private citizens, church bodies, rowing, yachting and golf clubs, etc., were read by the secretary, leaving no doubt of Halifax's hospitality. An invitation to visit H.M.S. 'Cornwall,' in port, was also extended.

Halifax, N. S., June 2.—Home missions was the topic at the Presbyterian General Assembly meeting this evening. There are twelve ministers who seek admission to the Church from other communions. Their names were sent to a special committee to look into their qualifications. It is rare that all pass the ordeal, the committee dealing with this subject, which is in two sections, one for ministers who wish admission, and the other for students, is one of those whose inquisition is more or less feared. They are as below:

Ministers—Dr. Ramsey, convener; the Rev. Dr. Bennett, Dr. Ballantyne, the Rev. D. C. MacGregor, the Rev. H. Currie, Prof. Brice, the Rev. M. Jack.

Elders—George Rutherford, Hamilton Cassels, James Rodger.

The committee to consider the cases of ten students who wish to have certain scholastic difficulties removed which prevent their receiving license as ministers are:

Ministers—Dr. Abraham Whitby, convener; the Rev. James Binnie, the Rev. G. L. Johnston, the Rev. D. D. McLeod, the Rev. G. A. Woodside, the Rev. R. G. MacBeth.

Elders—John Lowder, Ed. Brown, Hon. B. Rogers, Dr. I. Thorburn.

The report on the individual colleges was interesting, especially to the friends of each. Most enthusiasm was manifested when the statement was made regarding Westminster at Vancouver, the progress of which seems to have been remarkable. About $150,000 has already been raised for the college by citizens of Vancouver. New professors are being engaged and a boom apparently is on as respects this institution.

Mr. John Lowden, of Toronto, presented the Sunday school publications report. Amid applause he said that 'We have now the finest lesson helps and papers in the world. There are eleven periodicals with a circulation of over a quarter of a million copies. A new Sabbath school monthly, a year book and several booklets have been published and the cash balance is $17,504.'

The Rev. W. H. Spencer, a bronzed and sturdy minister of 'The Island,' introduced the eastern report. Last year $10,738 was received to aid the cause. Forty-five congregations have been assisted. There have been four raised to self-support during the year.

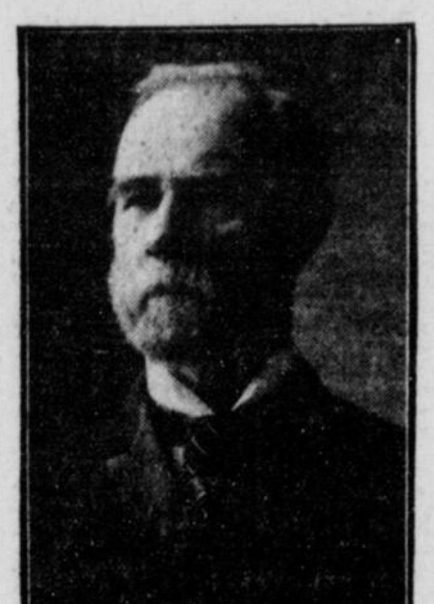
The theological colleges were then taken up, only Vancouver and Morrin being overtaken. The moderator said: 'Let us begin with Vancouver this year, and come this way. It is going against the sun, but it's all right.'

Principal John MacKay, of Vancouver, looks well, and seems to have had enough encouragement this year to make him ride the optimistic wave of the West. Westminster Hall is only three years of age, but, like many things out there it has grown up in a day. He said: 'We have attracted to our staff such assistance as Prof. George Adam Smith and Prof. Denny, of Scotland. We have confidence that in the future the very best will lend us their help. Next year we expect Prof. Scott, of Cambridge, England, and Dr. John Kelman, of Edinburgh. There are now 18 theological students, and we have the only climate in Canada suitable for a summer session. As to finances, I have much to say. Last year we asked the church for $3,000, but only got $2,700 outside the city of Vancouver. We felt this would not do. We held a banquet in the city, at which about 1,000 were present. It was decided to raise an endowment. We formed a committee of fifty men and opened an office down town. The amount has already reached the $125,000 limit, and since I left I hear it will be $250,000 before they quit. We have a gift from A. C. Henderson, of Chilliwack, B.C. He is an old-timer, and has been the main support of ordinances in his town for many years. His contribution is so handsome that we recommend that a chair be named after him. We also ask the assembly to appoint the Rev. W. R. Taylor, Ph.D., of Toronto, a professor of Old Testament literature.'

Morrin College, Quebec, was reported on. Its condition is not so vigorous as the new college on the Pacific.

The evening sitting was taken up exclusively with addresses on home missions.

Halifax, June 3.—When the Presbyterian General Assembly opened this morning the reading of reports of colleges was continued. Principal Pollock reported for Manitoba College. Mr. F. W. Clark, B.A., has been appointed successor to Dr. Hart as professor of classics. The increase in the number of students made a large staff necessary. The staff now numbers twelve. Forty-five Ruthenian students are being helped at the college, and the Ruthenian work is being promoted free of charge. The finances are in an encouraging condition, and the West doing more for the college than it used to. The funds have been put in the hands of the Toronto General Trust Company for investment.



PRINCIPAL FORREST.
The New Moderator.

Principal Gandier was given a warm reception as he arose. Smilingly he referred to the baby college at Vancouver, and referred to Knox as one of the older daughters which had done and was doing great work for the church, having turned out nearly 900 students. The increasing deficit annually was causing anxiety to the Board. The endowment fund amounts to over thirteen thousand dollars.

Prof. Law's appointment was referred to pleasantly, and the speaker's references to the death of the Rev. Dr. Maclaren, principal emeritus, were in the nature of an eulogy.

Professor McFadyen's departure for Glasgow to succeed Dr. G. A. Smith, was referred in terms of great regret. 'Perhaps,' said Principal Gandier, 'God has taken him away to keep students from idolatry.'

A resolution of satisfaction with the work of Knox College was moved by the Rev. Messrs. Gordon, of Winnipeg, and the Rev. Wm. Beattie, of Cobourg.

The Rev. Robert Haddon, Toronto, was named as convener of the committee to strike standing committees.

Halifax, N.S., June 3.—In the General Assembly to-day Mr. John McMillan, in introducing the report from the Halifax Presbyterian College, said: 'The institution is ninety years old, yet in no sense dying or decrepit. She is stronger than ever. During her history fifteen professors have served her. Eight have gone, seven still are with us, and four connected now with the institution. In the matter of professors we have had reciprocity among the colleges of the Church. We have called back Principal McKinnon. We have given away Principal Gandier and many others, and to Toronto University a president. We are now recommending the appointment of a new professor, the Rev. H. A. Kent, M.A. He has been nominated by the board after being proposed by eight out of ten of the presbyteries.'

The report was ready to be adopted when Dr. Sedgewick rose and said: 'I wish to refer to a portion of the report. I do not deny the fact that the Assembly has the right to ask you to make the appointment of Mr. Kent to Pine Hill. I may say that the nomination is not unanimous. Now, with all due respect to the Assembly, I say that they do not represent the interests of this synod as we do. No interest will suffer if the appointment is delayed until the synod meets in October. I move to that effect.'

Dr. Lyle said: 'There must be something behind this amendment. Let me say that no college board is unanimous in its appointments. Are we to understand that this Assembly is not qualified to give a fair judgment on this matter, according to the facts? There is a suspicion against men who have studied in Germany, but such prejudice has long since lost its effect.'

The Rev. G. A. Sutherland, of Nova Scotia, made a long speech in championing Professor Kent. He was as orthodox as any Hebrew scholar, just as much so as Prof. McFadyen. It would be a serious reflection on Mr. Kent if the sentiment carried.

Mr. Hamilton Cassels asked what it all meant. He wanted to know what was behind the amendment.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Campbell, of Montreal, supported Dr. Sedgwick, and there were other speeches, but when the vote was taken it was found that less than a dozen favored delay, and Prof. Kent was appointed amidst loud applause.

Dr. Buchanan, of India; Dr. Leslie, of Honan, China, and Dr. Harold, also of Honan, were among the speakers at the great public meeting held in the evening.

The report of the Presbyterian College at Montreal was presented by Mr. Walter Paul. He spoke very briefly, but called upon the Rev. A. L. Burch, Montreal, to address the Assembly. He said: 'The Montreal college is the only institution we have that is making any attempt to salve the "problem of Quebec." It stands at the centre of that great French province, and the people feel a life of freedom of thought, which they covet.'

The Rev. W. C. Clarke, of Quebec, and the Rev. J. E. Robertson, Toronto, moved and seconded the report in brief addresses.

The moderator referred to the serious illness of the Premier of Nova Scotia, who was a son of the Church. He called upon Dr. T. C. Jack to lead the Assembly in prayers on his behalf.

Principal Patrick moved that the sympathy of the House should be conveyed to him and his family. The motion was adopted.

Halifax, N.S., June 3.—Queen's College was reported on by Principal Gordon and the special matter in connection with the university was set down for consideration on Monday.

Last winter 1,517 students attended the classes and among the arts men are numbers who intend entering the Presbyterian, Anglican and Methodist ministry. Of the men entering the University engineering attracts a preponderance. Principal Gordon did not consider the question of salary as serious as some do and referred to the founding by Dr. Douglas, New York, of a chair of Canadian history.

Halifax, N.S., June 5.—The Presbyterian General Assembly has some knotty questions yet to come before it. Among these are the future relations of Queen's College, Kingston, with the Church. Another, a much greater one, is that of union with the Methodist and Congregational churches. The opinion is that no final action will be taken this year, but in some form it will be remitted back to presbyteries. A question that raised the fighting blood of the men from the West on Saturday forenoon, was when one of the influential committees recommended that the minister evangelists do not have the right to vote at meetings of presbytery. Dr. Somerville, of Toronto, and Dr. Campbell, of Montreal, were strongly in favor of the proposed taking away of the franchise, but Professor Bryce, Professor Baird and a long succession of Western men would not submit to it, and when the vote was taken they carried the Assembly by a great majority.

A feature of Saturday's session was an official visit to the Assembly from Mr. J. A. Chisholm, K.C., mayor of Halifax. The mayor is a Roman Catholic, and as he entered the Assembly rose to welcome him. He said:

The Sunday school report was taken up, and, thereafter, another delegation made its appearance. It was Bishop Worrell, of the diocese of Nova Scotia, accompanied by Archdeacon Armitage. The Bishop said he respected 'This grand old St. Matthew's Church, for it stands for the fountain of those influences which the Presbyterian Church in this province has poured out in education, benevolence and religion. In all this work we have stood side by side. The only cloud is, that this common fellowship does not find perfection in corporate union. We still have something of the different camps in our Church life. If we cannot all think alike, we have a common foe, danger, and call to service. Let us have a common alliance in the many and different faiths. In doctrine we are not so far apart, we may be able to come under the same discipline, and even be able to worship together.'

Then in solemn words, the Bishop closed: 'We pray God to bless this assembly. May His presence be with you, and may the solemn thought impress us all that there is but one Lord, one faith and one God over all.'

Archdeacon Armitage also spoke.

Principal Gordon, Kingston, in warm terms, replied for the assembly. He said he desired to reciprocate in the most affectionate terms the greetings of the Anglican diocese. 'It delights us to notice that the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of your work here is to be observed. We have always respected the 'English sanity' about all the enterprises and character of the historic Church of England. No one honors her great names such as Sunday, Lightfoot, Westcott and Hart, more than we. Therefore, we wish to assure you of our best wishes and prayers.'

Ex-Moderator Lyle said, amid much applause: 'If you would listen to the words of an aged and infirm minister, I would like to say that we old fellows are more Anglican than you know about. We all had Butler in our boyhood days. As to union, look we to the Anglicans to lead, not come in the rear.'

The Sunday School report included the following:

During the past year one hundred and ninety-two schools were provided with lesson helps and illustrated papers at a cost of $534 paid from Children's Day Fund. Most of these were newly organized schools in the West, which are in this way being helped to self-support. In this connection it is gratifying to note that the number of Presbyterian Sabbath schools west of Lake Superior has increased by about two hundred and forty in the last two years.

The grant of $350 has been continued for the publication of 'Le Rayon de Soleil' in order that the French Protestant children under the care of our Church may have a Sabbath School publication in their own language at a merely nominal cost.

Something has also been done toward providing suitable literature for the Ruthenian children in the West, and your committee is carefully considering the best plans for extending this work in the immediate future.

An effort has been made to secure some definite statement as to the number of Chinese in Canada receiving religious instruction under the care of the Church, but the returns are incomplete. It is, however, a conservative estimate that there are more than twelve hundred attending special Sabbath school classes, with about an equal number of officers and teachers.

The total number of schools reported for 1909 is 3,327 (2,909 Presbyterian, a gain of 136, and 418 Union, a gain of 37), making a total gain of 173 schools.

The total enrolment (including Presbyterian officers, teachers and scholars in Union schools reported), is as follows—Number of officers and teachers, 24,909, a gain of 479; number of scholars, not including Bible classes, 173,485, a gain of 2,874; number of scholars in Bible class 45,480, a gain of 6,203; number in average attendance, 149,992, a gain of 5,504; number of schools having cradle rolls, 629, a gain of 156; number on cradle rolls, 18,651, a gain of 5,712; number of schools having home departments, 264, a gain of 7; number in home departments, 10,432, a gain of 1,600; number of schools having teacher training classes, 147, a gain of 6; number in teacher training classes, 1,628, a gain of 71; number of schools having teachers' meetings, 518, a gain of 18.

Halifax, June 6.—The Presbyterian Assembly to-day recommended that the speeches on the Queen's University Commission report be not adopted. The report of the commission, given by Dr. Lyle, stated that the commission had met, but owing to insufficient data, no definite action was taken. It held a joint meeting with the board of trustees. Of the members of the commission present six were against the decision reached. He moved the adoption of the report which recommended the separation of the university from the church. Rev. Dr. McLeod, Barrie, asked regarding the minority report, and it was decided to hear it.

Dr. Lyle explained the commission's report, the proposed separation to consist of members of the board of trustees, professors, graduates and benefactors constituted as follows: Chancellor Rector, Principal, Minister of Education of Ontario and Assessor appointed by him. Two would be from the city of Kingston, six elected by University Council, six by graduates, and twelve by the present board of trustees. Of the members elected by the University Council two would retire annually, similarly with those graduates elected. Of those elected by benefactors one would retire annually, and by members of board three. Retiring trustees would be eligible. The senate would continue constituted as at present, except that the board of trustees, acting after consultation with the senate, would have power to enact any statute it might think proper, and to add to the senate professors of any school or college connected with the university or change the present constitution of the senate. The theological faculty would be reconstructed, and the university would be known as Queen's College, and governed by a Board of Management of twenty-five appointed by the General Assembly.

The Principalship should be separated from that of premarius professor divinity and laymen, as well as ministers should be eligible. In the point of maintenance of arts and theology faculties, it was recommended that in the event of the proposed constitutional changes going into effect, the facts of the matter should be set before the subscribers to the last endowment fund, to see what change, if any, they desire in the disposal of their contributions.

That the Faculty of Theology be dependent upon revenue from endowment and congregation contributions, Dr. Lyle elaborated the suggestions in an address, and Mr. Hamilton Cassels followed, treating the legal side of the questions involved. The Assembly left the matter to decide next year's place of meeting. The Rev. Dr. Ramsay wanted to meet in Ottawa in 1911. The Rev. Dr. Herridge heartily seconded the motion to meet in Ottawa, and it was carried.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE CLOSED.

The Session Prorogued on Saturday Responsible for Some Important Legislation.

Quebec, May 31.—Most of the sitting in the House yesterday afternoon was taken up with the consideration of Mr. Decarie's resolutions relative to increasing the borrowing powers of the School for Higher Commercial Studies in Montreal, which were finally read a first and a second time, and fixed for third reading to-day.

Sir Lomer Gouin announced that scholarships would be given in each county to encourage attendance at the school.

The resolutions were amended, so as to leave the awarding of scholarships to the governors of the school instead of to the Provincial Secretary.

It is provided that the salaries of the teachers will be between $1,200 and $1,800, while the principal will receive $3,500.

The government will pay an annual grant of $50,000 for the maintenance of the school.

TEXT OF THE AMENTMENTS.

Quebec, June 1.—It is now evident that the government bill purposing to amend the Quebec License Act, will not, if passed, come into force until May next. A special clause in it states this distinctly, and the remarks of Sir Lomer Gouin, the Premier, indicate that no alteration in this will be made. By having the change in hours come then, when the licenses which have been issued are expiring, the Premier believes there will be no danger of injunction proceedings, for the hotel men will have the law before them, and they will be able to decide whether they will purchase a license under the new conditions or not.

The bill itself, which is entitled 'An act to amend the Quebec Law and the closing of Taverns' Act' attracted instant notice when it was passed yesterday afternoon. Its most important clauses read as follows:

Subject to the provisions of Article 1333, intoxicating liquors shall not be sold in any licensed inn or restaurant between the hours, in cities and towns, of 11 o'clock, and in any other places of 10 o'clock in the evening of any week day, and the hour of 7 o'clock in the forenoon of the following day, or at any time during Sunday, Christmas Day, New Year's Day or Good Friday, unless upon a special certificate for medicinal purposes, signed by a duly registered medical practitioner or by a clergyman, and produced by the purchaser. On Saturdays the sale of such liquors is prohibited from and after the hours of seven in the evening save upon special certificate as hereinabove provided.

Article 1055 of the Revised Statutes, 1909, is replaced by the following:

(1055) Intoxicating liquors shall not be sold in any licensed liquor shop or in the dependencies thereof, nor by any bottler, between the hour, in cities and towns, of 11 o'clock, and in any other place of 10 o'clock in the evening of any week day, and the hour of 7 o'clock in the forenoon of the following day or at any time during Sunday, Christmas Day, New Year's Day or Good Friday, except in retail liquor shops, in which intoxicating liquor may be sold upon a special certificate for medicinal purposes, signed by a duly registered medical practitioner or by a clergyman, and produced by the purchaser. But on Saturdays the sale of such liquor is prohibited from and after the hour of seven in the evening, save upon a special certificate as hereinabove provided.

Another clause states:

Intoxicating liquors sold under the provisions of articles 1054 and 1055, during the time when hotels and restaurants must be closed, or during the time when no intoxicating liquors can be sold in liquor shops, shall not be delivered in the bar or shop, as the case may be, and the purchaser shall not be admitted into such bar or shop.

Clause five of the bill declares that every person licensed to sell and every person who sells by retail in quantities less than one pint, imperial measure, in any city, town, village or parish, intoxicating liquors, wine, beer and temperance liquors, shall close the house or building in which such persons sells or caused to be sold or allows such liquors to be sold, between the hours, in cities and towns, of 11 o'clock, and in any other places at 10 o'clock in the evening of every week day and the hour of 7 o'clock in the forenoon of the following day, and at all times during Sunday, Christmas Day, New Year's Day and Good Friday, and shall not during such days and hours sell or cause or permit to be sold therein such liquors unless upon special certificate for medicinal purposes, signed by a duly registered medical practitioner, or by a clergyman, and produced by the purchaser, but on Saturdays he shall close such house or building at 7 o'clock in the evening.

The clause ends by fixing the penalty for delinquents, and the last clause says:

This act shall come into force on the first judicial day of May, 1911.

DUAL LANGUAGE.

Quebec, June 1.—Mr. Lavergne's dual language bill to compel public utility companies to print their tickets, contracts, bills of lading and the like, in English and in French, was passed by the Legislation Committee of the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon.

This year the bill was presented in exactly the same form as last year, and was unanimously carried through all the stages of the Lower House, and was sent to the Upper Chamber, where it was read a first and second time, and sent to the Legislation Committee, where it was passed yesterday afternoon, without an amendment by a vote of 9 to 13.

The bill was opposed by nearly every railway company in the province, including the C.P.R., the Boston and Maine, as well as the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, the Great North Western Telegraph Company, the Shipping Federation, the Dominion Express Company, and a number of other public utility companies, all of which were represented before the committee.

None of the companies represented objected to printing separate forms in both languages, but were strongly opposed to including both languages on the same form. The only excuse that the representatives gave for not opposing the bill in the Lower House was that they had not known that it was taken up.

The councillors voted behind closed doors, and announced afterwards that the bill had been adopted by a vote of 9 to 13.

In the Lower House most of the afternoon sitting was given over to discussion on an item of $170,000 for colonization roads which was finally passed. The sum of $75,000 for the construction of a new library for the Parliament Buildings was also passed.

CROWN LANDS.

Quebec, June 2.—The afternoon sitting in the Legislature was taken up by a discussion on an item of the Crown Lands estimates of $112,000 for general expenses, which after a lengthy wrangle was finally passed.

THE LICENSE LAW DEBATE.

Sir Lomer Gouin, in opening the discussion on the bill to amend the Quebec License Law, which was taken up in third reading, referred to the numerous petitions which have been received and the temperance delegations that have waited on the government, pointing out that Quebec was the only province in the Confederation where the saloons were allowed to keep open until midnight.

After hearing the temperance delegation and the delegation of liquor dealers, after reading the views of the press, after sounding public opinion and examining the Ontario law, the government reached the conclusion that the best thing possible was to accept the law as it was in Ontario. The new law provides that liquor shops of all kinds must be closed at 11 p.m. daily in cities and towns, at 10 p.m. daily in the country, with the exception of Saturday, when they will be closed at seven p.m. all over the province, and the opening hour daily will be seven a.m.

Mr. Prevost considered that there was discrimination, and that the early closing should be the same in the country as in the cities. He thought that there was even more need of it in cities.

Mr. Galipeault, of Bellechasse, praised the bill, and said that he was proud that it was the Liberal Government that had had the courage to bring in such a good measure. He said that the early closing law which had been enforced in the city of Quebec for several years had done a great deal of good, which was universally admitted.

Mr. Godfroy Langlois said that closing restaurants in Montreal at 7 p.m. on Saturdays was too early. It would not be imagined that early closing would stop drinking, as it was human nature to suppose that if a man wanted a drink he would go where he could find it.

Mr. Armand Lavergne accused the government of not being sincere in proposing the law. The real remedy lay in decreasing the duties on good liquor and wines and putting up the duty on Scotch and on all liquors, which was a federal and not a provincial matter.

Sir Lomer Gouin, in a general reply to the remarks made, said that the bill was not a matter of politics, but of general interest, though Mr. Lavergne imagined it was all bluff. But if it was all that, why was there no amendment made, and those who thought it was hypocrisy should vote against the bill.

The Premier remarked that the temperance delegation had in their ranks delegates from the Catholic and Protestant clergy of Quebec. It was only after deliberation that the law was presented as desired by the delegation. It was for the House to judge whether, according to the wishes of fathers of families, there was something wrong.

The Premier closed with the prediction that the government's decision would be regarded in time as one of the most courageous ever done by the government. It was not a perfect bill, but if it did not work well after trial it could be amended. It was presented, however, as being in the public interest.

The first and succeeding clauses of the bill were then adopted as far as clause five, when the House adjourned.

CLAUSES. ANNEXATION

Quebec, June 2.—All the annexation clauses in the Montreal Bill were yesterday carried at the three sessions of the Legislative Council.

The eight new wards are: Notre Dame de Grace, St. Paul, Ahuntsic, Emard, Longue Pointe, Bordeaux, Cote des Neiges and Rosemount.

Among the amendments proposed to the Montreal Bill, as regards Notre Dame de Grace, at the afternoon session of the committee, was that the ward should have the right to have temperance enforced if it desired Local option was the way Mr. St. Laurent, advocate, put it.

Another matter got over was a clause giving residents of new wards the right to be qualified as aldermen on $600. The idea being to let the people of the new wards choose one of their own resident aldermen for the first election on a smaller qualification than required in Montreal.

Upon the request of ex-Mayor Laporte, president of the Citizens' Association, it was decided to accept a general clause of one percent taxation, as in Montreal, in all the new wards, the only exception being farm lands, which are to be taxed on the rate of a hundred dolars an acre for ten years.

It was decided not to divide St. Denis Ward into two wards.

MR. PREVOST AND THE NAVY.

Quebec, June 3.—Mr. Jean Prevost opened the afternoon sitting in the legislature yesterday by taking the floor on a question of privilege, and bitterly resenting an article which had appeared in the morning issue of the 'Vigie.' He indulged in personalities relative to Messrs. Ulric Barthe and Sam Desrochers, of the 'Vigie,' saying some very unpleasant things about them.

A motion of non-confidence by Mr. Prevost was defeated by a vote of 15 to 48.

Mr. Blouin, of Levis, succeeded in introducing an amendment to have the maximum number of licenses in Limoilou remain at six until the population should reach twelve thousand.

A similar amendment was introduced for the town of Nicolet by Mr. Francoeur, which was carried, and by which the number of licenses shall remain at three until the population reaches five thousand.

An amendment proposed by Sir Lomer Gouin was carried, declaring that the act does not apply to druggists.

The bill was then reported with progress.

Mr. Prevost followed and undertook to entertain the House with a strong speech on the following motion of non-confidence:

'That in December last, during a trip to Toronto, which the speech from the throne has acknowledged as having an official character, the Minister of Public Works and Labor has declared himself, in the name of the people of the Province of Quebec and in the name of the Prime Minister, in favor of the general participation of Canada in imperial wars, or of any other measure which the federal authorities might deem as being to that effect.

'That the minister had no authority thus to prejudge the sentiment of the electors of this province on that important question, which was then to be submitted to the consideration of the federal parliament.

'That from the numerous protestations which arose from this province, as well as from several other provinces, there is evidence that the Minister of Public Works and Labor has not faithfully the sentiment of the people of this province. That neither the Prime Minister nor any of his colleagues have disclaimed the declarations of the Minister of Public Works and Labor.

'This House regrets that one minister of the province has, without authority, upon a matter foreign to the jurisdiction of the Government of which he is member, and under circumstances which gave a considerable weight to his words, made indiscreet declarations tending to throw a false light upon the opinion of the electors of the province, and the Government being responsible for the conduct of any of its members, the House considers that it deserves to be censured.'

It was 1.15 a.m. when the vote was called. There was a solid Opposition for the motion, of course, including Messrs. Gault, Pennington, Giard, Tellier, Bourassa, Plante and Lavergne.

Two Liberals, Messrs. Doris, of Napierville, and Langlois, of St. Sauveur, voted with the Opposition.

CLOSING CEREMONIES

Quebec, June 4.—It was a few minutes past 9 o'clock this evening when the legislature was prorogued after a session which has lasted three months. The legislature convened on March 15, and ended to-day, June 4, having spent twelve weeks, aside from holidays, in transacting the work of the province.

Of the 179 bills presented 129 received official sanction this evening, or in other words, fifty bills were dropped by the way. Included in them is the bill to amend the Lacombe law, the government bills amending the law on the act, and that amending the law on the repair of bridges, which were to be looked after by municipalities.

Probably in the general interest of the province the most important enactment is that prohibiting the export of timber cut on Crown lands, and ordering it manufactured in Canada. The decision was in the form of an order-in-council and approved by the House.

The second matter of general interest is the adoption of a government bill amending the License Act, which from next May orders early closing of restaurants in cities and towns at 11 p.m., and in the country at 10 p.m.

Not to be overlooked, so far as Montrealers are concerned, is the adoption of many amendments to the city charter, chief of which are the enlarged powers given to Montreal's new Board of Control.

No change whatever was made in the bill after it left the hands of the Upper House. It was subjected to considerable trimming by the honorable councillors, especially as regards special privileges, such as the refusal of the right to sell surplus electric power, and the request to remove the disqualification now placed on voters in city elections who fail to pay their water taxes.

The councillors also amended the bill so as to permit the Lachine, Jacques Cartier & Maisonneuve Railway to maintain level crossings on Harbor and Iberville streets. The House omitted all level crossings from the bill, but when it came back the amendment was concurred in.

The Government measures, placing employment bureaus under control, as well as that regulating the employment of women and children in cotton and woollen factories, the establishment of juvenile courts, and a provincial school of forestry, are all matters of legislation affecting the public of Quebec.

The appointment of a Metropolitan Parks Commission for the study of parks and boulevards on the island of Montreal, another commission to report on running waters, the government bill to control bulk sales for the protection of creditors, and the incorporation of the government clause in the subway bill for Montreal, are other matters of local as well as provincial interest.

When the Lieutenant-Governor took his seat on the dais in the Legislative Council Chamber, Black Rod was sent to summon the members of the House to attend the closing ceremony. The members, headed by the sergeant-at-arms and the Speaker, were graciously received by the Lieutenant-Governor, who, after giving his assent to the bills presented to him, prorogued the legislature.

Mr. Bourassa, at another time during the discussion on the subsidies, read a letter printed in the Montreal press from the Dominion Alliance's legal adviser, which reflected on the influence of several wholesale liquor firms in Montreal as regards the possession of licenses. Mr. Bourassa alleged that three firms, including Mr. L. A. Wilson, controlled half the licenses in Montreal and were making money out of the licensed holders, as, in fact, they were playing with the license law.

Mr. Mackenzie, the Provincial Treasurer, replied that though he had not long occupied the important position tendered to him by the government, he was determined to have the law enforced. It was the first time the complaint had been made to him, and he would do all in his power to see that all concerned respected the license law.

While the subsidies of the Provincial Treasurer were under debate, Mr. Prevost made a request to have a note made of a change in some matter of expenditure for next year.

Mr. Mackenzie promised to do so, whereupon Mr Prevost, in picturesque English, said:

'I ask the hon. minister to write that down with an Eastern Township pencil, as we know when an Eastern Township man makes a promise he keeps it.'

Mr. Mackenzie promised to get the right kind of pencil, and see that its reputation was upheld.

Mr. Plante, of Beauharnois, inquired about the delay in appointing a provincial agent in London.

Sir Lomer Gouin replied that the matter was not forgotten, and that the appointment might be looked for in the not remote future.

When the Montreal bill was received from the Upper House shortly before adjournment at 7 p.m., Mr. Bourassa drew attention to what always happened. The amendments made by the hon. members of the Legislative Council were numerous, and important, but it was impossible in the closing moments of the House to give them the study they required.

The bill was presented for the final approval of the House, and was accepted after Mr. Bourassa's remarks, but on division as he explained.

The License Bill was presented at the same time. Sir Lomer Gouin informed the House that the only change made in the bills by the Upper House was to enable a license holder who had been deprived of his license to sell his stock of liquors within sixty days after losing his license. Without the amendment it would have been illegal for a license to dispose of his stock-in-trade, as he would fall under the ordinary law, requiring a license to sell intoxicating drinks.

TECUMSEH.

Is His Grave Discovered?

Chatham, Ont., June 3.—Tecumseh's grave, which has been the subject of considerable speculation of recent years, has at last been located on St. Anne's Island, near Mitchell's Bay.

Yesterday three prominent men of Wallaceburg, Dr. Mitchell, Marry Smith and Charles Chubb, hearing of the location of the grave, went to the island and were successful in digging up the bones of the great Indian warrior. The Indians on the island made serious protest against the removal of the remains, but were finally overpowered. The bones were removed to Wallaceburg, and are now lying in Dr. Mitchell's office. The doctor, who is conducting a severe examination of the remains, says they are the bones of a very big man, and he claims to have definite evidence to prove that they are the genuine remains of Chief Tecumseh. When the grave was opened yesterday the box in which they were buried fell to pieces but the bones are in a good state of preservation.

CROPS DAMAGED.

Cornwall, June 4.—After twenty-two days of wet misty weather weather the atmosphere cleared last night, and there was a heavy frost which gave a bad set back to vegetables. Four local gardeners estimate their losses at from $400 to $1,000. It was the worst June frost in fifty years.

PHOTO BY BERGMEE

REPRESENTATIVES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN THE PROCESSION (MR. ROOSEVELT ON EXTREME RIGHT)

SOUTH AFRICAN UNION

The Botha Cabinet as Finally Formed

THE PREMIER'S PATRIOTIC MESSAGE.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Cape Town, May 30.—The official announcement of Mr. Botha's cabinet follows:

Prime minister and minister of agriculture—Botha.

Internal affairs, defence and south railways—Sauer.

Education—Malan.

Finance and mines—Hull.

Native affairs—Burton.

Lands and irrigation—Fischer.

Public works, posts and telegraphs—Graaff.

Trade and commerce—Moore.

Justice—Hertzog.

Minister without portfolio—Gubbins.

General Botha has sent the following natal day message to the 'Cape Times':

'We rejoice that union has become an accomplished fact. May we be a united people, with hearts united as well as hands, a peaceful, progressive portion of the Empire.'

The Duke of Connaught will open the Union Parliament.

GEN. LOUIS BOTHA.

United South Africa was formed recently by the federation of Cape Colony Orange River Colony, Natal and the Transvaal. Viscount Gladstone is the first Governor-General. The union comes into operation to-day. Gen. Louis Botha, the new premier, was the premier of the Transvaal. Gen. J. O. Smuts and Mr. H. C. Hull were respectively the colonial secretary and treasurer of the Transvaal. Messrs. J. W. Sauer and F. H. Malan were respectively commissioner of public works and secretary for agriculture in the Cape Colony Cabinet. Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog was attorney-general in the ministry of the Orange River Colony.

The Union Parliament, the members of which will be elected immediately, will consist of a Senate and House of Assembly. Cape Town will be the seat of the Legislature and Pretoria the seat of the executive Government.

CAPE COLONY.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Capetown, May 30.—To-day the Hon. N. F. de Waal was appointed administrator under the Federal Government.

Mr. de Waal was formerly colonial secretary in the Merriam ministry.

THE BIRTH OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Pretoria, Union of South Africa, May 31.—The Union of South Africa was born to-day. The royal proclamation of the single dominion constituted by the legislative union of the British colonies of Cape Colony, Orange River Colony, Natal and the Transvaal was read at the Assembly house here where just eight years ago to-day, the leaders of the Boers signed the British terms of peace which brought to an end the war in South Africa.

The occasion was made a holiday, and celebrations were general. Following the reading of the proclamation Viscount Gladstone was sworn in as governor-general of the union, and General Louis Botha, the premier, and the other members of the new ministry took the oath of office.

CANADA'S CONGRATULATIONS.

Ottawa, June 1.—On the occasion of the birthday of the union of South Africa, His Excellency the Governor-General sent the following cable to Lord Gladstone, the first Governor-Genera of South Africa:

'His Majesty's Canadian ministers, on behalf of the Canadian people, desire to convey to Your Excellency and to the people of South Africa, an expression of their congratulation on the consummation of the union of all races of South Africa under the British Crown, and of their belief that it will ensure harmony, prosperity and constitutional freedom, and of their hope that it will prove as beneficial in South Africa as in Canada.

'GREY.'

SOUTH AFRICA'S THANKS.

Ottawa, June 2.—Earl Grey yesterday received this despatch from Pretoria: 'Government of Union of South Africa highly appreciates congratulations of Dominion of Canada on the consummation of South Africa union, and on behalf of people of South Africa expresses its grateful thanks.—(Signed) Gladstone.'

FUTURE OF CANADA.

Sir Ernest Shackleton is Very Optimistic About It.

Winnipeg, June 3.—Sir Ernest and Lady Shackleton returned to-day from a trip to Vancouver. After his lecture here this evening, given under military auspices, they left for Fort William and from there they go to Montreal. They sail from Montreal on the 10th on the 'Virginian' for Liverpool.

'What has impressed you more than anything else as you have gone about the country?' asked an interviewer.

'Well, what has struck me most has been the note of justifiable optimism that seemed to permeate everybody, and I must say that it is well established and well founded.'

'Do you believe in Canada's future?'

'Undoubtedly. And not only its future but its immediate future. The greatness Canada will attain for itself is not a great way off. It is only just beginning, but the results will be surprising. I have seen this throughout the country.'

'Is there any truth in the rumor that you are about to settle in Canada?'

'I don't know about settling down. I am not a settler down,' and the great explorer smiled, and asked: 'Now, am I?'

'No, no settling down yet a while,' he continued. 'I intend to work in Canada; that is, I shall go over ground that is yet unknown, especially on the side of the minerals. There are vast mineral areas in Canada which are yet to be touched. They are here, I believe—the geological situation teaches that lesson, but they must be got at. I shall try to do that. I believe in future there will be great mineral developments in Canada. I will not say they have been neglected in the past; but they have been eclipsed by agriculture and placed somewhat in the background. Agricultural needs are what have been most considered in the past; but you must not forget there is a mineral side. I believe the country possesses the materials it requires for most of its own manufactures, and before very long we shall be getting in this country most of the material we are at present importing from other countries. I have no definite plans yet, but I have got hopes, and when I have got hopes such as I have in regard to this matter, it does not take me long to make up my mind. Of course I know the places and districts where this mineral wealth is to be found.'

'What are those districts?'

Sir Ernest smilingly, replied:

'Now you are asking too much.'

THE PROGRESSIVE WEST.

Manitoba Appoints a Technical Education Commission.

Winnipeg, June 3.—The Manitoba Government has decided to appoint a commission on technical education, and has invited representatives from various institutions and interests of the province to sit in this body. The following is the commission as outlined by the Hon. G. R. Caldwell, Minister of Education: D. McIntyre, of Winnipeg School Board; one representative each from Brandon, Portage la Prairie school boards, and from Dauphin; one representative of the Manufacturers' Association; one from the Agricultural College; one representative each from the Brandon and Portage la Prairie trades and labor councils, and about six from the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, and one from the Winnipeg Board of Trade.

FIREMAN KILLED.

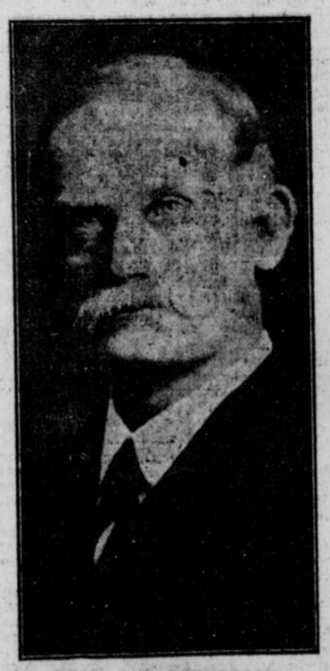
Belleville, Ont., June 3.—John Kemp, a G. T. R. fireman, 25 years old, was instantly killed in the G. T. R. yards to-day. He was fireman on the pilot and stepped off it close enough to be hit by the 4 a.m. passenger train. The back of his head was crushed. Kemp leaves a widow and three children.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

Royal Commission Make Coast to Coast Tour Directed by Prof. Robertson.

The Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education will enter upon its duties early next month. The commission appointed consists of Messrs. James W. Robertson, C.M.G., LL.D., of Montreal, Que., chairman; the Hon. John N. Armstrong, of North Sydney, N.S.; George Bryce, LL.D., F.R.S.C., of Winnipeg, Man.; M. Gaspard DeSerres, of Montreal, Que.; Gilbert M. Murray, B.A., of Toronto, Ont.; David Forsyth, M.A., of Berlin, Ont.; James Simpson, of Toronto, Ont.; secretary and reporter to the commission, Thomas Bengough, C.S.R.

It will begin by making a tour of the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific, visiting all important industrial centres and ascertaining by personal inquiry and investigation, as well as by the hearing of evidence, the needs of employers and workingmen alike as respects industrial training and technical education. Having completed this part of its work the commission will then visit the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, France and any other countries that may seem necessary, with a view to ascertaining the best methods by which similar needs are being met and the work of technical education furthered in other lands. It is expected that at least a year will be required for this work.



PROF. J. W. ROBERTSON, Chairman of the Royal Commision on Industrial Training and Technical Education.

Professor Robertson, chairman of the commission, who is at present in England, has been informed of his appointment by cable, and has announced that he will return to Canada and be ready to enter upon his duties early next month.

All of the commissioners will be obliged to give their undivided time and attention to the work of the commission, and it will be observed that the members of the commission have been selected primarily because of their exceptional qualifications and special fitness to perform the duties which as members of a commission on technical education they will be expected to perform; also that they are representative of the Dominion as a whole and of the special interests which it is important to have represented on a national commission of this kind.

The purpose of the commission is to be that of gathering information, the information when obtained to be carefully compiled and together with such recommendations as it may seem expedient to the commission to make, to be published in a suitable report to be at the disposal of the provinces, and available for general distribution.

Professor Robertson, the chairman of the commission, is one of the best known educationists of the Dominion, to whom, more than any other single individual, perhaps, has been due the progress which has been made in the introduction of manual training in the different schools. He has never taken any part in active politics, but has devoted his life to educational work and is familiar with educational systems and methods in different countries.

The Hon. John N. Armstrong, who will represent the Maritime Provinces on the Commission, has been a member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia since 1889, and is a barrister by profession, and one of the best informed of the public men of eastern Canada.

Dr. George Bryce, president of the Royal Society of Canada, who will represent the west, is also one of the leading educationists of the Dominion. He was the founder of Manitoba College, and is fully acquainted with the history, education, people and resources of western Canada.

Mr. Gaspard DeSerres, who will represent the Province of Quebec, is president of the new Technical Institute in Montreal, and a well-known financier. To him is owing much of the splendid progress made in technical education in the Province of Quebec.

Technical Institutes of the Province of Ontario will be represented by Mr David Forsyth, of Berlin, Ont., principal of the Berlin Collegiate and Technical Institute, a graduate and medalist of the University of Toronto.

In appointing Mr. Murray and Mr. Simpson the government has virtually given the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress their own nominee, for Mr. Murray for some time has been the secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and is in touch with leading manufacturers in all parts of Canada, and Mr. Simpson has the unanimous endorsation of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, possesses a wide knowledge on the subject of technical education and the needs of the workers, and acted on the Toronto Technical Education Commission.

Mr. Thomas Bengough has in addition to his exceptional qualifications as an expert reporter, special qualifications in connection with the present commission, having made the subject of technical education a special study.

INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL.

Great Britain, United States and Canada May Agree on One to Control Rates.

Ottawa, June 4.—In connection with the creation of the International Tribunal for the control of railway traffic crossing the border, to which Judge Mabee, chairman of the Dominion Railway Commission, has been appointed a representative, it is possible that an arrangement may be reached by the governments of Great Britain, the United States and Canada for a similar tribunal to afford some control of the rates both on passenger and freight traffic charged by the Atlantic steamship companies. The whole question is still in a tentative stage and nothing has been done except an exchange of views as to the general desirability of such an arrangement. The idea is favored in Washington and Ottawa, but up to the present time no definite response has come from Great Britain, where, of course, Atlantic marine interests are most largely represented. Such a tribunal would enable the governments, acting jointly, to overcome the present difficulty of taking effective action to prevent undue raising of rates by the alleged steamship combine on the North Atlantic. There are, however, many difficulties of a legal and practical kind in the way of securing the concerted and harmonious action of the three governments along this line, and as has been stated about all that can be asserted at present is that the question has been broached for the consideration of the respective governments concerned.

AMERICAN TRADE.

British Territory Greatest Market for United States Manufactures.

Washington, June 3.—British territory is the world's greatest market for American manufactures. In the face of the fact that Great Britain is Europe's greatest manufacturer and world's greatest exporter of manufactures, nearly one-half of all the exported manufactured products of the United States goes to British territory and forms more than a third of all the exports to those lands. These facts are disclosed in a summary compiled by the bureau of statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

By the term British territory is meant the United Kingdom, Canada, and all other lands which float under the Union Jack, even to the district of Hongkong and the British islands in Oceania.

British territory in Europe in 1909 took $132,000,000 of American manufactures; British North America, $97,000,000; British Asia, $13,000,000, and even British Africa took seven millions. Thus Great Britain buys forty percent of all American manufactures sent to Europe; forty-six percent of all those exported on the North American continent; one percent of those to South Africa; seventy-four percent of those to Oceania, and sixty-eight percent of all sent to Asia. British territory, then, is a pretty good customer. All in all, it bought $275,000,000 of American goods in 1909.

Of the unmanufactured products of the United States British territory takes forty-eight percent.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, June 3.—The outbreak of the foot and mouth disease among cattle in the Argentine Republic is reported to be spreading. Three provinces and two territories have been isolated.

Ye Merry Birds

(O bitt' euch liebe Vögelein)

Written by the well known Composer Frederick Gumbert, and sung in the leading Concert Halls of Europe

Published by AMERICAN MELODY Co., New York.

Ye Merry Birds.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

W. E. Stuart, former Deputy Chief of the Toronto police force, died last Tuesday at his home in Weston. He was born in Ireland 79 years ago. A widow and two daughters survive.

The campaign for the raising of a tuberculosis hospital fund in Elgin county goes merrily on. The ladies in charge of the work are more than delighted with their success. In the short time that they have been engaged in canvassing about $7,000 has been raised. When the $10,000 mark is reached, the government 'comes across' with a contribution of $4,000, which will certainly be a great financial lift toward the erection of the hospital.

Dr. Rutherford, Live Stock Commissioner, thinks there is no immediate prospect of the dog muzzling regulations being relaxed. Many politicians have been making requests for the abolishing or modification of the department's order that all dogs within the prescribed area be muzzled, but rabies is still prevalent, and until it is stamped out the regulations must remain in force.

Two well-known and prominent officials of Berlin died suddenly within twelve hours of each other. Thomas Tracey, turnkey of the county jail, dropped dead in a cigar store, while returning from a baseball game, and Jeremiah Suddaby, well-known educationist of Ontario, was found dead in bed. Both deaths were due to heart failure.

New Hamburg ratepayers carried by-laws for the purchase of the electric light plant and to grant a franchise to the People's Electric Railway.

A new high-level bridge is to be built across the old Welland Canal at St. Catharines, from Yates street to the Grand Trunk station.

Steps are being taken to make a thorough investigation into the death of Richard Rock, found dead under the Wabash Railway bridge on May 20th.

Claude Percy Walker, who has been clerking in a store in Bowmanville for the past eight months, was sentenced to one year in the Central Prison for bigamy. Walker was married to the woman with whom he has recently been living, in Toronto, on June 22nd, 1909. The other marriage was contracted in England on November 30th, 1899.

Harry Southwell, an Englisman, of 35 years, who went to Brantford a couple of weeks ago to visit his brother-in-law, was found dead in the bush near Wilke's dam. Southwell, who was depressed and melancholy, disappeared, leaving a note saying it was no use trying to locate him, and when found he had a bullet through his head.

At a meeting held in Welland it was decided to start a local option campaign in the township of Crow.

A fine armory is to be built at Port Arthur.

The corner stone of a new Methodist church was laid at Owen Sound by C. V. Massey.

Owing to non-fulfilment of regulations many veterans' claims in northern Ontario are being cancelled.

The National Fireproofing Company of Pittsburg has decided to establish a Canadian branch at Hamilton.

Edgar Wilfrid Jones, aged 25, of Toronto, was stabbed and killed by an unknown negro at Cincinnati, Ohio.

A discharged United States soldier became insane on a train and leaped through the window near St. Thomas. Although the train was running forty miles an hour he escaped almost unhurt.

Silas Martin, of Dundas, was killed by falling downstairs at the Salvation Army lodging house at Hamilton.

The T. Eaton Company have purchased from the Government, the beaver, otter and muskrat skins from Algonquin Park.

Robert Witherspoon, one of the oldest engineers in the Grand Trunk employ, died at Cornwall.

William McAdoo was thrown out of his waggon while racing his horses near Barriefield, and killed.

A syndicate of English capitalists will construct a million-dollar shipbuilding and repair plant, and two dry docks at Owen Sound. The plant is to be built on the C. P. R. waterfront and that company is taking a block of stock in the concern. There will be building berths for three vessels, so that three boats may be under construction at the same time. The ratepayers of Owen Sound will vote on a by-law granting a bonus of $50,000 and sanctioning taking stock for $50,000.

Mrs. Samuel Love, living on the 12th concession of Elma, a short distance from Atwood, died suddenly from a wrong medicine given her by her husband as a cure for rheumatism. The fatal mistake cannot be accounted for. The Loves lived happily together with their family.

For cruelty to animals John Livingstone was sentenced at Cobourg to one year in the Central Prison.

QUEBEC.

A special excursion train will be run by the C. P. R., under the auspices of the Mansonville School Board, on Wednesday, June 8, to Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

It is rumored that the by-election for Drummond and Arthabaska for the vacancy in the Legislature will be held on June 15.

The directors of the Brome County Agricultural Society will meet on Wednesday forenoon, the 22nd day of June, to appoint judges on farms and crops, revise special prize list and make the necessary arrangements for the coming exhibition the 6th, 7th and 8th of September, 1910.

While fishing on Lake Massawippi last week, Mr. Fred. McGaffey and Mr. Charles Taylor, two Stanstead sportsmen, drew up with an oil silk fly line a handsome maskalonge nearly four feet in length and weighing 22 pounds. The fish was very active, and it took a half-hour to get it into the boat. The big catch was weighed by Mr. Hand, fish officer at Ayer's Cliff, and was then photographed.

Mr. J. J. Barlow, of Danville, has planted 365 bushels of potatoes. For this part of the Eastern Townships this is considered a monster field of potatoes, comprising some 12 to 15 acres.

The annual excursion promoted from the Cowansville District to Macdonald College, St. Anne de Bellevue, by Mr. H. Archie Gilman, collector of customs at Mansonville, will take place on Wednesday, June 8. This is an excursion which no one can afford to miss, and last year it was patronized by a large number of persons who derived a good deal of benefit and pleasure from the days outing.

The body of a man, apparently a Jewish pedler, was discovered hanging from a rafter in a barn belonging to a farmer in Grondines Village, near Quebec. When the body was cut down it was cold in death. Coroner Jolicoeur has been informed of the occurrence.

The latest sensation in the now famous Shawville shooting case arose at the opening of the assizes last week when Judge Weir, as a result of an affidavit put in by the attorneys for Annie Murphy, ordered that Michael Murphy be indicted on a charge of perjury.

The village of Richford, Vt., will again be treated to a series of open air band concerts. The first of the series, or opening night, was on June 1, under the direction of Mr. C. W. Hodge, of St. Johnsbury, who has been engaged for the season as band instructor. A dance in Ayer's Hall followed the concert, with music by an orchestra or five pieces, led by Mr. Hodge. The proceeds will be in aid of the band treasury.

The Right Rev. A. Hunter Dunn, Bishop of Quebec, Mrs. Dunn and Miss Dunn, sailed by the H.M.S. 'Victorian' for England to spend the summer, the good Bishop hoping there by means of rest and change, to regain a measure of his former health and strength.

A young man employed by Mr. Peter Pigeon, Greenlay, had his hand shattered by the explosion of a dynamite cap. The injury is a serious one.

Messrs. John and Fred Markwell, Baldwin's Mills, have just returned from Uncle Sam's land. They went with a view of buying a farm, but they think Canada good enough.

At the annual meeting of the Shefford County Fenian Raid Veterans Major W. H. Robinson was elected president; vice-presidents: Lieut.-Col. Maynes, Lieut. Wm. Nell, Lieut. C. B. Martin, Lieut. J. Nichol; secretary, W. Neil; executive committee, Messrs. H. Rockwell, L. D. Phelps, J. Neil, G. Cook.

There are as far as known only four veterans of the Fenian raid of 1870 left in Sutton. Many are dead and the others are now living elsewhere. Those in Sutton are Messrs. James McNeil, J. S. Billings, James Lafleur and Edson Mills. At Glen Sutton are L. Aiken and Sanford Nutting, while Jacob Burnett is a resident of North Troy, Vt.

The Township of Elgin, in the County of Huntingdon, realizing the advantages to be gained by good roads, instructed their counsel, Mr. Duncan McCormick, K.C., last autumn, to prepare a by-law authorizing them to issue debentures to the amount of eighty thousand dollars, which was done. The voting was held, as required by law, and the by law adopted, and has been approved of by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, placing the corporation in a position to macadamize all the roads in the municipality. Elgin is the smallest township in the county, and is the first in the province to borrow money sufficient to macadamize all the roads.

WESTERN CANADA.

Reports received from Saskatoon at the Grand Trunk offices say that never in the history of Saskatchewan has there been such a rush of settlers to the great province.

Moses Smith, living six miles south of Brownlee, strangled his five-year-old son last night, and then made a vain attempt at suicide by cutting his throat.

According to reports received at Winnipeg the experimental farm at Brandon, twenty percent of the crop in the district has been frozen and rendered useless by the recent snowstorm.

The federal government is sending the steamer 'Stanley,' with a surveying party to Hudson's Bay.

The Government of British Columbia has granted a thousand dollars towards entertaining the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at its annual meeting, to be held in Vancouver this fall.

The assessment upon land and buildings in Victoria, B.C., has increased nearly ten millions of dollars over last year.

In Pincher Creek, Alta., three hotels will be granted liquor licenses provided they board up their back doors.

Local option in the form of the Scott act, will shortly be voted upon in some parts of British Columbia.

Agricultural societies in Alberta are giving a hundred dollars in prizes for the farmer who produce the best ten acres of clean seed grain.

Steel laying on the North Battleford-Athabasca Landing extension of the C. N. R. has commenced. Material for twenty miles of road is on the ground.

On June 17 Saskatoon ratepayers will vote on a by-law to expend $286,000.

The Alberta Fair Board is distributing 20,000 Canadian flags among the school children of Alberta.

Dofstedt, the Prince Rupert Swede, formerly of Calgary, was sentenced to seven years for killing his wife.

John Woods, of Carman, Man., died suddenly from a paralytic stroke while reading the paper.

Eighteen box and flat cars loaded with coal and British Columbia lumber, were smashed to splinters in an early morning wreck nine miles south of Strathcona. The loss is about $25,000.

For the inauguration of the steamship service at the Pacific coast, the Grand Trunk Pacific has made arrangement for a triple function, commencing June 9, at Vancouver, continuing June 10 at Victoria, and concluding June 11, at Seattle, whence the first steamship sailing of the newly established line will take place at midnight of Sunday, June 12.

Fire completely destroyed the plant of the Selkirk Match Company recently. The loss is $25,000, with insurance of $2,000.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

Allan Glover, a shoemaker, of McAdam, who was returning from a fishing trip was found dead on the railway track. It is supposed he was struck by a freight train. He was 35 years old.

The many friends of Mr. Rainnie will regret to hear of his death, which occurred at his home in St. John. Mr. Rainnie was for many years a faithful servant on the I. C. R., and was very popular with the travelling public. He was a conductor.

It is said that the Traders Bank of Canada will soon commence operations in the Maritime Provinces.

The different temperance forces of the town of Pictou are considering a move towards a more vigorous and more rigid enforcement of the Scott Act.

MONTREAL NEWS.

The flags on the Montreal schools were raised on Tuesday, and inside teachers and children joined in the celebration of the union of four South African Colonies. The celebration has a dual significance, for eight years ago a declaration of peace brought to its close the sad South African war. At the Montreal High School the scholars assembled at 11.15 o'clock in the large convocation hall. The Rev. Dr. Shaw presided, and delivered an address, explaining the occasion of the celebration. He also mentioned that the population of the United South African colonies was 5,317,000, of whom 1,117,000 were white. Songs and recitations of a patriotic nature filled in the programme, at the close of which the Rev. Dr. Shaw proposed three cheers for the new South African Union, which were lustily given by the boys, while the girls waved their handkerchiefs to salute the sentiment. In every public school the principal had arranged some celebration.

While the passengers of the Allan Line Glasgow boat 'Ionian' were asleep in their bunks on her inward voyage an explosion took place in the forward part of the ship, blowing the hatches off No. 1 hold, injuring three passengers, scaring half a hundred more, and wrecking eight cabins. Through the prompt work of Bo'sun Nicolson and the chief carpenter, Campbell, a fire started by the explosion was extinguished.

Arthur Buttery, 14 years of age, living at 128 Desjardins avenue, Maisonneuve, fell on a circular saw in motion at the factory of the Canadian Spool Cotton Company. Buttery's right arm was taken off near the elbow. He is at the General Hospital. His condition is considered fairly satisfactory, though he is suffering from shock.

A metamorphosis, perhaps, as strange as ever struck the eye of anybody, let alone the critical calculating vision of a born or manufactured curler lies exposed in Montreal at the present moment. The winter glory of the head Canadian branch of the Royal Caledonia Curling Club of Auld Scotia is to-day hiding its, seasonably, diminished head under the strangest mask that ever yet Curling Club has been transformed into. The Montreal Curling Clug, is, pro tem, a store for the supply of milk.

Sheriff Lemieux is just now attending to additional important improvements at the Court House. A private room is being prepared for Mr. Justice Carroll, and the council chamber is being fitted up to serve also as a private office for the Batonnier. A special seat will henceforth be reserved for the Batonnier in the principal courts, and his name will be placed thereon.

Giving notice that it will cease to light the city streets after October 31, the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company places the Board of Control and the Council in an embarassing position.

Montreal Sunday School workers experienced some of the inspiration derived from the great World's S. S. convention just closed at Washington, through the visit to this city, of about a hundred delegates, mostly from Great Britain, who were given a reception in the parlors of Douglas Church Monday week.

The announcement is made that, in compliance with the suggestion of Archbishop Bruchesi, the Catholic School Commissioners will give the name of 'Dollard' to their new school on St. Urbain street.

Colleagues of Mr. S. P. Howard, who has been in the service of the C. P. R. for 28 years, met him on Monday and presented him with a testimonial on the occasion of his resigning the position of general freight agent, to enter the real estate business.

Beyond al doubt this is a greater year for building than last. During the past month 329 permits for new buildings have been granted, representing an expenditure of $1,580,615. For alterations, 124 permits were granted, representing an expenditure of $128,585. Thus the total amount to be spent, as shown by the month's report, is $1,709,200. For the same period last year permits representing an expenditure of $1,269,500 were issued. So the increase of this year over last is $439,696.

Sidney Bell, five years of age, was killed by a street car on Tuesday, at 7 o'clock, while playing at the corner of St. Catherine and William David streets. The motorman stopped the car within a few feet, and the body was taken out from between the wheels.

In responding to calls since May 12, the apparatus of the city fire department has three times sustained injury. This Chief Tremblay brought to the attention of the Board of Control yesterday afternoon. The blame, he said, to the careless handling of the street cars.

Mr. Justice Guerin has granted Mr. A. A. Andrews, of Westmount, $50 damages in the action taken by him against the Montreal Street Railway Company for having been ejected from a car because the transfer which he held had been wrongly punched.

Alfred Poirier, the street car conductor who fell from his car, on St. Catherine street, on Saturday, died at the General Hospital on Tuesday. He never regained consciousness. His skull was fractured.

Most of the Montreal Chinese are not anxious to cut off their queues, and discard the flowing robes of their homeland, in imitation of a movement to this effect in San Francisco. A petition has been circulated in the United States favoring a reform in matters of dress, but although the petition was recived by several local Chinese merchants, they do not favor the change, and declared their intention to a 'Witnes' reporter to adhere to ancient principles.

Montreal is getting its share of a big movement of Mormons from Europe to Salt Lake City and Utah settlements. Fifty passed through here on Tuesday. They arrived on the 'Dominion,' shepherded by elders of the faith. Elder Wesley W. Farrar returned to the United States after conducting a reformation campaign in Montreal for two months.

The Rev. J. W. Johnston, M.A., B.D., has accepted the call from Verdun Presbyterian congregation, and the induction will take place in the church, Ross street, on Tuesday, the 17th, at 8 p.m.

The closing exercises of the Sabrevois College, now sixty years old, were held in the Church of the Redeemer, Chatham street, on Tuesday. Quite a number of the relatives and friends of the graduating pupils were present to listen to the programme of music, and to see the boys and girls get their book prizes. The Bishop of Montreal was in the chair.

The total precipitation of rain for the month of May amounted to 3.72 inches. Rain fell on no less than twenty days during the month, and the records of the McGill Observatory show no other May with so many days of rain fall.

That the lifting of an embargo on Canadian cattle by Irish ports, forecasted in a report to the Department of Trade and Commerce by Trade Commissioner F. A. C. Bickerdike, in Belfast, will result in large shipments of cattle from this port, is the belief of Mr. A. Eakin, Montreal, representative of the Head Line.

Edward Jette, a street car conductor while collecting the fares last evening on an open car on Notre Dame street near Richmond, slipped from the platform and struck his head on the street. When taken to the Notre Dame hospital, he was unconscious. His skull was fractured.

Wednesday a new scale of wages declared by the Building Trades Council for stone masons went into effect in Montreal. The new rate is 65 cents an hour for a nine-hours day, against 40 cents an hour, the previous rate. There are 500 stone masons belonging to the International.

A thief, who evidently lost all vestige a respect for things sacred, broke open the tabernacle of the main altar and stole the benediction ring with the sacred host at St. Michael's Church, at the corner of Sanguinet and St. Michael streets in the north end of the city on Wednesday.

The Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis will hold its annual meeting in Montreal to-day Wednesday and Thursday.

Patrick O'Brien, 19 years of age, will have to serve nearly nine years in the penitentiary before his term runs out. He was sentenced to five years by Judge Lanctot, for housebreaking. A little over a year ago he served one year of a sentence of five, being allowed out on parole. He will now have to finish his former term as well.

A man named Gauget was arrested Wednesday by Detective Viens, at Nominingue, on a charge of forging the name of a Mr. Latour, of Montreal, to a cheque for $2,800, which he discounted at a branch of the Hochelaga Bank, in this city.

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE.

It is reported in Constantinople that fifty thousand volunteers in the district of Konia have undertaken to take up arms in the event of war between Greece and Turkey.

Twelve hundred local members of the United Garment Workers' of America went on strike at Syracuse, N.Y., yesterday, for a ten percent advance in wages, which the manufacturers declined to grant. The clothing factories are shut down.

A Copenhagen despatch says that in consequence of the difficulty of forming a new cabinet in the present state of politics, Premier Zahle, at the request of King Frederick, has withdrawn the resignations of his ministry.

The strike of the tugmen of the Great Lakes at Cleveland and Ashtabula was settled yesterday, the men returning to work under the old conditions. The settlement was effected at a conference in Cleveland between President Edward Smith, of the Towing Company, and President Martin Cole, of the National Licensed Tugmen's Protective Association. The men had demanded a twelve-hour day instead of the present arrangement, under which they claim they work 18 to 18 hours a day. They agreed to waive their demands until the expiration of the two-year agreement into which they entered last year.

The immigrant total of the United States for April was 135,052. For March and April it was 271,797.

About three-tenths of a second is the time required for the signal to pass through the Atlantic cable, a distance of 2,700 miles.

Wm. Rankin, of West Summit, N.J., who will be 100 years old if he lives until next September, asserts he is the oldest college alumnus in the United States.

A pew was dedicated in Washington Memorial Chapel, Valley Forge, to commemorate the services of Washington and Monroe and the visit of Roosevelt.

It is said that Americans spend their money thus: For liquors, $1,242,000,000; for tobacco, $753,000,000; for jewellery and plate, $700,000,000; for church work at home, $250,000,000; for confectionery, $178,000,000; for milliners, $80,000,000; for chewing gum, $11,000,000; for foreign missions, $19,000,000.

The Rev. Alex. F. Munro, who had spent more than fifty years in active mission work, died recently in Brooklyn, in his 94th year. He was born in Canada, and was a printer in early life. He wrote extensively both in prose and verse on religious subjects.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison says that he has succeeded in producing a moving picture photographing machine which will take pictures in their natural colors, the experiments showing such results as to warrant the inventor saying that almost any day would see the machine's perfection.

'V.R.I.,' altered nine years ago to 'E.R.I.,' must now be changed to 'G.R.I.' on the buttons and badges of those in the service, military and civil, of British governments.

Butter at forty cents a pound is threatened this month by a combination of Chicago and Elgin butter interests.

According to a report issued by the Labor Department the total value of new buildings erected in eighty-two chief industrial centres of Canada in 1909 amounted to $85,133,000, an increase of about 50 percent as compared with the preceding year.

Believed to have died from heart trouble, John Mitchell, a piano salesman from Toronto, was found dead in bed at the Fountain Hotel Cincinnati.

On the accession of King George four strike leaders have been released, and the sentences of the others reduced by the New South Wales Government.

Max Lansburgh, of Washington, suggests that all boys born on the day Theodore Roosevelt returns to New York be named after Mr. Roosevelt.

The New York Child Welfare committee was incorporated at Albany.

John A. Kasson, former United States minister to Austria, died at Washington.

Francis M. McCoy, acting chief of the Bureau of Weights and Measures in New York, found that dealers charge for paper at the rate of butter, and that whiskey is sold in short quarts.

In the Austrian village of Storbech all the inhabitants are chess players, and the game is taught in the public schools.

New York city has saved $3,985,400 in the first three months of Mayor Gaynor's administration, compared with the corresponding period a year ago.

The arrival of four companies of state militia and a heavy rainfall quited striking workmen of a cement company at Iesaco, Mo. The building around which the 1,500 striking foreigners had threatened to riot contained four cars of dynamite.

LOST RELATIVES.

Jermain (Philip), a laborer, was last heard of at Toronto, three years ago. Father asks.

Lindsay (Samuel), formerly a soldier, left Woolwich for Montreal, 1870. Brother William asks.

Perrins (Frederick John) was last seen in Portland road, Canning Town, 1890; believed to be in Canada. Father asks.

Bowman (Robert), left London for Canada six years ago. Mother asks.

Donellan (John, Thomas, Peter, and Honor) left Crossboyne, County Mayo, for Geneva, Ontario, fifty or sixty years ago. Brother William asks.

Wilson (Alfred), formerly of Hampstead, was last heard of at Vancouver, B.C., eighteen years ago. Father asks.

From Ontario: George Dicks is anxious to trace the present whereabouts of his brothers, Walter and Andrew Dicks, who were living in Gosport, 1859, and from whom he last heard in 1874.

Simpson (George William) went to Australia thirteen years ago; returned to England, and went to British Columbia, where he was last heard of at Sandon ten years ago. Mother and sister Jessie ask.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES

—ALL IN ADVANCE.—

DAILY WITNESS, $3.00.

WEEKLY WITNESS AND CANADIAN HOMESTEAD, $1.00.

WORLD WIDE, $1.50.

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

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

Postage for United States, Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, 'Weekly Witness,' 75 cents extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 10c per copy for individual subscriptions, 15c per copy in clubs to one address. No extra postage on the 'Daily Witness' to the United States and its dependencies.

FOREIGN POSTAGE EXTRA to all countries not named in the above list, as follows: 'Daily Witness,' $3.50 extra; 'Weekly Witness,' $1 extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 30 cents extra; 'World Wide' subscription price, including postage to foreign countries, only $1.00.

Sample and subscription blanks freely and promptly sent on request.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS—Casual advertisements, 20c per line per insertion. 'Farms to Rent, Farms for Sale,' can be inserted for 1c a word per insertion from subscribers. The lowest rate for non-subscribers is two cents per word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made. In all cases the full price must accompany each order.

DAILY WITNESS—10c per line per insertion. Contracts on favorable terms. 'Employment Wanted, 'Situations Vacant,' etc., 10c per insertion, up to 20 words. Money must accompany order, as this quotation is reckoned on a cash basis.

Births and Deaths, 5c per insertion; Marriages, 50c. These must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender. Inserted without charge for subscribers. All obituaries with poetry, 50c a line, agate measure. Money to accompany notice.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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

Post-Office or Express Money Orders can be obtained at the following rates:—$5.00 and under, 3c; over $5.00 and up to $10.00, 5c; over $10 and up to $30.00, 10c.

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

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

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

If this is not done such change cannot be made.

Address all business communications,

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers,
'Witness' Building, Montreal.

SAMPLE COPIES.

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

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS

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

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

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

The Witness.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1910.

The Quebec Legislature was prorogued on Saturday, after a session of three months, during which much useful work was accomplished, as well as some time wasted in unnecessary Opposition rhetoric. The government of Sir Lomer Gouin has proved in this as in other sessions that it is intelligent and industrious, and has the welfare of the province at heart. A most important piece of legislation is the amendment to the License Act, by which, beginning May 1 next, the hours during which saloons and liquor groceries may remain open in this province will be considerably curtailed. Sir Lomer Gouin has in this legislation implemented handsomely his promises to the temperance delegation which waited upon him, and deserves thanks and encouragement. The affairs of Montreal took up much of the time of the Legislature, as usual, and much important work was done in relation thereto. Wholesale annexation of outside municipalities was enforced—a too expensive but necessary job—the salaries of the Controllers were fixed by statute, and their work cannot now be nullified by Council, except by a two-thirds majority. A whole host of other legislation, of comparative usefulness, has been enacted—such as the placing under government control of employment bureaus; the regulation of the employment of women and children in cotton and woollen factories; the institution of a provincial School of Forestry, a Metropolitan Parks Commission, and a commission to study our running waters; the placing under control of bulk sales, for the protection of creditors; and, of the greatest importance from economic and other points of view, the prohibition of the export of timber cut on Crown Lands—which means that in future United States manufacturers will not be able to take our logs and make them into pulp or what not on the other side of the border, but must do the manufacturing in this country. Naturally this policy has been subject to much debate and criticism, but it appears to have a large majority in its support.

The action of the aldermen in relation to the Carter by-law and other matters has caused an acute revival in the minds of the citizens of the question much debated during the Proulx-Giroux regime as to whether boards of aldermen do or do not do more harm than good. Certainly many cities have abolished them during the past few years, because, when they were not found to be corrupt, they were apt to become 'inebriated with the exuberance of their own verbosity,' and obstruct useful work instead of forwarding it. The 'man in the street' has decided in considerable numbers that they must go; while many of those who would retain them as an institution are of the opinion of ex-Mayor Laporte that they should be elected by districts rather than by wards. The ward man, as Mr. Laporte says, will, with few exceptions, always be a small man, seeing out of all proportion to the city's best interests his ward's sidewalk, and what not; while an alderman elected from each of a few large divisions might be expected to be more of a public benefactor. Whether or no, not a few citizens are now beginning to think that presently we may evolve a system of government by controllers only, the same to be elected as now by the voters as a whole, and with effective machinery for a referendum and a recall when circumstances shall require them or seem to require them.

The reply of Mr. Justice Lafontaine to the statement of the License Commissioners should be a rather tough bone for that body to pick. He quotes them as admitting themselves that they license as restaurants places which are actually saloons, and remarks trenchantly—'If that does not constitute a confession of violation of the law, I no longer know the meaning of words.' Mr. Justice Lafontaine's reply to the Commissioners 'as regards the statement that it rests with the citizens to move in the matter themselves and file oppositions to the granting of licenses', is equally unanswerable, it would seem. It is, he says, 'against common sense and law itself.' The license law imposes on the Commissioners the duty to grant licenses only to those who comply with the law, and does not expect the public to have to reform their sins of omission or commission. The Commissioners have asked for an official inquiry, and all friends of reform will second their efforts to get it.

While in many respects the Street Railway system of Montreal is admirable, it is a truism to say that it is by no means perfect. Whoever is most to blame for it, the company, the city authorities, or the public, the fact remains that the crowding at certain hours is 'uncivilized' and cannot be allowed to continue indefinitely. But the great blot on the system is the toll it takes of human life and limb. Eleven deaths are charged to its account already this year, and something must speedily be done to stop this frightful massacre. In Chicago, recently, a jury found that a collision between a street car and an automobile was due to a mania for high and dangerous speed which prevails in the operation of all surface lines in that city; and can our street railway cars at times be held guiltless in this respect? Whatever the cause, whether 'speeding,' or inadequate 'safety' fenders, or these and other things combined, humanity is making an insistent call for a stop to be put to this juggernaut-like sacrifice.

One of the best things the Federal Government has done for the potential advancement of this country is the appointment of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education. The composition of the Commission seems all that could be desired, and Prof. Robertson is eminently the man to direct it. The scope of the inquiry is exhaustive, and the findings of the commission when it has concluded its valuable work will, we may hope, very soon be put into practice. The Province of Quebec, thanks to Sir William Macdonald and the enlightened policy of Sir Lomer Gouin, has been a proud pioneer in several important phases of technical education, but it must be the serious concern of the country as a whole if we are to maintain even a respectable place in the modern history of civilization. The commission is to study present conditions relating to industrial training, technical education, and the needs of workingmen and employers, at home and abroad; and if we are wise enough to set about following its recommendations, when they are presently before us, we shall be kept usefully busy for many a day to come.

Sir Ernest Shackleton is one among many millions who believe that the immediate future of Canada will be vast in its results in a number of ways. Plans that seem big, even chimerical, to-day, may be quite inadequate to-morrow. But it is upon the present unknown mineral areas in Canada that Sir Ernest himself is cogitating most, and to them he intends to give personal attention. He says the mineral future of Canada is pretty sure to be surprising to those who have not given that phase of our country's richness special attention. Even of the known mineral deposits, mountains of iron ore, and what not, little use has so far been made; but the time seems to be approaching, more or less soon, when the production of minerals useful in manufactures and the arts will vie in money value even with the production of agriculture. This is only one of the many big things coming upon us which we must face with wisdom if we would avoid being overwhelmed and share among us more evil than good.

If a country's best customer is a country's best friend, then must the United States be really at heart a great lover of Britain and the British Empire, however successfully in the past she has at times been able to conceal it. It is fair to say that of late good-will has been happily predominant. From a trade point of view, at least, our cousins must wish us increasing size and material prosperity, since we purchase more than a third of all their exported manufactured products, and nearly a half of their unmanufactured products. Canada and Newfoundland alone last year took $97,000,000 of United States manufactures; the Mother Country, $132,000,000, while British Asia took $13,000,000, and British Africa, $7,000,000. The grand total of British purchases of both manufactured and unmanufactured goods from the United States amounts to many millions, and that total would without doubt be much greater if the United States tariff was not framed to exclude as far as possible an exchange of products. This aspect of the case is beginning to be seen by an increasing number of 'Americans.'

At the forthcoming international aerial navigation congress in Paris, the Aero Club of France has decided to submit a series of resolutions dealing with 'the liability of airmen in respect of customs dues, the question of property in the domain of the air, and the legal obligations which are incumbent upon aviators and aeronauts.' The quotation is interesting chiefly from the use of the word 'airmen,' a most welcome word; but why having adopted it so wisely should 'aviators' and 'aeronauts' be retained? Airmen is the inevitable word, and it will surely supersede the others terms, which were only makeshifts. And a notable airman, by the by, is Captain Rolls, who is the first to make the round trip of the English Channel. It is a 'famous victory,' and no wonder Englishmen are proud of it.

In the midst of our phenomenally wet and cool weather, letters from England tell us that Whitsuntide there brought not only brilliant sunshine, but a wonderful wealth of flowers. Suburban gardens have been aglow with lilacs and other favorites, while the wild flowers of spring and early summer have, we read, been associated in a rare combination which can hardly have been witnessed to the same extent within living memory. The commons have been ablaze with gorse; hawthorn, blackthorn and crab-apple have blossomed side by side; the woods have been carpeted with primroses, and cowslips have been abundant. The chestnut trees have been a rare sight, and the popular bluebells or wood hyacinth, made a splendid show. We have had dog-tooth violets, blue and yellow and white violets, and trilliums in brave array, and, after the rains, when we are blessed with a little more sunshine, we should soon have marguerites and other 'common' flowers in bewildering multitudes. These are not unmixed blessings from an economical farming point of view, but they beautify the country like a charm.

China is indeed changing, not only in material things, but in its very texture of thought, according to the 'Homiletic Review.' Thus, it is becoming difficult to procure at the book shop in China any copies of the works of Confucius, whereas formerly the Confucian classics, with their voluminous commentaries, formed the chief stock-in-trade, the remaining supplies being chiefly composed of the fantastic novels which read so curiously when translated. The change is a remarkable one. Scientific and mathematical works now fill the stores, along with stories by Scott, Dumas, Dickens and Doyle, translated into the vernacular! On the other hand, the religious customs of Islam are said to be as unchanging as ever, in spite of the marvellous advance of reform in Turkey, which after all is only a small part of Islam. Pilgrimages to Mecca from all parts of the vast Mohammedan world are more extensively patronized than ever, and the Khedive of Egypt has aroused fanatical enthusiasm by his recent visit to the Holy Places. Curiously enough, science, in the form of the new Hedjaz railway, is giving great impetus to the pilgrimages.

The master spinners of the North of England are understood to have voted for a five percent reduction in wages, to which the operatives are not inclined to agree. The operatives in their objection to the reduction point to the fact that the mills are continuing to pay dividends in spite of lessened hours and higher prices of cotton, and they ask, why, as long as dividends can be paid, should we suffer a reduction in wages? To the answer of the employers that the money from which dividends are paid was earned in good years and was set apart as a special reserve for bad years, the workers contend that they also should share the surplus of profits of the good times. This is a new position in Lancashire industry, but there are some who say that it is almost certain to arise sooner or later in connection with every kind of commercial enterprise. Economists of this complexion declare that comparatively few people have yet realized how vast a difference the Limited Liability Acts are going to make in the relations of employers and employed. 'Now that most industries are organized in limited liability companies, all the cards are on the table. There is no longer merely the suspicion that one firm is making vast profits or that another is doing poorly.' The balance sheets are published, and as in England they are independently and, what is more, truthfully, audited, they are as open to the workpeople as to anybody else. They can be used as arguments. And, whatever else may be said, it is held by some respectable publicists that it is not astonishing if the workers who are asked to suffer a reduction in wages should in their reply quote the ascertained profits of their employers as a reason for or against such reduction. This argument is only part of the larger British attitude in regard to the problem of wealth and poverty which has changed of recent years in a manner the most careless observer can hardly have failed to note. As a leading Liberal daily puts it: 'The old complacency with which middle-class politicians quoted statistics about the prosperity of the working class; the old Whig and Tory conviction that difficult questions would settle themselves, if only they were left alone, has gone for good; and, whatever may be their doctrine, all men in public life profess themselves as keenly alive to the necessity of a national policy for the prevention of poverty and the better distribution of wealth.' This acuter sense of the social question has grown up in a period which has on the whole been one of great prosperity. Wealth has flaunted itself as never before, and the inequalities at the different ends of the scale have for that very reason been brought home to the people as never before.

Discussion concerning the loss of the French submarine, 'Pluviose,' with twenty-seven men on board, in an ordinary collision, has made prominent the fact that there are considerably more than two hundred submarines in commission in various navies, and that while their crews are engaged in what is described as an extra-hazardous occupation, it is not by any means 'suicidal,' or so desperate as many conclude. Most of the accidents indeed which have happened to submarines have not been peculiar to them, but might have happened to other vessels under similar circumstances. Accidents peculiar to submarines have indeed been surprisingly few when their character and the character of their employment are considered. Indeed, it is suggested that the time is not far distant when a submarine pleasure trip will be one of the daily 'amusements' on the programme of fashionable watering places.

Four milk inspectors are shortly to be added to the city's pure food staff. For the positions some fifty men have applied, and an examination is being held at the City Hall. This is as it should be; but it is not as it has been in the past. It is but one sign of the better conditions which now prevail. An examination to enable the heads of departments to select those men best fitted to execute the work required! Shades of Aldermen Proulx and Giroux, it is prodigious! Think of the opportunity missed. Have none of the applicants aldermanic friends who can win for them the position whether they have ability or not? Have none of the aldermen that power of vision which enables them to see in appointments a possible 'rake-off'? Things are indeed not as they were. The Board of Control has seen fit to leave in the hands of the department heads more power than these men ever enjoyed before; and so, to secure for the city's service the best men applying for the new position, Doctors Louis and J. E. Laberge and Dr. McCarrey are holding examinations. What ward the applicant lives in will not be considered. Neither will his religion or his race. What is wanted is ability and integrity. Certainly it seems that the policy of trust and of non-interference, which the controllers have adopted and the council has approved, is wise.

It is not a little probable that the zeal of Montreal lawyers in fighting the will of the Huntingdon people on the liquor question and the overzeal of Mr. Justice St. Pierre in going out of his way to express his contempt for temperance measures did more than anything else to secure the remarkable verdict of that town in favor of no license by a majority of 138 to one.

The announcement of King Edward's death and the declaration of the demise of the Crown to King George V. were published in a London 'Gazette Extraordinary' in the usual form of words, as follows: 'Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to call to His Mercy our late Sovereign Lord King Edward the Seventh, of Blessed and Glorious Memory, by whose Decease the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert: We, therefore, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of this Realm, being here assisted with these of His late Majesty's Privy Council, with Numbers of other Principal Gentlemen of Quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of London, do now hereby, with one Voice and Consent of Tongue and Heart, publish and proclaim, That the High and Mighty Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert, is now, by the Death of our late Sovereign of Happy Memory, become our only lawful and rightful Liege Lord George the Fifth.' This proclamation is especially interesting from the fact that in this traditional form of words is found the existence together of 'the theory of the automatic devolution of the Crown and of the far earlier theory of popular election.' The assembly of wise and notable men which proclaimed the new King was to all intents and purposes the Witan—the Magnum Concilium of the nation—and the 'Spectator' is of opinion that any citizen is eligible in law to be present at such a gathering and to add his name to the list attached to the proclamation. Embedded in the ceremonial, therefore, is also the idea of the assent of the people—that assent without which no succession was deemed valid in Anglo-Saxon times, and which even William the Conqueror felt it necessary to ask for and obtain.'

We have a post card which begins: 'You are pleased to say,' and then with quotation marks as from the 'Witness': 'It is no longer tolerable to declare that certain leading doctrines and tenets of the Roman Catholic Church are superstitious and idolatrous.' This is simple misrepresentation. We said no such thing. The nearest thing we said to it was that such expressions 'are no longer heard much in religious controversy.' What we did say was that it is no longer 'tolerable to enforce the official declaration of the coronation oath' in that form. The British realms enjoy religious liberty, and every one is free to hold what faith seems right to him, and every one, Roman Catholic or Protestant, clergyman or layman, is free to hold, formulate and express what views he thinks right with regard to other people's faiths. But to require the King, who claims equally the homage of all his subjects, to use opprobrious language with regard to the faith of some of them, is not kind to him and is out of harmony with the Protestant principle of religious equality before the law. Speaking of our assertion of the right of liberty of conscience, the card before us asks 'Is the reference to the King's conscience, and if so are you in favor of changing the declaration so as a Roman Catholic can mount the British throne.' Our reference was plainly to the people's consciences. With regard to the King we surely were explicit enough. We mentioned that we have had Roman Catholic governors fulfilling the Royal function in various provinces, and knew of no shock to the constitution resulting. Except in England, where there is a state church, the King has nothing whatever to say with regard to religion. We said, however, that it was not English to make constitutional changes that were not called for. The Protestant succession is a part of the constitution, but it would be equally secured by the King's declaring that he did not hold those doctrines without maligning those who held them.

The achievement of Mr. Glenn H. Curtiss in winning the New York 'World's' Hudson-Fulton prize of ten thousand dollars for a flight between Albany to New York by a heavier-than-air machine is dramatic and thrilling. The New York 'World's' prize had been offered for a flight within the memorable Hudson-Fulton celebration week last autumn, repeating Fulton's voyage in the 'Clermont,' but as the 'World' now recalls, the time was short, the weather unpropitious, and though two creditable attempts were made, it was found necessary to extend the time. The first essays at steam navigation a hundred years ago were similarly halting. The 'Clermont,' in 1807, felt her way along, as we read, at five miles an hour, coughing away her steam and churning the water with clumsy paddles, her machinery stopped at one time, and she drifted long before resuming her voyage. She tied up at night, and the journey altogether took thirty-two hours. Nobody who then saw that clumsy machine could have foreseen the world's present marvellous ships, the Dreadnoughts and Mauretanias and what not. Yet it is to be noted that the propelled aeroplane is a younger invention to-day than was the application of steam to water travel in the 'Clermont' in the days of 1807. Only seven years have passed since the first flight in such a contrivance was made by Wilbur Wright till this achievement of a small, light, cheap, one-man machine, going from station to station with business-like precision and smooth celerity, and the 'World' is entitled to claim that the conquest of the air is brought nearer by Mr. Curtiss's work and that of the others who have made recent flights. Who shall set limits to the achievements of the near future?

The way in which the world is bound together is shown by the precarious conditions of living which are developing in China owing in a measure to the abundant production of silver in Canada. It is said of the whale that when harpooned near the tail it takes a very noticeable time for the pain of it to make its way to the brain and back again to the organs of motion. Similarly it has taken some time for the great decline in the value of China's metallic standard to produce its effect upon prices and wages there; but the result was and is inevitable. The great change that has taken place in the value of silver has been greatly occulted by the parallel, but not so rapid reduction in, the value of gold, which is the only standard we have whereby to measure it. The same amount of silver that was once worth a dollar in gold is now not worth forty cents in the same metal. But when we consider that gold will only buy about two-thirds of what it once would we find that the silver dollar is only worth in proportion to ordinary commodities about a quarter of what it was a generation ago. Inevitably everything that is valued in silver must rise to four times the price that used to be paid for it unless it can be produced with less labor. This is a form of hardship that will right itself by degrees. Even in China there will be labor demands and labor concessions. Meantime the suffering will be great, especially as those nations which own, or at least claim, the open spaces of the earth, have more or less agreed to cage up the Chinaman in his own limited country.

All seem to be agreed that the heaviest fighting in the coming campaign in the United States will centre about the tariff. The Democrats and Insurgents will attack it; the Republicans will defend it. On November 8 next, every Congressman is up for re-election, and his political future is understood to rest on his ability to show his home folks that he has voted right on the tariff question. As the elections draw nearer the friends of the Payne Tariff Law are said to be massing their heavy artillery in the shape of speeches and other campaign documents to be used in trying to repulse the Democrats and the still more dreaded 'Insurgents.' There will be unlimited money for these and for all other campaign purposes. But over against the methods of the money power is the evident tendency of the party press to sag away from the unpopular stand pat standard. Meanwhile the flood of talk and print shows no sign of diminution in any direction; the one side repeating the accusation that the tariff is responsible for monopolies and trusts and other evils from which the people are materially suffering; and the other side still declaring, in spite of every argument to the contrary, that the tariff is the only panacea for each and every ill that can afflict a state.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

The official celebration of the birthday of King George V. will take place with us on Dominion Day, but a wave of loyal thought and aspiration went out to him on Friday, King Edward was a markedly different man from any of the Edwards who preceded him. The kindly men among them were weak, and the strong men were men of sternness and war. There is as marked a contrast between the first four Georges and the fifth. The first and second of the name were more Hanoverian than English. Our King George is an Englishman through and through. Three of the former Georges were ignoble in their lives and fond of low pleasures. He is clean and simple in his manner of life, and is most happy in his domestic relations. He resembles George III. in the intensity of his love of family life. 'Farmer George,' however, with all the private virtues of the English farmer of the old school—piety, honesty and simplicity—had also the defects of the character—ignorance, narrowness and obstinacy. 'Sailor George' knows more, by personal experience, of foreign countries than any other monarch living. He was a sailor from his boyhood, and has visited every corner of the Empire and many other lands. He probably knows and understands colonial feeling better than any monarch England has ever had, and even better than the vast majority of English statesmen. 'He is,' says Mr. Stead, 'pre-eminently the Colonists' King, the King of the Britons over sea, whose slogan cry he echoed at the Mansion House on his return from his Colonial tour—'Wake up, England!' On general subjects he is well informed, and those who know him say that the obstinacy which led his ancestor into such serious mistakes is in him an intelligent and dignified firmness. He is unlike the profligate and heartless 'First Gentleman of Europe' at every point. He takes his duties seriously. He is a worker. Trained in the navy the motto of the Prince of Wales 'Ich Dien'—'I serve'—has had for him no empty meaning. He lived the hard spare life of the young naval officer and gained every step of his promotion, from cadet to commander, by sheer hard work.

Many interesting stories are told illustrating the democracy of his character, his hereditary courage, his deserved popularity among fellow-officers and crew. One can understand how the call to the glittering heights of heir-apparent and the still higher call which has just come to him quenched some of the exuberance of his youthful spirits, and transformed the once gay young sailor into a quiet and somewhat careworn man. But there is no doubt that he will do his duty as he sees it as unflinchingly on the throne of his ancestors as he always did on the quarter-deck of his ship. King George comes to the throne in a time of crisis, and there is naturally some anxiety as the new pilot takes command, but there is reason to believe that he has charted out the rocks, quicksands, and cross-currents of politics as carefully as did his father and his grandmother, and that the good ship 'Britannia' will weather many a storm under careful and yet courageous pilotage. King George has begun his reign well. Almost his first official act was to urge his people to enjoy the Whitsuntide holidays as much as possible in spite of the sad blow they suffered in common with him. It was a little thing, but it showed genuine kindness of heart. His declaration at the first meeting of the Privy Council was a beautiful and dignified expression of grief and of resolve to do his duty under the heavy responsibilities which had fallen upon him. It is, of course, impossible to forecast the outcome of the new reign. The outstanding feature of that of Victoria was the growth of the Imperial spirit, the great result of that of Edward VII. was the exchange of the fine position of 'splendid isolation' for the still finer one of 'splendid friendliness.' It is not improbable, and it is devoutly to be hoped, that King George's reign will see more friendly relations with Germany, and it will certainly see great and increasing victories in the field of social reform. All nations and all classes are seeing as they never did before that they 'are members one of another,' and if King George realizes this, as we believe he does, he will give us daily increasing cause gratefully to sing with heart and voice 'God save the King.'

KINGLY ATTRIBUTES.

It is to the unforgetable credit of King Edward that in all his public aspects he accomplished the feat of continuing the traditions of Queen Victoria—that the nation and the Empire were never once conscious of any abatement at the head of affairs of common sense, of worthiness of motive, of deep personal concern for the interests of the people, and the position of the country. As the 'Spectator' finely says, the discharge of his duty might be called a passion if it had not been what was much better—an ineradicable good habit. Another thing notable about King Edward was the victory of resolution over certain tendencies to falter—tendencies which are common to humanity. Our Royal Family has always been notable for courage, and King Edward put this courage to noble use. Foreign observers have noted the perfect geniality, the discretion, and the judgment with which King Edward forwarded the policies desired by the British peoples, and honored those qualities by their remarkable attendance at his obsequies; and General Botha has given expression to our sentiment and the world's in his fine exclamation when he heard of the King's death: 'He was a great man with a noble heart!' The Boers, when they came to England, found in King Edward a genial man, kindly without being condescending, and knew him at once for their friend. He did not play a part against the grain, was not artificial, and was never guilty of patronizing. 'He had not only the air of being pleased,' says the 'Spectator,' 'at the right time; one could declare positively that he was pleased. And this was because he was never tired of his fellow-man—of exploring the recesses of his personality, and the extent of his experiences.' He could manage men to admiration. He was not egotistical nor vain; and could enjoy the society of a peasant without letting him feel that Royal manners were after all only a kind of splendid condescension.

It was the King's gifts of heart and character far more than any cavalier aspect of kingship or artificial conception of kingly mien that rooted affection for him so deeply in the hearts of the people, and henceforward our notion of a ruler who is 'every inch a king' will differ from any former popular conception in the sense that he is akin to the whole people and representative of them, and not so much that he wears fine feathers and is of fine appearance, although these may be moderately included in the idea. The King of England is the Grand Chairman of the Nation, says the 'Spectator.' If one thinks what the ideal chairman of a meeting of ordinary Englishmen has to be, one has a very fair picture of the virtues needed in a British King,' and it is a notoriously difficult office to fill. In this crowned republic, says the middle-class mouthpiece, all parties which have any power have come to the deliberate conclusion—this after some earnest questionings at the time of the French Revolution—that the Grand Chairman of the Nation is best drawn from a special family which is, so to speak, bred for the purpose. 'Having had just the qualities we required in King Edward the Seventh, we look with confidence to see them reproduced in King George the Fifth, who is not only his son but his disciple. We, who are of this opinion, think that we leave on the whole less to chance than is left in republics, where the presidents cannot have been specially trained for the position which they are chosen to occupy. It was said in the late King's life that if England suddenly became a republic he would certainly be elected its first president.'

FARMERS OF THE WEST.

Whatever may be said for public ownership elsewhere, and whatever is to be the ultimate fate of public ownership anywhere—and its fate will surely differ according to the varying character of communities—there is no doubt that it has assumed big proportions in the three prairie provinces, and that the people are more and more approving of it. Already in all three prairie provinces the telephone has been put under public ownership; in Manitoba the provincial administration stands pledged to inaugurate a system of government elevators for the handling of the surface crops of the province, and the Saskatchewan Government has appointed a commission to inquire into a proposal to follow Manitoba's example. In Alberta, creameries are operated under direction of the provincial government, steps are being taken to establish a pork-packing plant on the same basis, and farmers' organizations in all parts of the prairie country are pressing the Dominion Government to take over the terminal elevators at the head of Lake Superior, and to establish like elevators at Vancouver. The Toronto 'Sun' recalls that it is only three years since the first step along the pathway now being followed was taken by these provinces in the public ownership of telephones. This initial step was taken when the government of Alberta built a line from Calgary to Banff, a distance of ninety miles. In the three provinces to-day we learn that there are fifteen thousand pole miles, with forty thousand subscribers, and a capital investment approaching ten million dollars, all under public ownership. Within two years, in Manitoba alone, the mileage has been increased from 3,350 to 5,180, and the province intends to spend two and a half million dollars in construction work this year. It is further stated that the charge for phones has generally been reduced by four to five dollars, that long-distance rates have been reduced, and that along with that, in Manitoba, there was a surplus on operation last year of $372,000.

The western provinces promise indeed, as the 'Sun' says, to become a good second to New Zealand and Australia as world experiment stations in legislation along the lines of state socialism. Another thing noted by the 'Sun' is that the development of state socialism in Canada's western provinces is not as in France or Germany, 'the result of inspiration arising from an active urban population.' Mainly it has been and is the work of farmers' organizations—in Alberta, the United Farmers of Alberta, and in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, the Grain Growers' Association. The total membership of these three associations is already some twenty thousand, and is said to be increasing rapidly. This increase may be appreciated when it is learned that one local branch of the provincial association was organized in Saskatchewan for each three days of the past year. There is besides a newly-formed National Council of Agriculture which, along with and in cooperation with individual granges, is reported to be about to take up the question of improved trade relations between Canada and the United States and to urge upon our government to meet our neighbors half way. The 'Sun' asserts that the feeling is very strong among Canadian farmers in favor of freer trade with the United States, and thinks that this should have a good effect in the United States where the impression seems to prevail, at least in some quarters, based on reports from the centres of protectionist sentiment in this country, that Canada is indifferent when not hostile to any reciprocal trade arrangements. In the midst of all this 'out goes Rutherford,' as the despatch rudely puts it. Mr. Rutherford, Premier of Alberta, and most of his cabinet, have been forced to resign because of their connection with legislation and contracts connected with the Alberta and Great Waterways Rail-

way Company. The more government control of public interests prevails the more is it necessary to watch jealously that the opportunity it so abundantly affords for wrongdoing and mismanagement shall not be abused. It seems that a Mr. W. R. Clarke, a United States promoter, made an agreement with the Alberta Government which was afterwards denounced as an utterly unreasonable and improvident one, and a Royal Commission subsequently found out enough to put the government in a bad light. Mr. Clarke, the United States promoter, skipped for parts unknown during an early stage of the proceedings, taking with him the books and papers of the company; but in spite of that it was shown that the bargain was a very improvident one, showing deplorable evidence of incapacity on the part of Premier Rutherford and some chief members of his cabinet, if not dishonesty. So falls the first Prime Minister of Alberta, who also held simultaneously the office of Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Education, pulling down with him Attorney-General Cross and other well-known Albertans. Whether looked on as a crime or a blunder the incident has had the good effect of showing that the farmers and others of this new province will not condone either graft or incapacity.

THE NEW SHIP OF STATE.

Last Tuesday the curtain rose on a new act in that most interesting of theatres, South Africa. The drama until quite recently has been almost uninterrupted tragedy. Hottentots, Kaffirs, Zulus and Matabeles, Boers and British, have been engaged in repeated hand-to-hand struggles for mastery. The Portuguese were apparently the first Europeans to visit the country. They had pushed down the western coast of Africa, in successive voyages, and in 1496 a daring voyage of Bartholomew Diaz, in search of a sea passage to India, brought him, amid wild tempests, to the bold headland facing the southern ocean, which he named Cabo Torrmentoso—'the Cape of Storms.' It was visited the following year by the great Vasco da Gama, who landed, examined the country, and obtained fresh provisions for his Indian voyage, after which the headland gained a more pleasing title, 'Buon Esperanza—the Cape of Good Hope.' The Portuguese took little interest in the country, except as it afforded a useful stopping place on the voyage to India, and in 1620 two English captains, named Shillinge and Fitzherbert, hoisted the British flag and took possession in the name of King James, without any opposition or objection being offered. The other voyaging nations—the French and Dutch—visited the South African shores occasionally, and in April, 1652, Surgeon Jan Van Riebeck, and his Hollanders, established a little settlement and fort in Table Bay. The title deeds of South Africa are therefore somewhat complicated, and they became more and more complicated as time went on; there were purchases, fights, treaties and all sorts of tangled agreements and disagreements between the various white and the various black and brown peoples. In 1794 the French entered Holland and the Stadholder fled to England, and while in exile signed an order requiring the officials at the Cape to hand over all the fortifications to the English. It was returned to the Dutch at the Peace of Amiens, but was taken again during the Dutch war of 1806 and finally confirmed to Britain at the general peace of 1815.

In 1835-6 occurred 'the Great Trek,' when a large number of Boer families left Cape Colony and Natal and went out into the wilderness rather than submit to British rule. They found their Land of Promise in the two districts afterwards known to the world as the Orange Free State and the Transvaal Republic. In 1877, in consequence of troubles with the Zulus and other natives, the Transvaal was annexed by the British; but in 1880, the Boers demanded their independence, and there followed humiliating strife and the recognition of the Republic by Mr. Gladstone's Government. Succeeding history is fresh in every one's mind. How the discovery of gold and diamonds brought British and other settlers into the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. How these 'Uitlanders' were taxed heavily and tricked out of the franchise. How Dr. Jameson attempted his raid on Johannesburg. How the gathering war clouds broke in storm of shot and shell in 1899. The rights and the wrongs of the war are as complicated as most South African matters. Many patriotic Englishmen were Pro-Boers, and some of the most farsighted Boers—notably General Joubert—were almost Pro-British in their sympathies, although they followed the call of their government to war. We all remember the dark months that followed each other after the beginning of the war. How picked and disciplined British troops were humbled again and again by a handful of farmers. How nations of Europe stood around as if watching their chance to assail the old and wounded lion. How troops of colonists hastened to the aid of the Motherland were practicaly ignored till the advent of Lord Roberts, and then rendered remarkable service in time of need. How our own Canadians distinguished themselves, and how a French-speaking company showed conspicuous bravery at the decisive battle of Paardeberg. That gave a new meaning to Imperialism in the mind of many Englishmen and a prophecy was made that some time there would be a Dutch-speaking Premier of South Africa, and Boer and Briton would stand shoulder to shoulder.

The prophecy has had fulfilment sooner than any one dared hope at that time. The republics were annexed to Britain, the most generous terms known in history being accorded the Boers. Too generous, said many gloomily, but the sequel has vindicated British magnanimity. The colonies were shortly granted representative government, and now the ship of South African federation has been launched, with Louis Botha as captain. It is more than probable that all will not be plain sailing. There are many who think that he did not show the highest wisdom in giving his compatriots such a preponderating representation in his cabinet. One of the most serious problems which the new government will have to face is the native question. The ideals of the British in the Mother Country and of the Boer in Africa regarding the status of the negro are diametrically opposed. The cause of justice is bound to come out victor in the end. United South Africa is in many ways fortunate in her Governor-General, although his name does remind the jingoes of unpleasant Majuba Hill, and what they regarded as an inglorious surrender on the part of Mr. Gladstone, whose policy was always considerate towards struggling peoples. Viscount Gladstone has not the brilliancy or the many-sided genius of his great father. He, however, is a man distinctly honest and painstaking, and has shown more than once that he has the courage of his convictions. As Home Secretary of the Liberal Government he has been responsible for many important measures of social reform, and he has always had a keen interest in the country over whose destinies he has now been called to preside. There are many grounds for faith that as the Cape of Storms changed its name to Good Hope, so South Africa, once known as 'the grave of British reputations,' may instead become one of the finest living monuments to the British ideals of courage, freedom and magnanimity that has ever been erected since our Anglo-Celtic people embarked on their mission of enterprise and civilization.

EASY SENTENCES.

It is pleasing to note from day to day increased activity on the part of the police in lines of duty to which aforetime they did not seem to see any call. The ordinary citizen who walks—and that is the way most of us get about—has been especially thankful to note an effort at last to give the people who drive horses some idea of the rules of the road. So long has this training been neglected that we seem to have louts among us who regard the breach of those rules as their established right, which it is an impertinence on the part of the police to interfere with. A man who not only drove on the wrong side of the road, but flouted the policeman who reproved him, and persisted in his practice, was last week fined two dollars. The lightness of the sentence for so aggravated an offence was, no doubt, due to the fact that discipline on this subject has been so weak in the past. The commonest form of the offence, as well as by far the most dangerous, is in cutting corners. The driver who keeps his own side on the straight street, where people can see and count on his movements, will cut across the corner on the wrong side, where his course cannot be foreseen by people driving or on foot coming the other way. Light sentences may reveal a kind heart on the part of a magistrate, but the interests of the police service should also be considered. When an officer has made a score of cases for selling cigarettes to minors and has them all dismissed on paying costs, he probably rather feels rebuked than encouraged. When a constable is half-killed by men whom he rebukes for indecency, and learns from his bed that the young men's good character has told in their favor, he has his feelings as well as the relatives who have busied themselves to screen the offenders. We are aware that crimes against policemen are often exaggerated by the brotherhood, but as representing the law, they have a right to its backing. When a chauffeur who kills a man gets twelve dollars for negligent driving, the public asks itself whether this is not a license to kill. It is well known that motor cars are habitually run at unlawful speed. The public is tolerant of this, so long as no harm is done, seeing the legal restriction is necessarily severe, but all the more the responsibility lies with the driver; all the more should the law come into full force when harm results.

ALL FOR THE STATUE.

Almost from the day King Edward ascended the throne, the citizens of Montreal have felt that a worthy statue in this city was his due; and this feeling—voiced from time to time in the 'Witness'—grew more strong as the years went by, and their affection, respect and gratitude to him increased. When the news of his last illness reached and perturbed us—although we all hoped and prayed that he would recover and continue to reign over us—the 'Witness' again advocated the erection of a statue as early as it could be achieved, urging that one good purpose of such homage was lost when not paid in the lifetime of him in whose honor it was done. This appeal was written in the forenoon. The news during the day grew worse and worse, and before the day closed we were shocked by the news that the King was dead, and that the memorial would have to be a postmortem one. Then our Board of Trade expressed its deep sorrow by resolution, along with the rest of the Empire and the world, and Mr. Cains, the president, took advantage of the occasion to express his hope, and all our hopes, that a statue to King Edward, worthy of his greatness in every way, would soon be established among us to be a daily reminder of him. It was therefore fitting that the citizens should meet in the Board of Trade, as they did so notably on Wednesday last, determined to succeed in this great project. The choice of a statue as a memorial needs no defence. This has been determined upon because it is realized that a statue we must have, whatever else follows. All civilization erects statues to its great, because that is an unmixed tribute of praise and appreciation, in which all can join and which all appreciate, young and old, 'high and low,' the citizen and the stranger within the gates.

There are many other ways and forms of doing honor to a great personality, such as beneficent institutions, halls, temples and streets, and Montreal without doubt ultimately will show its devotion to King Edward's memory in more ways than one. But it is in the nature of men to wish to see the form and features of those they delight to honor wrought in marble or bronze, and no other memorial can be so intimate to all as that. We shall all desire to be able to point in the future—or that our successors shall be able to do so—to a King Edward Hall, or King Edward Home, or King Edward Street, or all of them and more, and say, that, or these, is or are named in honor of one who was eminently wise and worthy; but however many of such memorials we may be proud to have, some day, they could not supply the lack of a statue—of an embodiment upon which all can look and proclaim, not, that is the King Edward Hall, or home, or street, or what not; but—'That is King Edward—King Edward the Peacemaker!' And as the widely-representative gathering of citizens decided with one united voice yesterday, the time to erect such a statue is now—now, when we are inspired by the King's greatness to the warmest height of enthusiasm, and feel, as never before perhaps so keenly, the need to express our patriotic emotions and the noble aspirations which the King's career has set so vividly before us. No tribute we could pay to King Edward would, humanly, be too great, and we must all feel it a privilege and honor to do something—whatever lies within our means—towards the erection of such a statue to him as shall be worthy in every way. It may be taken for granted that those who can give largely will show no stint; but the giving must above all things be general, and the hope of all concerned in this memorial is that the small contributions—the little added to little—shall be its notable and proudest feature. It is most earnestly desired that every one of us shall be able to say to our great satisfaction—however small may have been the donation—'I helped!' So let us all work together and we shall achieve something noble—uniquely great. The 'Witness' will receive and acknowledge subscriptions from ten cents and upward, coming from anywhere, whether inside the city or out of it.

ANARCHY V. BROTHERHOOD.

The London City Temple was thronged recently for the assembly of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, and was made memorable by an eloquent and impassioned address of the Rev. C. Silvester Horne, M.A., the new chairman—a brilliant message, we read, which was greeted with great outbursts of applause. Mr. Horne chose as his subject 'Anarchy v. Brotherhood,' or the problem of the reconciliation of Individualism and Socialism, or how to emphasize the social bonds between men while preserving to the full man's priceless prerogative of personal liberty. Undoubtedly the greatest of all modern controversies, which seem likely to obliterate old parties, and render old shibboleths obsolete, is one in which the problem is raised in its most acute form whether the individual has any rights against society, and, if so, what those rights are and how far they can be pressed. It does not seem matter of despair to Mr. Horne that both Individualists and Socialists of various schools are anxious to claim Christian sanction for their theories; on the contrary, he considers it a striking illustration of the fact that they believe more than ever that Christ is the final arbiter in human affairs, and that no philosophy and no political method can look for permanent acceptation that is found unsound when the touchstone of the letter and spirit of His teaching are applied to them.

Mr. Horne's exposition of the indictment often made against the Puritan churches is illuminating. This indictment has declared again and again that the Puritan churches have been intolerant of all individuality save that which had a theological savor; or that they have not attracted to themselves and have not held within their compass, men who do not talk their dialect, or weigh all things in their scales; that they have been too suspicious of activities which the Spirit of God might inspire and functions which His Spirit might work, but which they have never learned to appreciate. Mr. Horne is jealous, while not advocating a lowering of standards, that no church shall be more nobly comprehensive and catholic than that to which he belongs, and he frankly regrets that those wealth-producing communities in alliance with that church have not derived more advantage themselves from the capital they have created. Statesmen, for instance, have been born and bred in that community who have nevertheless quitted its borders as they have advanced in the service of the state; artists, literary and scientific men have sought other communions. In the opinion of Mr. Horne, and it is well worthy of careful consideration, Congregationalists and others have been losing hold of the excellent Pauline doctrine of predestination and do not realize that the statesman and the artist, and the journalist, and the musician, and the merchant, and the poet, all have their destiny determined for them by their gifts, and that it is as much their business as it is that of the preacher to make their calling and election sure. He impressed upon his hearers that they had much need humbly to thank God for the infinite wealth of variety of individuality—and 'the sentiment was punctuated with applause,' we read. Here the speaker turned aside a moment to pay a tribute to Mark Twain, who, he said, 'belonged to them by all his sympathies. We thank God for the courage and chivalry of a life which will surely have high place on any modern scroll of honor; and while the affection and admiration of the world are freely expressed for the author, we may lay our wreath of love and reverence on the grave of a Christian comrade.'

Mr. Horne does not share the present belief of some very wise and good men that Socialism is necessarily demoralizing and disastrous to individual character; neither is he able to see that, as practised in apostolic times, it was the 'end of all things.' Nevertheless he deems it to have been the beginning of some things at least as beautiful in their way as the system of competition or the privileges of plutocracy. ('Hear, Hear,' from the audience.) If it demoralized anybody, Mr. Horne thinks it must have been the poorer folk, who lived on other people's property, not the richer people, whose sacrificial gifts had for themselves a real spiritual value. This was said 'for the encouragement of those rich people of to-day, who are afraid, quite unnecessarily, lest the nation should revert to the days of the primitive Christians. Let them be of good cheer. The danger is not immediate. But if it does come, the only people who will be in peril will be the poor. It has never been proved that sacrifice is demoralizing to the well-to-do.' Finally, Mr. Horne showed that the breakdown of the attempt of hierarchical authority to destroy anarchy in Christendom has been utter and absolute, as it had been even three hundred years back. But a new reconstruction has begun—the reconstruction of Christendom on the basis of brotherhood. This is a Socialism that is not merely tolerant of but is reverent of individualism—a state that secures all personal rights and liberties. Brotherhood is the one and only hope. The Brutal method has failed. There remains the Divine. 'And if,' impressively proclaimed the preacher, 'we are to be gifted with a wider, saner, nobler vision; if we are to be effectually delivered from racial fanaticisms and imperial bigotries; if we are to keep our eyes clear to look justly upon all; if we are to be ruled, not by sectionalism, but by the eternal and universal law of brotherhood, then—we must discipline our souls to think Christ's thoughts and breathe Christ's spirit in fellowship with the church which with all its faults, existed to represent on earth the Kingdom of the Lord and of His Christ.'

WHITE AND OTHER COLORS.

There seems to be no end to the troubles that environ Mr. Taft's administration. One of the departments of his government appears to be seeking to extend the great gulf which exists already in that country between white and other peoples instead of helping to diminish it. The United States recognizes the distinctiveness of the white man in the statutes which provide that naturalization is to be granted only to aliens, being free white persons, and to aliens of African nativity, and to persons of African descent. Congress did not anticipate when this law was passed that there would be any difficulty in interpreting the term 'white persons'; but the Naturalization Division of the United States Government has recently attempted to base on the language of the statute a stricter policy than has hitherto been allowed. It first began when the chief of the division issued instructions that Hindoos were not entitled to naturalization, and should not be allowed to take the preliminary steps towards acquiring United States citizenship. Until then, Hindoo immigrants, who claimed to be white men, were, it seems, given the benefit of the doubt. Representations were made to the department that the Hindoos, as Aryans or Caucasians, had ethnological affinities with those who are usually called white people—the reply was that the department neither knew nor cared anything about 'the rather speculative science of ethnology,' and that when it used the term 'white persons,' it used it in its common acceptation as referring largely to the color or the complexion.' This curiously expressed sentence follows: 'Not on account of any objection to the color, but because the variation from the standard white complexion implied in their experience certain radical differences which, in the judgment of the public men of that day, rendered the off-color races not only unfitted but as well undesirable additions to the public body politic.'

This was meant to indicate a policy of strict interpretation, and instructions followed that Turkish immigrants were no longer to be considered admissible to citizenship. The 'reason why' is declared, as follows: 'The Turks are a yellow people, and the fact that they have resided for centuries within the geographical boundaries of Europe does not alter that fact. It is of no use to discuss the question of race, for the law says nothing about racial distinctions, and it is not possible, even at this date, after much and careful study of the subject by those who devote their lives to it, to determine definitely the lines of demarcation between the so-called races.' The United States Naturalization Society having reached the generalization that Asiatics cannot be white persons, the announcement has been made officially that Armenians must or should also be debarred from citizenship. From the point of view of expediency the new policy of the Naturalization Division has its defenders, as tending to promote a better understanding with China and Japan. The Chinese and Japanese have always been excluded from citizenship as non-whites, and it is argued that the exclusion of Hindoos and Turks on the same ground will get rid of the appearance of undue discrimination. So in this matter, at all events, in a judicial sense, the Naturalization Division acts as if it thought two blacks do make a white.

The important fact remains that the enforcement of a more severe test of citizenship will not affect the question of immigration, and no Hindoo or Armenian who is meditating a settlement in the United States is likely to change his mind on discovering that he may possibly be denied the opportunity of voting at the elections. And the more broad-minded and prescient 'Americans' are asking whether the general situation with regard to alien population is not likely to grow more instead of less grave by enlarging the proportion of the foreign-born population which is marked off from the rest of the community as constitutional pariahs by an impassable civic and political barrier. It must be remembered, however, that the Naturalization Division is not after all the final authority in the matter; that its functions are purely administrative, and that it is for the courts to pronounce in the last resort upon the exact application of the law. Already, we read, some of the Circuit Courts have refused to accept the new and stricter interpretation; and it is reported that the United States Department of State or Foreign Office has expressed astonishment at the presumption of a subordinate bureau of another department in taking a course which might seriously affect the foreign relations of the Republic. So it seems that the whole question will shortly be pressed on the attention of the Supreme Court, which will settle it on a test case. Mr. G. K. Chesterton has already decided upon the question, 'when is a white man a white man?' The answer is, 'When he's pink.' 'The so-called white man,' asserts Mr. Chesterton, 'has really a complexion of a sort of pink drab. If a government official reporting on the Europeans in Burma said, "There are only two thousand pinkish men here," he would be accused of cracking jokes, and be kicked out of his post. But he would have come to grief through telling the strict truth.' It is now the turn of the United States Supreme Court to show what it can do as an anthropologist.

IN THE SQUARE.

When afternoons merge into eves
And nights glide by in stoles of grey,
The soft lights woo the tremulous leaves,
(Streams quaver so in silvery play)
And shade-spun lace adorns the fair
Brocaded vesture of the Square.

No more in sunshine's yellow halls
Is spread the garish feast of light;
Each blue-domed corridor enthrals,
Ethereal shades of peace invite—
There fall on retrospection's shrine
Libations of life's amber wine.

The airs are charmed with lullaby,
(In silken shade sweet color dreams)
And now they whisper of the sea,
Of murmurous lakes and purling streams—
They breathe a sighing sense of balm,
Of southern peace and groves of palm.

Here music masked as laughter brings
Her tribute to young liberty,
And neither care nor sorrow stings
While joy remembers he is free—
Glad time reweaves the days of old
When all the world was blue and gold.

W. E. HUNT.

SIGN OF PEACE.

Peru and Ecuador Withdraw the Troops from Borders.

Washington, D.C., June 3.—Both Peru and Ecuador have agreed to withdraw to-morrow the troops which for some time past have been mobilizing on the frontier of the two countries, preparatory to war over the question of the boundary between the two countries.

This information has reached the State Department, the fact that Peru has consented to withdraw its troops coming from Senor Pardo, Peruvian minister, while Ecuador's willingness to follow her neighbor's example was communicated from the American minister at Quito. The withdrawal of troops means that the two countries accept the offer of meditation in the boundary question by the United States, Brazil and Argentina.

FIRE DRILL.

Its Practical Effect Demonstrated at Hamilton School.

Hamilton, June 3.—The practical effect of the fire drill insisted on in the public schools was made apparent yesterday afternoon, when an alarm of fire was sounded in the various rooms of the Wentworth street school. There was no panic. The seven hundred pupils in the various rooms ran for their hats and coats, formed in line, passed to the ground floor and outside. The filling of the school with pungent smoke created the impression that the building was on fire. No damage outside that to the motor was done.

NURSE SUPERINTENDENT.

Toronto, May 31. — Miss Robina Stewart, superintendent of nurses in Allegheny General Hospital, Pittsburg, Pa., has been selected as successor to Miss Snively as superintendent of the training school of the Toronto General Hospital. Miss Stewart is a Canadian, her home being in Guelph, and she is a graduate of the Johns Hopkins Hospital training school for nurses, where she served for some years in charge of the private wards.

RURAL MAIL DELIVERY.

Ottawa, May 31.—Rural mail deliveries are being established more in Ontario than elsewhere. Up to the present 352 routes all told have been put in operation. There are comparatively few petitions from Quebec for free delivery and also from the Maritime Provinces. In regard to the West, where the growth is so rapid and the railways are building so extensively, a conservative policy is being followed in establishing the routes.

DESERTING ONTARIO FARMS.

Toronto, May 31.—Seven hundred and fifty homeseekers left the Union Station for the West on two special C. P. R. trains to-day. Of the number probably one-third were women and children. The men were of splendid physique, being drawn principally from Ontario farms.

DOMINION DENTAL COUNCIL.

Annual Meeting Concluded in Toronto.

Toronto, May 31.—Dentists of the Dominion of Canada will make an effort to have the inspection of teeth of school children become general, while both governments are to be asked to provide qualified dentists for institutions such as asylums, jails and penitentiaries. These were the important matters dealt with in Dr. Webster's address delivered before the fifth convention of the Canadian Dental Association and the Ontario Dental Society, both of which institutions are holding a joint convention at the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, where some two hundred dentists are registered from all parts of the Dominion.

Toronto, June 2.—The Dominion Dental Council of Canada, which has been in session since Monday, concluded its meeting. This is an entirely separate organization to the Canadian Dental Association, although the two always meet together. Those present were: Dr. Frank Woodbury, Nova Scotia, president; Dr. Harry E. Abbot, Ontario, vice-president; Dr. W. D. Cowan, Saskatchewan, secretary-treasurer; Dr. J. S. Bagnell, Prince Edward Island; Dr. James M. Magee, New Brunswick; Dr. Geo. E. Bush, Manitoba; Dr. F. L. Whittaker, Alberta. The reports submitted showed that Dominion registration has proved a complete success as far as dentistry is concerned, an unexpectedly large number taking advantage of the high examination held annually to obtain a certificate, which will be recognized without further examination in all of the agreeing provinces. The effect of the Dominion Council had been to harmonize the various provincial laws, and besides had raised the Dominion dental standard all over the Province of Canada. On Tuesday next the largest class yet examined will commence writing simultaneously in all of the agreeing provinces. The financial report showed the Council to be in good condition. The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, Dr. James M. Magee, St. John, N.B.; vice-president, Dr. Harry R. Abbott, London, Ontario; secretary-treasurer, Dr. W. D. Cowan, Regina, Sask.

MEDICAL CONVENTION.

Doctors' Ignorance of Appendicitis Criticised.

Toronto, June 2.—Woful ignorance of doctors in connection with appendicitis was the occasion for some caustic remarks to-day in the surgical section of the Canadian Medical Association convention. Dr. I. Wood, of Kingston, gave a paper on 'Appendicitis in children,' and remarked that it was high time the medical profession woke up to its duty and kept abreast of the times scientifically.

There was, he said, an astonishing ignorance among medical men concerning appendicitis. That it differentiated in adults and in children there was no ground for doubt, yet prognosis and the diagnosis of the average practitioner was the same for both children and adults.

Toronto, June 4.—The Canadian Medical Association, now convening here, yesterday decided to publish a journal, and Dr. McPhail, of Montreal, was appointed editor. The new paper will take over the Montreal Medical Journal, and will, therefore, start publication with a circulation of 1,200.

The executive council for the ensuing year was elected as follows:

Dr. C. J. Fagan, Victoria, B.C.; D. Ingersoll Olmstead, Hamilton; Geo. E. Armstrong, Montreal; A. T. Shillington, Ottawa; James Bell, Montreal; F. N. G. Starr, Toronto; J. T. Fotheringham, Toronto; J. H. Elliott, Toronto; John Stewart, Halifax, N.S.; Dr. A. McPhedran, Toronto; Dr. R. A. Reeve, Toronto; Dr. Murray, Maclaren, St. John, N.B.; Alex. McNeill, Charlottetown; J. D. Lafferty, Calgary, and F. G. Finley, Montreal.

RUSSIAN CRIMINALS.

Must Suffer Death or Life Imprisonment for Murders and Robberies.

St. Petersburg, June 1.—Penalties of death or life imprisonment have been meted out to the men and women members of the youthful band that for eighteen months during 1907-8 committed a series of murders and robberies that kept the residents of a lake territory in a state of terror. The sentences pronounced yesterday were to-day submitted for confirmation to General Haenkampf, commander of the St. Petersburg garrison. Twenty-nine men, ranging in ages from 18 to 25 years, were sentenced to death. Eight women escaped hanging because of their sex, but were sentenced to imprisonment for life.

WOOD CARVING.

Wonderful Example Now in Canadian Archives Building.

Ottawa, June 2.—Probably the most wonderful example of wood carving of its kind that Canada can furnish is now at the Canadian archives building, where it is being restored preliminary to exhibiting it to the public. It takes the form of a complete model of Quebec City as it was in 1800, is more than 300 square feet in area, and finished with most exquisite detail. Commenced in 1795, it took Jean Baptiste Duberger, its maker, about ten years to complete it. Duberger was employed in the Royal Engineers office, and was said to be self taught. The model was probably made for military purposes, being sent to Woolwich Arsenal, England, where it was kept until recently, when it was returned to Canada.

LAYMEN'S MOVEMENT.

Series of Conventions to be Held in Western Canada.

Toronto, June 3.—Mr. Caskey, secretary of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, accompanied by Mrs. Caskey, left last evening for Winnipeg to meet a committee of business men, and clergy in that city to discuss with them the Manitoba convention of the Laymen's Movement. They will also visit Vancouver, Calgary and Regina, Mr. Caskey arranging for similar conventions; and conferences on the laymen's work will be held in several other cities in British Columbia.

MILLIONS VOTED.

Winnipeg, June 2.—Winnipeg today defeated the by-law to grant $400,000 to the General Hospital, but carried a vote of half a million dollars for the Selkirk Centennial Fair; also $100,000 towards the Tuberculosis Hospital; $75,000 toward an infectious diseases hospital, and $25,000 toward the morgue. This vote makes two and a half million dollars pledged to the 1914 world's fair.

FIRE AT SAULT STE. MARIE.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., June 3.—Soon after midnight the entire plant of the Northern Foundry and Machine Company was destroyed by fire, starting in overheated rafters in the boiler room. The loss, estimated at $30,000, was mostly covered by insurance.

TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN

A Plea for the Traffic and Judge Lafontaine's vigorous Reply.

Mr. Justice Lafontaine, president of the Anti-Alcoholic League, sends the following communication in reply to an article by 'Marius,' which appeared in the 'Pays.' He asks:

'Is the license law observed, or is it not?

'A Sunday journal, whose editor takes the name of "Marius," in the name of liberty—this is the time to repeat "liberty how many crimes are committed in thy name"—criticises the early closing bill asked by the temperance societies, and proposed by the government. There is nothing strange in this. Marius, a great general, was a poor politician when he went out of his sphere, and in the name of liberty, which he thought he was defending, he flooded Rome with the blood of its citizens, the same as, at the present day, writers wanting in skill as leaders of men, claim for the liquor dealers the liberty to poison our compatriots by means of alcohol, and destroy the race.

'Marius was a pagan led by the natural selfishness of his period, having no knowledge of the fundamental virtue of society which, in the evangelical doctrine, has name "charity," and which, in certain quarters, is called "solidarity."

"The friends of temperance, whose numbers are increasing every day, and who already form a great majority, follow the Christian maxim "all for one, one for all," and offer to make the sacrifice of a satisfaction, even if it be legitimate, for the general good of society, and also for the special good of those among our fellow-citizens who make an abuse of alcoholic liquors and spread desolation and ruin around themselves. There is in the article referred to a much more serious point, to which attention has already been called, and that is the carrying out of the license law. It says: 'The restaurants, out of which drunken people are seen coming, should be watched more closely, and saloonkeepers who allow their clients to get drunk should lose their license." That is what we want and what we ask, and one of the means of suppressing the abuses of the liquor traffic, is to improve the quality of the dealers.

'But there is something still more serious in that article, and that is as regards the sale of liquor without a license: "It is to the knowledge of the authorities and of the temperance leagues," says the article, "that there are a few thousand illicit or dark places where people can still go and drink."

'As regards the authorities, it is for them to speak, but speaking in the name of the Anti-Alcoholic League, I most emphatically deny such an assertion, and I am sure I could do the same in the name of the other temperance societies. It recently came to their knowledge that liquor was being openly sold without a license in two public places, and complaints were at once made to the authorities, but no action was taken. We are opposed to liquor shops, on account of the dangers inherent to that trade, and the disasters which it brings, even when legitimately carried on, but we are still greater enemies of the clandestine establishments where an illicit traffic is carried on. If such are kindly pointed out to us, we will at once take all necessary steps for their suppression, and will ask that all the rigor of the law be applied, wishing as we do that the law be respected in everything, everywhere and always.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING CATHOLICS

To Protest Against Additional Privileges to French-Canadians in Ontario.

Toronto, June 2.—Next week a strong deputation of English speaking Roman Catholics will wait on Sir James Whitney to protest against more privileges in school matters being granted to the French speaking people of the province. From what can be learned the bishops of the church in Ontario have become alarmed over the alleged efforts of the French speaking priests, aided, it is asserted, by the Quebec bishops to encourage the settlement of French Canadians in various parts of this province. As soon as a few French families are settled together in a township they ask for a priest of their own; for a school of their own; and if they cannot get the latter then they ask that one of the teachers be French.

WORLD WIDE.

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The Passing of the King—Alfred Noyes, in the 'Westminster Gazette.'
King Edward's Cradle Song—'Morning Leader,' London.
The Friends of King Edward—By One Who Knew Him Well—Manchester 'Guardian.'
King Edward and Europe—The 'Nation,' London.
The King's Uncle—Duke of Connaught and a Regency—'Daily News,' London.
The Quality of Kingship—The 'Saturday Review,' London.
A Hall of History—Ghosts of the Great that Haunt Westminster Hall—P. G., in the 'Daily Chronicle,' London.
A Significant Religious Movement—The 'Century Magazine,' New York.
The Paramount Issue in the United States—Special Interests vs. Public Welfare—The 'Outlook,' New York.
An Interview with Vambery—England and Germany: A Comparison—Sir William M. Ramsay, in the Manchester 'Guardian.'

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

The Two Paris Salons—Mlle. Claire de Pratz, in the 'Morning Leader,' London.
The Charm of the Print—Frank Weitenkampf, in the 'Independent,' New York.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

The Middle Watch—Henry Newbolt, in the 'Tribune,' New York.
A Breath of Swedish Air—Selma Lagerlöf's 'Girl from the Marsh Croft' and Other Stories—The New York 'Times' Saturday Review.
The First Idealist—The 'Nation,' London.
A Poet's Farewell to One of his Muse's Moods—The 'Nation,' London.
Land and Labor in Belgium—Mr. Rowntree's Study of the Social Conditions—The 'Scotsman,' Edinburgh.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

'How Comet Came'—A Sky Scare of Years Gone By—A Humorous Tale by Erckmann-Chatrian. Translated for the 'Evening Post,' New York.
Dr. Robert Koch—'Globe and Commercial Advertiser,' New York; the 'Times,' New York.
The Elasticity of the Earth—'Scientific American.'

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.

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ALL RAILWAYS IN CANADA GOING AHEAD RAPIDLY

That the Canadian railways are about to do some splendid record work this year in the way of laying of new lines and the extension of old, resulting in the enlargement of earnings is the fact which recurs whenever the country's progress is in consideration.

Everybody is now familiar with the record earnings of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railway. A comparison of gross and net earnings for the past three years will show how rapidly each road has overcome the effects of the money stringency; and the rate at which earnings have increased since the recovery set in gives the highest promise for the future.

Probably th most striking figures are shown by the Canadian Pacific Railway. The following gross and net for the ten months of the fiscal year and the corresponding periods of 1909 and 1908 will prove of interest:

	1910.	1909.	1908.
April gross,	$7,985,230	$6,284,038	$5,497,736
Net	2,981,111	2,143,507	1,722,234
10 mos. gross,	77,803,558	63,342,527	60,435,768
Net	28,565,776	19,140,287	18,435,374

The Grand Trunk, while not covering such a large area as the Canadian Pacific, is showing remarkable gains, and in this connection a comparison of earnings for the first four months of the fiscal year and the same periods for the two previous years is illustrated:

	1910.	1909.	1908.
April gross,	$2,689,610	$2,374,110	$2,277,035
Net	793,188	757,188	654,544
4 mos. gross,	10,210,298	9,762,184	8,420,992
Net	2,296,936	2,003,012	1,555,820

The Canadian Northern's contribution to Canadian railway development this year will be very substantial. The road is on a footing on which it never was before, and it experiences no difficulty in securing the needful whenever extensions are in prospect, while the Intercolonial is also sharing in the prosperity which at the present time is being enjoyed by all Canadian railway corporations.

ILLINOIS CO. IN A STRONG POSITION

The statement of earnings of the Illinois Traction Company for April, just issued, is one of a character to afford pleasant reading to shareholders.

An analysis and comparison of the different items of revenue and expenditure give the impression of increasing solidity and careful expansion on the part of the company.

The gross earnings for April were $466,496, as compared with $415,058 for the same month last year. Total expenses and taxes amounted to $288,989, as against $237,232 for April, 1909. Net earnings were $174,309, in comparison with $173,844 for the same month of the preceding year.

The earnings for the first four months of the present year make a splendid showing. Gross earnings for that period were $1,893,508, as against $1,677,508 for the same span of months in 1909. Total expenses and taxes aggregated $1,120,661, as against $959,522 for the same period of last year. Net earnings show a substantial increase over the first four months of last year, being $755,983, as against $705,545.

N.Y. Bank Statement Shows Less Favorably Than Was Expected

The weekly New York bank statement issued late on Saturday made a less favorable showing than forecasted ,with loss in cash, increase in loans and decrease in surplus reserve.

The daily average of surplus reserve decreased $5,676,075, and now totals $20,559,925, as compared with $18,756,300 a year ago, $50,922,775 on the corresponding date of 1908, $5,980,525 in 1907, and $7,166,050 in 1906. Reserves less U. S. decreased $5,668,300, loans increased $7,358,400, specie decreased $3,727,500, legals decreased $1,302,700, deposits increased $2,583,500, and circulation increased $166,300.

Actual cash reserves are now 26.81 percent of deposits.

BANK OF ENGLAND

London, June 2.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, increased £1,519,000; circulation, increased £255,000; bullion, increased £1,773,775; other securities, decreased £1,499,000; other deposits, decreased £677,000; public deposits, increased £1,741,000; notes reserve, increased £1,448,000 government securities, increased £1,090,000.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 50.73 percent; last week it was 49.06 percent.

Farmers' Bank Dividend

The directors of the Farmers' Bank of Canada have declared a dividend of two percent for the current half year, being at the rate of four percent perannum. The dividend is payable July 4 to shareholders of record of June 30.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Reported by W. P. O'Brien, 37 St. Francois Xavier street. Tel. Main 681.

	Sellers	Buyers		Sellers	Buyer
BellTel. Co.	145	144	Dom. I. & S.	65¾	65
B.C.Pk.A.A	76	72	" pfd	102	101½
B.C.Pk.A.B	....	....	Duluth com	....	....
Can. Con...	40	39½	" pfd...	....	....
Can.P'c-Ry.	195	194¾	Halifax Ry	125	123
Crown R've	2.95	2.93	Hav. Elec...	....	....
Detroit Elc.	54½	53¾	" pfd...	....	....
D. Coalcom	65	64¾	Mex.L.&P.	78¾	77
" " pfd.	....	105	" " pfd	....	....
Ill. Trac...	....	....	M&St.Paul	137¼	136½
Int.Coal....	55	....	pfd. xd.	....	....
In't.Cl.C'm	....	....	Mt.L.H.&P	132	131¾
In't.Port.C	....	....	Mont.St.Ry	235¾	235
L.W'ds.com	132½	....	New St.Ry.	....	....
" " pfd.	126	....	Mont. Steel	108	....
Laur.Paper	145½	140	" pfd	118	....
" pfd.	....	140	Mont. Tel..	150	149
Mackay com	85¼	84¾	Nipissing...	12	11¾
" pfd.	....	76	Sao Paulo...	....	....
Nor.Ohio...	37	36½	Shaw W&P	99	98¼
N.S. Steel..	80	79½	St.John Ry.	....	....
" " pfd.	....	123	Toledo.....	14	....
N. W. Land	....	....	Toronto....	120	118½
Ogilvie com	130	128¾	TriCity pfd	94½	....
" pfd.	....	....	TwinCity..	110	108
Penma's L'd	60½	59	West India	....	....
" pfd	....	....	Winnipeg..	....	....
R.& O.Nav.	84	83½			
BANKS					
B.N.A.....	150	....	Nationale..	....	....
Commerce.	....	....	NwBruns'k	....	....
Dom.......	....	....	N. Scotia..	280	279
East. T.....	....	....	Ottawa.....	....	....
Hamilton..	....	....	Quebec....	....	....
Hoch'laga..	....	....	Royal......	233	....
Imperial...	....	....	Standard...	....	....
Merch.....	177	....	Toronto....	....	....
Molson....	....	207½	Union......	....	142½
Montreal...	250¼	250			
COTTONS					
Can.C. Cot.	59¼	56	Dom Tex.pf	103	102
D. Tex.com	70	69	Montreal...	134	132
BONDS					
Bell Tel.. 5	....	....	Ke'w'n Mts	....	....
Can.C.Co. 6	100¼	99½	L. of Woods	....	....
Can.Con.. 6	....	....	Lau.Paper 6	110	108
Cable...	....	....	Mag. I. D. 6	....	....
Dom.Coal 5	97¼	96½	Mex.E.L. 5	83	81
Dom. Cot. 6	....	....	Mex.L&P 5	85¾	83¾
D. I. & S. 5	91¼	95	M.L.H&P 4½	99¼	98
HalifaxT 5	....	100	SaoPaulo 5	....	....
Hav.El.R 5	....	....	St.JohnR 5	....	....
Mt.St.Ry. 4½	....	100	Texti'e S. A 6	96¼	95
M. Warch 4	....	....	" " B 6	99¼	98
N.S.S.&C 6	....	....	" " C 6	96	95¼
N.Sco.C'n 6	....	....	" " D 6	....	....
OgilvieM' 6	115	112½	T.Y'k.Rad 5	....	....
Series B.. 6	115½	112½	Wes India 5	....	....
Price Bro. 6	105½	....	Win. Elec. 5	....	....
Rio de J n 5	....	....	Win. Hot'l 5	....	....

'NIP' & LA ROSE PRACTICALLY ONE CONCERN

The important statement is made by what may be regarded as reliable authority that the Nipissing and La Rose mines at Cobalt are now practally under one and the same management, although they are working under separate accounts, for the time being, at least. This is accepted by those close to the management of both companies as being the first definite move towards the culmination of the proposed big merger of the leading mines in th silver camp.

In discussing the matter with the 'Witness' Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon, president of the La Rose Consolidated Mines, would not deny that there existed at least an understanding between the two companies as to management, but further than that he was not prepared to make public the position of these mines as regards their relations towards each other, and their entry into the consolidation.

With regard to the recent strength of Nipissing stock, it is accepted as a reflection of the improved situation of the company from the standpoint of earnings, which it is believed may result in an extra dividend on the stock in the near future.

Nipissing on the present rate of production is earning about $170,000 per month net, or $20,000 per month in excess of dividend requirements, the company now paying dividends at the rate of $1.50 per share per annum on 1,200,000 shares outstanding. Nipissing's output of silver for april was 455,086 ounces, and that of May is expected to be about the same. This is considerably in excess of the output as reported for the first three months of the year, which was 1,189,018 ounces, or at the rate of 396,339 ounces per month.

The work of developing the different properties under the control of the La Rose Consolidated is proceeding steadily and with splendid results. The general manager, Mr. Watson, will visit Montreal shortly to consult with the directors, when it is expected that an important announcement regarding La Rose will be made which will be of a pleasing character for shareholders. The output for the last month was large, while the financial position is continually improving.

NO TRUTH IN $100,000,000 MERGER DEAL

Mr. J. H. Plummer, has requested the 'Witness' to make the announcement that there is not the slightest truth in the rumor that the reported complete $25,000,000 Hamilton Steel and Iron merger is to be followed by a consolidation under $100,000,000 capital of this new group with the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation.

Nothing of the kind has ever been considered, he says, and such reports are anything but agreeable to those closely associated with the Cape Breton organization.

Mr. Plummer, further states that the coal stock is coming in very rapidly now, and the new stock is being issued to replace it. He is thoroughly satisfied with present conditions surrounding the big steel concern, and predicts the most profitable year on record for the enterprise.

CLEARINGS ARE LARGE AS EVER

The continued large increase in local bank clearings are among the brightest commentaries on the progress of Canadian industry and finance. Following is a comparison of clearings for May of this and the two previous years:

Total for month ending	
May 31, 1910	$161,199,041
Corr. month 1909	144,131,938
Corr. month, 1908	117,650,019

That Montreal is not the only city which is perpetually extending is shown by the following figures, giving monthly clearings, and the total for the year to date in Toronto:

Month.	1909.	1910.
January	$116,504,080	$134,571,457
February	99,793,855	111,485,014
March	110,875,827	129,538,715
April	110,259,680	131,380,131
May	116,363,162	124,685,175
5 Months	555,886,634	631,660,492

WHEAT TO MONTREAL

Wheat passed through the Lachine Canal during the month just closed far exceeds the amount for the corresponding month of last year. As the Lachine Canal statistical office will not give out last year's figure, no comparison can be made. The figure for produce from the west for May, 1910, are:

Wheat, bushels	3,028,095
Corn, bushels	181,094
Oats, bushels	1,887,285
Barley, bushels	101,225
Flaxseed	57,169
Buckwheat, bushels	10,547
Flour, sacks	95,836
Eggs, dozens	6,640
Butter, pounds	604
Cheese	15,461
Coal to harbor, tons	19,506
Coal to canal, tons	51,865
Lake passes issued	740

Canadian Northern Crop Report Encouraging

Winnipeg, June 1.—The Canadian Northern crop report for the week ending May 26 is more than usually optimistic in tone. The weather has been exceptionaly favorable on most points along the line, and in many instances it is stated that the prospects of a good season are better than ever.

Trade Brisk at Coast

Vancouver and Victoria reports say all lines of trade there continue brisk. The movement of general lines to interior points is large and collections are reported to be satisfactory. Provincial industries are actively engaged.

The shipping trade is active and the volume of traffic moving at these ports continues to show a steady increase. Real estate is active and money, says Bradstreet's, seems to be circulating freely in all parts of the province.

Visible Supply of Grain

New York, June 6—The visible supply of grain in the United States on Saturday, June 4, as compiled by the New York Produce Exchange was as follows: Wheat, 18,647,000 bushels; decrease, 1,486,000. Corn, 5,471,000 bushels; decrease, 19,000. Oats, 6,666,000 bushels; decrease, 239,000. Rye, 496,000 bushels; decrease, 22,000. Barley, 1,807,000 bushels; increase 146000.

The visible supply of wheat in Canada last Saturday was 5961,000 bushels, a decrease of 397,000.

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 6.—Flour, dull; No. 2 red western winter, no stocks; futures, steady; July, 6s 6½d; October, 6s 7¾d.

Corn, spot easy; old American mixed, 5s 4d; new kiln dried, 5s; new kiln dried via Galaeston, 5s 3d; futures, nominal. Hops in London, Pacific coast, firm £4 to £5.

Lard, dull; prime western, 61s 9d; American refined, 62s.

FLOUR QUOTATIONS.

There is no change in the flour situation. Following are the prices: Spring Patents, in bags, $5.40; seconds, in bags, $4.90; ;strong bakers, in bags, $4.40; winter patents, barrels, $5; winter patents, barrels, 90 percent, $4.75; in bags, $2.10 to $2.20; extras, $1.90 to $2.

'SAFE' INDICATION OF CANADA'S PROSPERITY

The Canadian Pacific Railway continues to show remarkable earning capacity. The 'Street' is very much impressed with the growth in earnings of this big corporation.

It is not surprising that each succeeding week and month shows remarkable developments in the way of strengthening the financial position of Canada's leading railway.

With the close of the financial year, which will terminate shortly, this company will be in a position to show record developments in all departments, to its shareholders. Even abroad, the gigantic corporation is the centre of favorable discussion among financiers and leading business men.

For the period extending from May 22 to the 31st, the company shows the splendid increase of $615,000, as issued at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

FRUIT TRADE HAMPERED BY COOL WEATHER

The recent spell of cool and unseasonable weather has somewhat retarded activity in the wholesale fruit trade. California small fruit is now coming forward and will be quoted at low prices. Pineapples are much lower than they were last year.

Following are f.o.b. prices according to the Peterson Fruit Company:

Valencia oranges, 420s, $5 per case; Sorrentos, 160 to 200, $3 per box; California navals, 88 to 126, $4 per box; 150 to 216's, $4.50 per box, and California cnerries, $2.75.

Pineapples, arriving ripe, very fine, 18 to 24 per crate, $2.75; 30 to 36 per crate, $2.75; cocoanuts, 100 size, per bag, $4.25; dates, Hallowee, per lb., 4 3-4c; in one-pound packages, per package, 7c; figs, new, 2 3-4 inches, per lb., 10c.

Bananas, per bunch, $2 to $2.25; tomatoes, Floridas, 6 basket carriers, per crate, $3; lemons, 'Marconi' Verdellis, fancy, 300's, per box, $3; choice, per box, $2.75; potatoes, new, per brl., $4.

Onions, Egyptians, in bags, per lb., 3c; cabbage, new, per crate, $2.25; asparagus, per basket, $2; cucumbers, per basket, $2.25; limes, per 100, $1.50; strawberries, arrive daily, per box, 13 to 16c.

Peanuts, Bon ton, roasted, 14c; French, roasted, 10c; almonds, shelled, 33c; Tarra, 14c; walnuts, shelled, per lb., 30c; walnuts, Gren., per lb., 14c; filberts, per lb., 13c; Brazils, per lb., 17c.

California small fruits are now coming forward. We offer same at lowest market prices.

AMONG THE MEMBERS-ON-CHANGE

Members of the Board of Trade expressed some relief and gratification with the improved stock market conditions as registered by the ticker. The lowering weather which has lately prevailed was epough to bear, without the added weight of a depressed and dull stock market.

Wheat and oat prices went up this morning, as is seen in the following Winnipeg quotations:

	Wheat.			Oats.		
	June	July	Oct.	June	July	Oct.
Close	88⅞	89½	86	30¾	31⅛	32⅜
Open	....	89¼	95½	——	31	32⅜
Noon	88½	90¼	86½	30⅝	31½	32⅜

The Chicago weather despatch says: 'Weather over Sunday, light, but general showers in all directions, and warmer. Forecast—Fair generally, possible showers in Indiana, Kansas and Nebraska.'

Amongst the visitors on 'Change this morning was Mr. A. F. Peterson, of Glasgow, introduced by Mr. J. A. Gunn; Mr. H. Shaw, of Toronto, by Mr. D. Plewes; Mr. Thomas E. Gallacher, of Belfast, Ireland, by Mr. R. W. Eakin, and Mr. John M. McKay, of Kendal, England, by Mr. C. E. Delorme.

OAT MARKET STEADY.

The oat market is steady with more demand for export at 35c for No. 3 C. W., and 34c for No. 3 Ontario No. 2, 34c; No. 3, 33c; No. 4, 32c; round lots of C. W. are quoted at 35c, to arrive afloat in round lots.

CHEESE AND BUTTER.

The cheese market is quiet, with business at 10 7-8 to 11 1-8 cents. Cable inquiry is a little better.

Butter is in fair demand at 23 to 23 1-2 cents for finest Townships creamery, and 22 1-2 to 22 3-4 cents for seconds.

HAY MARKET STEADY.

There is little change to record in the market for baled hay. No. 1 quoted at $15 to 15.50 per ton; No. 2, $13 to $13.50; No. 3, $11 to $12, and $11 to $11.50.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, June 3.

The King's birthday, the murky weather and the exceedingly muddy roads in the country did not prevent a large number of the farmers from bringing loads of produce to the Bonsecours Market this forenoon, and the basket brigade who come to the city by boat and rail, more than filled one of the market halls. The market gardeners also were out strong with enormous quantities of green stuff, lettuce and radishes being in excessive supply. Oats were in large supply at about 95c the bag; buckwheat, $1.20 to $1.25 do.; beans, $1.75 to $2.00 the bushel; potatoes, 35c to 45c the 80-pound bag; carrots, 50c do.; Quebec turnips, 75c do.; American cabbages, $1.50 the crate; celery, 85c to $1.50 the dozen; cauliflowers, $1.00 to $2.00 do.; common lettuce, 10c to 20c the dozen; cabbage lettuce, 40c to 80c do.; rhubarb, 15c to 35c the dozen bunches; radishes, 10c do.; spinach, 30c the box; cucumbers, 40c the dozen; asparagus, 15c to 50c do.; apples, $3.50 to $5.00 the barrel; Valencia oranges, $6.00 the large case; lemons, $3.00 the box; tomatoes, 60c the small basket; strawberries, 15c the box; pineapples, 15c to 30c each; turkeys and chickens, 18c the pound; live fowls, $2.00 to $2.50 the pair; tub butter, 22c to 25c the pound; print butter, 23c to 28c do.; eggs, 22c to 26c the dozen; cream, 25c the quart; bananas, $1.75 to $2.25 the bunch; hay, $10 to $12 the 100 bundles of 15 pounds; straw, $4 to $5 the 100 bundles of 12 pounds.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

Ingersoll, June 6.—Red wheat, 93c to 95c per bushel; white wheat, 93c to 95c; barley, 57c to 59c; peas, 80c to 82c; corn, 68c to 70c; oats, 35c to 36c; flour, $2.50 to $2.75 per cwt.; bran, $22 to $23 per ton; shorts, $23 to $24 per ton; cornmeal, $3.75 to $4 per cwt.; oatmeal, $3.75 to $4 per cwt.; butter, 26c to 28c per pound; creamery, 30c to 32c per pound; eggs, 20c to 23c per dozen; potatoes, 60c to 75c per bag; live hogs, $9.25 to $9.50 per cwt.; hides, $8.75 to $9 per cwt.; hay, $10 to $12 per ton.

NO REASON FOR FAILURE OF THE WHEAT CROP

The periodical visits to Montreal of Mr. H. D. Metcalfe (of the Continental Grain Company of Winnipeg, and formerly a local grain exporter), are always welcome on 'Change.

Mr. Metcalfe is a recognized authority on questions of grain culture in the West, being one of the leaders in the wheat development business.

'The West expects a record wheat crop,' said Mr. Metcalfe to the 'Witness,' this morning, 'and I see absolutely no reason why she should be disappointed when harvest time comes round. The growth and fine condition of the grain, in Manitoba, at least, is now such as to raise highest expectations. The acreage has increased as it has elsewhere in the West.'

'Is Winnipeg keeping pace with other western cities?' Mr. Metcalfe was asked.

'It certainly is,' was the reply, 'the newer cities are making good headway, and are being much commented upon, but Winnipeg is by no means backward in the race. Building operations are running at the highest rate, and new constructions are seen in every direction.'

'Is there any conspicuous change in agricultural methods out West?'

'No. Present farming methods are as good as could be desired, and we anticipate no difficulty in handling crops from harvesting time to date of shipment abroad.'

BAD WEATHER UNFAVORABLE TO BUSINESS

Weather conditions continue somewhat unsatisfactory, and seeding is retarded in low-lying sections owing to the plethora of moisture, but dairying sections have little cause of complaint, grass being everywhere excellent. The make of cheese is fairly large, though exports to date of about 94,000 boxes are a little behind the figures of a year ago. Exports of butter thus far are very light.

The principal feature of the week as regards values is the decline established in flour, with a corresponding decline in bran. Refined sugars are about steady at the advance of last week, though outside markets for raws are a little softer, owing to the Cuban crop proving larger than estimated, and quotations for raw beet have been a shade lower. Local refiners report a good business.

The iron market keeps fairly active. British quotations are off about a shilling from latest highest point, but local prices are steady at $20.50 for No 1 Scotch, and $17.25 to $17.50 for No. 3 English, ex. dock. Importations have been larger than usual this season, owing to the fact that all domestic furnaces are still fully employed on orders. In general iron products there have been no recent changes, bars being quoted at $1.85 in a general way, while nails are quoted $2.30 for wire and $2.40 for cut.

The continued cool, wet weather has adversely affected the city retail trade. The money market is firmer, 5½ percent being now the generally quoted rate for new call loans.

Six district failures are reported, according to Dun's, for the week, with liabilities estimated at $225,000.

British Cattle Markets

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Liverpool, June 6.—John Rogers & Co. cable that trade at Birkenhead Lairage has been slow, but Saturday's prices have been well maintained on the short supplies in prospect. Canadian cattle making 15 1-4 to 15 3-4 cents, and fed ranchers 14 to 14 1-2 cents.

Glasgow, June 6.—Edward Watson and Ritchie report 120 cattle ex-'Lakonia,' trade good and prices for top steers 15 cents; secondary, 13 1-2 to 14 cents; bulls, 13 1-2 cents; heavyweights and secondary, 15 cents per lb.

Toronto Cattle Prices

Toronto June 2.—Trade active, prices steady, 118 loads in to-day, including 1327 cattle, 683 sheep and lambs, 330 hogs, 518 calves. Export cattle, choice, $7.00 to $7.25; do., medium, $6.60 to $6.90; bulls, $5.50 to $6.00; do., light, $5.25 to $5.50; do., cows, 6.00 to 6.25; butchers' cattle, choice, $6.50 to $6.75; do., medium, $6.00 to $6.50; do., common, $5.50 to $5.75; do., cows, $5.00 to $5.75; butchers' bulls, $5.25 to $5.75; stockers, choice, $5.25 to $5.50; stockers, medium, $4.50 to $4.75; do., common, $4.00 to $4.25; do., bulls, $3.00 to $3.25; heavy feeders, $5.75 to $6.00; short keeps, 6.00 to 6.25; milch cows, choice, each, $40.00 to $65.00; milch cows, common, each, $25.00 to $40.00; springers, $40.00 to $60.00; sheep ewes, 4c to 5c, steady; bucks, 3½c to 4½c, steady; spring lambs, $4.00 to $6.50 each, steady; calves, 3c to 6¼c, steady. Hogs, f.o.b., $9.25; fed and watered, at $9.50.

EAST BUFFALO CATTLE.

East Buffalo, N.Y., June 6.—Cattle receipts 4200 head, fairly active and 10c to 25c higher; prime steers, $8.25 to $8.60; shipping, $7.25 to $8.00; butchres, $5.60 to $7.75; heifers, $4.65 to $7.40; cows, $3.25 to $6.75; bulls, $4.75 to $6.65; stockers and feeders, $4.65 to $5.75; stock heifers, $4.25 to $4.50; fresh cows and springers, slow and steady, $27 to $68.

Veals, receipts 2500 head, active and 25c higher, $6 to $9.25; a few at $9.50.

Hogs, receipts 14,000 head, fairly active, steady on light, 5c to 10c lower on heavy; heavy, $9.45 to $9.50; mixed, at $9.50 to $9.55; yorkers, $9.50 to $9.70; pigs, $9.65 to $9.70; roughs, $8.35 to $8.50; stags, $7.00 to $7.75; dairies, at $9.30 to $9.60.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 4400 head; active; yearlings, steady; others, 25c to 50c higher; lambs, $7.00 to $8.50; yearlings, $6.00 to $6.75; wethers, $5.50 to $5.75; ewes, $5.00 to $5.25; sheep, mixed, $3.00 to $5.25; spring lambs, $9 to $9.75.

CHICAGO CATTLE PRICES.

Chicago, June 6.—Cattle receipts estimated at 18,000; market, steady to 10c higher; beeves, $5.75 to $6.80; Texas steers, $5.30 to $5.70; western steers, $5.50 to $7.75; stockers and feeders, $4.00 to $6.45; cows and heifers, $2.90 to $7.10; calves, $6.00 to $8.50.

Hogs receipts estimated at 30,000; market, 5c to 10c lower; light, $9.05 to $9.30; mixed, $9.05 to $9.30; heavy, $8.95 to $9.30; rough, $8.95 to $9.05; good to choice, heavy, $9.05 to $9.30; pigs, $8.85 to $9.25; bulk of sales, $9.20 to $9.25.

Sheep receipts estimated at 15,000; market steady; native, $3.25 to $5.40; western, $3.50 to $5.35; yearlings, $6.00 to $7.40; lambs, native, $5.25 to $8.50; western, $5.50 to $8.60.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, June 6.

About 850 head of butchers' cattle, 250 calves, 100 sheep and lambs and 1050 hogs were offered for sale at the Point St. Charles stockyards this forenoon. The offerings of live stock at this market during the week were 2250 cattle, 1400 calves, 225 sheep and lambs and 2000 hogs. The damp, muggy weather caused a slow trade, but prime cattle were rather scarce, and brought firm rates, but the common stock and the milkmen's strippers were rather numerous, and brought lower rates; hogs also were lower. Prime beeves sold at from 6¾c to 7¾c per lb.; pretty good animals, 5¼c to 6¼c per lb.; milkmen's strippers, 5c to 5½c, and the common stock, 4c to 5c per lb. Calves sold at from 3½c to 6c per lb.; sheep sold at about 5c per lb.; lambs at $4.50 to $6 each. Good lots of hogs sold at 9¾c to 10c per lb.

EGG MARKET EASY.

The market for eggs is easy with increasing supplies. Straight receipts sell at 18 1-2 to 19 cents, while selects command 22 to 22 1-2 cents per dozen in round lots.

LAKE OF THE WOODS CO. ENTERS ITS NEW HOME

Mr. Robert Meighen, president of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, is in receipt of hundreds of hearty congratulations concerning the fine new home, opposite the Board of Trade, into which the company moves to-day.

Mr. Meighen, with his usual thoroughness toward things which interest him, has devoted much time and considerable capital to making the new building a first-class one, adapted to the executive needs of the business, and altogether the structure will cost a quarter of a million dollars.

Besides the offices to be devoted to the business of the Lake of the Woods, there are about fifty for renting to other concerns, and of these a good proportion are already let to insurance and other compaies.

Mr. Meighen has legitimate cause for pride in the consummation of this handsome structure, and the high place which very largely through his untiring efforts and business integrity and acumen the Lake of the Woods Milling Company holds throughout Canada and the world.

Haddock and Cod Scarce On Account of Storms. ---General Fish Prices

Haddock and cod are scarcer, owing to storms on our coasts, and prices have advanced a little. Brook trout are still scarce, but a better supply is expected next week. Lake fish are coming in more freely. Choice large mackerel are coming in by express, and price is low.

Following are prices according to Leonard Brothers:—

Fresh—Market cod, per lb., 4c; haddock, 4 1-2c; steaks, cod (heads off), 5c; halibut (express), 8c; salmon, B. C. (express), 12c; salmon, Gaspe, fancy, 16c; shad, buck, each, 25; shad, roe, each, 40c; doree, 12c pike, 7c; lake trout, 10c; whitefish, 10c; brook trout, 20c; bluefish, fancy, 15c; sea bass, 10c; mackerel (fancy, large), 10c; flounders, 10c.

Frozen—B. C. salmon, red, per lb., 10c; doree (winter caught), 9c; No. 1 smelts, 9c; large sea herring, per 100, $1.25.

Smoked—New haddies, 15 lb. boxes, per lb., 8c; new kippers, per half box, $1.10; new bloaters, per box, $1; new smoked herring, per box, 13c; boneless smoked herring, 10 lb. boxes, $1.

'Sealshpt' solid meat oysters, per gallon, $2; bulk oysters, $1.50; live lobsters, 14 cents per pound, and boiled lobsters, 16 cents per pound.

Grain Prices Nominal —Buyers of What are Withholding Order

Toronto, June 6.—The quotations in the grain markets are more or less nominal. There is little real trading, and buyers not inclined to go into the market at present level. The export trade does not amount to anything, and there is very little home demand.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 mixed winter wheat, 90c to 92c outside; Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, 93½c; No. 2 northern, 91½c at lake ports for immediate shipment. Corn—American No. 2, yellow, 67c; No. 3, yellow, 66½c; Canadian corn, 61c to 62c Toronto freights.

Oats—Canada western No. 2, 34½c; No. 3 C.W., 33½c at lake ports for immediate shipment; Ontario No. 2, white, 33c to 34c outside; No. 3, white, 32c to 33c outside; 36c on track Toronto. Barley—No. 2, 51c to 52c; No. 3, extra, 49c to 50c; No. 3, 46c to 47c outside; Manitoba No. 4, 49c on track, lake ports. Peas—No. 2, 70c to 71c; Rye—No. 2, 67c to 68c; Buckwheat—No. 2, 51c.

Manitoba flour quotations at Toronto are:—First patents, $5.30; second patents, $4.80; srtong bakers, $4 60; 90 percent, Glasgow freights, 25s 6d. Ontario flour winter wheat patents for export, $3.60 to $3.65 in buyers' bags outside.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, $18 per ton; shorts, $20 per ton; track, Toronto; bran, $19 per ton; shorts, $21 per ton on track, Toronto.

Hamilton Prices

Hamilton, June 4.—White wheat, per bushel 92c to 93c; red wheat, per bushel, 92c to 93c; spring wheat, per bushel, 90c to 93c; pea, per bushel, 78c to 82c; barley, per bushel, 50c to 52c; oats, per bushel, 35c to 36c; corn, per bushel, 62c to 64c; clover seed, per bushel, $7.50 to $8.00; timothy seed, per bushel, $1.40 to $2.00; white wheat flour, per bbl., $4.30 to $4.50; strong bakers' flour, per bbl., $4.50 to $4.75; dressed hogs, per cwt., $10.75 to $11.25; apples, per bag, $1.50 to $1.75; dried apples, per lb., 2c to 3c; potatoes, per bag, 65c to 70c; butter, in rolls, per lb., 17c to 18c; butter, in firkins, per lb., 16c to 18c; eggs, per doz., 19c to 20c.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Ottawa, June 6.—Veal sold for an average figure of 7c for fronts and 10c and 11c for hinds. There was no beef; in fact this article seems to have disappeared entirely from local market during the last few weeks. There were a few carcases of pork, however, at $13, which, as the offering was a fairly light one, was by no means a high price. Spring lamb was practically non-existent, at least in any quantities. It is generally sold at a rate of $1.25 for fronts and $2 for hinds. Butter and eggs were fairly steady. As regards butter, however, there was a wide divergence in the prices quoted, some vendors demanding as much as $28c for good pail butter, while others were satisfied with as low as 22c and 24c. Eggs were firm at 21c to 22c per dozen. Rhubarb, lettuce and onions were the principal offerings as regards vegetables. The former was retailed at 50c per dozen; lettuce at 25c and 30c per dozen, and green onions at 20c for the same quantity.

PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found a list of Canadian patents secured this week through the agency of Messrs. Marion and Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C.

Any information on the subject will be supplied free of charge by applying to the above named firm.

Numbers 125,995—Richard Beneke, Braunschweig, Germany, compund mills; 126,014—Charles A. Desjardins, St. Andre, Que., vehicle wheels; 126,020—Dr. Leopold Falk, Reval, Russia, process for the manufacture of white lead; 126,027—Felix Gregoire, St. Jean Baptiste, Man., compound wheels; 126,044—Karl Kaiser, Wilmersdorf, Germany, process of oxidizing the nitrogen of the air by means of electric discharges; 126,070—Alonzo Rocheleau, Drummondville, Que., cut-off valve for rotary engine.

MARRIAGE ANNULLED

Youthful Husband Deceived Clergyman About His Age and Religion.

The judgment by which Mr. Justice Hutchinson annulled the marriage of Harold Russell Michael Boa with Ruth Tomsley, last week, revealed some very peculiar facts.

The action was taken by Mr. Robert Boa, father of H. R. M. Boa, who asked the annulment of his son's marriage, on the main ground that the young man was a minor, and had not obtained the consent of his parents.

The documents produced in the record went to show that Harold Russell Michael Boa was 16 years of age, as established by an extract from the register of the Presbyterian church at St. Laurent, when he was married to Ruth Tomsley, herself also a minor. Although a Protestant, young Boa was married in the Catholic church of St. Louis de France, in this city, where he gave his name as A. T. B. Arthur Russell, of full age, of St. Albans, Vt. The ceremony was performed by one of the priests of St. Louis de France, on Sept. 8 last, and the plea filed by the young woman's father and curator set forth that Harold Boa acted all through as a Catholic, even going to confession before the marriage.

The plea further mentioned that the two young people had eloped to Vermont, after Boa had been keeping company with Ruth Tomsley for some time, and they returned here to get married. It was also alleged for the defence that the young woman acted in good faith, and that, being pregnant, she was at least entitled to have the civil effects of the marriage declared good and valid.

The court found that the allegations of the young man's father being established, the marriage must be declared null and void, and the civil rights of the parties the same as if the marriage ceremony had never taken place.

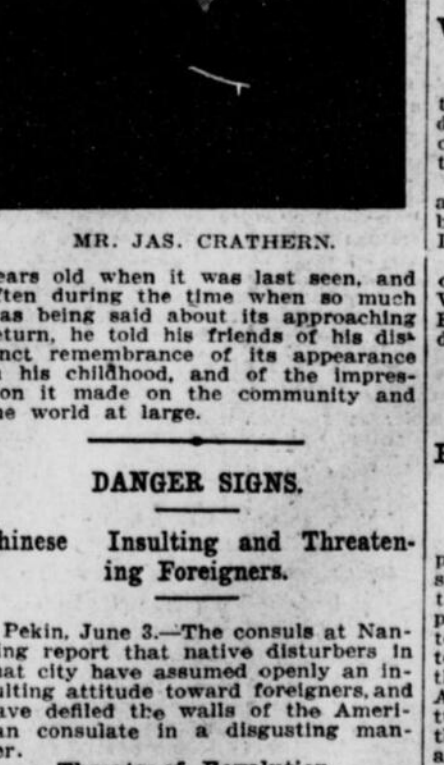
DEATH OF MR. CRATHERN.

Greatly Interested in Hospital and Charitable Work in the City.

The death occurred on Wednesday evening of Mr. James Crathern, at his home, 32 Macgrergor St., Montreal. Mr. Crathern had been ill for several weeks. At first it was not thought that his indisposition would result seriously, but complications, due to his advanced age, developed, and his physicians have seen for some time that his recovery was hardly to be expected.

Mr. Crathern looked forward in recent years with pleasurable anticipation to the time when he should reach the age of fourscore years, and when a few months ago he celebrated his eightieth birthday he was highly gratified and celebrated the event in a becoming manner, but with the quietness that was characteristic of his whole life, and few outside of his family and intimate acquaintances heard of the event.

Mr. Crathern was interested in the visit of Halley's Comet. He was five



MR. JAS. CRATHERN.

years old when it was last seen, and often during the time when so much was being said about its approaching return, he told his friends of his distinct remembrance of its appearance in his childhood, and of the impression it made on the community and the world at large.

DANGER SIGNS.

Chinese Insulting and Threatening Foreigners.

Pekin, June 3.—The consuls at Nanking report that native disturbers in that city have assumed openly an insulting attitude toward foreigners, and have defiled the walls of the American consulate in a disgusting manner.

Threats of Revolution.

Pekin, June 3.—Placards have been posted in the streets calling upon the people to rise and slaughter the foreigners and destroy their property. Threats that a revolution will be launched on June 5, the date set for the opening of the Nanking Exhibition, are causing Chinese merchants to flee with their treasures to the country districts, where they are burying their wealth. The authorities at Nanking have removed the bolts from the rifles of the soldiers. The situation is considered to depend entirely upon the attitudle of the military in the city, which up to the present has not manifested symptoms of disloyalty. German, Japanese and United States men-of-war are lying off the town, and it is believed that these vessels will be adequae to protect all foreigners in the event of an outbreak. The commanders of these warships have conferred and agreed upon a plan for concerted action if necessary. All the diplomats at Pekin think that an outbreak in the provinces south of the Yangtse-Kiang river is likely to occur. They believe, however, that it is extremely improbable that the trouble will reach this city.

Washington, June 3.—The city of Nanking, China, has been posted with placards inciting the people to the destruction of foreign life and property.

THE BEAUTIFUL SNOW!

A June Fall Rejoices Alberta Farmers.

Calgary, Alta., June 1.—Farmers, traders, wholesalers, are all jubiliant as a result of the snowstorm starting at 17 o'clock, which continuing until 22 o'clock, showed no signs of abating, and gives every promise of continuing all night. Crops nave made a good start, and the moist and soft snow now falling will provide sufficient moisture to force bumper crops. The snow is more welcome than rain, as all the moisture resulting is absorbed by the soil, no evaporation or surface drainage being possible. Bumper crops for Alberta is now the cry.

THE CLERGY IN SPAIN

Spanish Noble in Montreal Anticipates a Change.

That the clergy in Spain would be within a few years on the same footing as in France was the thought expressed by the Marquis of Salamanca, a member of one of the first families of Spain, who was stopping at the Windsor yesterday. Within a short time, he predicted, his land would see some great changes. His reason for so believing was that King Alfonso was a friend of progress, and the present Prime Minister, a strong supporter of reform.

Most of the young Spaniards, said the Marquis, go either to France or England to complete their studies. A strong pro-British feeling considerably augmented by the bringing of an English-speaking Queen to Court, prevails throughout the country. Queen Victoria, he said, speaks good Spanish, and has become very popular with her subjects.

The Marquis further expressed confidence that the present Premier was sincere in his desire to do something towards the education of his country's sons, but the Church at Rome was suspicious of his actions. There would be trouble in that direction, and the trouble might end in the placing of the church in Spain on the same footing as in France.

RAILWAY BILL.

Passes American Senate—Some of the Salient Features.

Washington, D.C., June 4.—The Senate last night passed the Government's Railway Bill, the salient features of which may be described as follows:

The bill provides for the creation of a new court of commerce for the consideration exclusively of appeals from orders of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

The government, rather than the Inter-State Commerce Commission, is made the defendants in all cases coming before the court, but the commission is permitted to intervene, as are other interested parties. The defence is placed under the direction of the Attorney-General, but th commission and interested partiles are permitted to have counsel and to carry on the suit in case of the failure of the Attorney-General to do so. Appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court.

The commission may investigate any new rate, regulation or classification individual or joint, of any common carrier and pending such hearing, a suspension for ten months of the rate, classification or regulation is provided for. The carrier is required to refund all charges found to be excessive.

Authority is also given the commission to establish through routes and joint classification, or to prescribe maximum rates, over the same, whenever the carriers neglect to do so. This regulation also cvers water lines, which are connecting carriers.

Shippers are given the right to designate a through route or part of a route over which their property shall be carried.

A penalty of $5,000 is imposed upon carriers for disclosing any information concerning shipments.

At intervals of six months the commission is required to make an analysis of tariffs and classifications and to investigate the advisability of a uniform classification

Telegraph and telephone lines are placed under the jurisdiction of the inter-state commerce commission. The commissiisn arth hth hth tmth thth commission is authorized to determine the reasonableness of rates and a penalty is imposed of from $100 to $2,000 against granting franks for the transmissionl of meesages. Special night and press report rates are authorized.

MANITOBA ELECTIONS.

Voting to Take Place On July 20.

Winnipeg, June 2.—Registration for the voters' list in Winnipeg and Brandon was announced yesterday to conclude by the end of next week. Elections will be brought on on July 20.

Additional nominations announced are: Aime Benard, Conservative member for Assiniboia. Valentine Winkler, Liberal, Rhineland.

Harry Whitla resigned as police court prosecutor to contest South Winnipeg for the Government, where Edward Brown is the Liberal candidate.

JAIL FOR GRAFTERS.

Pittsburg Making it Lively for the Rascals.

Pittsburg, June 1.—After having pleaded no defence to charges of conspiracy and bribery in connection with the recent municipal corruption exposures, two bankers were sentenced to jail and fined in criminal courts to-day. E. H. Jennings, president of the Columbia National Bank, and F. A. Griffen, cashier of the same institution, appeared before five judges, the former receiving a fine of $500 and a sentence of two months in jail, and the latter receiving a fine of $500 and a sentence of four months in jail.

A VAGRANT ARRESTED.

Richmond, Que., June 2.—Constable Chartrand was notified on Wednesday that a young English lad in the employ of Mr. Alfred Armstrong, Melbourne, had stolen $45 in cash, a suit of clothes, boots and other wearing apparel from his employer, and skipped out. He was found on board the Portland express on the way to Montreal, yesterday afternoon, by Chartrand and taken in charge. After leaving Mr. Armstrong's he walked to Windsor Mills, and boarded the train there. His name is Arthur Letherington, who had arrived from England on Saturday.

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Steamer 'Terra Nova' Sails From London for the South Pole.

London, June 1.—The British Antarctic expedition set sail to-day. Captain Scott has announced December, 1911, as the date for his arrival at the South Pole. After receiving visits and well wishes from hundreds of persons, including Captain Bartlett, of the Arctic steamer 'Roosevelt,' the 'Terra Nova' sailed this afternoon from the Thames for Cardiff, thence, after coaling, she will proceed to New Zealand, where Captain Scott will come aboard. The ten-thousand-mile voyage into the Antarctic will then be continued. Captain Scott and Lieutenant E. R. Evans, second in command, claim that they have the best equipped expedition that has started on a Polar search. The officers and scientists, to the number of twenty-eight, and the crew of twenty-seven, are all picked men, selected from the many hundreds who have volunteered.

DEATH OF DR. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL.

London, June 1—Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, widely known in the practice of medicine both in Great Britain, where she was born, and in the United States, where she practiced several years, died at her home in Hastings to-day. She was born at Bristol on Feb. 3, 1821.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

WHAT THE BISHOP KNEW.

On one occasion when travelling along the west coast of Africa with an old skipper who had known many missionaries but 'did not see the use of them,' Bishop Taylor-Smith was obliged to endure a string of taunting questions, such as 'What is the length of an alligator's tongue?' 'What do missionaries know anyway?'

At last the Bishop could stand it no longer, Turning to the skipper he said: 'I know you are an expert. Can you tell me the length of an alligator's tongue?'

'Certainly,' was the reply, 'but it depends on the length of the alligator.'

'Very well, then, say an alligator fifteen feet long. What would be the length of its tongue?'

'Three feet,' was the answer.

But the bishop, who had kept alligators and watched their ways, knew better. 'It is evident that you are an authority on the west coast of Africa,' he said, 'but it is also evident that some people see more in ten minutes than others in twenty years. Let me tell you that an alligator has no tongue.'—Washington 'Star.'

They Cleanse While They Cure. — The vegetable compounds of which Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are composed, mainly dandelion and mandrake, clear the stomach and intestines of deleterious matter, and restore the deranged organs to healthful action. Hence they are the best remedy for indigestion available to-day. A trial of them will establish the truth of this assertion, and do more to convince the ailing than anything that can be written of these pills.

'THE IDEAL PRAYER-MEETING.'

In a church which could be named the pastor was desirous of bringing about in a tactful way some improvements in the midweek service, and announced for a subject, 'The Ideal Prayer-Meeting.' A number of helpful suggestions had been made, when one brother, known to be harmless as a dove, if not wise as a serpent, got up, and said:

'I think everybody should come prepared to say something, so that no time should be lost except that which is taken by the pastor.'

As he was known to be a great admirer of the pastor, the gravity of the meeting was somewhat disturbed.

Pills of Attested Value.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the result of careful study of the properties of certain roots and herbs, and the action of such as sedatives and laxatives on the digestive apparatus. The success the compounders have met with attests the value of their work. These pills have been recognized for many years as the best cleansers of the system that can be got. Their excellence was recognized from the first, and they grow more popular daily.

THE FAMILY PLATE.

'Have you made arrangements for locking up the family plate?' inquired Mr. Cumrox.

'I wish,' replied his wife, severely, 'that you wouldn't use the singular number in that connection. You know we have a large number of very expensive dishes.'—Washington 'Star.'

Time Has Tested It.—Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has been on the market upwards of thirty years, and in that time it has proved a blessing to thousands. It is in high favor throughout Canada, and its excellence has carried its fame beyond the seas. It has no equal in the whole list of liniments If it were double the price it would be a cheap liniment.

AT THE FOOT OF AETNA.

Italian—'You haven't got anything like that in America.'

American—'That's so, but we've got Niagara, that would put it out in five minutes.'

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA
Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA
Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

DOCILITY.

'I have a canary bird that will eat out of my hand,' said the caller

'That's nothing,' replied the woman who will not be outdone. 'Last summer we had any number of mosquitoes that would eat off our necks.'—Washington 'Star.'

Mothers can easily know when their children are troubled with worms, and they lose no time in applying the best of remedies—Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

CLASSIFIED.

'That,' said the distinguished author, pointing to a little red headed impossibility, aged six, who was standing on his head in the middle of the drawing-room during the musicale—'that is my second edition.'

'Not an edition-de-looks, evidently,' suggested the acrid old crank, to whom he had made the confession. — 'Harper's Weekly.'

Corns cripple the feet and make walking a torture, yet sure relief in the shape of Holloway's Corn Cure is within reach of all.

THE BEARER OF TREASURE.

'I understand,' said Miss Miami Brown, 'dat you has a position of great trust and responsibility.'

'Yes,' replied Mr. Erastus Pinkly, 'dey lets me carry de po'terhouse steaks all de way f'um de kitchen to de dinin'-room.'—Washington 'Star.'

When going away from home, or at any change of habitat, he is a wise man who numbers among his belongings a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial. Change of food and water in some strange place where there are no doctors may bring on an attack of dysentery. He then has a standard remedy at hand with which to cope with the disorder, and forearmed he can successfully fight the ailment and subdue it.

HIDDEN VIEW.

Painter's Wife—'That's a view of the Alps. Glorious, isn't?'

Uncle from Somerset—'Well, if it wusn't for all them mountains I might be able to see summat!—London 'Opinion.

LORD KITCHENER'S AUSTRALIAN MEMORANDUM.

(London 'Times.')

In the Memorandum which he handed in before he left Australia Lord Kitchener did not mince matters with his hosts He expressed his thanks for the facilities afforded him, and paid a graceful tribute to the fine material and the keenness of the manhood of Australia. But he added that the existing forces were 'inadequate in numbers, training, organization, and munitions of warz to defend Australia from the dangers that are due to the present conditions which prevail in the country, as well as to its isolated position.

STRATEGICAL CONSIDERATIONS.

'It is an axiom held by the British Government,' wrote Lord Kitchener, 'that the Empire's existence depends primarily upon the maintenance of adequate and efficient naval forces. As long as this condition is fulfilled, and as long as British superiority at sea is assured, then it is an accepted principle that no British Dominion can be successfully and permanently conquered by an organized invasion from oversea.' But in applying this principle to Australia Lord Kitchener remarks that considerations of time and space cannot be disregarded. He shows that concentration of force in one or other theatres may be compulsory for the navy, that in other seas British naval forces may remain for a time inferior to those of an enemy, and that some time may elapse before the command of these seas will be assured. He considers, therefore, that it is the duty of all self-governing Dominions to provide a military force adequate to deal promptly with an attempt at invasion, and thus to ensure local safety and public confidence until the command at sea has been decisively and comprehensively asserted.

Lord Kitchener next alludes to the ocean distances which separate Australia from possible enemies, the armed strength and ocean transport of these people, and, finally, the small population, vast area, and railway communications of Australia. These considerations lead him to estimate the land forces required at 80,000 fighting troops, of whom half are required to defend the larger cities and defended ports from attack, while the other half would be free to operate as a mobile force. But these conclusions do not lead him to advise the creation of two different classes of troops. The best defence is the attack and Lord Kitchener recommends that there should be no difference in the enrolment, organization, and equipment of any unit. An identical idea underlies the organization of our Territorial Force.

A WARNING.

Lord Kitchener lays stress on the imperative need that the country should take pride in its defenders; he insists that the organization should be real and designed for war purposes only, and that the means for educating, training, and equipping officers and men should be provided. Unless these requirements be met, he says, no military system can be devised which will be other than an illusion and a source of waste of public funds. He declares that the citizens force must be an integral portion of the national life; that the citizen must be brought up to look forward to the day when he will be enrolled as fit to defend his country; and that he should be 'accustomed to practice those habits of self-denial, of devotion to and emulation in the execution of his duty, of reticence, and of prompt obedience to lawful authority, which are essential to the formation of patriotic and efficient citizen soldiers.' He adds that 'these considerations show how completely a citizen force should be kept outside party politics. Political feeling in an army is always a serious drawback to efficiency, and may become a danger to the State.'

THE AREAS.

After suggesting that those who are the sole or main support of their families should be exempted from serving, and that men who are the fittest of their year should be taken for the quotas, Lord Kitchener goes on to suggest the division of Australia into areas, each to provide a definite proportion of a fighting unit and to be in charge of a thoroughly trained permanent instructional officer, assisted by one or two non-commissioned officers. Ten areas, he suggests, should form one group under a superior instructional officer, who would become the brigade-major in time of war. Taking the infantry battalion as the standard to govern calculations, Lord Kitchener divides Australia, as an example of what might be done, into 215 areas, and thinks that two areas in the cities and three in the country should be allowed per battalion of infantry, with a due proportion of other arms.

A GHASTLY RECORD.

Notable Murders in New York Whose Victims are Unavenged.

(New York 'World.')

The United States Census Bureau reported that in 1907 848 residents of New York met violent deaths at the hands of their fellow-men.

July 4th, 1909, the 'World' published statistics, compiled by its reporters from the records of the coroners of Manhattan and the Bronx, showing that since January 1st, 1906, more than 112 murders had been committed in those two boroughs in which the perpetrators had not been brought to justice and in many of which there had not even been an arrest.

Some of the more notable of these cases and of those which have followed are given here:—

Mrs. Alice G. D. Kinnan, beaten to death June 5th, 1906, at her home, No. 2464 Washington avenue.

Father Caspar, an Armenian priest; body found in a trunk at No. 337 West Thirty-seventh street, May 22nd, 1907.

Viola Boyan, nine years old; found murdered at No. 2290 Second avenue, June 27th, 1907.

Ella Miller Renton; found murdered in East Nineteenth street, July 30th, 1907.

Richard Brewer; stabbed to death by robbers at No. 695 East One Hundred and Eighty-fifth street, October 26th, 1907.

Samuel Sica a wealthy Italian; stabbed to death in One Hundred and Fifth street January 12th 1908.

Girolama Cella, a wealthy member of the Italian Chamber of Commerce; killed at his wine warehouse, No. 528 West Broadway.

Unknown man; beaten to death by robbers in front of No. 350 East Twenty-third street, July 13th, 1908.

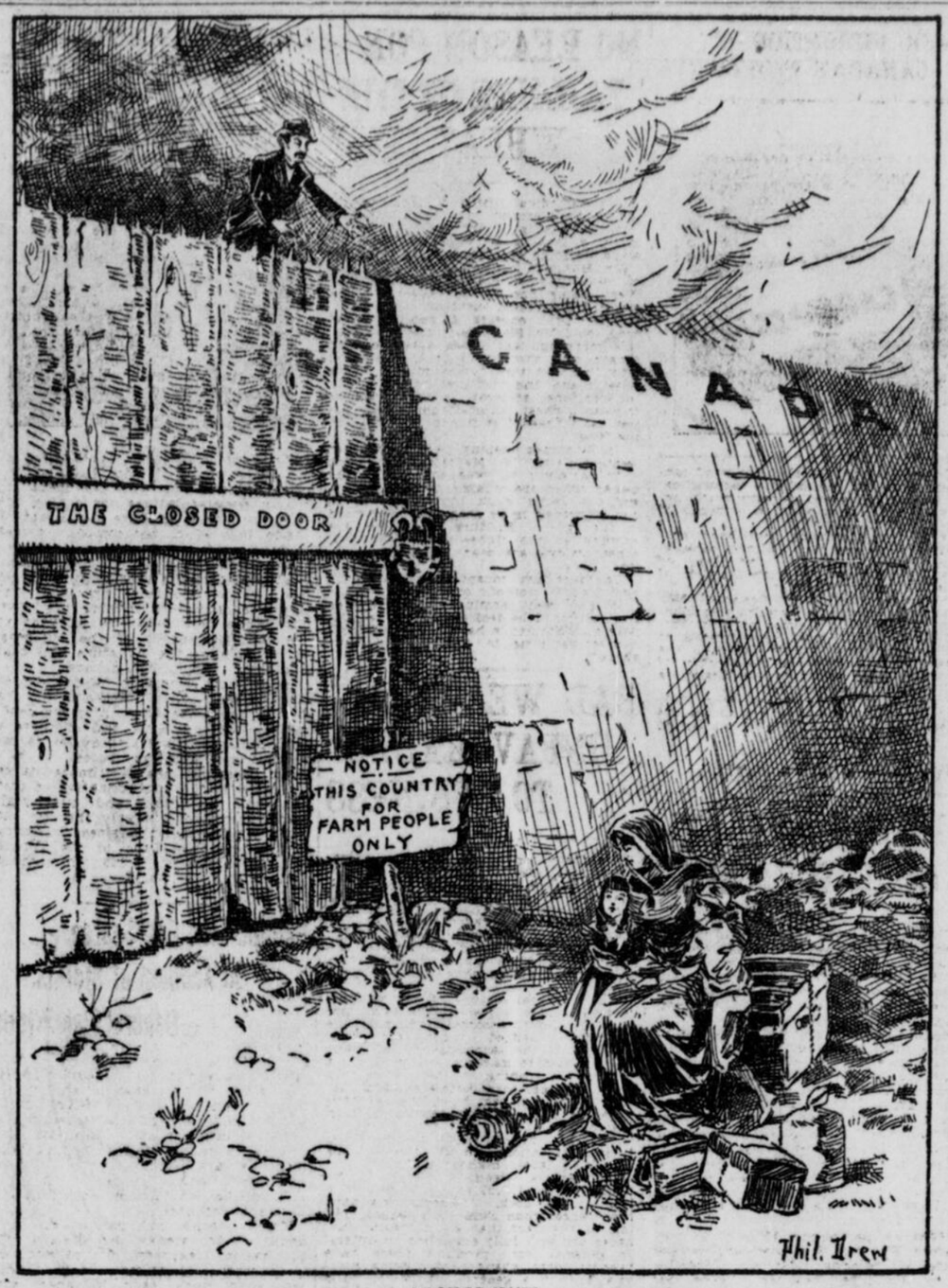
Elsie Sigel; found murdered at No. 782 Eighth avenue, June 18th, 1909.

Antonio Russo; shot to death in East Ninety-seventh street, November 6th, 1909.

Genaro Gillucci; murdered at No. 318 East One Hundred and Ninth street, November 14th, 1909.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Colonization Excursion to New Ontario and Temiskaming District, Thursday, June 16th, 1910. Second class round trip tickets rates to Sturgeon Falls, Verner, Warren, $8.40; Chelmsford, $8.60; Massey, $9.35; Blind River, $10.10; Ville Marie, $8.40; North Temiskaming, $8.90. Tickets good to return up to and including July 16th, 1910.



LOCKED OUT!

AN ALASKAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

American and Canadian Stake Holders Dispute Claims on Portland Canal.

There is another Alaskan boundary question looming up again, according to advices received by the Vancouver 'Province.' Since the development of the fact that the mineral resources on the Canadian side of the boundary are very rich, the town of Stewart has sprung up as the headquarters of Canadian activity. Although not invited, says the 'Province,' many Americans hurried to the point in Alaska nearest to the prosperity banquet and camped, waiting for something to turn up. They started the town of Portland, on the Alaska side. The town site was staked till the face of the earth was as prickly with spines of timber as the back of a porcupine is with quills. When there was no more room for stakes on the land they were rammed into the mushy bosom of the tideflats on the Alaska side of the line.

At tidewater the boundary line is marked by a monument and a wide scar across the face of the forest glade of a mountain marks the point where Canada and the United States divide jurisdiction. Out in the canal the boundary line is the centre of the waterway. Canadians, hungry for tideflats, took a boat and plied the waters of the canal till they were in such a position on the boundary line in its centre that they could look up the gash on the mountain side and their location on the water was in line with the path of the great trench among the trees. Then they marked the spot where they were with a buoy and hastened shoreward to the flats which they bespattered with stakes on what they deemed the Canadian side of the land boundary produced in its compass path till it met the internationally agreed upon line in the centre of the canal.

To the Americans on the spot this looked too much like a division of the flats fronting the Alaska townsite of Portland. They decided that instead of the land boundary line following its compass path out over the water till it met the agreed-on boundary in the centre of the canal, it swerved abruptly southeastward from the monument on the shore, taking the shortest route from that monument to the centre of the canal.

By chance it happened that this little rearrangement of the boundary line threw all the flats opposite Portland townsite into Alaska. The Americans on the ground claim that their contention is supported by Washington. Canadian stakers and American restakers are standing pat and waiting for the next move.

BRITISH MONARCHS.

Interesting Facts of Former Reigns.

('Westminster Gazette.')

King Edward terminated his reign on a Friday, as four other English sovereigns have done. Queen Victoria began and ended her reign on a Tuesday, as also did four other sovereigns. Five died on a Sunday, six on a Monday, four on a Wednesday, six on a Thursday, and six on a Saturday. Nine began and ended their reign on the same day of the week. Henry I. and Edward III. began and ended on a Sunday, Richard II. on a Monday, Edward IV., Anne, and George I. on a Wednesday, Mary on a Wednesday, George III. and George IV. on a Saturday.

His present Majesty George V. is the first of the sovereigns who have sat on the English throne since William the Conqueror who has acceded in May. Each of the other eleven months has been notable for one accession or more, but, so far, no monarch had ever ascended the throne in May.

Prince Edward will be the twentieth Prince of Wales. King George was Prince of Wales for a little over nine years and three months. King Edward was Prince of Wales for fifty-nine years and ten weeks.

King Edward is the nineteenth Sovereign who has reigned for less than ten years. Three rulers before Queen Victoria reigned for fifty years. Three kings died in their 'teens.

The House of Hanover was blessed with remarkably long life, the average age of its reigning members being seventy-four. Queen Victoria lived to be the oldest monarch who has sat on the English throne. All the Hanoverian rulers lived to be over sixty-six years. Two were octogenarians, two septuagenarians, and two were in the sixties. The fact is the more remarkable because there have been only eight monarchs in our national history who have lived to be over sixty, and only one before the accession of the House of Hanover who lived to be seventy. The average Hanoverian reign was thirty years—twice as long as the Stuart reigns.

Nine years ago a prominent insurance manager in New York stated that King Edward VII. was the most heavily insured man in the world. Even so early as 1895 his death would have cost the American companies some 10,000,000 dollars, and the amount by now would be much larger. More than £2,000,000 have been placed on the life of the late King by persons who did not know him and had no relations with him. They simply insured his life as a gambling speculation. Therefore many people have reaped a financial benefit by his death. King Edward was perfectly aware of all this.

PRAYERS FOR THE KING.

Alterations in the Liturgy.

(Aberdeen 'Free Press.')

We are requested to publish the following official announcement of the alterations in the Liturgy:—

'At the Court of Saint James's, the 10th day of May, 1910.

'Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

'Whereas, by the late Act of Uniformity which establishes the Liturgy and enacts that no form or order of Common Prayers be openly used other than what is prescribed and appointed to be used in and by the said book, it is notwithstanding provided that in all these Prayers, Litanies, and Collects which do any way relate to the King, Queen, or Royal progeny, the names be altered and changed from time to time and fitted to the present occasion. According to direction of lawful authority, His Majesty was pleased this day in council to declare his royal will and pleasure that in all the Prayers, Litanies, and Collects for the King, instead of the word 'Edward' the word 'George,' and in the prayers for the Royal Family, instead of the words, 'Our Gracious Queen Alexandra, George Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales,' the words 'Our Gracious Queen Mary, Alexandra the Queen Mother, Edward Duke of Cornwall,' be inserted, and His Majesty doth strictly charge and command that no edition of the Common Prayer be from henceforth printed but with this amendment, and that in the meantime, till copies of such edition may be had, all parsons, vicars, and curates within this realm do (for the preventing of mistakes) with the pen correct and amend all such prayers in their church books, according to the aforegoing direction, and for the better notice hereof that this order be forthwith printed and published and sent to the several parishes, and that the right reverend the Bishop do take care that obedience be paid to the same accordingly.—Almeric Fitzroy.'

ANCIENT CANARY ISLANDERS.

Power to Withstand Punishment —Training in Savage Athletics.

(London 'Globe.')

In this age of athletics one might think that no people ever showed so much interest in feats of muscular might and skill as those who have perfected football; but modern games, and even the games of the Greeks at Olympia, may have been more than matched by the sports of peoples now held in light esteem. We have the accounts of excellent authorities for the contention that the athletic training of Canary Islanders makes even the college giants of to-day seem weak and effeminate.

These islands came into subjection to Spain about the time Columbus discovered America. The conquest was due solely to the superiority of European weapons and not to better skill and prowess. Native soldiers were trained athletes developed under a system that held athletic sports to be an important business, like military drill.

Spanish chronicles have left accounts of sports of the islanders. From babyhood they were trained to be brisk in self-defence. As soon as they could toddle the children were pelted with mud balls that they might learn how to protect themselves. When they were boys stones and wooden darts were substituted for bits of clay.

In this rough school they acquired the rudiments of warfare which enabled them during their wars to catch in their hands the arrows shot from their enemies' crossbows. After the conquest of the Canaries a native of the islands was seen at Seville who for a silver piece let a man throw at him as many stones as he pleased from a distance of eight paces. Without moving his left foot he avoided every stone. Another native used to defy any one to hurl an orange at him with so great rapidity that he could not catch it. Three men tried this, each with a dozen oranges, and the islander caught every orange. As a further test he hit his antagonists with each of the oranges.

CHINESE COMMERCIAL CONSISTENCY.

With due respect for others, the Chinaman is, perhaps, the most honorable and upright business man in the world to-day. His business principles are founded entirely upon honesty and he adheres to his policy with the insistence of a leech. The chase after dollars stops if he has to resort to a low trick to get them. Of course, a little thing like telling a falsehood occasionally does not bother him so much; but when it comes to plotting and scheming to defraud some one the task becomes distasteful. The equal of the Japanese in initiative and foresight, he is much their superior when integrity is concerned. A Japanese does not think twice before deciding to get the best of you. He calculates that you are liable to change your mind or get out of reach if he indulges in a little mental debate as to the propriety of cheating you.—Monroe Woolley, in 'The Book-Keeper' for May.

EAGLE LIKED BAGPIPE MUSIC.

(From the London 'Globe.')

'Music hath charms to calm the savage breast' may be taken as an axiom, and if it were doubted the testimony of Andrew MacIntosh, of Inverness, ought to silence the scorner. A boat was proceeding from Lochmaree to Letterewe for a ghillies' ball. A piper was on board. The piper skirled his pipes as he passed Ben Airidh, and out flew a golden eagle from his eyrie. As long as the music continued the eagle remained within gunshot of the boat.

The piper having earned his dram, the music ceased. Immediately the bird began to fly shoreward. As soon as the piper recommenced the eagle at once left his rock and followed the boat. At Isle Maree another halt was made for refreshment and by the bird throug' disappointment. On the piper blowing up for the third time the eagle returned to his old position and followed the boat as long as the music continued.

THE BUTTONLESS CUTAWAY.

Latest Fad in Men's Dress in London Started by the King.

The latest fad in men's dress in London was originated by the King. To be in the fashion this spring in London men must wear only one button to their cutaway coat, or better still, none at all.

The buttonles cutaway is popular. It is worn by most of the men one sees in the fashionable restaurants. All the actors appearing in society plays now wear the buttonles cutaway coat.

The sides of the coat are held in position by a link of braid about an inch and a half or two inches long. Thus the coat does not meet, and the link of braid, which acts as a kind of understudy to the button, hangs horizontally across the waistcoat.

The King has extended the principle of the buttonless morning coat to evening dress, but in the latter garment, sometimes worn by the King, the small connecting link between the flaps of the coat is finished on either side in a beautiful onyx button which is intended only for ornament.—New York 'Sun.'

SUBJECTS AND GENTLEMEN.

When the Prince (Edward VII.) was leaving India for England, Mr. Shamahat Ali said at Indome: 'We judged that the Empress's son would be cold and haughty, because many of those who govern the land are rude and overbearing. We were surprised and delighted to find that this great Prince treated us as gentlemen and subjects of the Queen. His presence came upon us like heavenly rain falling on parched fields.'—London 'Leader.'

DEAFNESS CONQUERED!

Generous Offer Of a Free Book to all Deaf People Who Wish to Hear.

Deaf people everywhere will rejoice with all their hearts over the reliable new cure for Deafness that is restoring hearing in so many cases once thought hopeless. In order that everyone may learn of this cure—by all odds the best yet known for Deafness—the finder of this successful new method has written a very interesting and helpful book which he will send absolutely free of charge to any person who suffers from Deafness. It shows in the plainest manner the causes of Deafness and Head Noises, and points out the way to regain clear and distinct hearing. Careful drawings of the ear and its complicated passages, made by the best artists, illustrate the book.

Deafness Specialist Sproule, author of this desirable work, has for twenty-five years been making a thorough investigation of Deafness and Head Noises, and his successful new cure for Deafness is the reward of all his patient study. Now he wishes every one who suffers from Deafness in any degree to learn how science can conquer this cruel affliction.

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WHERE SWORDS ARE SACRED

Japanese Bow to Spirits of Their Makers.

CHIVALRY TAUGHT BY THE BLADE OF THE SAMURAI.

If you were in a friend's house in Japan and should ask to examine one of the old Samurai swords that rest in the lacquered sword rack in a place of honor there a curious formula of etiquette would be followed by the host. He would go to a closet and return with a little square of silk in his hand. This he would wrap about the shark skin handle of the sheathed sword before touching the bare hand to the sheath. Then with his right hand grasping the silk-covered handle and the fingers of his left gingerly raising the lacquered hilt from the rack, the Japanese host would lift the sword to the level of his forehead and bow to it.

All this in reverential spirit and with utmost gravity. The square of silk, preserved for no other purpose but this, and having its own name in the Japanese vocabulary, is to prevent the defilement of the handle by a hand which grasps it in peace. The bow is meant for the spirit of the swordsman who forged this weapon. The reverence is for the sword itself, 'soul of the Samurai' in the Japanese poetical conception and aptly called by foreigners 'the steel Bible of Bushido.'

This is only the beginning of the formality. When the Japanese host unsheaths the blade he does it with the edge toward his own body and the point directed away from his guest. When the guest receives the sword in his own hands he must be careful to keep the cutting edge always away from the direction of his friend the host. If he wishes to examine both sides of the blade he must even turn his back so that never will the menace of the sharpened edge be directed toward his friend.

After the examination is completed the sword is returned to its scabbard and the owner receives it with another bow and places it once more on its rack.

The etiquette of the sword is no empty thing. With the high-spirited Japanese who have not forgotten the many centuries of chivalry and of hand fighting behind them, the delicately curved and curiously welded sword of the Samurai has a significance almost sacred. There is a philosophy of the sword not less stern than the use of the weapon.

In the old days when the Japanese fighters wore the war masks and the plaited steel armor seen nowadays in the curiosity shops the boy was taught that as the shining blade must be kept free from spot and corruption, so must his soul be ever clean. Neglect of the blade brings rust; neglect of the soul an impure character.

Then the sharp edge was held not only as a constant guardian of personal safety and honor, but as a sacred disciplinarian to punish whenever its possessor stepped from the narrow path of the Yamato spirit of chivalry. Again, the sword was emblematic of true gentility, which is never overbearing or vulgar in deportment, but sternly self-repressive.

All this poetical side of right living and all this ceremonial of sword deportment arise from the love and reverence for one of the few original Japanese arts. The potters took their art from the Coreans, so experts have decided; lexicographers drew upon the Chinese as their models; the silk weavers and brocade makers, poets and artists all borrowed from an older civilization; but the sword makers of primitive Japan owed no jot of their art to foreigners. They themselves fashioned the curved blade, gave it its double temper and marked its steel with the tracings which spell each its own lesson.

No man knows when first the force for fighting weapons was set up in the dawn of Japanese history nor who was the man who first replaced the rude bronze blades of a primitive folk by the tempered steel of the Yamato blade. There is in the imperial collection of swords at the castle of Nara the weapon worn by the Crown Prince Shotoku, who compiled the Constitution of Seventeen Articles in A. D. 693, the oldest sword known in Japan. From that weapon, which was straight and not curved as all other swords of Nippon are, down to the fall of the Tokugawa Shogunate in the middle of the last century there is an unbroken history of the art of the swordsmith. Twelve centuries of recorded art in sword-making and the names of over 10,000 makers constitute the history of the sword in Japan.

The Japanese blade, placed almost on a par with the Damascus product in art and utility, differs from the Arabian weapon in one material detail of manufacture. Instead of having a uniform high temper, which gives the remarkable flexibility possessed by the Damascus blade, the Japanese sword has two tempers, a hard and a mild steel.

The edge of the blade is hard with the finest temper, the body and back of a milder temper, sufficient to give some elasticity. A Japanese sword cannot be bent half double with the pressure of a hand; it is very nearly rigid.

The early swordsmith who first evolved this combination of two degrees of steel hardness used the same method which the smiths of the last century employed. He first built up the glade by welding small pieces of steel end on end and side by side by sheer effort of his pounding arm. The traces of this first step in manufacturing remain on the blade and are known in the Japanese as the hada, or grain of the blade.

With the blade shaped thus the smith covered the entire body of it with clay. Then with a delicate moulding instrument he carefully removed the clay from the cutting edge, the tracery of the clay's edge so designed as to leave a permanent and characteristic mark in the finished blade.

With the cutting edge thus exposed he fired the blade and upon its attaining the necessary degree of heat he plunged the whole into a tank of tepid water. In this manner the exposed edge took on a finer degree of hardness than the clay covered back and sides of thely ade and the brittleness of a blade of uniform high temper was avoided.

The early sword makers who permitted art to mingle with the utility of their aim and who scratched away the protecting clay from the sword edge in fanciful designs thereby set a precedent for all succeeding craftsmen. Old enthusiasts who have recorded the history of the sword gave to each type of design a name indicative of its symbolism, and through this delicate tracery on ancient blades they succeeded in establishing schools of sword making, just as the art critics of the Western world identify this and that old master by certain tricks in execution and style.

Honnami Kotoku, a connoisseur who lived in the sixteenth century, compiled a picture roll of seventy-two masterpieces of the swordsmith' art showing the characteristic grain of each, and in the eighteenth century a whole book was written on the subject of the individual artistry of old sword masters. Emperors themselves did not hesitate to sit by the forges of their favorite smiths in the olden time and learn the craft to the tune of the ringing hammers and the puffing bellows.

Emperor Gotoba, who was a forefather of the present ruler of Japan, albeit on the throne in A. D. 1186, had twelve imperial smiths appointed and twenty-four subsidiary artisans, all drawn from the various provinces of the empire. The Emperor sat at the forge of two of these, Nobufusa of Bizen province and Hisakuni of Awataguchi, and he made swords which are still preserved in the imperial collection.

Such a patron of the art was this ruler of feudal Nippon that he even established a schedule which should dictate in which month each of the twelve great swordsmiths should work. That schedule exists to-day, and it tells how in the tenth month Yukinari of Bizen toiled at the imperial forges and in the seventh month Muneyoshi of Bizen forged.

Though sword manufacture has ceased to be in Japan to-day outside of the government arsenals, which turn out only the accepted military blade of the modern army, the country is filled with prized relics of the past art; and these are relics which the Japanese will not sell. A possessor of one of the old swords, keen and blue white in lustre as the day it was forged, would sell his house, even himself maybe, before he would part with his iron Bible of Bushido for money.—From the 'Japanese Magazine.'

WHEN ROYALTY MOURNS.

Tributes to Queen Victoria and Edward VII. Meant Something More Than a Pageantry.

(The 'Evening Post,' New York.)

Even in the shadow of death 'the fierce light that beats upon a throne' remains undimmed. The pomp and circumstance which invest the life of an English King cease only at the portal of his grave, where crown, sceptre, and orb—ensigns of worldly power—are laid aside after garter king-of-arms has sounded the titles of the illustrious dead and pronounced the termination of a reign. All this Henry VII. of the House of Tudor must have had in mind when he directed in his will that he and his wife should be buried 'with some respect to their royal dignity, but avoiding damnable pomp and outrageous superfluities.'

Although custom had decreed that Edward VII. should be buried with rites befitting his exalted station, honored by representatives of foreign nations, there was something more than mere pageantry in the ceremonies of May 21. The English believe that 'the King's honor is that of his people,' and their solemn tribute was to the man who had kept faith with them. Though he reigned but did not rule, he was nevertheless their leader, and as such he was regarded in his dominions over seas, no matter how far removed from the mother country.

It is difficult to analyze this sentiment. It is ingrained, that is all. 'The King, God bless him'—a toast uttered wherever Englishmen foregather, and sometimes with one foot on the table—is no idle figure of speech; hence the homage on the day of mourning was not confined to England alone; it was manifest in every corner of the British Empire, where people are wearing mourning as 'at home'—the home that many have never seen and will not see.

Possibly the final tribute of the English to Queen Victoria will never be exceeded in the case of a woman. Her death, it will be remembered, occurred at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, on January 22, 1901, at a time when all England was in mourning for those who had lost their lives in the South African war.

Notwithstanding this, the public order for 'deepest mourning' brought forth a jarring outcry, and, following the precedent of 1768, when the city merchants petitioned George 111. to curtail the period of mourning, the tradesmen started a petition to King Edward with a similar object in view. As a consequence the order was changed to 'decent mourning.' A similar order was issued from the College of Heralds soon after the King's death, and, in addition, it was decreed that officers of the army and navy should wear a band of black crepe around the left arm when in uniform, this to continue until November 6.

Arrangements for the Queen's funeral set in motion the police machinery of the United Kingdom and the Continent to protect the royal visitors from other lands; and soon London was filled with hundreds of detectives from the Continent, all co-operating with those of Scotland Yard. Malatesta and other anarchists living in London said there would be no violence, because England was an 'asylum for the persecuted of the Continent,' but this did not prevent the most elaborate police precautions.

To the Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Steward were delegated all duties in connection with the housing and entertainment of the royal guests from abroad, while to the King fell the task of arranging the multitudinous details of the funeral ceremonies. Before the jubilee there were rehearsals with the Queen's eight cream-colored horses and carriages of ceremony to accustom them to the sights and sounds of London's streets, and similar rehearsals took place at Victoria and Paddington stations under the direction of the Duke of Portland, who took the horses and many carriages over the route of the procession, a freight van instead of a gun carriage being used, with the Queen's animals.

The first stage of the ceremonies began with the naval procession from the Isle of Wight. Two lines of British, German, and French warships stretched for ten miles to Gosport, and as the royal yacht bearing the Queen's body, with eight grim destroyers as an escort, steamed through the lane of fighting ships minute guns were fired, each vessel in turn taking up the salute.

It was a unique spectacle, and a direct contrast to the gay jubilee naval display which had been held in the same waters. Then the ships had been decorated, and cheering bluejackets had manned the rails; but when Victoria passed for the last time ensigns floated at half-mast, and between the intervals of gun fire came the strains of funeral marches played by marine bands.

The ceremony of lying in state was dispensed with, and next day, Feb. 2, the cortege passed through London, whose houses were draped in purple and black, with occasional touches of white and scarlet, and not a few wreaths of evergreen. Thousands had stayed all night in parks and streets to be on hand early for the procession, and by the time troops had lined the route of march, a multitude—a hushed multitude had gathered.

Detachments from all branches of the military service headed the cortege. Then came the bodyguard, military attaches, headquarters staff, with Field Marshal Lord Roberts; the Duke of Norfolk, earl marshal, honorary bearers, and gun carriage. Royal mourners followed. Three kings who were numbered among them have passed on—Carlos of Portugal, Leopold of Belgium, Edward of England—and many changes in reigning families of Europe have occurred since that day.

The route was from Victoria station to Paddington, whence the mourners went to Windsor, and on February 4 the last scene was enacted in the mausoleum at Frogmore, where the Queen's husband, the Prince Consort, had been buried many years before. Over the door the Queen had placed this inscription:

Farewell, beloved!
Here at last I will rest with thee,
With thee in Christ will I rise again.

Many traditions were neglected in the ceremonies at Osborne and Windsor. Because the Queen had died in her private residence instead of a palace the Yeomen of the Guard, essential to every court function, had not stood over her body, as was done in the case of William IV. And again the funeral was strictly military, members of parliament taking no part in it, for Queen Victoria had directed after the Prince Consort's death that there should be a military instead of a state funeral. The ancient custom of burial at night was discarded and the ritual of the Knights of the Garter was reduced to simple terms, although the wand was broken and garter king-of-arms announced the Queen's titles and officially brought her reign to an end. The expenses of the ceremonies amounted to $175,000, of which $57,000 was used for the housing and entertainment of the foreign guests.

Two royal funerals, occurring since Queen Victoria's, were marked with elaborate ceremonial and the absence of deep popular emotion. The first was that of King Carlos of Portugal and his heir, Luiz Philippe, who were assassinated in the street on February 1, 1908; the second was King Leopold's. Carlos and his son were buried together in the Pantheon, attached to the Church of San Vincente, and for fear that there might be some disturbance while the cortege moved from the Necessidades Palace none of the foreign mourners were permitted to walk.

Cavalry with pikes headed the procession, then came infantry and artillery, and the special ambassadors, in gilded coaches, guarded by huzzars. Sword-bearers in black capes, staff and taper-bearers, lackeys arrayed in red and yellow, halberdiers with arms reversed, followed in turn, while the caps of grooms, whips of the drivers, and points of lances all bore crape. Political differences were sunk that day, and much sympathy was quietly expressed for the young King Manuel, who bore the wound of an assassin's bullet.

At the church a company of black-robed men — members of the Holy House of Pity—asserted their traditional rights and uttered the first absolution, later claiming the pall and catafalque to be sold for charity. Another peculiar ceremony was the passing of the coffins by the grand chamberlain, who, declaring under oath that they contained the bodies of Carlos and Luiz Philippe, delivered them to the patriarch of Lisbon with the keys of the cathedral.

A noisy and almost cheerful mob stood in the rain-swept streets of Brussels last December to watch the procession that followed King Leopold to the Church of Saint Gudule, where the mass for the dead was sung by seventy voices. Bajar, the King's valet for fifty years, led, and after the royal ambassadors walked priests, monks, bronzed missionaries from the Congo, bishops clad in purple, violet, and white, and the cardinal archbishop of Malines in his vestments and mitre. But not a single woman, not even those of his own family, paid the old King last honor. They remained in the dreary palace which Leopold had dismantled and stripped of its treasures.

Perhaps the strangest funeral of modern times took place in December, 1908, when the body of Kuang-Ksu, the young Emperor of China, was carried from the hall of the Forbidden City to the Coal Hill mortuary, and, contrary to established custom, foreigners were permitted to view the brilliant and barbaric procession.

Fully six thousand official mourners and four thousand soldiers, all kneeling and screened from the public, lined the route. Imperial chair-bearers to the number of sixty-four bore the catafalque as far as the East Gate, where they were replaced by another company of 128. Following an ancient tradition, beggars from the slums of Pekin, in gorgeous liveries, horses richly caparisoned, camels with panniers on their backs, and other pack-animals, fell into line, along with Yuan Shi Kai, the grand counsellor, and thirty-seven Chinese notables. While they marched slowly and solemnly rice paper was burned and sacrifices of wine were offered. At the mortuary there were ceremonies signifying the desire of the Emperor to rest in peace.

Despite criticism on the part of the orthodox Chinese, many of the grotesque forms were abandoned, largely because of the tendency to modernize court etiquette. It was estimated that six million taels, or about four million five hundred thousand dollars, were spent in carrying out the ceremonials in connection with the deaths of the Emperor and Empress Dowager.

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THE MAD MULLAH

Much Money and Many Lives Wasted in Somaliland.

TEN YEARS OF FIGHTING AND THE EXPENDITURE OF MILLIONS ENDING IN A DECISION TO EVACUATE THE COUNTRY.

(New York 'Sun.')

That torrid part of northeastern Africa which is washed by the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean, and is called Somaliland, has been made so distressful that the British have decided to remove their soldiers to the coast. It is the intention to retain for a limited time garrisons at two ports, Zeila and Bulhar, but eventually the British flag in Somaliland will fly over a single port, Berbera, which is to be provided with a modest defence.

THE MAD MULLAH.

FROM THE PAINTING.

This evacuation means turning the country over to the Mad Mullah. To add still further to the trouble, no sooner had the British begun evacuating than the Mullah started out to celebrate his 'victory' by making war on all the tribes that had remained friendly to European interests, laying waste vast tracts of land, razing towns and massacring defenceless people.

'The whole episode is somewhat dismal,' is a London comment. That seems to be about the best that can be made of it, for it is not agreeable to confess, as John Dillon did the other day in the House of Commons, that Somaliland had cost millions of money and many lives, and yet in the ten years war that had been waged against the enemy the Mad Mullah had come out 'uniformly the better.'

The principal reason why the country has been so difficult to hold in the face of the Mullah's opposition has been rather its natural defences than his strength. In the spring and summer the land is a pitiless desert, almost entirely devoid of vegetation of any kind, and the only water is in wells sometimes ten or fifteen miles apart and at places known only to the natives.

This has been a handicap to the British forces, for all their supplies must be sent from the coast and to reach the regions where the Mullah is stirring up trouble it is necessary to transport these supplies 275 or 300 miles overland. To this burden is added that of carrying their water supply or of fighting for it at the wells.

It was for this reason that so many of the expeditions to the interior met defeat. The soldiers lost their way in the desert and when exhausted by the heat and want of water they were set upon by the Mullah's forces and beaten.

The Mad Mullah, or as he is known to his countrymen Mohammed Bul Abdullah, first came to the attention of the British in 1899 through a despatch that said he was the leader of an uprising in the interior of Somaliland. It was at the time suggested that a 'military promenade' be undertaken against him.

That promenade grew into a desultory campaign which took up three years and cost the government fifteen million dollars. Even then his power was only temporarily broken by the battle of Jidballi, for he fled with a remnant of his forces to Italian territory, destroying in his way the wells and thus making pursuit impossible.

Before he had undertaken this open warfare or before the British knew of him he had secretly paved the way for his trouble making by his zeal in preaching the Moslem faith. He began among his own tribe and then reached out to neighboring tribes. He was only one of the lesser religious chiefs of the country, but he augmented his influence by making a pilgrimage to Mecca.

With the increase of his power he began a crusade which with the help of dervishes extended over the whole of Somaliland. He preached war pure and simple for the protection and glory of Islam and advocated the extermination of the whites.

It soon became evident that he was a religious fanatic of persuasive qualities, and his early successes had a tendency to make him converts and to collect around him a following imbued with his own rabid ideas. He was, however, only one of the twelve of fifteen religious leaders of Somaliland, and many of these had sworn fealty to the British and were not to be won over by his teachings.

It was fortunate for the British that this was the case, for otherwise it would have been harder for them to send troops into the interior. The friendly Sheiks found themselves often the objects of the Mad Mullah's wrath, their flocks and towns were destroyed, their families and tribesmen murdered and before they could offer resistance their foe would be far away across the desert. They thus undertook gladly to guide the soldiers across the unknown lands and to locate wells for them and in some cases to remain guardians of supplies that were placed along the route.

Another circumstance that materially helped the British was a letter from Moslem church authorities at Mecca who severely condemned the Mad Mullah's presumption in undertaking upon his own accord such a crusade. The fanticism that had helped him in the earlier years warfare was thus diminished. An agreement was finally reached in 1905 whereby he formally promised a representative of Italy to abstain from raiding in both British and Italian territory.

He only partly observed this truce, for the interior of the country has been almost constantly in a state of strife ever since and raids have been of frequent occurrence. When he was taxed with bad faith he replied that he was unable to restrain his followers. Within the last two years conditions have been so unsatisfactory that several punitive expeditions have been planned against him, but none of them seems to have accomplished much.

The matter of another expedition came up last month in the British Parliament, and the whole subject was gone over. One of the methods suggested for getting at the Mullah was to build a railway into the interior, but the scheme was laughed down when a member asked if it was expected that the Mullah would be at the end of it to give himself up. It was also proposed that he be subsidized to refrain from raids upon British territory, a policy that has been adopted in India in dealing with some of the tribes on the northwestern frontier.

Soon after this debate the representatives that had been sent by the government to investigate the conditions reported and it was decided to withdraw from the country. An interesting question that has always arisen in the discussion of this measure has been: What shall be done with the tribes that have uniformly remained friendly to the British?

The 6th King's African Rifles, which was largely composed of Somalis, is to be disbanded, but the men are to be permitted to retain their ponies and arms for their own defence. The 'friendlies' in the interior are, as far as can be discovered, to be left to shift for themselves. The objection against arming them appears to be that under pressure brought to bear by the Mullah they might join his forces and the munitions of war might thus be turned against any European power that might in the future undertake to suppress them.

The recent raids of the Mad Mullah' forces in the lands of the chiefs who were under British protection, and the slaughter of 800 of the tribesmen indicate that the friendly tribes are likely to suffer, and that the Mad Mullah is sufficiently powerful to be a serious menace to European interests in northeastern Africa.

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THE KING'S CONSORT.

Her Majesty Queen Mary.

(Written for London 'Leader' by One Who Knows Her.)

Her Majesty Queen Mary is already a popular personality, and, because of it, she starts her new life as Queen under the happiest auspices. Her large heart is as full of generous, kindly feeling as her mother's was—the mother whose memory has always been a potent force in the daughter's life. No trouble is too great for Queen Mary to take in order to relieve suffering or show practical sympathy with those who need it.

Her happy girlhood, when she was an additional element of brightness in the home irradiated by the sunny temperament of Princess Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck, and by the genial bonhomie of the late Duke, might have been regarded as a poor preparation for her present position; but the Duchess was a woman of sympathies too keen to allow her daughter to grow up without some glimpses of the sad side of life. From childhood to womanhood the Queen was always associated with those expeditions of charity and loving kindness in which her mother softened the ache of compassion in her own heart while she relieved the suffering that had excited it.

As an instance of the practical thoroughness with which the Queen always carries out her deeds of kindness, take her care on the occasion of the luncheon given to poor schoolchildren by herself and the then Prince of Wales in celebration of the late King Edward's coronation. Her comprehension of what children enjoy was shown when, instead of walking over from York House, the Prince and herself, with two of their children, drove over and appeared in the garden in a magnificent carriage. She knew how its splendor and that of the gorgeously-liveried servants would enhance the occasion by appealing directly to the imagination of the children.

To see Queen Mary, with a large white apron, tied over her dress, sitting for hours, day after day, sorting and arranging, folding and ticketing the thousands of garments sent in to her as president of the London Needlework Guild, was to realize to perfection one side of her character; her conscientious industry and her dainty, methodical neatness. Like the daughters of Queen Victoria, our new Queen was brought up in all thoughtful housewifely ways.

QUEENLY COURTESIES.

The Queen won golden opinions from all sorts of people on her tour round the world. If, as has been said, consideration for others sums up the whole law of good manners, then Queen Mary possesses them in a very high degree. Her thoughtful kindness made itself apparent in a hundred ways during the tour. It was then possible for her to take the initiative in such minor matters as frequently affect the comfort of many. It was noticed, too, that the stiffness and apparent ungeniality of her bows and smiles had completely disappeared, giving place to a bright look and much cordiality of manner.

To anyone who thinks, the reason for her restraint at home is apparent enough. The Queen has generally been seen in public with Queen Alexandra. Even in the procession through London after the tour this was the arrangement; and so great is the popularity of Queen Alexandra that anyone sharing her carriage experiences a disinclination to appear to appropriate the enthusiastic greetings showered upon her. Even Queen Alexandra's daughters display this delicate sentiment.

The late King was much attached to his daughter-in-law. He admired her commonsense, the result of a perfect balance of head and heart. Her quiet manner and equable spirits also pleased his Majesty; and his affection for her children still further endeared to her a monarch who was so much beloved by all his children.

BRITISH INTERESTS.

With the exception of Princess Charles of Denmark, there is no member of the royal family so patriotic as Queen Mary. She has always taken the deepest and most practical interest in the welfare of British industries and manufacturers—a course that was very near her mother's heart. All her gowns are, as far as possible, made of British materials, by her express desire. Sir Thomas Wardle once told how, on one occasion, her boudoir was piled high with English silks and a few rolls of foreign; Sir Thomas, as president of the British Silk Association, showing her how to distinguish between pure English silk and foreign stiffened with tin.

It has been said that if one knows what dresses a woman wears, one may know what she is. There is truth in this. The Queen's dresses are characterised by the perfect neatness that is apparent in all she does; but there is no sacrifice of the beautiful to this quality. The materials are always appropriate to the occasion. Her carriage is admirable; erect without stiffness, with a poise of the head that is dignified without being haughty.

KING GEORGE V.

Character Revealed in His Many Vigorous Declarations.

(From 'Lloyd's Weekly.')

The first speech of King George V, at the meeting of the Privy Council is a remarkable testimony to the Sovereign's power as an orator. Contrary to what might be imagined, he has never been content to let others prepare his orations.

If proof of this were needed, apart from the manner of their delivery, it might be found in the statement that not even his private secretary was cognizant of the famous speech, 'Wake up, England!' until he heard it in public.

This oft-quoted appeal was made at the Guildhall on December 5th, 1901, on his return from his famous tour of the Colonies. He said:

'If I were asked to specify any particular impressions derived from our journey, I should unhesitatingly place before all others that of loyalty to the Crown, and of attachment to the old country; and it was touching to hear the invariable references to home, even from the lips of those who never had been or were ever likely to be in these islands. And with this loyalty were unmistakable evidences of the consciousness of strength of a true and living membership in the Empire, and of power and readiness to share the burden and responsibility of that membership.

'To the distinguished representatives of the commercial interests of the Empire, whom I have the pleasure of seeing here to-day, I venture, however, to allude to the impression which seemed generally to prevail among their brethren across the seas, that the old country must wake up if she intends to maintain her old position of pre-eminence in her Colonial trade against foreign competitors.'

ON PATRIOTISM.

Love of country was, in fact, frequently the subject of his speeches. Addressing a body of cadets at the Guildhall in March last year, he said: 'We must not forget that every cadet makes some self-sacrifice, gives up something—many of them a good deal—in order to become efficient. There must be a strong motive-power which induces service of this nature—voluntary effort to become a more useful citizen and effective instrument in the defence of one's country. This is patriotism, and all of you, my young friends, by your work and example, are fostering that spirit which, animating in love of country, inspires us to support and to defend its existence.'

Upon the value of military training for the young, he spoke with great emphasis:

'Not with a view of militarising the population, but in order to cultivate physical exercises, and discipline, and the art of shooting sufficiently to make everyone feel that he is developing into a man, and that, at all events, he may be of some use should his services ever be required in the defence of his country.'

IMPORTANCE OF SCIENCE.

Equally outspoken was his warning against the neglect of science, which is the cause of so many English failures:

'We all recognize (he told the International Congress of Applied Chemistry) that without a scientific foundation no permanent superstructure can be raised. Does not experience warn us that the rule of thumb is dead, and that the rule of science has taken its place? We cannot be satisfied with the crude methods which were sufficient for our forefathers. Those great industries which do not keep abreast of the advance of science must surely and rapidly decline.'

Nor was he less emphatic on the urgency of adopting modern methods in the speech he made at a meeting of a Royal Commission appointed to organize British exhibits at certain foreign exhibitions:

'Experience has shown,' he declared emphatically' 'that, even in the case of firms having an established reputation and world-wide connections, attempts to discontinue advertising have usually been followed by a diminution in the sales effected; and it is not unreasonable to assume that the neglect by Great Britain of one of the most important forms of national advertisement would be equally detrimental to her interests as a manufacturing country.'

PLEA FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

In his care for the sick and suffering the new King has ever followed his father's example. Speaking on behalf of the National Association for the Establishment of Tuberculosis Sanatoria, in May, 1907, he said:

'This insidious disease claims as its yearly victims in London alone upwards of 16,000 persons—a greater disaster to the national life than any war, for it is a perennial loss. Moreover, it robs the sufferer of his wages, and it is estimated that the working classes of London lose annually four millions in wages from this cause. Is it not the bounden duty of us, who are blest with health, to do everything in our power and according to our means to cope with this terrible scourge, which entails acute misery in thousands of homes, and brings too often the individual sufferer to end his days in abject poverty?'

A Storekeeper Says:

"A lady came into my store lately and said:

"'I have been using a New Perfection Oil Cook-Stove all winter in my apartment. I want one now for my summer home. I think these oil stoves are wonderful. If only women knew what a comfort they are, they would all have one. I spoke about my stove to a lot of my friends, and they were astonished. They thought that there was smell and smoke from an oil stove, and that it heated a room just like any other stove. I told them of my experience, and one after another they got one, and now, not one of them would give hers up for five times its cost.'"

The lady who said this had thought an oil stove was all right for quickly heating milk for a baby, or boiling a kettle of water, or to make coffee quickly in the morning, but she never dreamed of using it for difficult or heavy cooking. Now—she knows.

Do you really appreciate what a New Perfection Oil Cook-Stove means to you? No more coal to carry, no more coming to the dinner table so tired out that you can't eat. Just light a Perfection Stove and immediately the heat from an intense blue flame shoots up to the bottom of pot, kettle or oven. But the room isn't heated. There is no smoke, no smell, no outside heat, no drudgery in the kitchen where one of these stoves is used.

Cautionary Note: Be sure you get this stove—see that the name-plate reads "New Perfection."

New Perfection
WICK BLUE FLAME
Oil Cook-stove

It has a Cabinet Top with a shelf for keeping plates and food hot. The nickel finish, with the bright blue of the chimneys, makes the stove ornamental and attractive. Made with 1, 2 and 3 burners; the 2 and 3-burner stoves can be had with or without Cabinet.

Every dealer everywhere; if not at yours, write for Descriptive Circular to the nearest agency of the THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, LIMITED, and

The Imperial Oil Company, Limited.

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 Land 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.

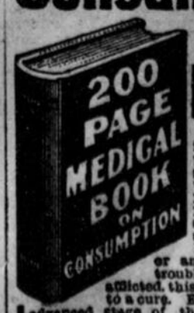
In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price, $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take 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.

Consumption Book FREE



This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Vanderman Consumption Remedy Co., 1509 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait — write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

AGRICULTURAL.

COMING EVENTS.

Alberta Provincial Exhibition, Calgary, July 4-9, 1910.
Prescott Fair, September 6, 7 and 8.

BOYS FORSAKING THE FARM.

A number of prominent citizens of New York State recently held a meeting for the purpose of considering the most practical means for re-peopling the numerous vacant farms scattered throughout the Empire State. The leading man in this undertaking was Mr. W. C. Brown, president of the New York Central Railway, who acknowledged to a newspaper reporter that his desire for re-peopling the 'waste plows' in York State, was in order to bring an increase of business to his railway. He told the newspaper men that 'so many farmers' sons have deserted their homes up York State to make their fortunes in the city, that 300,000 acres of the best farm land in the country has been allowed to go virtually to waste; and it has come to the point where the only way we see to reclaim it is to bring in immigrant farmers from Europe, to buy and work the land.' The situation is shameful. Hundreds and hundreds of farmers' lads—heirs to the best farm land I ever saw—have deliberately left it under the mistaken idea that they can make more as clerks and draught boys in the city; and their parents lacking heirs to their farms, have either leased their acres to careless renters, or have left them altogether.'

Nor is this migration of farm lads to the cities confined to old settled states like New York, or the New England States, but it has spread westward to such new states as California and other Pacific coast districts. The California State Labor Commission have, after making a searching investigation of the farm labor question in that state, made a report in which it is stated that Japanese laborers are an absolute necessity in order to successfully carry on farming operations in the Golden State. The white laborers who will condescend to engage in farm work, demand wages altogether out of proportion to the value of the work they will do, which is generally very much less than the little Jap, will do for considerable less money. There are now between twenty-five thousand and thirty thousand Japanese and nearly half of that number of Chinese farm laborers at work in the state; yet, great anxiety exists among the farmers about the utter inadequacy of the visible supply of help, to take care of the products of the soil in California this season. I have seen many propositions which were interested to check the migration of country lads and lasses to the cities. But they all seemed to be seriously defective in one point, that is, they did not contemplate a very important part of agricultural education, which is to develop the right kind of muscular powers in the farm lad sufficiently early in life. The boy is kept at school until he is fifteen to sixteen years old, and although he may have during that time done more or less chores, the muscles of his back, breast, arms and hands are very inadequately prepared to endure hard laborious work, being seriously deficient in training as well as devolpment, consequently work which might have been a source of pleasure, becomes burdensome, wearisome and despicable in his estimation. Even if he should continue to reside on the farm, this defective early training of mind and body will make farm life much less pleasurable than it ought and might be made. Some three score or more years ago, when I was attending a country school in the winter season—one of our books was called The English Reader, which contained a greater amount of useful instruction than is to be found in any of the school books now in use. A whole section of that reader was devoted to a description of 'Fortitude,' the meaning and practice of which has almost become obsolete in American scholastic education. By reference to Webster, the word fortitude is said to mean 'The strength or firmness of mind or soul, which enables a person to encounter danger with coolness and courage, or to bear pain or adversity without murmuring, depression or despondency. Fortitude is the basis, or source or genuine courage or intrepidity in danger, or patience in suffering, of forbearance under injuries, and of magnanimity in all conditions of life.'

If fortitude were practically taught in rural homes and rural schools as it ought, and might be taught, the prosperity and the happiness of farmers and their families would be greatly increased.—RUSTICUS.

HAVE A PIG PASTURE.

The cheapest gains on growing pigs can never be made by a grain ration only. The pig is naturally a forager, and by all means the most economical way to make summer gains is to have a pig pasture and allow the animals to gather a goodly portion of their own living.

For a permanent pasture, if it can be had to succeed, one of the best things would no doubt be alfalfa. Any of the clovers, also, would do very well. The high percentage of nitrogenous content in all of these especially adapts them to flesh formation. Of the grasses, brome is the best for pigs, as it remains green and tasty during a longer period of the season than any of the other grasses.

But, after all, probably the best results can be had by sowing an annual crop. For early spring grazing nothing can beat fall sown rye. A little later, wheat or oats—or possibly wheat and oats mixed—will produce splendid feeding, and it will take only a small patch to keep a large herd of pigs. Then, for the latter part of the season, peas and rape are excellent. Rape will grow more feed on an acre than peas, but peas do very well in this country, and the pigs will grow faster on a pea patch than on a rape patch unless a fair amount of grain is fed with the rape. But the pea crop to be so used should be sown on a clean piece of land. Otherwise the weeds will have a good chance to multiply. Wild oats would delight in such a chance, and so would thistles and almost all other weeds.

The pig pasture is very much better if it provides a run to a slough or stream, but so long as there is a good troughful of water in the lot all the time this will not be so important. There should also be shade, but it is an easy matter to erect a temporary shelter or two by putting up a few boards in such a way that they will both furnish shade and keep off the rain.

The problem of fencing may make it compulsory to confine pigs to the same lot year after year. Otherwise, it were better to move them about putting them on to new ground each season.

Of course, while green feed helps to make cheap gains, it should not be depended upon entirely. The best results are attained when green feed and a small amount of grain are given in combination. It is much better still if a small quantity of skim milk is added to the feed.

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY.

Attention to Production, Uniformity in System and Practical Experience Needed.

A few of the present needs of dairy industry are summed up as follows:

1. Greater attention needs to be given by the patrons to the possible increased production of milk from the individual cow. Many producers have long recognized this point and others are waking up to the opportunities offered. There are still too great a number who seem to be almost wholly depending on increased profits from a slight advance in the price of milk per 100 pounds, and who are neglecting to take the necessary action to secure greater profits by adopting business methods in milk production and building up herds the individuals of which would produce a much larger amount of milk for the season. Why not stop this waste of time and labor in producing food for unprofitable cows?

2. A more intelligent understanding is needed by patrons of the methods adopted in the payment for milk and cream. If all producers of milk would endeavor to find out for themselves the scientific facts on which are based the Babcock test, it would not be long before they would insist that milk be paid for according to quality.

3. A more uniform system of payment for milk and cream would be a move in the right direction.

4. A more unifom system of caring for milk and cream is needed on the farm in order that only milk of the best quality be sent to the factory. From this should be made a greater amount and a much superior product that will yield greater profits than goods made from improperly cared for raw material.

5. More attention needs to be paid by manufacture to encouraging the patrons to produce more milk per acre from the herd, and from the individual cow, rather than going out long distances to secure milk and cream which might be produced nearer home at a much less cost for hauling.

6. More silos need to be erected and either soiling crops or other fodder always provided to tide over the dry weather and short pastures, so that the milk yield may be maintained throughout the season.

7. Insulated curing rooms are needed at all our cheese factories, that hot weather may not affect the smooth texture of the cheese which we wish to produce for the markets in which our products are sold. Lower temperatures are needed at some of our creamery cold storages.

8. More co-operation is needed between producer, maker and buyer.

9. A broader-minded view of the industry needs to be taken by producers and makers—a greater reaching out for knowledge pertaining to the business, and the application of that knowledge in such a way that the best results will be obtained.

10. A larger attendance of our dairymen is needed at the dairy schools, that these dairymen may become more fully possessed of scientific and practical knowledge relating to the business, and keep in close touch with the development of new ideas.

11. More uniform methods need to be taught by dairy authorities in order that the ordinary man may not become confused.

CO-OPERATION.

Real Key to Success in Dairy Herd Improvement in the Selection of a Sire.

Men seeking real herd improvement should co-operate; 15 or 20 men could club together under a six-year agreement and purchase three good bulls. With the herd in three groups, the members of each group could have one bull two years; then redistribute the sires, and at the end of the second two-year period change again. Thus there is the use of three good sires for three years each at far lower cost than if each man bought one himself.

Pure dairy type is of the utmost importance. Some breeds of animals may produce milk and beef, but not with economy, and net profit is our object in view. A trotter is not expected to haul a load of hay, nor a pampered pug dog to go deer hunting—economic milk cannot be expected from beef type. The sire must not only be purebred, but he must be a good purebred. Mere entry in a herd book is neither a guarantee of personal excellence nor a sound reason for a lofty price. See that the dam and granddams have been fine producers, and that the sire is a good individual of dairy type, not coarse and beefy. Don't worry delving in the archives for records of five or six generations ago; the immediate ancestor counts.

The carefully selected sire should be used as a mature animal. A youngster is not ready for general or extensive use till three or four years old, about the age many are killed, but he can continue till ten or twelve, at least. Of untold damage, most serious detriment to herd improvement is the young, immature, scrub sire running loose in the herd.

Co-operation should rapidly be practiced in this respect; it already is applied, for instance, in hauling milk, exchange of work filling silo, and can be profitably utilized in the purchase of good sires.

Of mere man Sharkespeare wrote: 'The evil that men do lives after them, the good is oft interred with their bones,' but, fortunately, with the mother of agriculture it is not so, the poor cow is forgotten, the good is recorded. Judging by the broad foundations now being laid by our records recently commenced, one may confidently predict that future students of dairy conditions the world over will be amazed at the excellent attainments of dairy cows in Canada.

NEW GARDEN PEST.

Motor-cars are bad enough, but they do not come into one's house or garden, remarks a Torquay correspondent of the London 'Times.' With aeroplanes total strangers may drop in, through the roof, for a little chat at any time. I fear the law cannot protect one against such intrusion. If aviation becomes propular I shall have spikes, with long strong prongs, fixed on the chimneys of my house, and the word 'Danger' painted in large red letters on a flat part of the roof. If any flying machines come down in my garden I shall send for the police to remove the occupants, whom I shall sue after wards for any damage to my trees or shrubs.

ANOTHER ALBERTA COW QUALIFIES.

The official test of the Holstein cow Princess Helen de Kol, the property of Mr. I. Bateman, of Innisfail, was completed on April 7. Princess Helen entered the test as a two-year-old, and as such was required to give 8,240 pounds of milk to qualify. At the close of her yearly test she had given 10,997 pounds of milk, testing on the average 2.98 percent fat, or just at the 3 percent mark. She did her best work in June, giving 1,288 pounds of milk, but in December by feeding roots Mr. Bateman got her back to 1,015 pounds of milk for the 30 days.

A stable mate of Princess Helen, Mayflower Gipsy, began a test last July, and by April 20 had given 8,716. The required amount in this case to qualify was 8,178 pounds in the twelve months.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE AT MACDONALD COLLEGE.

The results of the examinations in the first and second year in agriculture at Macdonald College were posted to-day. The names are in order of merit in each of the lists. In the second year those who obtain sixty percent in English and fifty percent general standing can enter the third year on the approval of the faculty of agriculture. This list will be posted at an early date. The third year examinations are also over and the pass lists will soon be published for this class as well.

2nd YEAR AGRICULTURE.

The following students have completed their second year course and are entitled to the diploma given by Macdonald College for the Two-Year Course in Agriculture:—

GENERAL PROFICIENCY.

Class I.—Newton, R.; Lods, E. A.

Class II.—Raymond, L. C.; Robertson, J. G.; Kennedy, R. S.; Robinson, J. M.; Macfarlane, J. R. N.; Gass, Thomas; Dreher, C. W. F.; Flewelling, B. D.; Flewelling, H. N.; McDonald, A.; Elwell, R. W. D.; Durost, H. B.; Baird, W. W.; Richardson, B.; Hayes, H. A.; Boyle, G. E.; Fiske, S. M.; Ness, A. R.; Cushing, J. S.; Jenkins, M. H.; McClintock, L. D.

Class III.—Fiske, K. M.; Parent, L. V.; Campbell, A. A.; Browne, F. S.; Simard, J. A.; Funcheon, P. J.; Richardson, G.*; Roy, J. F.*

Aegrotat.—Moe, G. G.

*Required to take supplemental in order to obtain diploma.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Class I.—Newton, Gass, Flewelling, H. N.; Raymond.

Class II.—Elwell, Ness, Kennedy, MacBean, Durost; Campbell and Lods, equal; Flewelling, D. V.; Robertson, McDonald, Macfarlane, Robinson, McClintock and Fiske, K. M., equal; Baird, Funcheon.

Class III.—Dreher and Hayes, equal; Boyle, Roy, Richardson, G.; Cushing, Jenkins, Savoie, Fiske, S. M., and Williamson, equal; Richardson, B.; Browne, Parent, Simard, Moe (aegrotat).

BACTERIOLOGY.

Class I.—None.

Class II.—McDonald, Newton, Kennedy, Lods.

Class III.—Hayes and Macfarlane, equal; Raymond, Robertson, Baird and Parent and Richardson, B., equal; Gass, Elwell and Flewelling, H. N., equal; Robinson, Browne and Dreher, equal; Durost and Fiske, S.M., and Flewelling, D. B., and Ness, equal; Boyle and Moe, equal; Campbell and Funcheon, equal; Simard, McClintock, Fiske, K. M., and Cushing, equal; Jenkins and McBean and Savoie and Richardson, G., equal.

BREEDING THEORIES.

Class I.—Newton, Lods, Gass.

Class II.—Elwell, Macfarlane, Kennedy, Robinson, Raymond, Robertson, McDonald, Dreher, Hayes, Jenkins, Flewelling, H. N.

Class III.—Durost, Baird and Cushing and Flewelling, D. B., equal; MacBean, McClintock, Richardson, B., Campbell and Ness, equal; Boyle, Fiske, K. M., and Richardson, G., equal; Simard, Parent, Funcheon, Fiske, S. M., Browne, Roy, Moe (aegrotat).

BOTANY.

Class I.—Newton, Raymond, McDonald, Flewelling, D. B.; Dreher, Robertson.

Class II.—Lods, McClintock, Kennedy, Macfarlane, Flewelling, H. N.; Simard, Boyle and Cushing, equal; Fiske, S. M.; Gass.

Class III.—Robinson, Hayes, Elwell and Jenkins and MacBean, equal; Fiske, K. M.; Baird, Durost and Richardson, B., equal; Browne, Ness, Richardson, G.; Parent, Campbell, Roy, Funcheon, Williamson, Moe (aegrotat).

CEREAL HUSBANDRY.

Class I.—Newton, Robertson, Raymond.

Class II.—Elwell, Lods, Flewelling, D. B., and Baird, equal; Fiske, S. M.; Kennedy and Fiske, K. M., equal; Hayes, McClintock, Flewelling, H. N., and Robinson, equal; Campbell, Funcheon, McDonald, Dreher and Macfarlane, equal; Ness, Savoie, Richardson, G.; Cushing and Gass, equal; MacBean, Richardson, B., and Simard, equal; Roy, Boyle and Cooke, equal; Parent, Browne, Jenkins and Durost, equal; Moe (aegrotat).

CEREAL HUSBANDRY (Grasses).

Class I.—Newton, Fiske, K. M., and Flewelling, H. N., and Lods and Moe and Robertson, equal; Gass and Raymond and Robertson and Simard, equal; Baird, McClintock.

Class II.—Dreher and McDonald and Macfarlane and Savoie and Williamson, equal; Campbell and Fiske, S. M., and Flewelling, D. B., and Funcheon, equal; Kennedy, Hayes, Durost and MacBean and Ness, equal; Cushing, Richardson, G.

Class III.—Roy, Browne and Parent, equal; Boyle, Richardson, B.; Jenkins, Elwell.

CHEMISTRY (Inorganic).

Class I.—Newton, Lods, Robinson, McDonald, Jenkins.

Class II.—Dreher, Gass, Flewelling, D. B.; Richardson, B.; Elwell, Raymond, Boyle and Flewelling, H. N., equal.

Class III.—Macfarlane, Parent and Browne, equal; Ness, Cushing and Durost and Robertson, equal; Fiske, K. M.; Fiske, S. M., and Moe, equal; Baird, McClintock and Simard, equal; Hayes, Campbell, Kennedy, Funcheon, Roy.

CHEMISTRY (Agricultural and Organic).

Class I.—Newton, Robinson, Robertson and Lods, equal; McDonald.

Class II.—Boyle and Macfarlane and Richardson, B., equal; Dreher and Durost and Elwell, equal; Gass and Raymond, equal; Fiske, S. M., and Moe, equal.

Class III.—Browne, Parent, Baird and Flewelling, H. N., equal; Kennedy, Flewelling, B., Jenkins and Ness, equal; Roy, Cushing, Fiske, K. M., and Hayes, equal; McClintock, Campbell, Simard and Funcheon, equal.

DAIRYING.

Class I.—Newton, Robertson, Robinson and McDonald, equal; Baird and Flewelling, D. B., equal; Raymond, Gass and Hayes and MacBean and Richardson, B., equal.

Class II.—Durost and Kennedy and Lods and Williamson, equal; Cushing and Elwell and Flewelling, H. N., and Ness, equal; Campbell, Browne and Fiske, K. M., and Funcheon and Macfarlane, equal; Moe and Richardson, G., equal; Dreher and Jenkins and Parent and Roy, equal; Boyle and Savoie and Simard, equal.

Class III.—Fiske, S. M.; McClintock, Marsh.

ENGLISH.

Class I.—Newton, Gass, Cushing, Jenkins and Macfarlane, equal.

Class II.—Lods, Robinson, Robertson, Flewelling, H. N.; McDonald, Kennedy, Durost and McClintock, equal; Dreher, Raymond, Fiske, K. M.; Richardson, B.; MacBean, Fiske, S. M., and Simard, equal; Baird and Boyle and Browne and Campbell and Flewelling, D. B., and Funcheon and Hayes and Ness and Parent and Richardson, G., equal; Moe (aegrotat).

Class III.—Williamson, Savoie, Roy.

ENTOMOLOGY.

Class I.—Newton, Dreher and Flewelling, D. B., and Robertson, equal; Elwell and Richardson, B., equal; Baird and Lods, equal; Hayes and McDonald, equal; Durost and Raymond and Robertson, equal.

Class II.—McClintock, Gass and Macfarlane, equal; Ness, Kennedy, Boyle and Browne and Cushing and Jenkins, equal; Campbell and Flewelling, H N., equal; Fiske, S. M., and Parent, equal; Fiske, K. M., and Roy and Simard, equal; Cooke.

Class III.—Funcheon, MacBean, Richardson, G., Savoie, Williamson, Moe (aegrotat).

GEOLOGY.

Class I.—McDonald, Newton, Gass, Robertson.

Class II.—Jenkins and Raymond, equal; Ness, Boyle and Funcheon and Moe, equal; Cushing and Richardson, B., and Robinson and Simard, equal; Flewelling, B., and Durost and MacBean, equal.

Class III.—Roy and Macfarlane and Fiske, K. M., and Browne and Dreher, equal; Fiske, S. M., and Kennedy and Lods, equal; Elwell and Flewelling, H. N., and McClintock, equal; Baird and Campbell and Parent, equal; Hayes and Richardson, G., equal; Savoie, Cooke, Williamson.

HORTICULTURE (Plant Propogation).

Class I.—Gass and Robinson, equal; Baird and Fiske, S. M., and Flewelling, D. B., and Richardson, B., equal; Raymond, McDonald and moe, equal; Dreher and Funcheon and McBean and Newton, equal; Lods.

Class II.—Hayes and Kennedy and Ness and Robertson, equal; Boyle and Durost and Macfarlane, equal; Richardson, G.; Browne and Cushing and Flewelling, N. H., and Jenkins and McClintock and Parent, equal; Campbell and Simard, equal; Elwell, Roy.

Class III.—Fiske, K. M., Williamson, Savoie.

MANUAL TRAINING.

Class I.—Raymond.

Class II.—Newton and Macfarlane, equal; Flewelling, D. B.; Fiske, S. M., and Kennedy and Robertson, equal; Flewelling, H. N.; Browne and Lods, equal; Boyle and Durost and Hayes, equal; Baird and Fiske, K. M., and Ness and Richardson, G., equal; Campbell, Richardson, G.

Class III.—Robinson, McClintock and Simard, equal; Cushing and McDonald, equal; Gass, Funcheon, Dreher, Elwell and Roy and Williamson, equal; Jenkins and Parent, equal ;Moe (aegrotat).

MATHEMATICS AND SURVEYING.

Class I.—Newton, Raymond, Kennedy, Flewelling, D. B.; Lods, Fiske, K. M.; Fiske, S. M., Durost, Flewlling, H. N.; Cushing and Jenkins, equal; Macfarlane, Drehr, Hayes.

Class II.—MacBean, McDonald, Gass and Robertson, equal; Richardson, B.; Baird, Boyle, Savoie.

Class III.—Parent, Robinson, Ness, McClintock, Browne and Simard, equal; Campbell and Roy, equal; Funcheon and Richardson, G., and Williamson, equal; Moe (aegrotaf).

ORCHARDING.

Class I.—Newton, Gass, Flewelling, D. B.; Raymond, Lods, McDonald and Robinson, equal; Baird, Hayes.

Class II.—Richardson, B.; Durost, Macfarlane, Flewelling, H. N.; Richardson, G.; Kennedy, Dreher and Fiske, S. M., equal; Boyle, Cushing, Ness, Parent, Elwell and Jenkins, equal.

Class III.—McClintock, Funcheon, Fiske, K. M.; Campbell, MacBean and Savoie, Williamson, Cooke, Browne, Simard, Roy, Moe (aegrotat).

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Class I.—Flewelling, D. B.; Williamson, Dreher, Kennedy, Campbell and Fiske, S. M., and Hayes and Newton, equal; Ness and Parent and Savoie and Flewlling, H. N., equal.

Class II.—Baird and Durost and Macfarlane, equal; Boyle, McClintock, Lods and Richardson, G., equal; Browne and Gass and Richardson, B., and Simard, equal; Fiske, K. M., Robinson, Cooke, Elwell, McDonald, Raymond.

Class III.—Funcheon, Moe and Robertson and Roy, equal; Cushing, Jenkins.

PHYSICS.

Class I.—Newton, Lods, Robertson, Robinson, Dreher, Durost, Baird, Elwell.

Class II.—Richardson, B.; Macfarlane, Raymond, Hayes, Kennedy and Richardson, G., equal; Browne, Fiske, S. M.; Parent, McClintock, Boyle, Flewelling, D. B., and Jenkins, equal.

Class III.—Ness, Gass, Flewelling, H. N.; Cushing and McDonald and Williamson, equal; Simard, Funcheon, Campbell and Fiske, K. M., equal; Moe (aegrotat).

VETERINARY STUDIES.

Class I.—Newton, Rbertson and Kennedy, equal; Dreher.

Class II.—Campbell and Flewelling, H N., equal; Robinson, Lods and Raymond, equal; Elwell, Cushing, Macfarlane and Ness, equal; Durost, Boyle and Jenkins, equal; Gass, Parent and Simard, equal; Baird, Richardson, B.

Class III.—Moe, Flewelling, D. B.; McClintock, Fiske, K. M.; Funcheon, Fiske, S. M.; Roy, Hayes, McDonald, Browne, Williamson, Richardson, G.

1st. YEAR AGRICULTURE.

The following students have completed their first year course, and are eligible to enter the Second Year:

GENERAL PROFICIENCY.

Class I.—Dash, J. S.; Raymond, A. E.; Holliday, G.

Class II.—Creelman, H.; Gorham, A. C.; McOuat, J. E.; Ford, W. D.; Newton, W.; Heustis, R. R.; Emberley, A.; Smillie, H. M.; McOuat, I. C.; Hamilton, R. I.

Class III.—Ross, J. G.**; Boyle, A. S.; Matthews, V.; Gibson, Wm.; McCoy, M.; Calhoun, S. E.; King, J. K.; Beach, W. R.; Pewtress, F.*; Bookey, W. J.*; Hinton, H. W.; Blondin, E. N.*; Ogilvie, W. N.*; Bond, Wm. (aegrotat).

*Required to take supplemental in order to enter the second year.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY (Dairy Cattle).

Class I.—None.

Class II.—Gibson and McOuat, L. C., equal; Ross, Gorham, Holliday and McOuat, J. E., equal; Dash, Creelman, Hamilton.

Class III.—Newton, Ford and Raymond, equal; Beach and Ogilvie, equal; Lothian, Blondin and Boyle, equal; Bookey and Hinton and King, equal; Heustis and Smillie and Emberley, equal; Calhoun, Matthews and McCoy and Pewtress, equal; Rodden and Wood, equal; Bond, (aegrotat).

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY (Swine).

Class I.—Dash, McOuat, J. E., and McOuat, L. C., and Raymond, equal.

Class II.—Bond and Holliday, equal; Gibson, Ford, Heustis, McCoy and Pewtress, equal.

Class III.—Ross, Smillie, Beach and Hamilton and King, equal; Calhoun, Creelman, and Lothian and Ogilvie, equal; Gorham, Stewart, Boyle and McLagan, equal; Blondin, Bookey and Newton, equal; Matthews, Emberley and Hinton, equal; Wood, Bourinot and Cross and Rodden, equal.

AMATEUR FLORICULTURE.

Class I.—Holliday, Dash, Raymond, and Pewtress, equal; Creelman, Bookey.

Class II.—Gibson and King and McCoy, equal; Beach and McOuat, L. C., equal; Newton, Boyle and Calhoun, equal; Hamilton, Ford.

Class III.—Lothian, Matthews, Gorham and Heustis, equal; Emberley and McOuat, J. E., equal; Ross, Hinton, Smillie, Bourinot, Ogilvie, Bond (aegrotat).

BOTANY.

ClassI.—Holliday.

Class II.—Dash, Stewart, Raymond, McOuat, J. E.; Gorham, Newton, Hamilton, Hinton, Gibson, Pewtress and Calhoun, equal; Ford.

Class III.—Emberley and Matthews, equal; Bookey and Creelman and Heustis, equal; McOuat, L. C.; Beach and Ross, equal; Boyle and Rodden, equal; McLagan, Smillie, King and McCoy, equal; Blondin, Ogilvie, Bourinot.

CEREAL HUSBANDRY.

Class I.—Dash, McOuat, J. E.

Class II.—Raymond, Ford, Hamilton, Creelman, Emberley, Holliday and Newton, equal; Smillie, Heustis, Blondin and King and McOuat, L. C., and Ross, equal.

Class III.—Bookey and Matthews, equal; Calhoun, Gibson, Hinton, Beach, Pewtress, Gorham, Boyle, Ogilvie, Bourinot, Cross, Rodden; McCoy and Bond (aegrotat).

CHEMISTRY.

Class I.—Heustis, Dash and Matthews, equal; Creelman, Gorham and Raymond, equal; Boyle and Newton, equal; Holliday, Calhoun.

Class II.—McOuat, J. E.; Emberley, King, Blondin and Smillie, equal; Ford and McOuat, L. C., equal; Ross, Beach and McCoy, equal.

Class III.—Bookey, Hamilton, Critchley, Lothian, Gibson, Hinton and Ogilvie and Pewtress, equal; Bond (aegrotat).

ENGLISH AND HISTORY.

Class I.—None.

Class II.—Creelman, Gorham, Raymond, Dash, Ford, Holliday.

Class III.—Heustis and McOuat, J. E., equal; Newton, Emberley, Hamilton, Smillie, McCoy, Calhoun and Matthews, equal; Gibson, Bookey, McOuat, L. C., and Pewtress, equal; Beach, Hinton, Boyle, King, Blondin, Ogilvie, Bond (aegrotat).

FARM MANAGEMENT.

Class I.—Bond and Dash and Raymond and Stewart equal; Beach, Gibson, Hinton and McCoy and Newton, equal; Ford and Gorham, equal; Boyle, Pewtress, Emberley and Heustis and Holiday, equal; Ogilvie and McOuat, J. E., and McOuat, L. C., equal; Creelman and Matthews, equal.

Class II.—Blondin, Ross, Calhoun and King, equal; Bourinot, Hamilton.

Class III.—Rodden, Lachance, Smillie, Garceau, Bookey and Cross and McLagan and Wood, equal; Lothian.

FRUIT GROWING.

Class I.—Dash, Holliday, Bookey and Creelman, equal; Gorham and Gibson and Raymond, equal; Emberley and Hamilton, equal; Boyle, Ford and Calhoun, equal.

Class II.—Matthews and Newton and Pewtress and Smillie, equal; McCoy, Beach and Blondin and King and Lothian and Ross, equal; McOuat, L. C.; Ogilvie.

Class III.—McOuat, J. E.; Heustis, Hinton, Lachance, Rodden, Bourinot.

HORTICULTURE (Small Fruits).

Class I.—Bond, Dash.

Class II.—Holliday, Gorham, Creelman, Ford and King and McOuat, J. E., equal; Emberley.

Class III. — Newton and Stewart, equal; Pewtress, Boyle and Raymond, equal; Beach and Bookey and Hamilton, equal; McOuat, L. C., McCoy, Calhoun, Gibson, Blondin and Matthews, equal; Bourinot and Heustis, equal; Ogilvie and Smillie, equal; Hinton and McLagan and Rodden and Ross, equal.

HORTICULTURE (Vegetables).

Class I.—Dash, Ford, Raymond.

Class II. — Gibson, Boyle, Beach, Bookey and Emberley, equal; Holliday and McOuat, J. E., equal; King, Creelman and Gorham and Heustis, equal.

Class III.—Matthews and Pewtress and Newton, equal; McCoy and Ross, equal; Hamilton and Smillie, equal; Hinton, McOuat, L. C., Lothian, Calhoun, Blondin, Ogilvie, Rodden, Lachance, Bond (aegrotat).

MANUAL TRAINING.

Class I.—Bookey, Heustis.

Class II.—Raymond, Holliday, Emberley, Creelman, Gorham, McOuat, J. E.; Hinton, Ford, Hamilton and Smillie, equal; Ogilvie, Matthews.

Class III.—McOuat, L. C., Gibson, Dash and King, equal; McCoy and Newton, equal; Pewtress, Blondin, Beach and Boyle and Rodden, equal; Bond and Dash (aegrotat).

MATHEMATICS.

Class I. — Creelman and Raymond, equal; Holliday, Ford, Gorham, McOuat, L. C., Dash and Newton, equal; Heustis and McOuat, J. E., equal.

Class II.—Ross and Smillie, equal; Blondin and Calhoun, equal; McCoy, Lothian, Garceau.

Class III.—Pewtress and Hamilton, Ogilvie, Rodden, Emberley, King, Bookey and Matthews, equal; Boyle, Gibson, Lachance, Beach, Hinton, Bond (aegrotat).

NATURE STUDY.

Class I.—Dash, Raymond, Gorham, Creelman, Holliday, Newton, McOuat, J. E., Ross.

Class II.—Heustis, Emberley, Boyle, Smillie, Ford.

Class III.—Matthews, McCoy, Calhoun, McOuat, L. C., Beach, King, Bookey, Hamilton and Hinton, equal; Blondin and Gibson, equal; Rodden, Garceau and Pewtress, equal; Bond (aegrotat).

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Class I.—Heustis, Creelman and Hinton, equal; Smillie, Holliday, Gorham and Ross, equal; Ford, Blondin and Hamilton, equal; Boyle and Ogilvie, equal; Calhoun.

Class II.—Wood, Gibson, McOuat, L. C., and Emberley, equal; Bourinot, Lachance, Cross, Rodden, McCoy, Pewtress, King, Beach and Garceau and Newton, equal; Raymond, Critchley and Lothian, equal.

Class III. — McOuat, J. E., Bond (aegrotat).

PHYSICS.

Class I.—Holliday, Heustis, Creelman, McOuat, J. E., Newton, Gorham, Raymond.

Class II.—Dash and Emberley, equal; Smillie, Ross, Bookey and Ford, equal; Hamilton and Matthews, equal; Boyle, McOuat, L. C., Calhoun, Blondin.

Class III.—Pewtress, Ogilvie, McCoy, Hinton, Beach and Garceau, equal; King, Rodden, Gibson, Wood, Cross, Bond (aegrotat).

POULTRY.

Class I.—Holliday, Hinton, Ford, McOuat, J. E., and Dash, equal; Gorham and Newton, equal.

Class II.—Gibson, Emberley, Beach and Calhoun and Raymond, equal; Bookey and Matthews, equal; Hamilton and Heustis and McCoy, equal; King and McOuat, L. C., and Smillie, equal; Blondin and Creelman and Lothian and Ogilvie and Wood, equal; Pewtress, Garceau, Boyle.

Class III.—Rodden, Cross, Bourinot and Critchley, equal; Ross, Bond (aegrotat).

ZOOLOGY.

Class I.—Raymond.

Class II.—Creelman, Dash, McOuat, J. E.; Smillie, Ross, Newton, Gorham and Holliday, equal.

Class III.—Ford and Hamilton, equal; Ogilvie, Calhoun, Bookey and Boyle and Emberley, equal; Gibson and Heustis and Matthews, equal; Hinton, McOuat, L. C.; Blondin and Lachance and Lothian, equal; King and McCoy, equal; Beach and Critchley, equal; Bond (aegrotat).

AN ORNAMENTAL WEED.

Superintendent of Macdonald College Farm Denounces the Kochia Plant.

'One of the hardest tasks our farmers have to-day is to keep the already many weeds in check, let alone to eradicate them,' writes Mr. J. Fixer, of Macdonald College. 'Gardeners, florists and many private citizens are about to add one more to the already long list. If drastic steps are taken at once this ornamental weed can be checked. I refer to the plant advertised as follows: Kochia—summer cypress Kochia Sasparia (Burning Bush). A highly ornamental annual of usually rapid growth which forms regular pyramids from 2 to 3 feet high. The leaves are slender and light green until September when they change to blood-red. The flowers are minute but countless.

'The flowers are certainly countless and the seeds are no less. This plant, if allowed to ripen will have thousands of seeds and wherever they drop will grow the following season. Unfortunately I had them planted in a narrow border last season; this year the grass is being rapidly smothered out by the Kochia plant. Even the gravel and under road adjoining the border is being decorated with this newly introduced pest. I would first ask the seed merchants to stop selling it, and next those who have already seeded their premises to eradicate it as soon as possible.

SALT FOR DAIRY COWS.

Some time ago the Wisconsin Experimental Station conducted some experiments to determine the value of salt for milch cows, and the amount that should be given them. The experiment not only showed the necessity of salt, but it also showed the fallacy of short time tests in obtaining definite results, for it was over six months, in some cases, before the cows showed any noticeable effect upon their physical condition.

'In every case,' says the report, 'the cows exhibited an abnormal appetite for salt, after having been deprived of it for two or three weeks, but in no case did the health of the animal, as shown by the general appearance, the live weight, or the yield of milk, appear to be affected, until a much longer time had elapsed.

'In every case there was finally reached a condition of low vitality, in which a sudden and complete breakdown occurred, from which recovery was very rapid if salt was supplied. This stage was marked by loss of appetite, a generally haggard appearance, lustreless eyes, a rough coat, and a very rapid decline in both live weight and yield of milk.

'The breakdown was most likely to occur at calving or immediately after, when the system was weakened and the flow of milk large. In general the cows giving the largest amount of milk were the first to show signs of distress. They all suffered less in pasture than when confined to the stable.

'A cow should receive enough salt to compensate for the chlorine contained in the milk produced. In general this will require about .6 of an ounce of salt for each twenty pounds of milk given. A slight excess will do no harm. Exceptionally heavy milkers will require more than this. It is evident that the amount of salt which must be supplied directly will vary greatly in different localities, it being more at high elevations and at places remote from the sea.

Keeps out large Animals—Keeps in the Chickens

We've put strength and stiffness into the PEERLESS JUNIOR Poultry Fence so it can stand the attacks of restless animals from the outside. We have made it close enough so small fowl cannot get through. It is made of much heavier wire than the ordinary poultry fence, well galvanized, therefore much more durable.

Peerless Junior the fence that saves expense

That heavy, No. 9, hard steel wire at top and bottom holds the fence taut and true without the necessity of fence boards and saving more than half the usual number of posts. That means considerable saving to you. Write for our printed matter about PEERLESS Fences. We make fences and gates for every purpose.

BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Limited
Dept. J Hamilton, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

THE CORN PLANT'S ENEMIES

Corn is subject to a few fungus pests that do very serious harm to the crop, says Mr. H. Garman. Smut is one of the most common and troublesome, producing the large grey and black powdery masses on the ears and stalks, and sometimes smaller oval, or spindleshaped, growths of the same general character on the tassels.

During damp, unfavorable seasons corn sometimes develops another fungous growth about the grain and cob. It is of a pink color and seems to get access to the grain at the extremity of the ear, particularly if this has been gnawed by the corn ear worm. This fungus is a sort of mould, and has been charged with causing disease and death in animals fed on it.

Smut also is charged with causing sickness among animals.

At present we know of no treatment that will prevent either trouble completely, but experience has shown that by removing the smut from the plants whenever it is observed, and burning it, the disease after a time becomes less common. The spores remain over winter in manure, and this should be applied to the soil on which corn is to be grown, only when well rotted. Treatment of seed corn with bluestone and formalin has no effect whatever on smut.

In the case of the mould on corn ears, it is suggested that rotation, good drainage, are the best means of avoiding the trouble.

Soon after corn comes up in spring a small, dull green, soft-bodied insect, called the Aphis, appears on the roots and underground parts of stems, accompanied by a small brown ant. The young plants soon show the effect of its presence by their enfeebled condition, and, when taken up, the sluggish insects in different stages of growth are found in the soil and clinging to roots.

Rotation is to be employed when these insects become troublesome. Some experiments made at the Illinois University recently by Professor Forbes indicate that they may be deterred to some extent from attacking young corn by soaking the seed corn with some oil or other substance offensive to them. Oil of citronella, commonly used to drive away mosquitoes in this country, is one of the most lasting and effective.

The wireworm, another pest, is a rather hard-bodied, glossy, cylindrical grub, which attacks seed corn in the ground, or bores into the underground parts of the plants. Like cutworms, wireworms are most numerous on land recently in sod, where they do a great deal of harm at times by attacking the young plants. The adults are click-beetles or jumping-jacks, and generally place their eggs among grasses. Early ploughing is calculated to lessen their number on land intended for corn. Oil and other substances having an odor repulsive to insects are to be recommended. When they are known to be common, coal tar may be used, the grain being dampened with warm water, and a teaspoonful of coal tar stirred thoroughly in each pack of seed, which can then be dried. The addition of a drop or two of oil of citronella may be suggested as worthy of trial, since it is known to have a good effect in deterring the attacks of the root aphis.

Some farmers are convinced that moles sometimes follow along corn rows and devour every seed planted, but a study of the food of moles collected about the Experiment Farm a good many years ago satisfied me that this animal eats but little vegetable food of any sort, and that what occurs in its stomach is eaten accidentally while devouring insects and worms. It may be taken as settled from my own and other work done since, that the mole is in the main a useful animal on the farm. But mice are often very troublesome, sometimes following in the runways made by moles and thus giving our friend a bad reputation; and it may be remarked in passing that this is not the only instance of evil associates blackening a good character.

Two species of mice are common in our fields and take part in the mischief done there. One is a rather slender, white-bellied mouse (Peromyscus michiganensis), the other (Microtus pinetorum), a rather stout-bodied and plainly colored species with a short tail. They become common in old grass land, and are likely to be found about a farm in strips and tracts that have been long in grass and rarely disturbed by the mower. They can be burned out of situations, or poisoned grains may be employed in their runways. I do not like to recommend such bait because of the danger to poultry, but there are cases and situations where no danger of this sort exists, and, where it does, the risk can be lessened by dropping the poisoned grain only in the runways.

Corn or wheat may be prepared for this use by dusting it with arsenic or Paris green after wetting it with water containing a little gum arabic.

A more certain bait is prepared by soaking grain 48 hours in a solution of strychnine made by dissolving 1-8 ounce of the poison in two quarts of hot cistern water.

THE WONDERBERRY.

Mr. C. W. Johnstone, Headingly, Man., writes: Last spring I saw in Childs' catalogue a description of the wonderberry, and I decided to send for some of the seeds. I sowed some of the seed in a hotbed, transplanting to the open ground as soon as all danger of frost was over. The balance of the seed I sowed in my garden. The seed sowed directly in the open gave far and away the best results, and the berries were ripe as soon as from the seed sown in the hot-bed.

I had the plants too close together, with the result that they did not attain their full growth and were stunted. In future I will set the plants at least five feet apart. I would advise any one who wishes to try this berry to sow direct in the open ground. The plants seem to come on better and are far more vigorous than those transplanted from a hot-bed. The soil they were planted in was a new piece of ground, which I had brushed and ploughed up the year before. I do not exactly know how many quarts of fruit were picked off these plants, as I never kept track of them, but I know I picked over three quarts off one plant alone. The fruit makes excellent preserves.

My opinion of this fruit is that it will be a great boon to those living on the open prairies who have no wild fruit of any kind within their reach. I have seen it stated that these berries are poisonous and injurious to the health. From what little experience I have had I must say that I or my family were never poisoned nor felt any bad effects from eating this berry either in a raw state or preserved.

There is one thing about this plant that I have never seen mentioned, and that is that the leaves can be cut and used as 'greens' for which purpose they are very fine. In conclusion, I would recommend this berry as well worth growing, especialy as I said before to those who live where they have no wild fruits near them.

WATER pumped by WATER
with our FOSTER HIGH DUTY RAM
No cost after installation.
Send for our Free Catalogue.
ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO. Limited
WINNIPEG-TORONTO-CALGARY

MILK PRODUCTION.

What Cow Testing Did for a Western Dairyman in One Year.

Mr. C. F. Whitley, superintendent of cow-testing associations, publishes the following letter received from a dairy farmer in British Columbia, who has made wonderful gains in the milk production of his cows by thorough weighing, testing, and selection. The testimonial to the real value of such associations reads as follows:

Mr. A. W. Haine, of Dewdney, B.C., writes as follows: 'When we joined the cow-testing association in 1908 we had twenty-one cows, aged between four and seven years, with an average yield of 6,800 pounds of milk. In 1909, our twenty-one cows averaged 8,360 pounds of milk. We have 16 purebreds and 5 Grade Holsteins. I would not think of stopping weighing and testing our milk as I feel satisfied that if a dairyman looks well to the sire of his herd, and weighs and tests, his herd is bound to improve, and the hired men take more interest in their work. We commenced dairying eight years ago with the intention of bringing our cows up to an average of six thousand pounds of milk each, which we did in about five years.'

Such statements as the foregoing should prove inspiring to every dairyman. A fairly high standard of six thousand pounds of milk was reached in five years, and an increase of 23 percent has been added to that. Mr. Haine wil probably be up to ten thousand pounds per cow soon. That is one particularly interesting feature of cow testing, ideals are realized, then those still higher are sought for, again with satisfactory results. What excellent herds could be developed if dairymen all over the Dominion would take up cow-testing in real earnest.

GOOD SIGN FOR CANADA.

Canada purchased a trifle more than 85 percent of all the Clydesdales that were exported from Scotland during 1909. The total exportations of that country numbered 1349, and these were distributed as follows:—France, 1; Sweden, 1; South Africa, 7; New Zealand, 7; Russia, 8; Germany, 27; South America, 31; United States, 11; Canada, 1149.

FARM NOTES.

Make a raid on the weeds in the garden every day. Can't do it? Oh, yes. Slip out a few minutes after breakfast and while you are there, make things count. It is the price of a good garden.

Such stuff as you cannot use at home before it gets too far along, somebody in town will be glad to get and pay you well for.

Give good measure when you sell things from the garden. Folks that buy never forget the man who does that.

Share with the man down the road who has been sick and has a poor garden.

RURALISMS.

In potato culture manures setting up an alkaline reaction should be avoided, since they facilitate the attack of the fungus causing potato scab

Eucalyptus is said to be an excellent cure for influenza in horses. The method of application is to saturate a strip of soft cloth with the oil and tie it around the bit.

Agriculture is the root of the tree of well-being of the people; manufacture and commerce are the branches.

In the United States the annual output of goatskin is valued at over £8,000,000.

A dirty pig is a reproach to its owner; and a dirty pig-pen is a standing invitation to all manner of diseases to enter and spread themselves over the farm.

All animals, like a good many human beings, have a craving for bitters, and will eat bitter weeds and bitter stuff out of the stack often in preference to sweet food.

In few things is the force of example so strong as in the matter of improving the cow stock on a farm. Once get a district breeding up, and it is surprising how keen all become, and how quickly careless methods of mating are abandoned.

Six parts of oil with one of turpentine rubbed on horses, where bot-flies are pestering the animals, is found a good preventive; carbolic oil used similarly has been found efficient.

Successful farming calls for continuous and careful consideration of every detail, a thorough understanding of the land farmed, and an untiring energy to improve the methods of cultivaton.

There may be some luck in breeding, but it is more a matter of practical knowledge, regularity in the methods of the breeder, and close attention to all the details of the business.

In one of the bazaars of Calcutta there appears outside stalls, in no fewer than twenty-eight instances, the notice, 'Milk adulterated with water sold here.' This protects the vender.

$100 SAVES HIM!

KENDALL'S Spavin Cure

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

POULTRY

CONDUCTED BY

MR. F. C. ELFORD.

EGG SHIPMENTS.

Receipts during the week were 11,793 cases against 9,829 cases for the same week last year.

There has been an easy feeling in the egg market, as supplies are commencing to become excessive and the trade have had to reduce their prices in the country to 17 1-2 c per dozen. The demand has been good and local prices have been maintained. The trade are about finished storing away surplus supplies, and the cold storage plants are all filled up. Sales of straight receipts have been made this week on the basis of 19c to 20c. While selects are commanding 22c to 22 1-2c in rounds lots.—'Trade Bulletin.'

ALFALFA FOR CHICKS.

Nothing seems to make the young chicks grow like a run in the alfalfa field. As soon as they are large enough to do without heat they are put into colony houses in the alfalfa, and the way they grow is astonishing. We put a large popper for several houses, give them what wheat they will eat, and leave them entirely alone. Morning and night is about the only time the chicks crowd around the grain; during the day they are out through the alfalfa.

HENS VS. INCUBATORS.

We have heard considerable about the hen being so much better to turn out eggs than the incubator, and there is no doubt that a good sitter will beat any incubator. But here is something on the other side. Mrs. Newton, of Plaisance, put 142 Barred Rock eggs in an incubator and hatched 113 good strong chicks. Fearing that the machine would not attend to business, seventy-eight eggs were put under hens, and from these thirty-six chicks were produced. Both lots are doing well, of the 113 hatched artificially 110 are alive; one was killed in a thunderstorm and the other two did not die a natural death. This gives a percentage of all eggs set and hatched under hens as 46, while the machine hatched 79 percent of those committed to its care.

SEPARATING THE SEXES.

Most authorities advise one to separate the cockerels from the pullets as soon as they can be distinguished. It is doubtless a good practice to part them when the cockerels are large enough to be troublesome, but with younger chicks one must be very careful to keep those of different ages apart. The big ones will be sure to crowd the younger ones. All weak chicks or those that are not thrifty should be put away from the others. It is not always necessary to yard each lot; confine them to their house for a short time, and though they may roam all over during the day they will come home to roost.

GAPE CURE.

Gapes are the result of parasitic worms in the windpipe. One cure is to dislodge them. This is sometimes accomplished by placing the chicks in a box covered with muslin and dusting fine lime through the cloth. The chicks breath the lime, and, as it comes in contact with the worms, these let go of the membranes and are dislodged by the coughing and sneezing caused by the lime. To prevent gapes, keep the chicks on ground where fowls have not previously been. This may be done either by spading old ground deeply, each year, or keeping them outside the poultry yard.

AMERICAN HEN'S EGGS.

'Eggs laid by the American hen are too small' if we are to accept as correct the statement of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, Washington. He says that 'a hen has just so much egg-producing capacity, taken in bulk, and that the aim of breeders is to increase the number of eggs by reducing their size. We should buy everything by weight. In France the law has gone so far as to make provision merchants sell eggs by weight, instead of by the dozen. Here we stick to the dozen. What is the result? Why we get the smallest eggs that can be produced. The principles of breeding are applied to hens in such a way that they are laying the smallest egg possible. In an egg we get less and less weight by nutriment, so that the hen will be able to lay more eggs to be sold at a rate per dozen.'

The editor of 'Poultry' differs somewhat from the conclusions of Dr. Wiley concerning any noticeable tendency to promote the production of small eggs, but agrees with him that eggs should be sold by weight. He says:

'Dr. Wiley's argument is not a strong one as there is no observable tendency to promote the production of abnormally small eggs in this country. The average egg weighs two ounces, and we believe we are safe in saying there is no tendency for the size eggs to decrease. As a matter of fact breeders all over the country are inclined to boast about the size of the eggs their flocks produce, when they have reason to do so, and the man who breeds large-egg Leghorns will have no trouble finding buyers for his stock. We are in full sympathy with any movement that will make for selling eggs by weight, as that is the only logical way to sell any food product. In Australia one of the rules of the Laying Competition is that eggs below two ounces in weight shall not count and the result is that hens that lay small eggs have disappeared from the competition.'

For years there have been those who advocated the selling of eggs by weight, and while that may be the most 'logical way' from a consumer's standpoint, we are inclined to doubt whether it will ever become customary in this country. If the breeder will furnish us good, sound, fresh eggs of a reasonable size, the buying public will not, we think, become incorrigibly insistent in its effort to bring into use any radical change in the method of dispensing so common an article as eggs. We think the new way too inconvenient to harmonize well with our hustling, hurrying American ways.

BROILER RAISING.

Poultry Breeder Gives His Views on Important Topic.

We are told that this is a progressive age. But the farmer to be successful must be scientific. When the land was new the farmer could sow his grain and the land would produce an abundant crop, but to-day the farmer must consider carefully how to improve his land, and his flocks.

Perhaps no branch of farming requires as great an amount of careful study to be successful as poultry. There are men in Ontario who are realizing more net profits from a flock of two hundred hens than many farmers do from ten cows. These men give much thought to their business; everything about their buildings denotes the methodical manner of farming and poultry raising, and they can give reasons for all their actions. But those in one branch of the poultry industry that has been little discussed, and that is broiler raising. We have been raising broilers for years, and I will give the method that we believe to be the most profitable.

Broiler raising suggests to the average farmer a complex method of disposing of the cockerels; a method that can be successful only when conducted by experts. This, however, is not the case, and any one who will follow the simple rules we give can raise broilers successfully with only a little additional attention. Broiler raising has many advantages, especially for the farmers who raise the small breeds. The Leghorn and Minorca chicks will gain rapidly for about eight weeks, and then they will grow more slowly. The American classes will continue to grow longer, yet it seldom pays to keep them until fall, unless they have a free range, such as a large corn field. We have obtained as much for our cockerels when they weighed from two to three pounds as if we had kept them till fall. Anyone within reach of an express office may ship to any of the large cities. Toronto is our best market, as fowl can be shipped to commission men, who will handle them to advantage. When they are shipped to any of the cities where there are no commission men, write to some of the large hotels, whose names may be secured through the daily papers. Many buyers prefer the poultry alive from farmers, as few farmers understand plucking and packing. Fatten thoroughly and ship alive if you live within one hundred miles of destination.

When shipping alive, write the buyers for crates, as you will lose more on your fowl if they are shipped in improperly made crates, and some may be smothered en route. Feed the fowl before they are shipped, and put some feed in the crates; water them before putting them in the crates, but it is useless to put water in the crates.

HOUSING THE CHICKS.

Housing is very important as chickens must have comfortable quarters to stand the heavy forcing. Proper ventilation is absolutely necessary. The curtain front is the best method of ventilation. This consists in removing the glass front and placing cheesecloth in its place; in warm weather remove the window entirely and nail wirenetting across the window. The floor should be raised about four inches from the ground and the walls below the floor should be closely boarded to avoid drafts. The floor must be close to avoid wasting any grain. Place roosts about a foot above the floor and encourage the chicks to sit on them, never allow any droppings to accumulate under the chicks as this will cause roup and other diseases.

The run must be large and if possible contain plenty of grass. Place boards about a foot high around the yard to prevent the other fowls being attracted when they are fed. Place something in the yard to give the chicks shade and yet allow the air to pass freely under it. Four stakes driven into the ground and a piece of oilcloth nailed to them answers. Give plenty of dry dirt, ashes and grit.

FEEDING TO FATTEN.

Care must be exercised in order that the chickens will fatten quickly and not go off their feed. The feed is mainly mash composed by weight as follows:

Corn meal, three parts, shorts and bran, two parts and one part of finely ground oats, and barley. To this add a little beef or blood meal or similar product which can be procured at most feed stores. If this cannot be obtained use some reliable poultry food, but avoid the foods that are used for egg production as they contain spices that are not desirable for fattening chicks. Dampen the meal with skim milk; dampen enough in the morning to do during the day, but do not let it stand overnight, as it will sour. Always feed regularly; it is better to feed at stated intervals. They will do better on the same amount of feed if fed several times a day, than they will if fed only three times.

At 8 o'clock give mash. At 11 o'clock give a feed of cracked corn or wheat tailings; whole or unscreened wheat may be used after the chicks have attained the age of six weeks. Whole wheat may be fed in litter. At 1 p.m. give boiled rice if it can be procured cheap enough, such as cracked rice. Venetian red should be fed at this time every other day. If rice cannot be fed feed mash. Rice acts as a regulator for the bowels and stomach. At 3 p.m. give green food; this will depend on what is obtainable, potatoes, roots, cabbage, lettuce, or fine clover, will do. A meat chopper will be found convenient for chopping the green stuff. At 5 p.m. cracked corn or wheat tailings.

The chicks may be fed this diet for about six weeks, but it is not advisable to feed it for too long. This diet does equally well for cockerels in the fall, as for small chicks and you may take the cockerels at any time desired and feed them three or four weeks to thoroughly fatten them, but we always think it pays better to commence feeding as soon as the cockerels can be detected. We have found that it seldom pays to feed cockerels any longer than is necessary. Do not try to fatten the cockerels when running at large with the pullets, as they cannot be properly fattened unless the pullets are forced also which is not desirable, although the majority of pullets should be fed more than they usually receive. Feed in troughs or shallow tins, have plenty in order that they may all have a fair chance, after they have eaten for ten minutes remove the troughs and what is left feed to other fowl as it should never be fed twice.

Granulated charcoal is an excellent regulator, this may be crushed with a hammer or mallet as only a little is required.

Give fine grit, never feed the coarse grit that is sold to be fed to hens, if your dealer cannot supply you with it No. 1 chicken grit sift No. 2, or get some fine gravel.

Warm skim milk is superior to water for drinking, especially where beef scraps are not obtainable.

ROBERT E. SMITH.
Colinville, Ont.

THE CARE OF POULTRY.

(By Hayden Clement, ex-Asst. Attorney-General of North Carolina, Breeder of S. C. W. Leghorns.)

There is nothing that responds more readily to care and attention, or that suffers more from carelessness and neglect, than poultry. You that have failed to make poultry profitable are yourselves responsible, either from ignorance or carelessness. Warm, cozy quarters in the winter, and cool, shady quarters in the summer, with an abundance of fresh water, wholesome food, and cleanliness, are the essentials of profitable poultry.

It must not be enthusiasm and attention one week, with carelessness and neglect the next, but it must be painstaking care and attention every day and every week.

Much also depends upon the time of the year the chicks are hatched. Study the climatic conditions where you live and then determine for yourself the best time for hatching. To those of us living South of the Mason and Dixon Line I advise that all chicks be hatched during the months of February and March—never later than April.

By early hatching a threefold result is obtained: First, you do not have to contend with lice, mites, gape worms, etc., in the early age of the chicks, and you will therefore raise a larger percentage of the chicks hatched. To raise 95 percent of the chicks hatched in these months is not uncommon. Second, the early hatched chicks will mature more rapidly and grow to a larger size than later hatched ones. Third, early hatched pullets will begin laying early in the fall and lay throughout the entire winter when eggs command the highest prices.

In order, however, to have winter eggs, I have satisfied myself that it is absolutely essential to have a warm house with floors and a southern exposure and a scratching pen. Without these, pullets and hens will be a dead expense during the winter months. I can put eight pullets in a piano box and get more eggs in the winter months than you can with thirty pullets that are allowed to run at large with only a roof for a shelter. You don't believe it? Try it!

Now as to young chicks, keep them penned up; you like to see them running at large—but keep them penned up. Little chicks allowed to run at large in the early morning dews and in newly ploughed fields are certain to contract sore head and gapes. Did you ever see a person trying to cure chicks of the gapes by using a horsehair? They might as well try to bail out the Gulf of Mexico with a pail. I had a chick with the gapes killed and examined under the microscope. We found that there were thousands of little gape worms in the chick. The gape worm is of a very low order of life and we found that it responded more readily to turpentine than to anything else. The worm is from one-half to three-quarters of an inch in length and is in the shape of the letter 'Y,' one of the prongs being a bag or sack filled with eggs. It is very prolific, and as soon as the sack opens hundreds are born. Camphor pills will sometimes cure a chick of the gapes. No medicine can reach them unless it does so by vapor. An hour after the chick has swallowed the pill it smells of camphor. Camphor is a very strong vermifuge, and the worms die. Another good remedy is caustic lime in a dry, powdered state. It may be either air or water-slacked. Hold the chick in the left hand, open its mouth with the thumb and forefinger, and with the other hand, drop a pinch of lime into it. Hold in this position for a few seconds until it is obliged to breathe, when it will inhale some of the lime; then let it go. By all means put a few drops of turpentine in the drinking water.

We have heard much of the so-called 'sure cures' for poultry diseases, but there is only one sure cure that I am familiar with, and that is a cure for cholera. Take red pepper pods and cut them up fine and boil in enough water to mix the bran or meal; to this add a little lard, mix up and feed to the poultry. If they are beyond the eating stage, force it down them three or four times a day and within a few days you will see that your labor has not been in vain. It has been years since I have lost a bird from cholera. It is a good idea to feed red pepper in the mash about once every two weeks in the winter, and to feed salts about once every two weeks in summer.

Here are a few poultry rules that will be found profitable:

1 Construct your poultry houses good and warm, so as to avoid damp floors, and afford a flood of sunlight. Sunshine is better than medicine.

2. Provide a dusting and scratching shed where you can bury grain and thus induce the fowls to take the needful exercise.

3. Feed systematically two or three times a day; scatter the food so they can't eat too fast, or without proper exercise.

4. Do not feed more than they will eat up clean or they will get tired of that kind of food.

5. Give a variety of food, both dry and cooked; a mixture of cooked meat and vegetables is an excellent thing for their morning meal.

6. Do not crowd too many in one house; if you do, look out for disease.

7. Use carbolic powder in the dusting bins occasionally to destroy lice.

Fresh milk with a dash of pepper, and green cut bone are the best things to feed laying pullets. I have fed fresh beef scrap, but with not so good results. Fresh beef scrap should be fed sparingly—not over twice a week. It seems that eggs are not so fertile when fresh beef scraps are fed.

To beginners in poultry I would say: 'Don't expect to be able, by buying fancy-priced stock, to produce 'blue ribbon winners' at the start; don't go in the business of selling fancy stock at first—a person must be an experienced and well-known breeder before he will be able to receive high prices for his birds; it is best to select your breed carefully and stick to one breed; buy good 'bred-to-lay' stock from a reliable breeder; study how to realize a profit by selling poultry and eggs for market; study your 'Standard of Perfection' and gradually work up to breeding fancy prize-winning birds.—The 'Industrious Hen.'

NOTES.

A feed of finely-chopped onions, once a week, is a tonic that helps to keep broilers lively and healthy.

With broilers we want to get the one and one-quarter to two pounds in weight in as short a time and with as little expense as possible. The fowls of the American class come nearer filling the bill for broilers than any of the Asiatics or the smaller breeds.

A nest egg makes a nest more attractive to most hens, especially of the smaller breeds. We like the china eggs. An egg eater will pick at them for a little bit and give it up as a bad job.

Many who keep poultry overlook the importance of grit. Lack of grit means poor digested and few eggs. A load of gravel near the chickens' home would improve the health and increase the egg yield on many a farm. I know it is claimed that the grit of commerce is the best, but the gravel is good enough grinding material. If you have never tried it you will be surprised how fast it will disappear when placed in a box where the hens can help themselves.

Keep the old fighters apart and so remove them from temptation.

It sometimes troubles young poultry keepers, who have never lived on the farm, to know when a hen gets old. The spurs are a pretty good thing to go by. You do not see long spurs on young hens.

Ice-cold water can not help chilling the hens. It must be warmed up somehow, and that takes vitality. Save the hen's strength of body by warming the water on the kitchen stove. You can do it cheaper than the hen can.

Lots of warmth in good corn. Fine for cold wintry days.

Egg-shells are largely lime. The hens can't make good shells unless you furnish plenty of lime.

On sunshiny days let the hens take a few turns out in the scratching shed.

The hen-folk, like hogs, need to be protected from the scalding rays of the sun. When you see a hen going round lolling, it is time to look after the shelter.

Holding eggs in hot weather is risky business. Better let them go often.

It takes a bit of time to keep the nesthoxes clean these days, but if you only know how much happier a hen is when she finds a nice clean place to lay in you would not begrudge the few minutes it takes to keep them so.

Old hens make the best mothers, but pullets are the best layers.

The farm poultryman has usually very poor and incorrect ideas about breeding. He jumbles everything together and is constantly introducing new males to recover his flock from its run down condition.

Some object to hopper feeding on the ground that the hens will eat more than they should, and that the supply of eggs will not pay for the feed. It has been the experience of the writer that hens do not eat as much when hopper fed as they do when hand fed and given all they will eat. By hopper feeding all hens get enough, while when hand fed, the more timid ones do not get what they require while the bosses gorge themselves, and as a consequence neither give us the maximum egg yield. On account of the high price of feed many will attempt to economize in this direction, and some are foolish enough to think that by hand feeding they can make a saving in quantity. This they can do if they do not care for eggs or growth, but to get eggs, the hens must have full crops. It is the 'full dinner pail' that makes business boom. We cannot starve eggs out of a hen or induce her to lay with cheap musty feed bought simply because it is cheap.

FACTS ABOUT CELERY.

Possesses Little Food Value, But May be Good for Rheumatism.

According to analysis celery can possess little nutritive value, says the 'Lancet,' for over 93 percent of the vegetable is water with a little oil, while the balance is made up of some 3.5 percent of starchy material, 1.5 percent of nitrogenous matters, 1 percent of cellular fibre, and 1 percent of mineral salts.

'Celery would therefore,' says the 'Lancet,' 'seem to play almost exclusively the role of a condiment rather than that of a food; it is its flavor which makes it popular. There seems to be little doubt, however, that owing to the aromatic oil which it contains celery acts as a mild carminative and stimulant. This property may possibly account for celery eaten raw, agreeing very well when taken with cheese. It is well known that the difficulty of digesting cheese occurs in the stomach, and that when it is passed into the intestine digestion proceeds as easily and as completely as is the case with meat.

'Celery is further reputed to be "good for rheumatism." In an old receipt occurs the following:

'The celery should be cut into bits and boiled in water until soft and the water should be drunk by the patient. Put new milk, with a little flour and nutmeg, into a saucepan with the boiled celery, serve it warm with pieces of toast, eat it with potatoes, and the painful ailment will yield.'

'Here we are on less certain ground, but at least this procedure amounts to treatment with alkaline salts, which so far appears to be rational. Celery contains sodium and potassium salts, and also a distinct amount of iron. In spite of the presence of the substances enumerated there can be little doubt that many persons find celery, at any rate, if eaten raw, indigestible, which is not surprising when its stringy cellular character is born in mind.

'The best celery, of course, is that which is crisp or brittle, but even then there is fibre present, which cannot be appropriated by the human organism.'

BENEFITS OF YAWNING

Value in Diseases of the Throat—Strengthens Respiratory Muscles.

(Washington 'Herald.')

Dr. Emil Bunzl, of Vienna, Austria, in speaking of diseases of the throat and remedies, said that yawning had its great value. Yawning has recently been recommended, independently as a valuable exercise for the respiratory organs.

'According to Dr. Naegli, of the University of Leuttich,' said Dr. Bunzl, 'yawning brings all the respiratory muscles of the chest and throat into action, and is, therefore, the best and most natural means of strengthening them. He advises everybody to yawn as deeply as possible, with arms outstretched, in order to change completely the air in the lungs and stimulate respiration. In many cases he has found the practice to relieve the difficulty in swallowing and disturbance of the sense of hearing that accompany catarrh of the throat. The patient is induced to yawn through suggestion, imitation of a preliminary exercise in deep breathing.

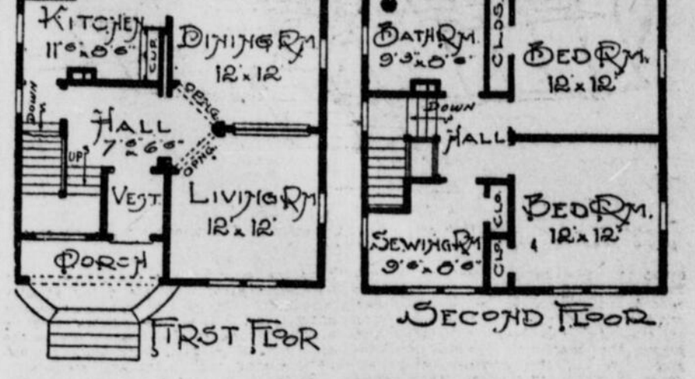
Each treatment consists of from six to eight yawns, each followed by the operation of swallowing. It should be added, however, that it is quite possible for deep breathing to be overdone, particularly by persons with weak hearts, and it is at least open to question whether the obstacles to free respiration, which the yawning cure is alleged to remove, are not useful in preventing the entrance of germs and other foreign bodies.

ELASTICITY OF THE EARTH'S CRUST.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

Professor Milne, the well-known English seismologist, has been engaged recently upon some interesting experiments in regard to the elasticity of the earth's crust. These were carried out at Bidston Observatory, near Liverpool, one and a half miles from the sea, with a modified form of seismograph specially designed to record tidal effects and minute movements. From the very first the instrument gave clear and definite records of the effect of the tides. Twice a day the recording needle swung in one direction, showing that the steepness of hillside on which it rested was increasing. At high tide the bed of the Irish Sea became depressed from an increased load, and the effect of this was to pull the shores together. The amount of the change, of course, was not great, although larger than might have been expected. At Bidston the amount of deflection was about equal to one inch in sixteen miles. Professor Milne many years ago showed that certain valleys opened when the sun fell upon them and contracted during the night. He also showed that apparently the Isle of Wight tilts up at high water owing to the greater weight of the water in the English Channel as compared with that in the Solent.

A COUNTRY HOUSE FOR $2,400



The 'Witness' has secured a series of plans of country houses and bungalows costing from $500 to $4,000, and will publish them weekly, believing that readers who contemplate building will find them of great value. In each case the cost is estimated as closely as possible, but will vary, of course, according to locality. Working plans, specifications and details can be supplied by the 'Witness.'

DESIGN ILLUSTRATED, NO 340.—This two-story frame house will cost $2,400. Size of house 25 feet by 25 feet 6 inches, with story heights 9 feet, and 8 feet 6 inches. Has concrete foundation, and 7-foot cellar under whole house. Inside finish is pine, except in hall, dining-room and living room, where oak will be used. The opening between living and dining rooms will start about 4 feet 6 inches from the floor, and extend up to the line of the other large opening. This opening to be filled with spindle work. The exterior walls are clapboarded and roof shingled. Price of working plans, specifications and details, $23. Blue print plans, unchanged from design shown, $16. Bill of materials, $7. No change from book design can be made in blue print plans.

DOCTORS AND TURKISH WOMEN

Medical Men Called Now to Attend Inmates of Harems.

(Constantinople Correspondence of the 'Lancet.')

The attitude of the hanoums to medical practitioners has changed much of recent years. Twenty or thirty years ago no Turkish woman would ever have submitted to a physical examination by a doctor. All he could have persuaded her to do would be to show him her tongue through a rent in the yashmak or let him touch her pulse from behind a heavy curtain and in presence, of course, of an Argus-eyed eunuch or old female slave.

Any attempt to apply a stethoscope to the chest would have been spurned as an impertinent presumption of Western 'barbarism.' No matter how severe the illness the medical man could not go beyond certain strict limits of Islamatic usage and traditional custom. Even in cases of imminent danger to life these scanty limits were never allowed to be overstepped, and the belief in the incantations of a priest and the house remedies of old, ignorant and superstitious women held unlimited sway and was always greater than the faith in the efficacy of medical skill and science.

This is now changing, and changing rapidly. There are, of course, still many exceptions where antiquated views and conceptions are fanatically adhered to and practiced, but these are becoming rarer and rarer with each advancing year. Many Turkish women will now when ill voluntarily call on a medical practitioner and never hesitate to submit themselves to a thorough physical examination. The general public opinion on these matters among the Turks is fast altering for the better and only in very rare cases is there now any difficulty at all raised as to letting the hanoum submit to an examination with stethoscope or other instrument.

MRS. ROOSEVELT.

(Paris Letter to London 'Truth.')

Mrs. Roosevelt wears wonderfully well. One could not guess from her appearance that she will next year be entitled to silver-wedding presents and congratulations. Her eldest son is to be married on her return to the United States. Her appearance is extremely agreeable. What is so remarkable in her face is its exceptional capacity to show pleasure in lighting up. The features are of regular proportion and well modelled and bear out her claim to French ancestry—Huguenot, by the way. The deep commissures are distinctly French, and may be thought to denote a sense of the ridiculous finer than that of the ex-President. Her comeliness is refined.

LEGAL

ONTARIO.

CATTLE ON RAILWAY.

Subscriber, Ont.—1. If one or more cattle on the public road are injured or killed by train at crossing, or if they got on the track, cattle guard not preventing them, would the company be liable for damages? 2. If not, could the company come on the owner of the cattle for any damages to train? Ans.—1 and 2. We would refer you to the Railway Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter 37, sections 294 and 295. See especially sub sections 4 and 5 of section 294.

DOWER.

Wife's Portion, Omaha, Neb.— 1. A man and wife lived in Manitoba, were married there, received separation there. He has property in Ontario. Wife did not sign off any of her dowry in Ontario. 1. Can he sell that land rightly without her signing off? He has sold it; now if the party who bought it from her husband sells it, can she come against the last one who bought it for her share, after her husband's death? 3. Which one could she come against? 4. Has she to wait until after husband's death to do anything? Ans.—1. No, assuming, of course, that she has not by misconduct legally disentitled herself to dower. 2, 3 and 4. She can do nothing about it now; but in the event of her surviving her husband, she would be entitled to one-third of his Ontario lands mentioned for life, and could bring action, if necessary, against the owner and occupant at that time of the lands in question in order to the assignment to her by the court of such her dower interest.

FARMING ON SHARES.

M.E.H., Ont.—I have a man working my farm on shares. He furnishes all implements for working said farm, and one horse, and I furnish one horse. Each furnishes half the seed, grain and stock, and each takes half the proceeds. Also have two houses on the same farm. What right have I to the floor part of the barns? Have I any? Or does the tenant own all the barn room? Ans.—It seems to us, judging from the foregoing statement of facts alone, that you are entitled to make reasonable use of such proportion of the barn floor space, in common with the tenant, as may be really necessary and suitable, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, and especially to the actual and reasonable requirements of the tenant in connection with the carrying on of the farm work and business generally.

A RAILWAY MATTER.

Subscriber, Ont.— A new railway is being built through our township, and trouble has arisen about a certain road crossing on the public road, and the railway is trying to deviate the road about twenty rods from the main road. The travelling public has objected to the road being shifted from the main road. Will the law allow the railway to close this road? A petition has been got up and signed by between 300 and 400 of the travelling public. Ans.—The facts are not sufficiently before us to warrant our venturing an opinion. Those interested would do well to consult a solicitor personally.

QUEBEC.

A RENTED FARM.

A.F.K.—If A rented a farm from B with a house on it, and A rented this house to C. While C was living in it, the house was burned accidentally, which of the three parties are responsible for this house? Ans.—A is presumed to be responsible for the loss incurred, and unless he proves the contrary he is answerable to B for such loss. This presumption, however, may have been waived by the terms of the lease.

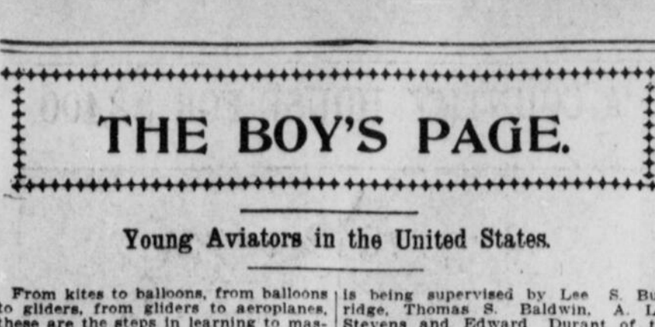
THE PROBLEM OF HARVEST LABOR!

THE BOY'S PAGE.

Young Aviators in the United States.

From kites to balloons, from balloons to gliders, from gliders to aeroplanes, these are the steps in learning to master the air that some 3,000 boys all over the United States are taking at present. The official name under which they work is the Junior Aero Club of America. The by-laws of the club say that any twenty boys may get together and form a 'section,' and many of the larger cities have at least one such branch of the club. The latest to be organized is in San Francisco. New York contains three sections, and their members are probably further developed than those of any other branch.

Many of the New York boys have passed the preparatory stage and have already achieved national fame and reputation for their gliders and aeroplanes. Among them are Lawrence Lesh, a seventeen-year-old schoolboy, who holds the world's record for the longest flight made in a glider. This he accomplished a year ago at Montreal, gliding over the St. Lawrence River for more than six miles in a machine which he himself had constructed. He came later to Morris Park and attempted to improve on this record with another style of glider, but, owing to the disturbed condition of the air, was less fortunate and broke the machine. He is now engaged in building another, and expects to make some other flight before long.



A TYPE OF GLIDER.

Being sailed kite fashion without operator. The glider, unlike the aeroplane, does not provide for motive power.

Lesh has constructed a hundred or more models, many of them after the designs of Octave Chanute, whose protege he is.

Percy Pierce, another fifteen-year-old lad, who attends high school, has also constructed many models, and has built a large glider with which he is making successful flights.

Ralph Barnaby, Bryant Battey and Walter Phipps are among the hundred or more members of the New York branches of the Junior Aero Club who have designed and built models of gliders and planes.

Little Wilson Marshall, jr., the eleven-year-old son of this year's winner of the Kaiser's Cup for yachts, has succeeded in winning several of the medals offered by the club for successful flights, and has built a large machine which has carried him considerable distances.

The youngest member of the club, Charles B. Whittlesy, exhibited an eight-foot dirigible at Madison Square Garden a few weeks ago. The boy is only nine years old and the skill displayed by the young aviator in designing and constructing a model of this size was remarkable.

One of the requirements of the club is that each of its members must construct at least one model of an aeroplane or dirigible and so these boys are constantly experimenting and designing new forms of gliders, and are watching with keen eyes the moves of the older aviators, such as the Wrights, Curtiss, Baldwin and Chanute.

The work of the New York clubs is being supervised by Lee S. Burridge, Thomas S. Baldwin, A. Leo Stevens and Edward Durant of the Aero Club of America. These men, by suggestions and advice, arranging for trial flights and exhibitions and a generous use of their own time, are directing the boys along this most interesting of pathways that will eventually lead to successful flight.

But while New York may have a greater number of successful boy aviators than any other city, each one of the branches has one or more members who have succeeded in getting off the earth, for a while at least.

From Los Angeles comes the report of Irving Harnes, fourteen years old, who has made an aeroplane that has carried him on many flights. Cromwell Dixon, jr., a boy of Columbus, O., has for some time been making balloon and aeroplane flights, thereby earning a very satisfactory income. He is a slender lad and bears the proud title of the world's youngest aeronaut. He is only in his sixteenth year, and made his first flight three years ago.

There are probably twenty other boys, ranging in age from twelve to eighteen years, who are doing equally wonderful things in this fascinating sport. But while these youths may be accomplishing marvellous things in the air, they all began their work by experimenting with kites and models.

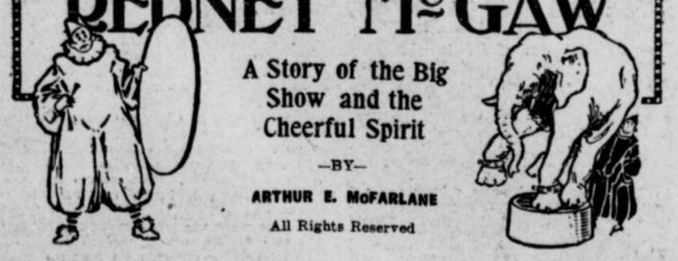
Before it is possible to use an aeroplane or balloon with any degree of safety one must understand certain aerial phenomena, such as air currents, the balancing power of plane surfaces, and just what weight a certain given area of plane surface will lift. Nothing demonstrates these laws more clearly or simply than a kite. Best of all, a boy can make his own kite and learn by practical work how to get the most out of his materials.

'Our kite flying has a decidedly useful purpose,' said A. T. Horn, who is instructing the boys. 'By means of air and atmosphere. Self-registering instruments are sent up with the kites and scientific observations are taken that could be had under ordinary conditions only on the tops of the highest mountains. They are taught to make topographical photographs from cameras sent aloft and are shown how to fly kites in tandem and multiple 'strings.'

'One of the first things upon which I insist is that a boy must not buy his kites or parsphernalia. He must design his own kite and then go to the workshop and construct it. In this way he finds out just what he can get out of each particular idea he develops.'

Some of the boys have succeeded in getting their kites up to the tremendous height of 12,000 feet, and from this point have made records as to temperature, barometric pressure and wind velocity. The largest kite they have raised measured 18 feet and required the combined strength of eight boys to control it after it began to pull.—'World,' New York.

REDNEY McGAW



A Story of the Big Show and the Cheerful Spirit

—BY—

ARTHUR E. McFARLANE

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SUMMARY.

The previous chapters introduced Redney McGaw, who started out, with a healthy ambition and good natured common sense as his sole stock in trade, to make his way from street life in New York to farm life in Iowa. His escape from the guardianship of the two hobos, Fat and Cut Nose, is followed by his admission, after due testing, to membership in the Big Show. He meets 'Elephants McNally' and Coakeney, Big Heinie, and several others, and is rescued from the clutches of Fat and Cut Nose, who have come up with the show. The two hoboes are given a lesson which they threatened to pay Red and his friends for, and the show moves on its way with Red as a regular member of one of the 'dish wash' teams. In Cleveland Red is again rescued, this time by 'Elephants,' from the wo tramps, and although nothing is seen of them for some time, some remarkable accidents that are met with during the show's progress convince Red they are still bent on revenge. Red himself becomes a general favorite, and even a hero, when his quick thought saves Mrs. Muller from being killed by the black panther, but the praise turns his head and he is inclined to boast a bit. His shame when the G.M. overhears him is great, but a chance comes to prove himself really brave, for he defends the track along which the circus trains pass against an attempt of 'Fat' to wreck them, and receives not only the gratitude of all, but the hearty praise of the G.M. himself.

CHAPTER IV.

The Whistles Blow.

A hot day; some laughter from the hyenas, in which they are markedly alone; Red 'notices something'; a life-boat drill with sledge-hammers; first scenes in a 'blow-down.'

It was as well that The Big Show had not planned to do its 'talking' the day it made its third lot in Michigan. For that day—Friday—was one it was long to remember for something else.

The week had been a hot one from the beginning. The Kadick bear had been sitting on his hauches, shaking his head in h's misery as if to say: 'It's no use. In fact I'd rather die now than have to stand this for another minute!' The 'Fighting Kangaroo' next door had stretched himself on his back, and crossed his forepaws over his bosom; he had not only prepared himself to die, but to be laid out afterwards. The thermometer had made its mark at 93 degrees on Tuesday, and it had been going up a degree daily ever since. As for Friday, having begun with 90 degrees at ten in the morning, it semed to have been adding its degree with every stifling hour.....

'Oh, I s'y, you know,' gasped Coakeney, from under a hatful of grass, 'I feel as 'ot as the fellah sellin' the palm-leaf fans.' But he was about the only one who made a joke of it.

And, indeed, had The Big Show been keeping its perspiring eyes less closely upon that steady rise of the thermometer, it would have noticed that the barometer was as steadily going down.

But the day's performance had to be given. 'If they can stand it to sit in their shirt sleeves and look on,' McNally put it, 'of course they take it for granted we can stand it workin'.' He varied his third turn by having Deva walk in beside him fanning him with the Queen of Sheba's sacred, imperial fan from the Grand Pageant. 'And at did a lot more than make a hit,' he said. 'It was the only thing that kept me alive to finish!'

The striped hyenas gave the first real warning. The crowds had just commenced to pass through the menagerie tent for the evening performance, when those hyenas striatae began to 'laugh.'

The menagerie boss stopped, turned and looked at them with a face grimly significant.

'Oh-o!' whistled Coakeney. 'So we're goin' to 'ave a bit of weather as well!'

'Red,' said Elephants, 'you just take a squint outside, and see if you can see anything.'

Red went outside. The sky had a queer coppery look, but that was not a thing for a city boy to notice. He came back and reported that he couldn't see anything at all.

'All right,' said McNally. 'Maybe if you wait a little while you will.' And for the fourth time that day he started his troupe for the arena.

He had not been gone ten minutes when Red did begin to notice something. Since the menagerie begins to close up and move for the trains with the commencement of the night show, at eight, in midsummer it has no need of 'chandeliers.' But it seemed to need them now!

'I s'y,' inquired Coakeney, 'don't you 'ave any twilight in this quarter of your bloomin' wonderful country?'

'And it's coolin' off again!' said Red.

'Yes,' broke in Elephants, at that moment coming hurriedly back with the little four: 'and if you take another look out now, you'll putty near know why.'

This time Red and Coakeney went together.

Part of the sky was still copper-hued. But over their heads there was swiftly rising a tremendous blow of tumbling, on-rolling, blue-black cloud. Coakeney whistled, and they ducked back into the fast darkening tent as if to 'get from under.'

McNally crooked his thumb towards the 'big top.' 'And a whole town-full of yaps in there that ought to be at home in their cyclone cellars!'

Unquestionably Elephants seemed to be getting nervous.

'Well, we could offer them their money back, couldn't we?' asked Red.

Coakeney laughed. 'Their money back! My blessed h'eye!'

'And you can bet,' explained Elephants, 'that the G. M. would pay a few for the chance! But you'd find you couldn't get one in ten to take it back. They'd want to stay to see Big Heinie win the last chariot race if it was the Judgment Day!'

The keepers commenced to walk slowly up and down in front of the elephants; and they tried to reassure them with little slaps on their trunks . . . . One of the smallest began to whimper, as if he was afraid of the dark.

'Now, you're all right,' said McNally; 'Daddy'll take care of you—Red, just put your head outside and see how close she's gettin' now.'

Save for a little bronzy rim where the sun had set, the whole sky had become the color of dark gray cotton batting. Frightened people were scattering across the vivid commons. Some birds came rapidly over. It would have been hard to say whether they flew or were blown. As yet the black, ever-growing silence overhanging all had been broken by no drop of rain. But, as Red lifted the side wall to return, the first gust of wind to reach the ground whipped the heavy 'four-ply' from his hands and filled the tent with a breath as cold and wet as any ever blown from ocean. Little snapping waves ran up and down the canvas, and all the big centre masts creaked together. The whole twenty-acre 'lot' seemed suddenly to fill with that sound of creaking wood and straining canvas. It wa as if some great sailing fleet were about to be overtaken by a hurricane. McNally had no need now to ask 'how close she was.'

'But, heh,' said Red, attempting to turn his anxiety into nonchalance, 'what's the pa'tic'lar danger?'

'Son,' answered McNally, 'if you ever see one bad blow-down, you'll never ask that question again!'

'But the band's keeping' on playin' right ahead.'

'Of course! It's got to. Once it stopped,—while you couldn't get them out by reasonin'—the whole mob in there'd be tramplin' each other next minute in a panic: And yet they're goin' to stay in there as long as it is playin'! What can a show do, anyway?'

'My aunt,' said another keeper, 'are they never goin' to get the teams around to fetch these cage waggons out!'

Just at that moment, though, there began to make itself heard the quick hollow calling of a boatswain's whistle.

'Ah, there they come, now,' said Elephants.

'An' jolly well time!' said Coakeney.

To be inside there made Red feel a lot more creepy than to be out. And again he ducked under the canvas to the chilled half-darkness of the open lot.

Elephants and Coakeney ha' mistaken that whistle. The teams were not coming yet. It had been an emergency call. And a double squad of canvas-men with sledge-hammers had started on the run from the tool waggons. Now they were taking their places each at a guy-rope stake of the big top. It was like a life-boat drill. . . . . And, as long as the stakes can be kept in, even a six-master big top can generally hold its own.

In the lee of the bellying length of the great tent there burned a row of gasoline flares. But whenever a man tried to take one around to the other side, it puffed out in an instant. . . . From every direction those wan, quavering whistles were calling now. And suddenly, with one shattering crash of lightning, down came the rain!

Red could hardly get his breath till he was inside and stood streaming by McNally again. The hail-like drops, threshing upon those acres of drum-taut canvas, gave off one universal rip-p as of tearing silk.

Coakeney and McNally were still with the elephants,—holding their hands.'

'There's a gang watchin' the big top,' shouted Red; 'but there's nobody watchin' us.'

'No, nor there won't be!' McNally shouted back. 'The G. M. looks after the yaps, an' we look after ourselves. And he's dead right, too!'

'But w'y don't they get these blessed caiges h'out,' shrilled Coakeney. 'If we move these bulls before we know w'ich way the teams ar comin' in, we'll get everythink tangled up so blightin' fierce—'

To the animal men the danger was not so much in the possibility of a 'blow-down' as in the steadily increasing chance of a stampede of the elephants.

The huge 'bulls,' as Coakeney called them, are not afraid of any storm whatever as long as they can be taken outside into a clear field and allowed to see that it is a storm. When, however, they have to go through it in the tent, worked upon by the foolish frenzies of all the other animals, just how they will act may be a very different matter.

But these particular boatswain's whistles which the menagerie was waiting for made themselves heard at last. They wailed nearer and nearer. And following them came the clash of harness and the wild 'Yip, yip, yip!' of the teamsters.

A section of side wall was brought down with a rush. And like the bringing up of battery after battery under an unbroken cannonade, the plunging six-horse teams swept through.

'Stables all down an' lyin' every way!' shouted a driver, hoarsely, 'that's what's been the matter with us!'

The menagerie men had begun 'hooking up' before the horses had come to a halt.

'You'll have to double up on the heavy chariots,' cried McNally; 'for we can't help you to-night.' (By we he meant the elephants.) 'We'll have to put a whale of a lot of ginger into it if we're goin' to get out ourselves!'

After the first flashes of lightning it was so black that he had to feel for Red, and to make Red hear he had to lay his mouth against his ear. 'Just take hold of Mother Deva's fin for a minute,' he said. 'The old girl's as good as gold. But the back-flap is slappin' her every time it blows in, and a little more of that—'

He followed Coakeney on the jump for the 'jacks,'—the pump-like levers with which the big tent pegs and elephant stakes are pulled.

(To be continued.)

COMPETITION QUERIES.

Not only have we had inquiries from boys all over Canada with regard to the competition and its conditions, but in other cases word has come from clubs of boys who have organized themselves for the study of aeronautics. From new province and old, north and south, east and west, there has come evidence that young Canada is thoroughly determined to be abreast of the times. One of the chief difficulties ahead in this competition is now the shortness of time allowed, but we felt sure that the younger aviators in Canada would prefer having a share in this way in the first aviation meet in Canada, to an extension of the time limit. Don't forget that all models must be in this office by June 28th to be in time for the judging.

Now for the questions received this week:—

1. What limitations are there concerning weight, lifting surface and wing spread of the machines? No limitations are set save those implied by the size of the box in which they are to be packed, that is, three feet by two by two. The possibility of sending a model knocked down, if clear directions are given for its assemblage, allows the entering of a fair sized model as to wing spread, etc., but all very weighty or large models will be excluded under the packing condition.

2. Will a model flown by a string, having no motive power of its own, be admitted? That has been, in a way, answered before. The fact that these are 'aeroplane' models, not kites or gliders, necessitates their providing for some motive power. Models do not require to be equipped with engines or clock work mechanism to meet conditions, the simple rubber band is sufficient, but some sort of power of flight by themselves they must have.

3. Are there any restrictions as to the materials used? No; but don't forget that a statement of cost of material must be submitted with the model. It will be left to the judge to consider whether expenditure, if large, has been justified by results.

4. If rubber is used for motive power what kind of rubber band is best? The one-sixteenth-inch-square rubber cord, using several strands twisted together has been mostly favored in the United States, the number of strands and the length of a skein being decided by requirements. The little book on 'Model Flying Machines,' published by 'The Aero,' London, Eng., says: 'Far and away the cheapest, easiest procurable, most efficient, cleanest, and handiest form of power for model aero work is twisted India-rubber. . . . The best type of elastic to be obtained is the flat strip or tape variety, which seems to give at once the greatest torque (twisting power), the least thrust and the longest life of any. Failing this, elastic in section from 1-16in. square to 3-16 in. square may be used.' Either type will serve well. To avoid unnecessary expense in this direction do not keep the rubber under tension when not in use.

A PIONEER IN MODEL AEROPLANES.

According to A. A. C. Swinton, the first flight of a model aeroplane propelled by steam is to be credited to the Hon. Charles A. Parsons, of turbine fame, who in 1893 built an aeroplane with two 11-foot wings and a tail, and drove it with a steam engine whose cylinder was 1 1-4 inches diameter by 2 inches stroke, steam being supplied by a boiler 2 1-2 inches diameter by 14 inches long, in which steam was generated by 50 pounds pressure by a spirit lamp. The whole apparatus, including aeroplane, engine, and fuel, weighed 4 3-4 pounds, and it flew for distances of 100 yards at a height of 20 feet, coming down only when the steam pressure fell.—'Scientific American.'

Aeroplane Competition.

Called In June 28th.

First Prize, $50; Second Prize, $25; Third Prize, $15; Fourth Prize $10; Fifth Prize, $5.

These five prizes will be awarded to the five best models of any type of heavier than air flying machines. The sum to be awarded in prizes may be doubled if, in the opinion of the judge, the number of entries and the merit of the models warrant it. An aviator of world-wide fame will be invited to judge the models submitted.

THE DATES OF THE AVIATION MEET HAVING NOW BEEN DECIDED AS JUNE 28 TO JULY 4, ALL MODELS MUST BE IN THIS OFFICE BY JUNE 28. THIS IS SLIGHTLY EARLIER THAN WAS FIRST ANNOUNCED, BUT THE CHANGE IS UNAVOIDABLE.

CONDITIONS

This contest is open to all boys and youths resident in Canada, who are not over twenty-one years of age. Name, age and address of competitor must be clearly marked on both the model itself and the outside of the box in which it is shipped.

The models submitted may be of any type, that is, they may be monoplanes, biplanes, triplanes or multiplanes, but must be strictly of the 'heavier than air' class. They may be of original design or otherwise, but must be of the competitor's own making throughout.

The models submitted will receive consideration for prizes according to their possession of the following attributes:—

(1) Soundness of mechanical principle.
(2) Finish and workmanship.
(3) Novelty and originality.
(4) Simplicity and transportability.
(5) Excellence of system of control.

The boys competing will be required to submit a statement of the cost of materials, and other incidental expenses, and clear and simple explanations of any novel feature which the machine possesses must accompany it.

The models must be securely packed and shipped, express prepaid, to reach this office on or before June 28, and the box in which they are packed must not be more than three feet long, two feet wide, and two feet deep inside measurement. If, however, a boy believes some feature of his machine can be shown to better advantage on a larger model, he may also submit a model of the special part. Machines may be shipped knocked down if definite and clear explanations are sent with them regarding their assemblage.

Ship all models addressed to the Editor of the 'Boys' Model Aeroplane Competition,' 'Witness,' Montreal.

Indoor and Outdoor Department

Animals of Western Wilds.

(By Archie C. Stockton, Okotoks, Alta.)

[The following account received honorable mention in the recent competition for a description of animal life. Ed.]

I have not made many close observations of the life and habits of wild animals, but as I have always taken a fancy to the kindred of the wilds, I will try to write something on the animal life of Western Canada.

The gopher is perhaps the best known of all the animals in the West. It is an inhabitant of nearly every district. Although four years ago, when I went up to the foothills of the Rockies, I did not see a gopher after a distance of twelve miles west of our ranch, now the gopher is in every grain field between here and the foothills.

Very early in the spring the gophers start to come out of their winter resting places. They are a very light color at this time, but in the summer time they change till their coat is almost red. The little creature would average about nine inches from its nose to the end of its tail. Its feet are well adapted for digging; gophers dig with their front feet and kick the dirt back with their hind feet. Whenever one is alarmed, it will stand on its hind legs and squeak, but if the danger comes too near it will give one squeak and run into its burrow.

The coyote is another roamer of the western plains. It is a very cunning creature and is seldom caught in any kind of a trap. Hunters sometimes take their rifles on horseback, and in this way the coyote will allow a man to get within a range of two hundred yards, when the hunter will stop his horse and fire as quickly as possible.

The pelt of a coyote in the winter time is very pretty. It is a silver gray with dark stripes down its back, but all of them are not the same; the yearlings have not the dark stripes and some coyotes have a tinge of red on the back of their neck. A coyote is proportioned very much like a hound. Its head is round, with a long nose and two long sharp teeth in front for pulling off meat, and long ears which he can lift very nearly erect. The body is long and thin, with a large chest, long legs and a bushy tail.

Like the gopher the coyote has its home in the ground, although he does not always use it, as he often sleeps out on hay or straw stacks.

I have mentioned two animals that like the sunshine. I will now write of the badger, which is seldom seen, but does a great deal of damage to crops.

A full grown badger will be two or three feet in length, with very short, but strong legs. Its head is small and shaped much like a dog's, but its teeth are all small and chisel-like, in front, with strong, flat, back teeth for chewing its food. Its legs are so short that its back is not more than a foot from the ground.

The badger is a wonderful digger; he can dib his way through the ground faster than a man can dig after him. I think that this is its principal occupation, as the surface of the ground in the West is thick with badger holes, which prove fatal to horses very often. The badger lives on roots he strikes when digging holes, and on grasses and grains. These marauders seldom show themselves in the daytime, if they do it is to bask in the sun and not to work.

PUZZLE COMPETITION AWARDS.

FIRST PRIZE.

Frank Alward, Moncton, N.B., 158.

SECOND PRIZE.

Colin Farmer, Perth, Ont., 157.

HONORABLE MENTION.

Ruth E. Campbell, Charlottetown, P.E.I., 156.
Hazel McKercher, Montreal, 155.
Norman Lowther, Kensington, P.E.I., 155.
Marjorie and Bertha Smith, Bowen Island, B.C., 154.
Annie L. Ricker, Glenwood, N.S., 153 1-2.
Erle C. Fuller, Lennoxville, Que., 153.
James A. Ricker, Glenwood, N.S., 152 1-2.
Charlie Blundell, Perth, Ont., 152.
Gladys M. Moreland, Outremont, Que., 152.

OTHERS COMPETING.

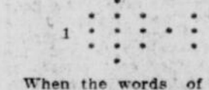
Phoebe Schreiber Lambe, 150; Don S. M. Clarke, 149; Nicholas Gilbert Kearns, 148; Phyllis M. Coles, 147; Verna M. Crack, 146 1-2; A. E. Masse, 146; Flora Harper, 146; Lila Trenholm, 145 1-2; F. William Berry, 145; John Maclean, 145; J. Claude Simpson, 145; Mysie Gollan, 144; J. Gorson Wells, 144; Cecil Quirouet, 143; Linda M. Findlay, 141; Irene Leavitt, 140 1-2; 'The Thomsons,' 140; Ethel Gilchrist, 139 1-2; Jessie Dobbie, 137; Marguerite O. Gogo, 135; Willie C. Grant, 131; Annie Wilson, 130 1-2; 'Watson,' 129 (entered late); Wallace R. Henry, 104; Geo. W. Moore, 101; Stuart Olney, 96 1-2; Myrtle Ross, 89; Douglas Seller, 84; Tienna Parsons, 82 1-2; Jean Cartier, 80; Clare Putnam, 78 1-2; Leighton Brander, Ariadne Batchelor, H. Campbell, Beatrice J. Coates, Jennie A. Gibson, Jennie Gilmour, Isabelle Le Messurier, D. MacDermott, Florence McEachern, Marguerite M. McKillop, Donald MacKinnon, Lizzie M. MacNaughton, Willie C. Munro, Edith Munroe, Retta E. Murray, John Milton Robertson, Kate Rutherford, Ernest Simpson, Jennie I. Thomson, Alice M. Wilson.

REMARKS.

Although only one prize was offered in this competition we have decided to award the two, owing to the closeness of the contest and the very good work done. The winner of the first prize had a clear sheet, not one mistake throughout, and the winner of the second prize came but one mark behind. Indeed, the very close running of the competitors is shown by the totals of the marks obtained. A few who entered the contest dropped out for some reason or another at an early stage, and these will not have their marks noted, as the comparison would be unfair, but for the most part the competition has been followed up wholeheartedly for the interest of the thing, even where a competitor has had the discouragement of seeing his or her published marks drop. These have the congratulatons of the puzzle editor for their good spirit in 'playing the game.' If decisions have seemed arbitrary at times, they have for the most part been unquestioningly accepted, and for that the editor's thanks are warmly given; the 'puzzlers' are evidently 'good sports' and realize the umpire is doing his best. The competition has been good, and warrants another in good time.

PUZZLES.

CONNECTED DIAMONDS.



When the words of each diamond have been correctly guessed, 1 to 2 will spell a short form of musical or poetical composition.

First diamond:—
In all seasons of the year but one.
An American poet.
Circular.
To terminate.
In no season and in only one month of the year.

Second diamond:—
In day but not in night.
A number.
To linger.
A short sleep.
In day but not in night.

—N. Y. 'Tribune.'

WORD SQUARE.

A fruit, a space, a rent, organs of the body.

ADDITIONS.

To a beverage add a vowel and find a preposition; repeat this first addition and find an adverb; add to this fifty and find an instrument; now finish off by adding the same letter before and after, and you will have some articles of furniture.

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

A PYRAMID.

C
D A Y
C A N T O
P L E A T E D
B R O A D C A S T
U N P A L A T A B L E

Palindromes.—1. Refer. 2. Tenet. 3. Level. 4. Civic. 5. Peep. 6. Toot. 7. Noon. 8. Madam. 9. Poop. 10. Pop. 11. Deed. 12. Hannah.

ENIGMA.

O. Po. Pot. Spot. Despot.

Answers to the final set of competition puzzles were received from the following: Ruth E. Campbell, 36; Flora Harper, 33; Annie L. Ricker, 36; Jas. A. Ricker, 36; J. Claude Simpson, 31; Marjorie and Bertha Smith, 36; Gordon Wells, 33.

Total number of marks obtainable, 37.

Answers to last week's puzzles, the palindromes and enigma, have been received from Jessie Dobbie, Montreal, who also sends some original puzzles, which we shall be pleased to use.

'The Thomsons,' Westmount, send answers to all three of last week's puzzles, with but four mistakes.

GARDEN TALKS

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

'O blackbird! sing me something well;
While all the neighbors shoot thee round,
I keep smooth plots of fruitful ground
Where thou mayst warble, eat and dwell.

Take warning! he that will not sing
While yon sun prospers in the blue,
Shall sing for want, ere leaves are new
Caught in the frozen palm of spring.

These lines of Tennyson's came to mind the other day when, as I walked in a rather unfrequented garden path, the blackbirds circled over my head with cries of remonstrance. I thought they might have trusted me who never did them any harm, but they were suspicious, and evidently thought that I had some ill-intent. On closer observation I found they were only having a war with the garden Philistines, the sparrows, that are fast driving the song birds away. It was no friend who brought over the English sparrow to this country to make war upon his superiors, and introduce his quarrelsome ways. It is not at all surprising that the blackbird enjoys the garden at this season of the year, for the attractions are many, even though the day of the bulbs has passed, and the annuals and perennials are hardly ready to take their place. But the old red peony is as brilliant as ever, the German iris waves its many flags, and the continued showers have kept the pansies blossoming and large.

Among the shrubs the lilacs have been very short-lived, the bright yellow Caragana has faded beneath the repeated drenchings, and the Japan Quince is losing its vivid waxen beauty. But the pink thorn, in stately loveliness, has not failed to bloom, and the Tartarian Honeysuckles are full of cheerful persistence, while the White Spirea (Van Houttii) is in bloom earlier than ever recorded here.

There has been, the past week, in spite of the showers, a wonderful prodigality of mingled perfumes—Lily of the Valley, Lilacs, English Honeysuckle, and a legion of others.

I wonder if we ever consider the fact that the days have glided into June, that very soon will come the turn of the year, with shortening daylight. Mornings and evenings have been so clouded here that we can hardly realize these spring days are over that we longed for so in winter. Yet there are drawbacks to perfect bliss even among so much scent and flower and song. The swarm of May beetles bump against you, perhaps settle in your hair, the insignificant mosquito is a source of irritation not easy to endure because of its dimensions, and the mean advantage it takes, and the young broods of sparrows give out their constant 'cheep,' 'cheep,' insistent and tiresome. Ah, me! there is a thorn to the loveliest rose, the bugs have eaten up the early radishes, and the cutworm working in the dark with persistent treachery lays low the choicest of the hotbed treasures, while in the gloaming the grey cat steals down the alleyway among the trees and pulls down the nests of birdlings for a private feast. So we prey upon each other with no better intent, though boasting a higher intelligence.

BUTTERCUP OXALIS.

A Reader.—When the Oxalis has done blooming it can be treated like a Calla, and as soon as the leaf turns yellow may be turned on its side in the pot and the bulbs allowed to dry, then replanted in September. Mice are very partial to these bulbs, and care must be taken to put them to rest in a place not disturbed by their ravages.

The best time to transplant the Polyanthus and Cowslip is after blooming, and being a moist season it is safe to take them apart now, and give them the chance of the season's growth. It is not well to disturb them before flowering, as they bloom so early.

CYCLAMEN.

Mrs. R. McK.—The Cyclamen thrives best in a soil of loam and sand, with a little peat if you can get it or leaf mold. It should be put into pots three sizes the dimensions of the bulb, well drained with potsherds, and the crown of the bulb on a level with the rim.

For winter blooming they must be potted in September, and but little water given until growth begins; then give more water and keep cool at that season. As the weather becomes colder, and the pot is brought into the living room, it should be placed where it can get plenty of light and air, and kept near the glass, one of the secrets of Cyclamen culture being light, air, and a low temperature. After blooming, when the foliage begins to decay, water is withheld and the pot placed in a dry, airy situation, but the soil must never be allowed to become dry as dust, or the bulb to shrivel.

It would not be possible to name your lily from the leaf, as the leafage is similar in many varieties.

I should not advise you to break off the young plants, as you mention, but encourage all the growth possible. Perhaps you will be unexpectedly rewarded some day, as I was lately when a bulb sent me from California by Luther Burbank some years ago, suddenly blossomed into a peculiar looking Amaryllis.

SEVERAL QUESTIONS.

Beginner.—Your rose bush seems to lack vitality, and for the insects you had better get some of the powders sold by the seedsmen, to dust on the leaves, and dig in some manure.

Without knowing soil and situation it is not possible to determine the trouble. It is not safe to move a rose after growth has started, especially if it is a well established plant.

Pansies grow well in the shade if the soil is new and rich, the reason for the flowers growing smaller is partly because the plant may be exhausted, or lack of water, or allowing the flowers to go to seed on the plant. Violets bloom so easily, without any care, I cannot imagine why yours failed.

GROWTH OF THE HOLLYHOCK.

Mrs. L. D.—If you have not studied the subject it is easy to understand your disappointment in not having the hollyhocks bloom the same season, for they grow from the seed of one year, and bloom and die the next; though now and then we find plants that will live through another season. They flower in midsummer and the seed is ripe in August, when it can at once be sown, and the young plants will winter well; while if conditions are favorable they may flower the following summer.

The free use of the hose will keep them free from insects and make the flowers larger, and if the flower stalks are cut off as soon as blooming time is over, other stalks will bloom later in the year.

The botanical name is Althea Rosea, but the word Hollyhock literally means —'holy mallow'—so-called, because it is a species of mallow that was brought from the Holy Land. Our crumpled handsome double varieties bear little resemblance to the first pilgrims that came to us, for the hollyhock has been so long associated with our gardens in England and America, that it is difficult to imagine them of foreign origin.

PLANT FOR NAME.

E. E.—The specimen enclosed is Mertensia Paniculata, and it is not considered a weed anywhere, that I am aware of.

It has several names, Pulmonaria and Lungwort and others, and is a plant of early spring time, called sometimes Virginia Cowslip. It is a satisfactory plant for a rockery, and after blooming the leaves die down and make room for other things, coming up stronger in time to welcome the robins.

EVERGREENS ON SMALL PLACE.

X. Y. Z.—It is not wise to plant Evergreens near the house, for though small now, the time will come when they will shut out air and light, and then you will feel a pang of regret at the necessity for cutting them down.

On the north side of a lot they are desirable as windbreaks as well as for beauty, but the land must be kept specially enriched, for they take strength from the surroundings. In planting these trees it has been noticed that they do better in an open-exposed situation, if they are natives of a cold climate, many people do not pay attention when planting, to the soil and situation, and so a tree that is native of a rocky mountain side is expected to thrive in a swamp.

If you have room a very effective group can be made with the Hemlock fir (Abies Canadensis), with a few white-stemmed birches to form a winter picture.

Evergreens of a light pleasant shade of green, that they retain all winter, are to be preferred, the Douglas and white Spruce, the Austrian Pine and Pinus excelsia. If we look at them with regard to their natural conditions, we shall find that they are generally found growing on mountain sides, and wind-swept hill crests, and plant accordingly.

RUST ON PLANTS.

Discouraged.—For plants out-of-doors, is rust, caused by the damp cool season, with too much moisture at night. Rust is a fungous growth that seldom kills the plant outright, but weakens and disfigures it. It is always favored by damp weather and fluctuations of temperature.

Your Heliotrope that is in the house, and yet has the same symptoms, is affected by black rust which appears on feeble plants that are in sour soil, and have too low a temperature. This plant likes 60 to 65 degrees or higher to blossom out its best, and without sudden cool changes.

A HOME GARDEN.

Mrs. M.—Your grounds, after the house is built, will be large enough for a home garden, and you are wise to grow corn and potatoes this summer, while the building is in progress, for the cultivation will clean the land, and you can take the summer to plan and decide what will be most suitable.

Four apple trees will be sufficient, set at the further end of the lot. Choose from catalogues if you want fall or winter fruit, or only the early summer varieties that come into bearing quickly. Of these Tetopsky and Yellow Transparent are best, and will certainly please the children.

I do not know how safe it is to recommend plums and cherries, the latter are very uncertain, and the birds eat the large share when they do fruit, while plum trees are very capricious, a crop one year, and perhaps none for the next two or three. A small bed of strawberries and some raspberries along the edge of the lot, where it is best to plant a few currant bushes.

You will require a hotbed in which to grow seedlings of the tender flowers, also cabbage, celery and tomatoes. Along the fence that seems to trouble you, can be planted grape vines if there is plenty of sunshine to ripen them, if not, make a border of hollyhocks and cannas, with pansies to fill up the front. Plan now so as to be ready when building is done.

TREATMENT OF PALM.

Miss McD.—Palms like a soil of well rotted sod mixed with well rotted stable manure and some sand. If you must repot, this is the best season for the purpose, be sure to pack well and use only a slightly larger pot.

Only water when the soil looks dry, and while keeping from sunshine, do not abandon the plant to a dark corner of the room and forget it. The leaves should be washed at least once a week to remove dust, and if scale is found it must be rubbed off. There must be plenty of drainage at the bottom of the pot, and in hot weather it requires air and a little attention in order to look its best.

BUDDED ROSES.

Mrs. M. J. M.—How much or how little to prune is a matter of experience, but the time to do this work in our northern climate is in spring just before the buds begin to swell.

Your statement of the rose tree that sent up suckers from the root and produced single roses from plants bought for Magna Charta, proves that the graft or bud has died, and you have been cherishing the wild rose stock. Each stool or sucker is of the same nature as the mother rose, and if on its own roots, all the stems will produce roses like those of the mother plant, and this method is recognized as one of the ways of a plant increasing its size.

But if the Rose has been budded or grafted, it sometimes happens that the bud or graft weakens, and the suckers that come up are of the wild stock, so that the inexperienced grower finds only single roses in blossoming time.

Close observation will show the difference in foliage, the wild being smaller, and should be cut down to the root as soon as noticed. In any case, it is a good rule to limit the number, and regulate the size of the shoots and their branches, in order to increase the size and improve the flowers.

TO PROPAGATE A WAX PLANT.

Miss R. E.—The best time to propagate is when active growth begins. Cuttings of top growth are used, and taken between the joints.

But the best method of propagating is layering, bending down a branch and burying a portion of it under the soil, allowing the top of the branch to be out. If necessary, fasten to a small stake and keep well covered with earth.

By this method the parent plant sustains the branch until well rooted, when it may be cut off. The soil for this plant should be two parts fibrous coarse loam, one part leaf mold, with finely powdered charcoal instead of sand, though they often grow well in loam and sand

A TRIP ON A CATTLE BOAT

Montrealer's Experience Crossing the Atlantic 'Fourth Class' in Winter.

NOT PLEASURE, EXACTLY.

Five Hundred Animals to Feed and an Early Morning Start.

Reader, whosoever you may be, are you weary of the conventionalities of everyday life, do you sometimes yearn to be free from them if only for a single round of the clock, are you a lover of experience for experience sake?

Then listen to this tale of one such as yourself.

One cold, snowy evening, in the course of a somewhat aimless ramble along the harbor front of Montreal, usually so busy, but now almost destitute of shipping owing to the near approach of winter, my curiosity was aroused by the sight of a strange, motley group, composed of members of almost every European nation and of every rank and calling, which was crowding on board one of the few belated cargo boats still lying at their berths.

In wonder at the strange appearance of this ill-assorted company, I boldly accosted a straggler with a plea for information as to who his companions were, and was succintly informed that they were a body of cattlemen on their way to the Old Country. Could anyone be a cattleman? Why, sure!

Good; here was an experience ready to hand — a cattleman I would be! And so the very next day found me bound by solemn contract to sail the wintry seas from the port of Montreal, in the Dominion of Canada, to the port of Glasgow, in the British Isles, as a member of the crew of the steamship A, of the B line; to perform such duties as might be required of me by those appointed in authority under the law and over me and, all this having been duly accomplished, to receive the munificient sum of one shilling sterling, which is the wage granted by the company, in their goodness of heart, to each cattleman for his work on a voyage often lasting twelve or thirteen days.

So far, so good — and so, having packed such bare necessities as one could carry, and having bid farewell to numerous friends and acquaintances, many of whom seemed to have pronounced doubts as to whether I would ever again be seen of mortal eye, I sallied forth into the unknown.

Meeting the Cattlemen.

Of my first meeting with my future shipmates my recollections will ever be of the most vivid!

Huddled together in a remote corner of one of the vast, echoing sheds, they presented indeed a sorry spectacle.

The majority of the rank and file were drunk, the sub-foreman was comparatively drunk and the forman was superlatively drunk.

In justice to the remainder it must be admitted that a few were merely tipsy and still fewer almost, if not quite, sober, but the prevailing atmosphere seemed to be one of alocholic gaiety.

Under the circumstances it was plainly a case of every man for himself, so, declining the effusively proffered escort of the foreman, which seemed more likely to land me in the river St. Lawrence than on board the good ship A—, I succeeded in finding my way to our quarters, which, at first sight, were not exactly inviting. Imagine, if you can, a dark, dingy cabin some twenty feet in length and ten in breadth, faintly illumined by two small portholes and into which no fewer than ten men were required to pack themselves and their belongings. Next door to this was a smaller edition of the same, containing but four bunks, each entirely devoid of bedding save for a single blanket apiece to act as sole protection from the piercing cold of an Atlantic winter's night.

But I was hardly permitted time to grasp even these scanty details ere the remainder of the party, having, by the mercy of Providence, safely negotiated the passage from shore to ship, commenced to stumble in by ones and twos.

By dint of paying the closest attention to some of the foreman's more coherent utterances, I at length gathered sufficient information to lead me to believe that a bunk had been assigned to me in the smaller room, so, with all my portable belongings tightly clasped in my hands, I hastened to take possession.

The Accommodation.

Viewed at leisure the prospect was even less pleasing than a hasty glance had led one to believe.

Apart from the four bunks the contents of the cabin were few and primitive. In one corner a cracked and dingy wash-basin, in another a number of shelves on which were arranged several tin plates and mugs, in the centre a small deal table, and on the floor a carpet of assorted filth some two or three inches thick, apparently accumulated on the previous voyage.

Presently the other occupants of the cabin came in, and to my relief proved to be two of our sober members—good men both, as later events proved.

The sub-foreman, it is true, did favor us with his company for a few minutes, but after several vain attempts to force both his legs into that portion of his working clothes usually allotted to one, and a number of equally vain attempts to stow himself away in an already occupied bunk, he drifted away and our cabin knew him no more.

Under such novel conditions much sleep was out of the question, and the first rays of the following morning's sun found most of us on deck, standing helplessly amidst the hurry and bustle of departure, feeling ourselves strangers in a strange land.

And as one by one we came on deck a strange picture we must have presented to any casual onlooker.

Beside the wheelhouse, his gloomy gaze fixed upon the now rapidly moving panorama of the harbor front, stood a burly Roumanian of most ferocious aspect, clad in a suit threadbare overalls, immense sea boots and fur cap, beneath which shone a pair of piercing black eyes from beneath immense bushy eyebrows.

Near him stood two of his countrymen apparently exhausting their store of invective upon the city which we were now rapidly leaving behind us.

Meanwhile a Hibernian Hebrew was seeking to ingratiate himself with all and sundry, whilst my two cabin companions, the one towering some eighteen inches above the other, were engaged in steadfastly declining his advances. Amongst the remainder the most noticeable were a loquacious gentleman from the Far West, whose costume was rounded off by the singularly inappropriate addition of a pair of riding-gaiters and a rakish felt hat, two farmer's lads from the Prairies, who seemed to have met with some rough usage the night before, and a particularly conversational person from Lancashire who, on the strength of having once before crossed in a similar manner, had apparently appointed himself cicerone of our party and was engaged in bewildering the more simple-minded amongst us with a truly remarkable account of the functions of everything and everybody on the ship.

Then, the foreman rolled into sight with his colleague rolling like his shadow in his wake.

And then the fun began!

First View of the Cattle.

During our tour of the deck we had noticed some thirty or forty unhappy cattle arranged side by side in boarded enclosures, and had innocently wondered if our duty was to be limited to the care of these pretty mild looking creatures.

But we had not long to wait for the disillusionment, and when it came it was most thorough. With a dramatic wave of his hand, the effect of which was somewhat marred by the uncertainty of his footing, the foreman indicated a particularly nasty-looking hatchway which we had all until then instinctively avoided, the issuing air being heavy with suggestions of the noble creatures whose well-being was our care.

Taking the gesture to mean an invitation to descend, I mentally bade farewell to the fair outer world, and cautiously lowering myself into the unknown, found myself clinging for dear life to the rungs of a vertical iron ladder, with the Roumanian's sea boots scraping in unpleasant proximity to my head, whilst the muffled curses of my unfortunate predecessor told their own tale of the penalty of one false step. And then as our eyes became accustomed to the semi-darkness, the full magnitude of our daily task dawned upon us. For, turn our eyes where we would, the serried ranks seemed to our horrified gaze to stretch away into infinity. Later, it is true, when familiarity had to a certain degree bred contempt, their numbers dwindled down to some five hundred, but the first glance was by no means encouraging. Almost every part of the Dominion seemed to be represented—wild untamed cattle from the Prairie-lands, of forbidding appearance and uncultivated manners, immense bulls from the middle west, whose attitude seemed one of surly semi-hostility towards all men, and smaller, more domesticated cattle from the Eastern farmsteads, looking absurdly small in contrast with their gigantic neighbors.

Having all safely descended to the regions of cimmerian gloom, with bated breath we awaited our foreman's orders.

Feeding Time.

But on this the first day of our acquaintance it pleased the great man to deal gently with us. Preceding us to where all the available space between the rows of cattle was occupied by piled up bales of hay, he indicated the top ones with a gruff order to feed all the animals. Quickly the confining wires were severed and each of us seizing a portion of a bale proceeded to shake it out before the waiting cattle. In this manner we proceeded the whole length of the ship on the starboard side, returning down the port side and leaving a fragrant carpet of hay strewn behind us. Then, having treated those on deck in a similar manner, we were allowed to adjourn for breakfast. We aristocrats of the smaller cabin were permitted to exercise the privileges of our exalted rank by taking our individual dishes to the galley for the cook to fill—the men plebeans next door having but one common tureen from which to help themselves, and judging from the sounds which reached us through the partition, the struggle for a front seat seemed to be an exciting one. But in each case the contents were the same, a singularly colorless, not to say melancholy looking, mixture—'mystery hash' we christened it when we came to know it better, the title being inspired by the fact that nobody was ever quite sure as to what the ingredients really were. Our cabin, it is true, after protracted, and more or less scientific, investigation, finally came to the conclusion that the component parts were the scraps collected from the saloon and officers' messes reinforced by a mess of doubtful vegetables. I sincerely hope that this finding was the true one, for the origin attributed to it by our next-door neighbors was even more lowly.

As a foil to this we were presented with an allowance of tea, the strength of which would have put even Hercules to shame.

But the bounty of the steamship company did not even end here, for no sooner had we settled down at our humble meal than an angel in the guise of an under steward appeared, flung down a tin of condensed milk, a tin plate of marmalade, apparently composed of turnips and gelatine, and a ditto of salt butter, which instinctively suggested the engine room, and with a gruff announcement that we would get no more for a week, and, including both us and our belongings in a look of most utter contempt, vanished through the open door, slamming it after him with a nerve-destroying crash.

Once more we set ourselves down, but again came a sudden interruption, a knock at the door and a voice demanding our smallest member who, being a wise lad from Yorkshire, had somehow persuaded the authorities to sign him on as a foreman. And now came the reward of temerity—for while we sat in silent sorrow he departed tearlessly to dine with the other two cattle foremen, the Bo'sun, the carpenter and other dignitaries, where 'mystery hash' is not, where they have a comparatively white tablecloth to eat off, and even a real live steward to attend to their needs.

Cattle Break Loose.

Breakfast having been disposed of, our evil genius put it into our heads to once more pay a visit to the scene of our morning's labors—the result of our curiosity being that our services were promptly commandeered by the foreman, who, in our absence, had made the discovery that several of our charges had broken loose and were engaged in wandering aimlessly round amongst their less fortunate neighbors, and in several cases succeeding in entangling all near them in one confused, struggling mass, from which horns, legs and tails seemed to protrude in every direction.

One blithe spirit, indeed, in the shape of a promising young bullock, had gone so far as to leap bodily over into the alley-way and fall a bellowing heap of misery, his headrope entangled around the fore-leg of his next door neighbor, and by every movement threatening to break not only his own neck, but the leg of his unfortunate companion. But those in authority over us were no strangers to scenes such as these, and wasting no time upon ceremony, set about the seemingly awesome task of restoring order out of chaos. My humble share in the proceedings consisted in dogging the footsteps of our foreman and supplying him from time to time with new ropes to take the place of those broken. But even this menial post was not without its moments of excitement, for, as I stood all attention, my back towards the animals, watching a miniature bull-fight, in which the foremen were sustaining the parts of the energetic Matadors, to my surprise I found myself sailing through the air, finally fetching up with a breathless crash against the nearest ventilator. Springing round to face my unknown assailant, my eyes fell on nothing save the unbroken ranks of cattle stretching away on either side precisely the same as before. Only the lowered head of one particular horned bull betrayed the culprit. Apparently he had not enjoyed my proximity, and so had quietly made use of the means with which nature had provided him for removing undesired obstacles.

With this and other such novel interludes the morning passed pleasantly away, and to our surprise we discovered that twelve o'clock was at hand, and with it our second dose of hash, which differed from the first only inasmuch as the accompanying beverage consisted not of herculean tea, but of a particularly oily example of the soup family.

Then again we went a-haying, enjoyed a short spell of leisure and more hash; and with a general clean up of those parts of the ship in our charge, our first day's work came to a close, leaving us in our innocence to imagine that the life of a cattleman was not so strenuous after all.

Get Up at 4 a.m.

But we were not allowed to long remain in innocence, for four o'clock the next morning found us a sadder and wiser company, rudely aroused from our slumbers to tumble out from the shelter of our comparatively warm cabin into a shrieking St. Lawrence snow squall. One by one we ventured miserably forth, and promptly splashed almost ankle deep into a mixture of snow and slush which covered the decks outside our door. Slowly, and sadly, shivering as the icy blasts seemed to pierce us through and through, we again tackled the perilous descent to the cattle deck. Here we were given a number of buckets in which to carry water to the animals, the supply being drawn from portable iron tanks, which were in turn fed by a number of hydrants in the roof. Before we started, our permanent working stations were assigned to us. The sub-foreman took command of our side of the ship, his gang consisting of Reddy the Jew, John the Roumanian, three of the westerners and myself. To myself, being the tallest of the gang, fell the most arduous task of all, namely, to fill each bucket at the tank as it was brought back empty.

And how those animals did drink!

The procession from tank to cattle, and from cattle to tank seemed interminable.

After the first few bucketfuls the most of us were completely soaked from the waist downwards, no very pleasant condition of affairs as the deck was continuously swept by icy blasts, driving before them swirling clouds of snow from the open hatchways. But every cloud has its silver lining, and when at last we had satisfied the abnormal thirst of all the animals, the strewing of the hay, which had seemed so arduous an occupation on the proceeding day, now appeared by contrast to be the veriest child's play, nay more, we welcomed it gladly as it promised to infuse at least a semblance of warmth into our chilled bodies.

Then came the worst! as unwillingly we issued into the shrieking, booming blackness of the outer world, where we could only cling to the rails with numbed fingers, almost blinded by the fiercely driving snow, whilst the gale, tearing through the scanty rigging set every rope booming like the strings of the bass viol in some devil's orchestra.

Water All Frozen.

Of course, we found the water barrels frozen solid, so the wretched cattle had perforce to do without, and even though we strewed as much hay as the wind would permit us in front of them, the majority of them were too frightened to eat. After seemingly interminable ages our work was done, and numb, chilled and wretched we were at last permitted to fight our way back to the shelter of our cabins, there to finish our sleep as best we could, until the authorities should be mercifully pleased to allow us to satisfy at least in some part the cravings of the inner man—for all this task had been undertaken without any sustenance whatever.

Presently the echoes were aroused by the sound of a tin pan violently beaten by the cook's boy.

A few strenuous moments around the galley door, and, we emerged triumphant bearing our portions of we knew not what and were too hungry to care.

We did not take long to dispose of our respective allowances and then followed a period of blissful tobacco-laden leisure. Then came our forenoon's task, which proved, however, to be but a light one, merely to clear away all traces of our former occupation from those parts of the decks under our direct charge.

And when we issued again into the outer air what a change was there, for now the snowstorm was a thing of the past, the clear winter's sun was high overhead as we steadily slid seaward past the snow-clad Quebec hills.

But even the rays of the mid-day sun failed to dispel the settled cloud of gloom on each face, as one by one we realized that do what we might, there was no escape from this daily routine for, at least, twelve days to come.

Rebellion Useless.

But as afternoon succeeded morning, bringing in its train the repetition of the same tasks, and in its turn gave way to another morning, the despair was replaced by a kind of sullen resignation, as one realized that any rebellion against the degrees of fate would only bring extra unpleasantness upon our devoted heads. And, as we steadily left more and more of the mighty river behind us, many and various were the subterfuges resorted to in order to escape the harder duties of the day. Paddy the Jew, with true Hibernian resourcefulness, managed to assume the appearance of utter imbecility and, in addition cultivated the habit of spilling a liberal allowance of every bucket of water he carried in the very immediate neighborhood of the foreman's feet—which plan achieved the effect calculated on—the foreman informing him amidst a haze of lurid adjectives that far from being qualified to water cattle, he was not fit to be tied up with them, and that in future he could employ his energy by acting as amateur charwoman for our two cabins. Paddy departed, his appearance outwardly being one of the deepest dejection, and for the rest of the voyage lived a life of blissful ease, as he could perform all his duties in less than half an hour, the remainder of the day being spent in avoiding the authorities. Fired by his example, John the Roumanian also made a bold bid for freedom, but unfortunately, not being an Irishman, his inventive powers could only rise to the height of an apparently violent attack of some internal disorder, which caused him to cling periodically to the nearest support in apparent agony.

But a closer acquaintance with the ship's medicine-chest soon convinced John that feeding cattle was the lesser evil of the two, and from that time onward he was one of our healthiest members.

And as the first novelty of our surroundings wore off, each man's individual peculiarities forced themselves more to the surface.

Individual Characteristics.

The man from Lancashire, who had been suspiciously quiet for a day or two, suddenly recovered his spirits, and having for twenty-four hours insisted that the province of Quebec was Newfoundland, in the twenty-fifth changed his opinion, and from that time onward every promontory we passed was Cape Race; we must have, at his computation, taken at least three days in passing Cape Race, which surely must constitute a record.

Naturally in such a mixed company as ours, well nigh every shade of political thought had its champion, and many and heated were the arguments at night in the shelter of the aft wheelhouse.

Could the electors of Great Britain but have heard some of the facts there brought to light for the first time, both parties must surely have been indefinitely relegated to the opposition benches.

And later, when the chill of the December night at length drove us to abandon the out-door meeting and adjourn to the shelter of our rooms which seemed to cry aloud to heaven for ventilation, many were the tales told of lives spent in the fertile lands of the Pacific Coast, amidst the silence of the mighty prairies, and in out of the way corners of the greater Canadian cities, whose very existence is unknown to many, until, nobody would know how, but someone would be sure to start one of those familiar old songs which somehow always carry us right back to our earliest days, and, with the thumping of the engines and creaking of the ship's plates as accompaniment, song succeeded song, and story, story until nature at length claimed its due, and we forgot tired bodies and aching limbs in blissful unconsciousness.

True it is that one touch of nature makes the whole world kin, for, oddly assorted as we were, those evenings carried with them compensations for many other hardships.

But one morning having passed Cape Race in earnest, we found ourselves face to face with the Atlantic in an ugly mood. On waking our ears were greeted with the crashing and hissing of breaking waves on our decks, while, in the intervals between, the water could be heard lapping against our cabin door.

Days of Trial.

So began our days of trial. Days of trial as we splashed miserably out in the cold grey of the dawn into the pitiless flying spindrift.

Days of wet shivering misery as we tended the cattle on the upper decks, as we struggled on, over our boot tops in water, and at intervals emerging soaked and gasping from the hissing cataracts which sweep over the vessel's bows.

Days of sore trial in the echoing vastness of the cattle decks, as the violent pitching of the vessel, added to the jarring shock as she lifted her propeller clear of the water, made a secure footing well nigh an impossibility, and the fitful light of the electric bulbs on the roof served only to accentuate the murkiness of the atmosphere.

And nauseating duties became necessary as the vessel's motion scattered all the refuse from the cattle pens broadcast over the decks, leaving us in our misery to remove it.

Nor were our journeys to the galley altogether devoid of added difficulty, for the exquisite uncertainty of attempting steady progress along a reeling deck, slippery as ice, balancing in one hand a plate of hash, in the other a pannikin of scalding tea, can only be appreciated by one who has tried it. But the unfortunate individual to whom fell the task of conveying the heavy tureen to and fro was indeed to be pitied. Upon Paddy in his new capacity this duty devolved, and his first attempt, sad to say, ended in unrelieved disaster, for, at the precise moment that he was in the act of receiving the tureen from the cook's hands, the ship gave a particularly violent lurch. For one wild, palpitating moment he hung balanced on one foot and then commenced to slide, instantly the tureen was abandoned to fall crashing on the deck, whilst Paddy, with a wild despairing leap, reached the galley handrail, where he clung for dear life. As the ship righted itself, Paddy prepared himself for the inevitable and, with a pitiful attempt at appearing unconcerned, betook himself back to break the sad news to his hungry companions.

But what was his relief, upon timidly explaining his mishap, to be greeted, in place of the expected outburst of contumely, with a heartfelt chorus of 'Thank Heaven!'—for even to hungry souls like these the loss of a dose of hash almost appeared in the light of a blessing.

However, Paddy's relief knew no bounds! like a man renewed in his youth he joyously scraped up the mess from the deck and nonchalantly flinging it overboard to windward, received it all back in his face for his pains.

But once inside the cabin our troubles were by no means ended, for our dining table was wildly careering from side to side of the cabin with ourselves in frantic pursuit, whilst our cups and plates held a miniature steeplechase of their own on the shelves, and when finally we did get our house in some semblance of order, calamity again overtook us, for one of our number, who had been admiring himself in a cracked and dingy scrap of looking-glass, suddenly started to slide with ever-gathering momentum down the cabin floor, finally landing squarely upon the dinner table, involving all our laborious preparations in irretrievable ruin.

Evening Concerts Off.

How we loathed that ship during these days, and none more so than Paddy, upon whom, for the first time, it began to dawn that his self-obtained post might be anything but a sinecure; for what should greet our sight upon coming up from below at the end of our day's labors, but Paddy, armed with an immense broom, engaged in a doughty attempt to keep the Atlantic ocean out of the alley-way outside our doors! But even poor Paddy's eloquence failed to prevail against the force of the wild elements, and at length he had to retire, beaten and half-drowned, his only reward being to be cursed by the foreman with a point and fluency only to be met with in one whose life has been spent on the cattleships. Our evening concerts, needless to say, were abandoned by mutual consent during these days, as one and all we were only too glad to crawl wearily into our uncomfortable quarters, there, with our blanket wound tight round our sodden clothes, to try to forget that we had ever been born. For, from the day we passed Cape Race until the morning on which we awoke to find ourselves at Greenock, we were never again dry.

So day succeeded day, and on we staggered and plunged across the grey Atlantic, until one evening right ahead we saw the snow-clad hills of Donegal, and ere night fell we passed close to a promontory which we concluded must be Malin Head, in spite of the Lancastrian's almost tearful protestation that it was John O'Groats and the flippant suggestion of another bifthe spirit that we were still passing Cape Race.

And later, when darkness had fallen, could be be heard sounds of revelry by night issuing from our quarters, as we innocently gloated over the prospect of our journey ending before another day had spent itself. Alas, we in our innocence but known!

The Lights of Greenock.

When we awoke next morning the customary motion of the ship was wanting and, as we almost fell over each other in our eagerness to be first on deck, our eyes were greeted by the welcome sight of the lights of Greenock lying like a fiery snake along the water's edge.

With light and joyous minds we set about our morning's task; what mattered wet feet and blistered hands now, when another four hours would find us at our journey's end. But the four hours were destined to grow to four days ere we were to set foot on dry land again, for, when we lightheartedly bounded up the ladder again, not only the shore, but also the neighboring shipping, was hidden from our view by heavy swirling clouds of fog. In less time than it takes to write it, joy gave place to black despair, and of all the hearts rendered sick by the hope deferred, none was sicker than that of the writer, who, in a wild first flush of enthusiasm, had consigned a pair of well worn but necessary garments to the deep, under the impression that they would not be required again.

Nor was the sadness confined to landlubbers such as ourselves, for the only satisfied man on the ship proved to be the Bo'sun, who kept informing all and sundry that 'the fog was all right.' But as rumor would have us believe that the optimist had been somewhat unfortunate in his matrimonial affairs, perhaps, to his mind, the clouds of river fog were preferable to those of domestic strife.

An Accident.

Whether I had been musing more deeply than usual on some new aspect of life, or whether I had been blinded by grief at the loss of the indispensable garments alluded to above, I shall never know, but the fact remains that, failing to notice an open hatchway, I firmly and emphatically placed my foot on nothing, and the consequent acrobatic feat left me, like Mahomet's coffin, suspended 'twixt heaven and earth some ten feet below. Some kindly soul, whom I know not, hauled me out and shot me back into my bunk, where I lay groaning until the foreman, in alarm summoned the steward, who, being an advanced expert in questions of the sort, promptly prescribed a good rub with arnica as the best treatment for an injury which I later discovered to be no less than three broken ribs. The treatment was not persevered with, for after one attempt the bottle flew violently through the porthole, followed by a stream of vituperation which must have made the worthy burghers of Greenock close their ears in horror.

Of the next three days I have no recollection beyond the insufferably choking atmosphere in which I lay, and the ceaseless, dismal tolling of the fog bells around us.

But on the fourth day, flesh and blood could stand it no longer, so, feeling that suicide would be under the circumstances a pleasant pastime, I hoisted myself up, and having succeeded in borrowing a sufficient addition to my wardrobe, with every bone in my body crying aloud for mercy, I crawled down to where the others were working.

And as if to prove that I had been the Jonah, almost immediately the sun broke through, a rising wind from the land drove the fog curtain swirling before it, and as if by magic, the whole matchless panorama of the Clyde was revealed to us, with numerous puffing tug boats and officious looking customs launches hurrying hither and thither. One could almost imagine the stately steamers by which we were surrounded, to be so many greyhounds straining at the leash, every bow pointing up the river ready to start the moment that the tide should permit. Several of the smaller vessels indeed had already weighed anchor and swung out into the channel, but it was night ere we and our larger brethren were able to get under way.

The End at Last.

But when at last our anchor came slowly and unwillingly from the river's bed and, to the awakened throb of the engines, we swung out into the fairway, none of us seemed to think of making our final preparations to disembark, each one seeming to feel that even yet something would occur to dash our hopes.

The occupants of our cabin, indeed, did divide themselves into watches, so as to always leave one man in the cabin, as in the closing hours of such voyages as these, one's portable belongings have a habit of vanishing mysteriously.

In this way we were warping alongside the Stockyard wharf before my turn of liberty came, so I lost no time in joining my more fortunate companions on deck to see the last of the animals which we had come to know so well.

With the exception of the two guards in the cabins our complete muster was lining the shoreward side of the ship, and as one by one our late charges clattered down the gangway and vanished from our ken through the Stockyard gates, the expression of almost unholy joy reflected on each face was in itself a fitting climax to this memorable voyage.

And so my tale is told.

And, as I write, instinctively I draw my chair closer to the fire's cheery blaze at the very memory.

Out side the wind howls eerily through the swaying tree-tops, whilst at frequent intervals fierce gusts of rain drum viciously upon the window-pane. Somewhere out there on the rain-lashed waste of the grey Atlantic our late home is once again rolling her ponderous way from shore to shore, and suddenly from the depths of the glowing embers rises clear and distinct the vision of her reeling wave-swept decks as we so well knew them, and the call of the mighty deep is upon me again as I gaze. But with a start I return to the reality of the cheery scene around me, and as the vision fades from my sight, the call dwindles and dies into nothingness.

Let the mighty ocean claim her sons, but when the muster is complete, I will not be found to be of them.

For of truth, experience is the prince of teachers, and under such tutelage my lesson is well learned.

L. D. LOCKHART.

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Perhaps no other organs work harder than the kidneys to preserve the general health of the body, and most people are troubled with some kind of kidney complaint, but do not suspect it.

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Doan's Kidney Pills are entirely vegetable, and may be safely taken by old and young.

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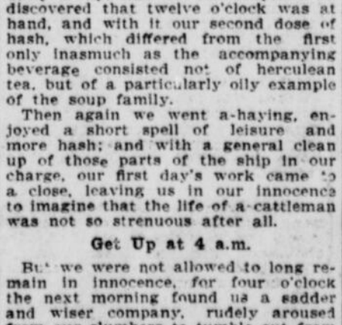

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made doubly easy by the large fly-wheel under the tub, which acts as a balance wheel on an engine. It keeps the machine going with very little assistance from the operator. Runs on double Ball Bearings. All cog gearing fully protected. Made of select Cypress lumber. There is no substitute for a Connor High Speed Washer. We can supply you direct to any address in Canada.

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A. RAMSAY & SON CO.,
THE PAINT MAKERS, Montreal.
Estd. 1842.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Life's Balance Sheet.

(Dr. Palmer, in 'Northwestern Christian Advocate.')

If, when the joyous day is done,
I count the deeds that I have done,
And find one act, though small—
A loving word, a song, a smile—
That did some saddened heart beguile,
Or to a soul recall
The sunlight of the Father's love,
Then I will thank my God above.

If, when the weary day is gone,
I count the deeds that I have done,
And find one act, though small—
A thoughtless word—a look of scorn—
That made a brother more forlorn,
Or caused his feet to fall,
Then I will pray my God above
For more and more of his pure love.

And when life's toilsome journey's done
Its deeds complete, its songs all sung,
If I can truly say
With heart and voice I did my best
To point the Father's heavenly rest
To all who will obey,
Then I shall praise my God above,
And ever dwell in his pure love.

A Mere Matter of Ham.

(By Florence Crosby Parsons, in the 'C. E. World.')

The spacious dining-room and convenient kitchen of Grace Church were overflowing with a happy, hurrying bevy of young maids and matrons connected with the thriving Christian Endeavor society, slicing meats, preparing coffee, and otherwise working those culinary miracles incident to a banquet, each feeling that the reputation of the society and even of the church, in the line of feasting was especially at stake, because this was to be a notable event, honored by distinguished clergy and laity from all parts of the State. Moreover, the young people were upon their mettle, as their attempt to serve such a feast was considered by the older women in the Ladies' Aid as extremely presumptuous.

'Of course they will eat everything,' remarked Miss Parkins emphatically. 'It doesn't really matter, I suppose,' she continued generously, 'as all this is here to be eaten. I've noticed they seem to relish cold meats and pickles and jellies and coffee with appetites amazingly like common mortals.'

'That is so. I've often observed it,' seconded Mrs. Smith, the oldest of the group, laughingly. Her twenty-nine years were supposed to have given her wide experience.

'Do you think,' with comical matronly anxiety, 'that we have enough beans in the oven?'

'I will take another inventory,' volunteered Miss Ellis, while the rest of the committee hastened to the dining-room, where with housewifely glances that did credit to their youth they circled about the already groaning tables.

At this moment the outer door opened, and in stepped Mrs. Todd, general factotum of the Ladies' Aid, who for almost the first time in her adult life had been prevented from acting as commander-in-chief at such festivities.

Her portly figure waddled down to the long centre-table, of which Mrs. Flick, the popular 'C. E. bride,' as she was called, had been assigned entire oversight.

Mrs. Todd was born to rule, and she had no idea of abrogating her birthright to any 'Christian Endeavor chit.' Assuming her most authoritative air, and metaphorically seizing her departing sceptre, she said loftily: 'Mrs. Flick, you have entirely too many plates of ham on this table. Entirely too many. We certainly cannot spare you all these. Take off three platters, and distribute them among the other tables.'

Mrs. Flick looked astonished, as she was certain Mrs. Todd had not been present during the preparations; and unless she was a mind-reader how could she know whether the supply of meat in yonder kitchen was scant or ample?

Before she could speak, however, several called pleasantly. 'We have enough over here'; 'I need no more'; 'Neither do I.'

Mrs. Flick hesitated, then reached timidly toward a platter set artistically amid ferns and roses. 'I dislike to disturb the decoration; and, if I take out so many dishes, it will call for re-arrangement,' she protested modestly.

'That's no matter,' asserted Mrs. Todd stoutly, unheeding the demur about her. 'Take that ham right off. I know better than you about such things. I have served banquets for forty years.'

Mrs. Flick obeyed without further remark; but her cheeks were very pink and her eyes strangely shining as she bore the three offending platters, needed upon no other table, back to the kitchen.

The dining-room committee followed in a body, leaving Mrs. Todd alone in full and triumphan possession of the entire field.

'She is moving the pickles and jellies all about and changing the position of every vase,' groaned one, while several tried at once to tell the kitchen contingent what had happened.

Mrs. Flick stood silent, half smiling at the babel of indignant voices. Then some one turned to her with the question. 'Why did you give in so when you had entire charge of that table?'

'Yes, why did you? I am sure I wouldn't, with all your experience at college, too. Think of the elegant affairs you have superintended!'

'She is bound to meddle anyhow,' added a third.

'Forty years!' scoffed another. 'That is just the trouble. She thinks she can run the whole church as long as she lives and never wants the young people to have a chance to learn.'

'I should have left that ham exactly where it was,' chimed in Miss Polly Winter, the efficient and sometimes saucy secretary.

'Her interference was shameful impertinence; you ought not to stand it a minute,' declared Miss Perkins. 'Not one minute. Carry the platters back do; and we'll all stand by you.'

Some one stopped piling pickles into a dish to add: 'The spiteful creature! It is a pity if we can't serve one supper without her. Mrs. Flick, your yielding merely feeds her love for authority.'

'O, hush, ladies, girls, I mean,' Mrs. Flick had been trying vainly to make her voice heard, and finally raised her hand for silence. 'We are Christians. We must not talk like this. Let me tell you something. It came to me in a flash what our pastor said a few weeks ago, and at once I knew it wouldn't make the slightest difference when I reach heaven whether there was one plate of ham on that table or a dozen, or whether there was any, for that matter. The Lord will never ask the number. But it will make a vast difference——' The sweet voice trembled. 'O girls, it won't be the number of platters the Lord will see; it will be whether there are any scars on my soul because I have indulged in angry feelings or foolish bickerings, and thus marred my character.'

MORE

The group stood silent, now with flushed and doubting faces, until Miss Perkins asked: 'What ever do you mean? I am sure our great Dr. Minton never has or never could mention ham in the pulpit.'

Mrs. Flick smiled, the splendid light glowing in her eyes, as she continued eagerly:

'No, not really ham, perhaps, but you must remember that wonderful sermon in which he made clear the whole foundation of Christian work. It would have saved me much, had I gripped the idea when I entered church service.'

'I do not recall any such sermon,' declared Mrs. Smith, 'but tell us about it while I watch this coffee.'

'I'm sure I remember nothing of it,' added Miss Lee, chief cheese-cutter and prayer-meeting organist.

'Nor I,' spoke several in chorus.

'It was just a few sentences that held my attention,' resumed Mrs. Flick; 'but they changed all religious effort for me.'

Clatter of spoons and rattle of dishes were suspended, and every one was listening; for, when Jack Flick brought his bride to town, she was recognized and claimed in Grace Church as the most scholarly, lovely, and resourceful girl in their midst. It was rumored she was an 'honor man' at college, and her opinions carried weight.

'We work so hard in church; so do others everywhere,' she continued eagerly; 'and I had a hazy notion it was the work itself that counted until Dr. Minton said something like this.'

'Set off that coffee, Flo; and don't let the scallop burn,' whispered the chief housewife, Mrs. Smith.

'We work so hard in our various good causes, hurrying hither and thither, serving tables, attending meetings, sewing for the heathen, as if life depended upon it, until we are so worn out that pleasant words, courteous manners, kindly deeds in our own homes and toward one another, are left out. The work must be done, no matter how cross and disagreeable it leaves us. The truth is, very much of what we do will be burned as wood, hay, stubble. I recall this sentence especially: "That which is wrought by us is largely temporary, destructible; that which is wrought in us is immortal."

'I sat up as if Dr. Minton had struck me. The scales fell from my eyes. Surely you remember now?'

'Yes,' asserted the flushed group gravely, 'we do.'

'Then he expanded the thought by saying: "God did not need our help. All ways were open to Him. He could have established conduits from heaven to earth through which His grace might flow, or placed an angel beside every babe to whisper into its ear words of life and duty from the cradle to the grave, or have blazoned His message upon the evening sky in letters of living light in all the tongues of men. But because of His grace He honors us by taking us into partnership for our own training, because salvation is not merely a snatching from hell into heaven, but the developing in us of character. It is our discipline, rather than the work, He is seeking."'

'Why, Mrs. Flick, how in the world can you remember all that?'

'I don't know, Mrs. Smith. It wrote itself on my brain. O girls, never mind coffee or ham or tables or anything else, save to do our work well; but remember that, while these things pass and perish with the using, it pays to be courteous and sweet and forgiving, because that which we become in the doing will alone abide.'

The group had whisked out handkerchiefs, and some found duties over the stove, while Miss Perkins, known to be 'into everything,' but very cross at home, with tears running down her cheeks, said: 'Nellie Flick, you have shown us a deep lesson. I wonder that we needed its second preaching, but we did. We are going to reform from now on. Isn't it so, girls?'

'Yes,' came in muffled tones from behind the coffee-boiler and from the shelter of the oven door. Conscience pricked in more than one direction. Mothers had asked elder daughters to dress little sisters, to set the table, to sew on a button. Fathers had wanted tired eyes saved while bright ones read the evening paper. Some would have liked aid with refractory collars and ties, but daughters had been 'so rushed' they could not stop, or so weary soliciting cake they snappily declined assistance, or rendered it so reluctantly mother wished she had not asked. Father sighed for the day when daughter would have more leisure to shine in the home. Each was thinking her own thoughts when energetic Miss Baker, more accustomed to counting the dollars in the treasury than to presiding, as now, over baked beans and scallop, summed up the whole matter.

'Girls, I hate to think how we have jostled and pushed and fretted. I know I have fairly knocked people over in my zeal to do what I called the Lord's work, and I so tired I couldnt speak a kind word at home.

'Now I see it isnt the work itself outwardly. He wants half so much as the developing of inward graces, being thoughtful and forgiving, and taking time to be pleasant. Let us all try for that part of service which is immortal.'

Just then the summons came to open the banquet, and many a dignitary wondered at the peculiar graciousness of their hostesses and at the light which sat upon their faces; and little did one preacher, ofttimes discouraged, know that these dear girls, whom he had thought both frivolous and fretful, were whispering to conscience, 'All this will pass away; what I become as I serve will be immortal.'

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You can have one shipped FREE on thirty days' trial, the same as I got mine. The company will let you pay for it on the same easy terms they offered me. The Washer will actually *pay for itself* in a very short time. *Mine did!* I wouldn't take $100 cash for my 1900 Gravity Washer if I couldn't get another just like it. It does beautiful work—handles anything from heavy blankets to daintiest laces. Every housewife who is tired of being a drudge and a slave to the washtub should write to

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MOTHER'S SILVER SPECTACLES

When Mrs. Silver stopped one day to think about herself, she found that she was past the age at which most people begin to wear glasses. Her husband had put them on long before. It was a wonder she had not realized sooner how much she needed them.

A few evenings later she beamed upon her family at dinner-time through a brand-new pair of spectacles. 'Now this is like living!' she exclaimed. 'To think that there's a beautiful pattern in the parlor wall-paper and I never knew it till to-day! Do you hear, father? That paper's been on the wall three-years—and I thought 'twas a plain tan color. And for pity's sake, what's this? A new table-cloth?'

'Mother, you're joking!' the grown-up daughter protested. 'You know when I got this tablecloth, and all about it.'

'I never saw that rosebud design till this minute,' Mrs. Silver declared. 'It's lovely, too. Why, I feel as if I had a lot of splendid new things.'

Just then something called her from the table, and while she was gone her husband said, musingly:

'Your mother's just the opposite from my Aunt Cornelia when she first put on glasses. Uncle Robin brought 'em home from town one day—he thought maybe she was beginning to need them—and the first thing she did after she got 'em on was to take one of the children by the shoulders and say, "Mercy! I didn't know you had freckles!"'

'But what's just like mother—not the opposite,' small Tim demurred.

'No; the difference is that my Aunt Cornelia discovered freckles, and dust in corners, and grease-spots, and everything bad, until life wasn't worth living for the rest of the family.'

'I never thought of that,' said the grown-up daughter. 'Mother must be discovering unpleasant things, too. She hasn't spoken to one but, if her eyesight has been affected ever since we put that paper on the parlor, just think—'

'Just think!' Her father took up the words playfully. 'Think of the lines and changes in my face alone that she hasn't known were there! But you won't catch her speaking of them. That isn't your mother's way.'

'Let's make her tell if father's face does look any different to her,' some one proposed, just as Mrs. Silver, quite unconscious that she was the subject of discussion, came back to the table.

Everybody was looking at her as she sat down and met her husband's eyes. Suddenly she leaned a little forward and studied his face intently, with an expression that was tender, loving, sorry—all in one.

'Caught!' said one of the boys under his breath. 'What have you just found out about father's face, momsie? Tell us.'

'H'm! What's that?' Mrs. Silver temporized, looking actually guilty.

'Go ahead and tell 'em, mother,' Mr. Silver coaxed. 'I shan't mind.'

'Mind!' There was a volume in the one word as she spoke it. Then she took off the wonderful glasses and wiped a little dew from them before she answered, glancing round the circle. 'You don't know, children, what it means to me to see your father's smile again, across the table, as plain as ever. I was thinking, when I looked at him, how many of 'em I'd missed.'—'Youth's Companion.'

PARENTIAL HONESTY.

If you want your children to be honest with you, why should you not be honest with them? If you would not have them deceive you, why should you not teach them also by example? Is it any wonder that your child should shut you out of its confidence in similar matters and in the same manner in which you have yourself taught it to deceive. Why should you strike and slay the very confidence which the Creator has so wisely placed in the heart of every child in the integrity and honesty of its parents?

Rest assured that the deceptions you attempt to practice upon your children do not deceive, but they do destroy their confidence and sometimes even their faith in their own parents. Let me name a single illustration.

One bright May morning, a little boy, about four years old, with no companion, was playing ring-around-a-rosy by himself around a young apple tree that grew near the garden wall. While he was playing a very young bunny came out of a rabbit-hole nearby. The little rabbit was too young to escape the child's grasp. Delighted with his new-found treasure he naturally ran to his mother in the house. His happiness during the day with the baby rabibt was complete. When evening came his father suggested that he should take the rabbit back to the hole and leave it with its parents for the night, and then when he would go again early the next morning the little rabbit would come out of the hole, and he could bring it again into the house and play with it another day.

To the confiding little child this seemed reasonable enough. But imagine the disappointment of the child the next morning after he had waited an hour or more and the idea began to dawn upon his mind that he had been wickedly deceived by his own father! He is now a grown man, and when relating this incident to me a few days ago, he said that the bitterness he felt in that moment against his father could never be described, and he resolved then and there in his infancy never again to accept his father's word or to trust him in anything.

It would have been just as easy for the father and equally influential with the child as well as far more satisfactory in its result, if he had pictured to the mind of the child the sorrow of the parents of the little rabbit as they went all day up and down the field hunting for their baby bunny, and how that they would not be able to sleep at night unless their little baby was returned to them, as the bunny was too young to sleep anywhere else except right by its mamma, and that it ought on that account to be returned to its own little home. Such a course as this would have taught the child tenderness and thoughtfulness for all forms of animal life, and would have been truthful, and would have inspired in the mind of the child love and confidence in his father. Parents may ask how early they ought to teach their children upon the subjects of life and being, and the proper care of their bodies. Whenever the sacred questions are asked they ought always to be answered honestly, but with the greatest intelligence and wisdom. It matters not how young the child might be. Children always know more than their parents ever imagine they do.—Sylvanus Stett, D.D.

TOILET HINTS.

Don't bathe in hard water; soften it with a little powdered borax or a handful of oatmeal.

Don't bathe the face while it is very warm or very cold.

Don't wash the face when travelling, unless it is with a little alcohol and water or a little vaseline.

Don't attempt to remove dust with cold waer; give the face a hot bath with soap; then give it a thorough rinsing with clear tepid or cold water.

DoDn't rub the face with too coarse a towel; treat it as you would the finest porcelain, gently and delicately.

Don't be afraid of sunshine and fresh air; they have bloom and color.

Don't forget that the nurses of woman's beauty are seven: Fresh air, sunshine, warmth, rest, sleep, food and whatever stirs the blood, be it exercise or enthusiasm.

Din't neglect sleep; you can even sleep yourself good-looking. A long nap and a hot bath will make any woman good-looking—'Catholic News.'

CREAM CHEESE TIDBITS.

There are many delicious ways of using cream cheese in salads, sandwiches and desserts, and cheese, of course, always adds much to the nutritive value of a dish.

Cream cheese sandwiches are always acceptable at afternoon teas and small card parties, and may be varied endlessly. Cream cheese and minced walnuts make a delicious filling. So do jam and cream cheese. Currant jelly may be used instead of the jam, and for a change one of the slices of bread that form the sandwich may be brown instead of white. Again, one may spread thin slices of brown bread—the delicious homemade variety—with peach marmalade and cream cheese. Thin slices of preserved ginger and cream cheese makes still another palatable filling. Spread thin slices of homemade bread with a little butter and then with a layer of cream cheese. Lay the ginger over the cheese, not mixing the two together so as to confuse the flavors. Sliced or minced olives and cream cheese make an appetizing combination, and a little mayonnaise enhances the flavor. For a more plebeian sandwich, which, though it is not suitable for a social function, will be welcome occasionally on the midday luncheon table, slice and trim some good homemad bread, and after buttering each slice spread with cream cheese flavored very slightly with garlic or a tiny young onion.

Balls of cream cheese may be served with green salad, such as lettuce and escarole, and if desired minced olives or minced celery may be mixed with cheese. Serve these balls upon a bed of delicate lettuce, with a spoonful of mayonnaise upon each. Sometimes the concave side of snowy celery stalks are filled with the cream cheese mixture, placed upon a small salad platter and surrounded by delicate lettuce leaves, with stars of bright yellow mayonnaise jelly. This makes a pretty, as well as an appetizing and nutritious salad.

For another cream cheese salad, mash two cream cheeses and mix with a tablespoonful of cream. Chop ten or twelve olives, mix them with the cheese and add a little salt and a few grains of cayenne. Form into a compact shape, and then cut into slices or mould into several small balls. Arrange the balls or slices with stars of mayonnaise jelly or soft rosettes of mayonnaise dressing upon a bed of lettuce. Still another combination is cheese mixed with a little paprika and mayonnaise, and formed into balls, which are placed on lettuce leaves, with stars of currant jelly.

Cream cheese and guava jelly make a delicious combination when served with fresh rolls or homemade bread and butter for a Sunday supper, and almost any perserve served with cream cheese wafers makes a satisfying dessert.—Tribune.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLAND.

Mr. Asquith is the fortieth gentleman who has held the premiership of England since 1702.

Plums from South Africa realized 10 shillings a dozen at Covent Garden on a recent Saturday.

Susan Chapman was fined £10 at East Ham for acting as a bookmaker. It was stated that her clients were married women.

During the past year 18,674 rats and 14,792 sparrows were killed by members of the Watton, Norfolk, Rat and Sparrow Club.

Kate Bell, a nursemaid, was fined £2 at the Marylebone police court for leaving her mistress's baby alone in the house while her mistress was out.

The tallest member of the new British parliament is Douglas B. Hall, the Unionist representative for the Isle of Wight, who is six feet five inches in height.

After the death of a woman, who was in receipt of five shilling a week from the Bangor Guardians, an old stocking containing £199 16s. 6d. was found in her house.

Gladys Edith Christie, aged 17, of West Ham, died suddenly while skating at the Forest Gate Public Hall Rink. Death was due to heart failure, caused by skating after a hearty meal.

Sentence of five years' penal servitude, to be followed by deportation, was passed at the Old Bailey on Sam Schomberg for being in possession of moulds for the manufacture of counterfeit coins.

In deference to a superstition that work on Ascension Day is attended with accidents, a holiday was observed at Lord Penrhyn's slate quarries at Bethesda, where nearly 3,000 men are employed.

Bishop Gore, speaking at Birmingham, said there was no such thing as local patriotism in London. 'You may say anything you like about London, and nobody cares twopence halfpenny,' he said.

Mysterious letters bearing a representation of a hand drawn in red ink have been received by many persons connected with the Boy Scout movement in Tunbridge Wells.

At a recent meeting of the council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, it was decided to award the Pereira Medal—the blue ribbon of pharmacy—to Mr. Walter Ryley Pratt, of Louth, Lincolnshire.

To avert the physical degeneration of the nation, a bill has been introduced by Mr. Whyte, M.P., to provide for the compulsory physical training of scholars up to the age of sixteen years.

'No dress in the world is worth losing one's temper about,' Judge Emden told a woman at the Lambeth County Court. 'It is extraordinary how women get upset about these things.'

The Harrogate Town Council has decided to bar goats grazing on the Stray. A councillor said the animals had proved a nuisance, and had even eaten gravestones. The vicar of Christ Church also gave the goats a bad character.

While the 3rd Dragoon Guards were manoeuvring near Farnham the other day a trooper's horse leaped on the parapet of a bridge, throwing its rider into the stream fifteen feet below. The horse was killed and the man badly injured.

The London Gas Light & Coke Company have filled their year's requirements by purchasing eight hundred thousand tons of Wear coal at 10s. 4 1-2d., free on board, a reduction of about threepence on last year's price.

Lord Charles Beresford opened at Portsmouth, a few days ago, the new addition to Miss Weston's Royal Sailors' Rest, the Beresford block, containing two hundred sleeping cabins and large recreation rooms.

Miss Agnes E. Weston, 'the Sailors' Friend,' is seventy years old, and her birthday was honored recently at the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society at the Mansion House, and by messages from the King and Queen.

Only 21.8 percent of the electors entitled to vote at the recent guardians' elections went to the poll, the proportion being lower than either in the 1907 or 1904 elections. In Poplar over fifty percent polled, but in Hampstead only 7.7 percent voted.

It was stated at the London Bankruptcy Court that Mr. Sydney Gross, a company secretary, lost £2,049 on horse races, and lost an additional £1,500—all he possessed—by endeavoring to retrieve his losses at baccarat.

At a dinner given to his farm employees Mr. E. B. Gibson, of Saffron Walden, stated that his oldest laborer had been in his employ fifty-five years, and there were others with forty-seven, fortysix, forty, thirty-nine, and thirty-eight years' service.

The Marylebone Board of Guardians has decided to present a good service reward of one sovereign to a number of young women, who were sent out to service and have remained in their situations for two years to the full satisfaction of their mistresses.

Mr. David Little, mine manager, was killed at the Margaret Mine, Frizington. He was inspecting one of the workings, and just as he was examining a prop that had been recently fixed there was a sudden fall of stone. The manager was instantly killed.

Arthur Woodcock, the well-known fast bowler, who formerly played for Leicestershire, returned home at Billesdon, Leicester, and asked his sister to kiss him, saying he had come home to die. Shortly afterwards he became unconscious, and expired the same night.

There is a meadow at the Boundary Farm, Framsden, in which the wild fritillaria is now in full bloom. It is believed to be the only place in England where the flower grows, and people from all parts are visiting the meadow, and willingly paying one shilling to the funds of the East Suffolk Hospital for the privilege.

One of Blackpool's Whitsuntide visitors, a man named William Swales, of Great Harwood, got drunk and rang one of the fire alarm bells at the South end of the town, causing the fire brigade to turn out. He was charged at the Police Court with having been drunk and having given a false alarm of fire. His excuse for the latter was that he was striking a match on the fire alarm standard, when he caugat the handle with his hand. He was fined 2s. 6d. and costs, and also ordered to pay in addition £2 18s. 6d., the expenses of the brigade turning out.

Five persons narrowly escaped death near Mousehole, West Cornwall, when a large motor-car owned by Mr. Vivian Thomas, a local solicitor, ran over a cliff into the sea. When passing a narrow part of the road Mr. Thomas swerved the car in order to pass a young woman who stepped into a doorway and, apparently confused, stepped back into the road. In swerving towards the sea the car struck the young woman and, breaking through an iron rail, fell into the water from a height of between fifteen and twenty feet. The young woman, who was seriously injured by the car, was taken to the hospital. The little girl who rode in the car has a broken thigh, the chauffeur was badly hurt, and Mr. Vivian Thomas and Mr. Charles Thomas were much shaken. The car was destroyed. Mr. Charles Thomas was at the time of the accident on his way from Penzance to preach at the Mousehole Wesleyan Chapel.

SCOTLAND.

During the month of May, Barra, one of the most isolated of the Western Isles, presented an unusual scene of animation. At times, as many as 500 fishing boats were anchored off Castlebay. The species of herring known as the Barra matje, which is the object of the quest, can be found in no other part of the world.

Glasgow, as the headquarters of Scottish Orangemen, is about to provide a suitable Temple for the purposes of the order. The Grand Lodge have just acquired a site at the junction of Cathedral street and North Frederick street, on which there is a substantial property. It is understood that the site for the new headquarters cost £2,000.

There is widespread regret in Glasgow and vicinity over the double bereavement which the Congregational Union of Scotland has sustained in the deaths of the Rev. Dr. Adamson and the Rev. George Gladstone. It is a melancholy coincidence that both took a prominent part in the annual conference of the Union in Glasgow, which concluded recently, and that each contracted an illness during the attendant functions which has ended the active careers of two such notable pastors.

Admiral David Robertson Macdonald died near Edinburgh recently, aged 93 years. In 1842 he took part in the Chinese war; in 1845 he suppressed an outbreak of the Maoris in New Zealand, for which he received a sword of honor. After wards he assisted in the suppression of the slave trade in South Africa. From 1862 to 1880 he was an inspector of lifeboats and had been instrumental in saving quite a large number of people from shipwrecks.

IRELAND.

Messrs. Watt, of the Abbey Street Distillery, Londonderry, have authorized the statement that the closing of the concern is solely due to the budget. The distillery, which is an old established one, is said to have been most prosperous until the budget made the outlook hopeless.

A familiar figure has passed to his reward in the person of Mr. John Fitzgerald, of Cork, 'the Bard of the Lee.' His was a remarkable personality in many ways, and his death removes one of the most amiable of men. He was best known by the appellation 'Cock of St. Barry's,' and penned a number of beautiful poems.

COMFORT FOR THE ASTHMATIC

Reasonable Hope of Reaching Old Age—Help From Hygienic Living.

(From the Youth's Companion.')

Among all physical ills asthma is perhaps the most irritating. It is hard to endure and terrible to observe. Its victims die a thousand deaths as far as suffering is concerned, and yet are denied the dignity of having a fatal disease, for it is one of the heartless axioms of experience that the asthmatic sufferer is quite as likely to die of old age as of his disease. It has been said that asthma is not a disease but a state of body, and if its victims are able to extract any comfort from the knowledge that it is nervous in its origin they are entitled to that alleviation.

Any one looking on for the first time at a well pronounced asthmatic seizure is convinced that he is watching a death scene, and no wonder, so terrifying are the symptoms. The patient fights piteously for breath, sometimes crouching for hours, in one position, pallid, bathed in perspiration and apparently in the final stages of suffocation; but curiously enough, with all the distress, the patient does not seem to feel any alarm as to the outcome.

The attack may pass off either rapidly or gradually, in many cases leaving no apparent after effect except a sense of great fatigue.

Asthma being a disease with a nervous origin, it follows that there are as many theories about it, and remedies for it as there are sufferers from it. With some persons the attacks are apparently a certain outcome of eating a certain kind of food, or breathing a certain kind of air, or reaching a certain day and month of the year. Many asthmatics claim the power of cheating their enemy up to a certain point by moving to some other locality when the tragic date draws near; the asthmatics living in the valleys may pass in transit their fellow-sufferers who habitually live on the hills.

Those who trace their attacks to digestive disturbances learn to avoid the starchy foods or the fat foods or whatever food it is that upsets them. Some cannot live near a stable; others cannot be near a certain shrub or flower. Indeed, the specialties of these unfortunate people are without number.

The asthmatic, however, has two great sources of comfort. One is the reasonable hope of reaching a good old age; the other is the fact that great help is to be found for him in a strictly hygienic mode of living. The better air he breathes, both day and night, the simpler his diet and the more wisely ordered his exercise the fewer will be the number of his attacks.

AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR ALL BABIES.

Baby's Own Tablets are an excellent remedy for babies of all ages. They cure all stomach and bowel troubles; make teething easy; dispel worms; and make baby fat, good-natured and healthy. They are sold under the guarantee of a Government analyst to contain absolutely no opiate or narcotic, and thus they can be given to the new born baby with perfect safety. Mrs. Benoit Martin, Avignon, Que., writes: "Baby's Own Tablets are an excellent remedy for babies, and should be in every home where there are young children." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ADVICE ON MEDICINE TAKING.

The Care of Dangerous Fluids.

(From the 'Youth's Companion.')

When one observes the general attitude of the public at large, even much of the instructed and intelligent public, on the subject of medicine taking the wonder is that more people do not perish of their own folly:

It is to be supposed that when a physician prescribes a drug he, and he alone, is equipped to know what he prescribes, what for and how much and how often it should be taken. It may be, it often is, a dangerous poison if taken in excess or at the wrong time or in the wrong combination, and yet, although it seems incredible, one continually finds otherwise intelligent persons arguing that if a spoonful does good the process of cure may be hastened by a spoonful and a half, or that having forgotten the medicine the day before double doses to-day will help them to catch up, or that although the writing on the bottle says 'before meals' they never can remember it till they have finished eating.

There are also the ridiculous persons who seem to think that they can hasten matters by taking a patent medicine or something that 'helped them so much once before' or a prescription that a friend recommended at the same time that they are taking the medicine prescribed by a physician, but of course without saying anything about it to him.

He, poor man, may be wondering why a certain drug should be failing of its expected effect or perhaps acting in some curious manner unknown to science. Sometimes he even writes bewildered letters to the medical papers telling of a mysterious patient he has encountered who has proved to be utterly unresponsive to the action of some well proved drug or who has reacted in a new and terifying manner.

The sins of omision are as frequent as those of commission and the sins of carelessness are the most frequent and the most dangerous of all. There is no excuse for the person who leaves medicine bottles around where children can reach them or who has the carbolic acid or the ammonia on the washing stand. A few simple rules in this regard can be made and kept by every one: Let there be an inaccessible shelf for medicine bottles wherever there are children. Never pour out and drink from any bottle until the directions have been read. Always keep dangerous fluids, such as strong ammonia, carbolic acid, insect poisons and the like, in corrugated bottles.

THE ELEPHANT IS ONE OF THE WISEST OF ANIMALS.

The elephant is unique among the beasts of great bulk in the fact that his growth in size has been accompanied by growth in brain power. With other beasts growth in bulk of body has not been accompanied by similar growth of mind. Indeed sometimes there seems to have been mental retrogression. The rhinoceros, in several different forms, is found in the same regions as the elephant, and in one of its forms it is in point of size second only to the elephant among terrestrial animals. Seemingly the ancestors of the two creatures, in that period, separated from us by uncounted hundreds of thousands of years, which we may conveniently designate as late miocene or early pliocene, were substantially equal in brain development. But in one case increase in bulk seems to have induced lethargy and atrophy of brain power, while in the other case brain and body have both grown. At any rate the elephant is now one of the wisest, and the rhinoceros one of the stupidest of big mammals. In consequence the elephant outlasts the rhino, although he is the largest, carries infinitely more valuable spoils, and is far more eagerly and persistently hunted. Both animals wandered freely over the open country of East Africa thirty years ago. But the elephant learns by experience infinitely more readily than the rhinoceros. The former no longer lies in the open plains, and now even crosses them if possible at night. But those rhinoceros which formerly dwelt in the plains for the most part continue to dwell there until killed out. Not the most foolish elephant would, under similar conditions, behave as the rhinos that we studied and hunted by Kilimakiu and in the Sotik behaved. No elephant, in regions which have been hunted, would habitually spend its days lying or standing in the open plain; nor would it, in such places, repeatedly, and in fact uniformly, permit men to walk boldly up to it without heeding them until in its immediate neighborhood.—From 'African Game Trails,' by Theodore Roosevelt, in the June 'Scribner.'

MORE HEAT IN SOFT WOODS.

(From 'Fur News.')

Contrary to a widespread belief that hard woods give more heat in burning than soft varieties, the scientists at Washington are contending that the greatest heating power is possessed by the wood of the linden tree, which is very soft. Fir stands next to linden and almost equal to it. Then comes pine, hardly inferior to fir and linden, while hard oak possesses eight percent less heating capacity than linden, and red beech ten percent less.

A HERO'S DEATH.

O, noble, dying King, struggling to live,
That he might help and bless his fellowmen,
With aching head and heart, and trembling pen,
Urging the wearied body still to give!

O, noble, dying man, yearning to stay
With loved ones dearer than a Kingly Crown,
Yet glad to lay the heavy burden down,
And be, once more, with loved ones far away!

O, noble son, striving to do the part
He promised when his mother left for home,
Yet pleased to hear the tender calling 'come'
Which falls like balm upon a breaking heart!

And then that 'All is Over' like the cry
Of one, more mighty, who taught how to die!

W. M. C.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE ADVANCE OF GERMANY.

The author of 'Germany of the Germans,' Robert U. Berry (London: Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd. 6s. net), has in this book not attempted to deal with the history of the German Empire, but only to 'draw a simple pen-picture of the German nation as it is to-day.' The author having been many years in Germany, lived in all parts of the country, working with the workmen and studying with the students, is as well qualified to write of the people as a foreigner can be. The foreigner who obtains more than a surface knowledge of the country and its people is no longer surprised at the 'nation's unceasing march towards the front rank of civilized countries. Perseverance, education, knowledge of their strength, ambition, have all united to urge the German people forward.' The different sections of the book deal with the Emperor, the constitution, the government, army, navy, education, industry, law, literature, philosophy, art, music, municipal activities and the home and outdoor life and customs of the inhabitants. Many illustrations help the reader to see for himself battleships and royalties, the cathedrals and guild houses, and the leading lights of the drama and the studio. Perhaps a few citations from the education section may prove interesting to Montrealers who are studying the educational problems of our city in the light of its probable remarkable future growth. A great French statesman said many years ago that 'the nation which possesses the best schools must take the lead; if not to-day, then to-morrow.' 'Germany was one of the first countries to recognize its duty towards youth.' It is to-day reaping many fruits of its attention to what it considered the best interests of the nation's youth. Compulsory free education is enforced in town and country. Out of the past is taken what can be utilized for the practical needs of the present. Learning for learning's sake is left severely alone. A hundred and thirty million dollars is spent yearly on elementary education. The number of subjects taught is kept within the narrowest limits, but these are taught in such a manner as to take firm root. Natural history lessons are conducted in the open air. Learning by heart from books has been abandoned, except when absolutely necessary. Weekly walking tours are arranged for the holidays. A system of monitors chosen by the pupils themselves has been introduced with excellent results into many schools. This is in itself an invaluable introduction to civil duties. Thorough instruction in drawing and the elements of various handicrafts is given in the latter years of the schoolboy's life, while the girls are taught household economy, cooking, dressmaking and laundry work. As a result their interest in these matters is aroused at their most receptive period and trades no longer suffer from lack of apprentices or homes from lack of domestic service. In every district provision is made for the deaf, the dumb, the blind and the mentally feeble. There are forest schools for anaemic and consumptive children, where all work is carried on in the open air. The percentage of cures run from 19.6 to 73.5. For one who wishes to secure an intelligent comprehension of the facts concerning this great modern European nation without going too deeply into its history and the philosophy of its institutions this book will serve the purpose well. It does for Germany what 'Switzerland and the Swiss,' a book recently reviewed in these columns, does for that interesting little Republic.

ALL ABOUT BRAZIL.

Slowly but steadily the eyes of the Christian and the commercial worlds are being turned towards the great 'neglected continent,' or, as some prefer to call it, the 'Continent of Opportunity.' 'By Horse, Canoe and Float through the Wilderness of Brazil,' by William Azel Cook (The Werner Company, Akron, Ohio), gives a very good account of this portion of the world where 'the earth is crammed with heaven, and every bush afire with God,' but alas, the inhabitants of this tropical paradise are sunk in the lowest deeps of ignorance, superstition and vice. Of Brazil, as of all South America, the writer avers that it is 'a world going to waste. Its natural resources are almost incalculable, embracing the products of both the torrid and the temperate zones in inconceivable quantities. Of the great Amazon region — no country in the world is so capable of yielding immense returns from agriculture, yet none is so little cultivated. It possesses in marvellous completeness all the natural requisites for a stupendous trade, yet nowhere are they more neglected. Four four centuries Romanism has enjoyed almost absolute power in South America, and the effect on its inhabitants is little short of appalling. Life seems to be more secure among the wild tribes than in the so-called civilized sections. The government of Brazil, like that of most South American countries, is supposedly republican. But few of the people can either read or write, and there is no truly popular vote.' The wily and unscrupulous emissaries of the Roman Hierarchy are still the great bosses of the nation, and the President of the Republic and the governors of the States are often merely their obedient servants.' The book is a long one, nearly 500 pages, and is illustrated with many beautiful photographs of wild or rural scenery, village and town or city views.

IS IGNORANCE INNOCENCE?

'Ignorance has been confounded with innocence by the majority of parents.' This is the text from which a sermon on the social evil is delivered in the little volume entitled 'Letters of a Physician to his Daughters,' by F. A. Rupp, M.D. (The Vir Publishing Co., 50 cts.). The writer of the letters claims that ignorance to a large degree is the cause of the social evil, that both young men and young women should be as carefully instructed on the cause and prevention of 'the great black plague' as they now are in the case of 'the great white plague.' In this book he makes clear the nature of the evil resulting from the 'sowing of wild oats' and the effects wrought by this evil in the wrecked lives of wives and children. He would have society realize that a double standard of purity means disease and death to thousands of innocent victims. The ignorance of this fact has much to do with the attitude held by many with regard to social morality. By lectures as well as by publications Dr. Rupp seeks to meet and overcome this ignorance by education.

HOW TO BE A SUCCESSFUL LAWYER.

'The purpose of this work is to give the general reader, and young men who desire to become successful advocates some practical knowledge of the arts of great advocates in eliciting the truth; to indicate also the methods by which they charm and convince both court and jury, and win them over to their side of the controversy.'

Such is the avowed object of a handsome volume entitled 'Day in Court,' by Francis L. Wellman (The Macmillan Company of Canada, $2.) Through from its technical character it must find its chief audience in the legal fraternity, the style of writing is pleasant and full of simplicity and clearness, so that it may be read with intelligence and appreciation by the average man, and many of the rules for success at the bar are equally applicable to success in other callings. They are, in fact, pleasantly disguised platitudes. But there is much that should be suggestive to the budding lawyer in this resume of the experience of a man who has 'arrived.' A preliminary chapter explains the difference between the English barrister and solicitor. Though the functions corresponding to these designations are not mutually exclusive here, as in Britain, yet the qualifications for success in the two branches of the profession are so different that it is not all who can successfully combine both kinds of practice. It is to the barrister's work that Mr. Wellman then addresses himself. The physical requirements of the would-be legal light are a sufficiently strong and healthy frame to meet the constant demands of late study, excitement and the adverse conditions of a crowded court; next, a good voice and lastly personal magnetism. These natural endowments have to be maintained and increased by unstinted effort. Instances are given of men who wrested success from the most unpropitious circumstances. The chief mental endowments are 'perception, keenness of observation, clearness and quickness of comprehension.' They are born with an advocate else he was born for another calling. To these Mr. Wellman adds the power of imagination, by which the speaker not only sees a clear mental picture of the event he is dealing with, but makes this vision clear also to his hearers, the faculty of sincere emotion which 'kindles' sympathy in the minds of the audience, undaunted courage, resolute energy and the ability to concentrate his mind on the matter before him. Yet this concentration should not be so great that a man could forget his engagement to meet his bride at the altar, like Mr. Sergeant Hill. 'The bride waited for him so long that a messenger was despatched to his chambers. He obeyed the summons, and, having been married, returned to his work.' A good general education, with broad general knowledge is absolutely necessary. 'I would urge those young men who aspire to greatness in advocacy to read. Read everything.' The writer advises two hours a day of general reading. 'Sparks of all sciences in the world are taken up in the ashes of the law.' Specially should the advocate be thoroughly prepared in the art of oratory which can be atained only after great labor. The greatest importance of all, however, attaches to moral character. Integrity 'is an open sesame into the ears and hearts and convictions of judges, juries and audience.'

The great opportunities for an able and upright man to win a high position in the life of his country, through the career of an advocate, are illustrated by anecdotes of Lincoln, Henry Clay, Lord Erskine, and many other notables. The later chapters are devoted to practical suggestions regarding the best way of conducting each stage of the work of an advocate when conducting a case, how best to use the tools at his service.

'An English lady once asked the then Lord Chief Justice what was necessary in order to win a case at court. He replied: "First, you need a good case, then you need good evidence, then you need good witnesses, then you need a good judge, then you need a good jury, and then you need good luck."'

The first instructions are with regard to finding out whether a case is good, then concerning the preparation before the trial begins. The proper treatment of witnesses, the care of documents, investigation of circumstances of the case, the collection of relevant facts and the preparation of the factum each demands the best attention of the lawyer, who would have his client win his case. When the case actually comes into court, due consideration must be given to courteous treatment of judge and jury, and special care exercised in the selection of the latter. 'This I have always considered one of the fine arts of trial work.' The next important factor in success is a good opening of the case. 'A case well opened is already half won.' The opening should be a clear, moderate statement of the facts of the case. Right and wrong methods of direct and cross-examination and the handling of documentary evidence are quite fully illustrated with some amusing stories of unexpected developments in the examination of witnesses. One of the best is at the expense of Sir James Scarlett. The question at issue concerned the piracy of a popular song, and Tom Cooke was subpoenaed as an expert witness. He distinguished two melodies as different in accent, and Sir James cross-examined him as to the meaning of the term.

Sir James—'Now, pray, sir, don't beat about the bush, but explain to his lordship and the jury, who are expected to know nothing about music, the meaning of what you call accent.'

Cooke—'Accent in music is a certain stress laid upon a particular note in the same manner as you lay a stress upon a given word for the purpose of being better understood. Thus if I were to say: "You are an 'ass, the accent rests on 'ass'; but if I were to say: "'You" are an ass,' it rests on "you," Sir James.'

The last chapter in the 'Summing up' contains references to and examples of some of the flights of eloquence that have become famous in the annals of the bar, for here is the field for fine speaking in court—'the music and pathos of oratory.' Here there is scope for the exercise of wit, humor, emotion as well as brevity, clearness and simplicity in argument. Cicero's summing up of the art of speaking, 'Apte, distincte, ornati dicere,' is an excellent guide to young advocates. The best orators have been brief. Lincoln, Aaron Burr, Rufus Choate are, both by precept and example, advocates of brevity. The latter's time limit was one hour at the outside for a summing up address. Yet it is evidence, rather than eloquence, that tells with a modern jury. 'We have now displayed by our leading advocates a happy faculty of dealing with tangled or complicated facts, combined with ingenuity and skill, sound judgment, and a power of clear, logical, luminous statement. The successful lawyer, like the man of any other calling who would reach the top of the ladder, must have 'an infinite capacity for taking pains.'

ALSO RECEIVED.

'Sea Room,' a Vancouver Empire song, by Aubrey N. St. John Mildmay, M.A.; 'The King, Canada and Empire,' by Jane Sewell (Toronto: William Briggs); 'New Testament in Modern Speech,' by R. F. Weymouth, D. Lit. (London: James Clarke & Co.), 'Hand-Writing and Brain-Building,' by John Jackson, F.E.I.S. (London: Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., Ltd.); 'The Poems of Alfred Lord Tennyson (London: Oxford University Press).

LITERARY NOTES

YESTERDAY.

Much that is of very present interest is touched upon by anecdote or recollection in 'Sketches and Snapshots,' by the Right Hon. George W. E. Russell (London: Smith, Elder & Co.). The political situation in Great Britain to-day is of such moment that any word as to origins, any statement of the views or opinions of this or that great statesman of the past, is manifestly worth while. True, the onward march of affairs has been more rapid than the most farseeing of statesmen a generation ago would have been likely to predict, so that the beginnings here traced seem somewhat out of proportion with recent developments. Gladstone, whose name is proudly floated over much that is most radical, would, as Mr. Russell knew him, have viewed such innovations with alarm, for 'Mr. Gladstone's natural bias is to respect institutions as they are,' but that the current of events would not have borne him along had he lived there is no reason to infer. Naturally Gladstone holds a large place in these pages, and Mr. Russell has justification even for what some have counted his most manifest failing, that is his love of power:

If we assign the first place in Mr. Gladstone's character to his religiousness, we must certainly allow the second to his love of power. And it is neither a sarcasm nor a jest (though it sounds like both) to say that his second characteristic is in some measure related to the first. From his youth up, he must have been conscious of high aims and great abilities. He has earnestly desired to serve his day and generation, and he has known that he has unusual capacity for giving effect to his desire. In order that those powers and that capacity may have free scope, it has been necessary that their possessor should be in a position of authority, of leadership, of command. And thus it comes about that ambition has been part of his religion; for ambition means with him nothing else than the resolute determination to possess that official control over the machine of State which will enable him to fill his predestined part in the providential order, and to do, on the largest scale, and with the amplest opportunities, what he conceives to be his duty to God and man. This is Mr. Gladstone's love of power.

The story of a pioneer of the modern movement, one whose hand was strongest in the preliminary clearing, is given in 'The Letters of John Stuart Mill,' edited with an introduction by Hugh S. R. Elliot, and with a note on Mill's private life by Mary Taylor (Longmans, Green & Co., two vols). Some of the reforms for which Mill strove and wrote are more than to-day's experiments, but some of them are so far still the great questions of the hour that these letters have lost none of their power and significance, while it is likely to be many a year yet before Mill will be in effect a man of the past. Nor are these letters by any means of merely social and political interest, for their writer was a man keenly alive to the things of his day, social and literary, as well as political, and his correspondence with Carlyle gives a side of Mill that is rather unusual. His plan of campaign for woman's suffrage is still the plan that needs to be pursued:

Dear Mr. Robertson:—You seem to us to under-rate the value of a 'pretty face' in a lecturer on women's rights. As my daughter says, it is not for the sake of the effect on the men that it is important, but for the influence it has on the younger women. It shows them that the championship of women's cause is not confined to women who have no qualifications for success in the more beaten track, and that they would not by joining in the movement forfeit their chance of the ordinary objects of women's ambition. This is an advantage which outweighs even some inferiority of lecturing powers. It is above all on the minds of women that we ought to work, for when the majority of them think the change right, it will come.

TO-MORROW.

It is to step into a world of enthusiasm, crisp thought and energetic plans for the future, to read Thomas A. Edison's paper on 'The To-morrows of Electricity and Invention' in the current 'Popular Electricity.' 'If I were beginning my own career over again,' says the great inventor, 'I should ask no better field in which to work. The chances for big, new electrical inventions are much greater than before the telegraph, the telephone, the electric light and the electric motor were invented; while each of these things is far from perfect. . . . It is those that will work at the art in the next fifty years that are to be envied.' Then he proceeds to speak of the 'ten years hence,' when the modern electric heating and cooking appliances will be 'in the museum with the bows and arrows and the muzzle-loaders.' The horses will, with the cows and pigs of the past, be banished from the city, 'putting the humane societies out of business'; the servant problem will be solved: 'hereafter a motor must do all the chores;' the housing question is touched on—'when I get through the fire insurance companies can follow the humane societies for the lack of material to work on;' and as for the overworked shopgirl, 'If I get the time I hope to produce a vending machine and store 'that will deliver specific quantities of supplies as paid for, on the spot.'

Electricity is the only thing I know that has become any cheaper the last ten years, and such work as I have indicated, tending to its universal use from one common source, is all aimed consciously or insensibly in this direction. I have been deeply impressed with the agitation and talk about the higher cost of living, and find my thoughts incessantly turning in that direction. Prices are staggering! Before I became a newsboy on the Grand Trunk Railroad, I raised and distributed market garden 'sass' grown at the old home at Port Huron, Michigan, and made many a dollar for my crude little experiments that my mother with great doubt and trepidation let me carry on. Thus with early experience as a grower and distributor, reinforced by fifty years of inventing and manufacturing, I am convinced pretty firmly that a large part of our heightened expense of living comes from the cost of delivering small quantities to the 'ultimate consumer.'

My poor neighbors in Orange pay four or five times what I do for a ton of coal because they buy in such small quantities; and thus the burden falls on the wrong shoulders. This appeals to my selfishness as well as to my philanthropy, for the workingman hasn't much left to buy my phonograph or to see my moving pictures with, if all he makes is swallowed up in rent, clothing and food.

VARIOUS.

The Messrs. Putnams have announced the new edition of William Swan Sonnenschein's standard work of reference, 'The Best Books.' This is to all intents and purposes a new work, omitting as it does all books that have been superseded, and bringing the literature down to date. The whole contents of the book will probably exceed the large total of a hundred thousand titles. Not the least valuable feature of the book are the complete authors' and subjects' index. The work will be published in three parts, which may be obtained separately, divided as follows: Part I.—Theology, Mythology, Folklore, and Philosophy; Part II.—Society, Geography, History, and Antiquities; Part III.—Science, Medicine, Literature, and Philology.

Putnams are also about to publish a new volume of essays by the author of 'From a College Window,' and 'The Upton Letters.' 'The Silent Isle,' as the new volume is called, contains the frank outpourings of the author's innermost thoughts, and treats every-day matters in an easy confidential manner that presupposes a single listener. When the reader puts down this volume of Mr. A. C. Benson's he will feel that he has been in good company.

The wholesale manner in which the popular book has been twisted out of shape to provide a play, or the popular play been dressed up into book form, is something of recent development. Nor is it apparently meeting with justification. The success in either case is the exception, not the rule. One theatrical manager, seeking to explain the absolute failure of many of these adapted novel plays, has probably hit on the truth. 'I sometimes think,' he said to a New York 'Sun' reporter, 'that the admirers of a book have come to resent its production in dramatic form. They have seen so many inartistic attempts to make capital out of the success of a story that they are rather inclined to keep away from a book they like than to run the risk of seeing their favorite characters burlesqued. So there is another element of strength gone from the book play.'

The birthday of Paul Laurence Dunbar, the young Southern poet who died last year, will be observed by the issuing of an illustrated booklet. The publication is by the commissioners of the Paul Laurence Dunbar Scholarship Fund, an undertaking suggested by the late Edward Everett Hale, to aid talented young negroes. The treasurer of the fund is Davis Wastgatt Clark, D.D., 31 West Cedar street, Boston, Mass.

COSTA RICAN VOLCANOES.

(Washington 'Post.')

Costa Rica has been subject to earthquakes for many years, and the Cartago disaster has had parallels in that republic, said M. Solmon, who spends about half the year in Costa Rica and is well acquainted with the country.

'Part of the republic is exceedingly mountainous, and in this part of the country there are more than a score of volcanoes, some of them dead, but a few that break out periodically. There are three or four that have been active for more than a century. Some of these are near San Jose the capital, which is situated within twelve miles of Cartago. Costa Ricans have always believed that earthquakes, which the country has experienced ever since it was first settled by Spanish adventures, were caused by the volcanoes. There is good ground for this belief, because it has been noticed that earthquakes of more or less intensity followed the activity of these volcanoes. If the volcanic eruptions were violent the earthquakes were correspondngly severe.'

HARD ON THE EYESIGHT.

(British 'Health Review.')

Looking into the fire, particularly a coal fire, is very injurious to the eyes. The stimulus of fire and heat united soon destroys the eyes. Looking at molten iron will soon destroy the sight. Reading in the twilight is injurious to the eyes, as they are obliged to make great exertion. Reading or sewing with a side light injures the eyes, as both eyes should be exposed to an equal degree of light. The reason is the sympathy between the eyes is so great that if the pupil of one eye is dilated by being kept partially in the shade the eye that is exposed cannot contract itself sufficiently for protection and will ultimately be injured.

WAR ON GUN RUNNERS

Traffic Has Long Prospered in the Persian Gulf.

COUNTLESS INSURRECTIONS MADE POSSIBLE BY THE ARAB OUTLAWS.

(New York 'Sun.')

The gun runner of the Persian Gulf and the Kekran coast has a hard time before him, for the British Government has undertaken a campaign against him and the British Admiralty is after him with men-of-war. He is charged with being a menace to British possessions in the East and the principal assistants of the revolutionists in Persia, Arabia and Afghanistan. Since the spasmodic efforts to suppress him have only inspired him with more cunning and activity, he is to be pursued by the East India squadron increased by several vessels with orders to stick to the job until he is exterminated.

Gun running is an institution peculiar to this bit of Asiatic coast. It has thrived there and grown under very favorable conditions to its present proportions. The nearest that we ever had to it in this country is the illicit sale of firearms and ammunition to the Indians; but, that was always a purely inland venture, carried out on a small scale.

It started in somewhat the same manner in the East by some Afghan taking a few rifles to the northwestern border of India, and selling them to the hill tribes. If it had been nipped in the bud then it would have saved much trouble and vexation, but it wasn't. Arabian dhows began to unload cargoes of the contraband weapons and soon there grew up a trade that was equal to supplying an army.

The British troops that were sent into northern India to suppress an uprising found to their surprise that their enemy was equipped with as fine a weapon as the invader and that these very superior magazine guns and long distance firing rifles were made at Birmingham or some other town in old England.

As an instance of the extent of this trade a recent Russian expedition that explored northern China reports that they found all the native tribes supplied with quick firing rifles. It was a mystery to the members of the expedition how these people could have obtained possession of such firearms and the only explanation that they could offer was that they had been introduced into the heart of Asia by the gun runners from this coast.

'There is not another coast in the world that seems so naturally adapted to ventures of this kind as the coast of the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman,' said Capt. Jonathan Woods, who has traded in these waters and whose typical Far East, old-time trading vessel, with the painted port holes to fool any one on piracy, bent, was moored last week off Constable Hook. 'It takes people with an inborn spirit for adventure to engage in such a risky trade and these people certainly come most naturally by this peculiar quality. In the early sixteenth century, when Europe began looking for empire in the East this coast was the first in the line of conquest.

'The Portuguese led and then came the Dutch, French, Spanish and English, the army of conquest made up to a great extent of soldiers of fortune, adventurers and men of daring. They moved on eastward, leaving the coast Persian or Abraham as it had been before, but they put their impress upon it and besides left behind a riff-raff of humanity gathered from Europe.

'There is suggestion of romance in the very names of the places Muscat, Ormuz, Jask. Muscat, the first of these that you come to in sailing up the Arabian coast, looks like a stronghold of some pirate band, as it lies hidden away in the deep recess of the barren, rocky shore. On either side are ruined battlements and watch towers that the Portuguese built, but back of these and towering high above the town are great masses of rocks that look as if they might tumble down any minute and crush the town.

'From this little port go out many of the dhows that the Arabs sail so well, and here they return with all sorts of cargoes, as likely a load of slaves, contraband rifles or loot taken in some piratic cruise as anything else. Those men are fine sailors, they learned the trick from the Portuguese, and it is a wily man in a modern craft that can overtake them when they have a favorable wind.

'Little remains of what once was the glory of Jask. It is perhaps better known, however, to the outside world than most of the other towns, for here is a connecting station on the line of Indo-European telegraph. The wire after travelling over the plains and mountains of India disappears under the waters of the Persian Gulf to reappear about 500 miles to the north at Bushire. The British in their war against the gun runners have established at this place a wireless station.

'Of the "great castle of Ormuz," of its churches and "fine houses all built of stone" there remains to-day only a trace; but not far away in this "screened and secreted corner of the sea" is Kishm Island. On this island died William Baffin, who gave his name to Baffin's Bay. His death, as he was leading an English expedition against the island, is thus described by an old chronicle: "Master Baffin went on shore with his geometricall instruments for the taking of the height and distance of a castle wall for the better levelling of his Peece, but as he was about the same he received a small shot from the castle, therewith he gave three leapes by report, and died immediately."

'Among the adventurous spirits that found their measure on this island of Kishm was Thomas Horton, who began life as a tailor's apprentice in an English town and became a Swedish soldier, a leader of Crimean bandits, a merchant, customs inspector and finally commander-in-chief of the naval forces of the Sheikh of Kishm. He deposed and murdered the Sheikh, married his widow and then got himself elected Sheikh instead and ruled for years with justice and equity.

'He became a good Moslem and swore that he would never again speak a word of English, but that he must have retained a warm place in his heart for his native land is evidenced by the fact that once when an English ship went to pieces on the rough coast he sent aid to the perishing sailors and finding out that 120 were saved he sent an equal number of slaves to minister to them.'

'The blood of these adventurers flows in the veins of the people that you see around the bazaars. An English writer gives this description of some of those whom he met in one of these seaport towns: "A youth of 20, the son of a German sailor and an Arab woman, black as a Nubian, yet speaking English with scarce the trace of an accent, and half a dozen other languages with equal facility, far travelled well nigh all over the world, yet his means of subsistence a mystery over which even the gossips in the bazaars shake their heads; an old man, impossible now to distinguish from an Asiatic, whose costume, speech and manner of life he has so long made his own, yet an Englishman in the beginning, the very mention of whose name still awakes suspicion in the native mind; and yet another, of unknown race and parentage, though exercising an unexplained, mysterious influence in the Arab quarters, whose past and present no man knows, not even the omnipotent service of the Foreign Office."

'That it would not be difficult to find among this population men who would willingly undertake such a simple little expedition as gun running is certain, and that they might possess the dash and nerve to carry on such an exciting trade with profit and a fair degree of entertainment to themselves is also evident.'

Against them with their lateen rigged dhows and capable Arabian sailors the British Admiralty has sent some of the good ships of the East India squadron and has also transferred the Philomel from the Mediterranean fleet for the same service. In addition Admiral Slade has engaged a number of auxiliary commercial craft for cruising. These have been gathered from the harbors of India. These smaller vessels will patrol the coast line while the larger ships will cruise in the offing. It is believed that this blockade will eventually end the illicit traffic.

These prompt measures have already brought some results. A few days ago the hiding place of arms landed by dhows at night was discovered in a cave in the cliffs below Muscat. The whole lot was seized. It consisted of several thousand rounds of ammunition. At another time one of the small boats patrolling the coast saw a dhow dart into the shore. The men in charge could see scores of men scrambling over the decks and unloading her with all haste, but before they could come up to her she had made away and they could distinguish half a hundred Afghans heavily loaded with packages making for the highlands. They had little doubt but that the British soldiers might find these same contraband weapons turned against them in some future revolt by the hill men of northern India. The London 'Times' reported that last Sunday 'His Majesty's cruiser 'Philomel,' which is patrolling the Mekran coast, captured a dhow having on board 2,000 firearms and 250,000 rounds of ammunition.'

These captures have given considerable satisfaction to the British. While they indicate what might be accomplished by the methods pursued they also show to what proportions the trade had grown. It may be an expensive job keeping war vessels in these waters, but by cutting off the supply of arms and ammunition the British will be able to throttle at their conception many uprisings of tribes along the Afghan and Baluchistan borders in Asia and of many interior tribes in northern and central Africa.

That the Yemen of southeastern Arabia have been able to continue for years their rebellion against Turkey is due to a great extent to the assistance that they have had from the gun runners. In spite of all their vigilance the Turkish authorities have made very few seizures of supplies intended to be used by the rebels against them.

In the same way the gun runners have been a great menace to the Persian Government. Not long ago it was reported at Teheran that some of the tribes in the southern part of the country were in rebellion. The government congratulated itself on the fact that the natives could have no weapons because of the strict laws that have been passed prohibiting the introduction of firearms. When, however, it ordered a body of troops against the rebels they found that the rebels were equipped with better and more modern rifles than were the government soldiers and that they had three rounds of ammunition to the soldiers' one.

The discontent in Afghanistan, it is charged had reached its present proportions largely because the discontented tribesmen have found that they could secure weapons for revolutions so easily through the gun runners. One of the first effects of the British activity on the Mekran coast was noticed in the general rise in the prices of rifles and ammunition throughout the country. When the Afghan dealers tried to sell their goods to the northern Indians they found that the people refused to pay the price and the trade was brought almost to a standstill.

That the British have found these gun runners their real enemies has been the statement of officers who have campaigned in the district. A story is told of how on one occasion the covetousness of Afghan traders turned our to British advantage. The dealers had an order to supply a number of weapons to a hill tribe and about the same time another order for weapons from a party of native revolutionists. How to fill both orders bothered them. To one party they sent bundles of barrels saying that on account of the vigilance of the authorities they were compelled to delay the delivery of the stocks for a few days until they had ured part of the proceeds of the sale in bribery. To the other party they sent a bundle of stocks with a similar story regarding the remainder of the outfit. As neither party of rebels had a consignment of complete rifles each was compelled to call off its revolution.

The followers of the Mad Mullah were supplied largely by gun runners.

Among the stories that are told of the cunning of the Arab dhow owners is one to the effect that they landed military supplies on the Somaliland coast for the Mad Mullah's men, then went out to sea as pirates and held up some smaller craft for food and clothing for the troops and again put out to sea and shipped from a port further to the south slaves enough to carry the stores into the interior of the country. All this was done while the vessels of two European countries were patrolling the coast.

No one appears to think that the suppression of gun running will be an easy or a short job. The Arab and the Afghan dhow owners and the dealers who dispose of the cargoes consider gun running, along with piracy and slave trading, perfectly legitimate.

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STRANGE PHENOMENON AT SEA.

Late in January the steamship 'Trafalgar,' when within 10 miles of Wolf Rock, off the southeast coast of England, met with a remarkable accident. A report like that of a cannon was heard, and a large fiery body with a tail 20 or 40 feet long struck the water 20 feet from the vessel. It was accompanied by a loud hissing, and a column of water rose where it struck the sea. Immediately afterward the ship seemed to be on fire, the engine-room glowing with violet light filled with multitude of sparks. The mate engaged at the well suffered a violent shock through the steel rod in his hand. The crew fled to the deck. It was found that all the compass had been demagnetized, and the ship had much difficulty in making its way to Falmouth. Sir Oliver Lodge says that it was probably a strong lightning flash, which struck the water, and the subsequent electric phenomena were produced by the dispersal of the charge supplied to the surface of the sea.—'Youth's Companion.'

LETTERS FROM READERS

HALLEY'S COMET.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Many different theories have been advanced by astronomers to account for the tail-less appearance of Halley's Comet, shortly after its transit across the sun's disc. Though not an astronomer, I venture to offer the following explanation of the phenomenon as being more reasonable than any I have seen in print. The comet, always facing the sun, and (like little Bo-Peep's sheep) carrying its tail behind it, was at the time referred to in an almost direct line between the earth and the sun; the tail was projected towards us, along that line so that our view of the visitor might be described as a rear-end view.

The body of the comet was seen through the tail, which would account for its hazy appearance, while the tail itself, being somewhat greater in circumference than the nucleus, showed only as a sort of ring around it, and was not recognized as a tail at all. The view obtained from the earth was somewhat similar to that which we would have of a lead pencil were it held before the eye in such a position that only the end could be seen. Then, as the comet gradually changed its relative position towards the sun and the earth, we were given more and more of a side view, and the tail seemed daily to increase in length in a most gratifying manner.

J. A. L.

ANOTHER CRUEL CASE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have been a long time trying to get my courage up to the point of writing to you to see if I could enlist your sympathy in a case similar to the one in which you were successful some time last summer. I think it was in June. It was the case of a young Chinaman needing help to pay head tax.

The Chinaman for whom I ask sympathy was my pupil for two years previous to returning to China to bring his boy to Canada. When he arrived in China the draft for his money was lost (worth $1,300), the result being he had to correspond with the bank here, wait for possible cashing of draft, another wait for identification, and so on, and before he got back to Canada the year's limit was past. He paid the head tax for his son, and telegraphed me of the situation, not having enough to pay for himself again.

The authorities here appealed to Ottawa, stating the case, but without avail. I had then almost succeeded in getting enough subscribers to a note for the amount when the news came from Vancouver that the man was deported. I next heard of him from Mexico City. There our Canadian Trade Commissioner, Mr. A. W. Donly, and the British Consul also tried their influence in his behalf with the government, with the same result.

They must have 'the pound of flesh.' If we could by voluntary subscription raise the money to help him now, he would be as well off yet as if he had been returned earlier with the $500 to repay.

If you are willing to open a subscription list, of course I would prefer that the money should be paid to the 'Witness' office, without my name or the name of the Chinaman appearing, until after things were settled.

I promise a good subscription, however. My appeal to you seems to be my last resort, and it will be with much interest I await an answer.

(MRS.) JOSEPH KEAM.

Whitby, Ont., March 28, 1916.

WORLD'S WELFARE

SPRING WORK ON THE NORTH COASTS.

Following a stray steamer, one of the first harbingers of spring, was a large mosquito, one of the race who do us so much damage in summer. It was too sleepy to bite, but it hides no good, for it has power to lay eggs, and our little ponds are opening up now. Snow birds didn't stay this spring more than a few days; it got warm so early they went right on to Baffin's Land. The eider, the king eider and the long tail ducks are now passing down north in great flocks. A fact that the constant boom of guns incessantly reminds us of. The ties that bind certain ducks to certain routes are assuredly inscrutable. Why do these three kinds always go down our shores, and what makes almost exactly similar anotidae remain in the warm climes and spare themselves this long journey and the long line of blunderbusses that fire at them for hundreds of miles of their course? They might have 'naturally selected' some other route at any rate by now if there really is such a thing existant. It is a most forcible lesson they get, as squads of men discharge volleys from great guns at them from every promontory they trim.

Our other signs of spring are almost as unfailing. Jack Warner fell through the ice crossing the harbor and nearly got more than a mere cold bath. The smoke of outside fires informs us that the melting snow is leaving uncovered detritus that must be burnt, and that fir bark is being stewed in cauldrons to tan the nets for the opening season. Fleeting forms in the sky line of our hills tell us the deer are in for fawning from the dangerous valleys and brooks, while a herder has just told me that a wild doe joined the herd a fortnight ago, was easily roped and branded, and now, though a little more timid on the approach of strangers, yet keeps well in with the rest all the time. The new wharves built in the ice are tipping as the ice yields, and dog teams coming home from the woods have to keep along the bailiwicks. The cows, too, are now allowed out, though they seem to find more returns in wandering out on the harbor for the salt water ice, and poking their heads into doors for bits of bread, than in rooting among the snow patches for possible grass blades.

It is difficult now to reach patients from any distance, and one has till navigation opens to do much unorthodox medical work sending medicine on only description of symptoms of third parties, which is the nearest, however, we permit ourselves to go to 'absent treatment.' Absence of communications is another sure sign of spring. For our letters are 'hung up' somewhere on the west coast of Newfoundland by rivers broken out and the last batch or two that started on their long dog journey some weeks ago will have to straggle back to the railway line, and probably will not arrive till June. These months of April and May are therefore essentially months in which one can do home work and—if one is overworried with the hustle of life—by no means bad months to be staying down here. For you can have all the exercise you want, all the work you need, and all the mental rest that is good for you. It is also a good time for helping others; the days are so long now that long before and after working hours there is light to do good work, and our people being poor in money at this time show their good will to help by giving much voluntary labor. We are struggling with a schoolhouse for the hundred odd children of the village, and having no more funds available, have to wait while workers come as they are willing. We have no fault to find with Solomon's voluntary methods either, except that with us it seems to delay things more, and there certainly are some who don't find religion in practice any easier for the hundreds of years of evolution and Christianity that have elapsed since his time. Yet it does one good to see, what one seldom can at home, viz., the amount that poor men are willing to contribute compared with that which their richer brethren can spare either of time or money. It is an experience that makes one feel more hopeful than many sermons.

Five steamers have been sighted, or their smoke distinguished from the hilltops during the past week. Probably all of them sealers returning as late as the law allows them to to St. Johns to lay up till next sealing season. But we are now all looking for the smoke of the first mail steamer. Even a batch of convalescent patients are 'packed up.' Paddy who came paralyzed and deformed in the fall is now able to stand straight and walk well on crutches. Tom, whose tubercular knee had to be excised, has won out after a long battle with the bacilli. Bridget with spinal disease can walk fearlessly and straight in her plaster jacket. Griffeth, half of whose lower jaw had to come out, has been keeping school this long while. A little batch of the halt and maimed, badly handicapped in such lives as theirs, will hobble down to meet the mail boat and will return to their homes, from which sickness has separated them for the long winter. But joy is relative, and they will at least carry to their loved ones some tales of capacities and health recovered. Alas not so with quite all. Poor Ellen will return, but to die. She is fast losing in the struggle in spite of all we could do for her. And the same first steamer will bring us a batch of new patients, new troubles, new worries, new work. But though the world here with us is not rich as most men count riches—like the world elsewhere, it has many counterbalances. The failure of our material lives to endure is only in common with the lot of all mortality. Life is a joyful thing down here even, and the dominant note in all our hearts is thankfulness for the countless good things we do get, yet which we know we don't deserve.

Ask and receive 'tis sweetly said,
Yet what to plead for know I not;
For wish is worsted, hope o'ersped,
And aye to thanks returns my thought.

WILFRED T. GRENFELL.

WHO WILL VOLUNTEER.

Positions Under the American Board Calling for Recruits.

Few boards can offer a wider range of opportunity for missionary volunteers than the American Board. With its twenty missions, scattered over the world, and its highly developed work, it calls for many different kinds of workers. The following list of positions which are open is as remarkable for its variety as for its extent. While our Board is Congregational, we do not hesitate to send out members of other denominations who are thoroughly qualified and who are not claimed by their own boards.

Correspondence in regard to any of the positions mentioned below, or in regard to any matters relating to candidates for appointment, should be had with the home secretary, A. B. C. F. M., 14 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.

TWELVE ORDAINED MEN.

In this class the board seeks men who have had both college and seminary education. In every case the salary allows for the support of a family. The needs are as follows:

South Africa.—A man to do pioneer work at Beira, in Portuguese territory. The attitude of the government is such that this man must be of rare tact and able to get along under difficulties. He must win the confidence of the government officials. He should visit Lisbon and obtain a working knowledge of Portuguese. The work will be the evangelization of a vast number of Africans to the west and south of Beira. He will have a physician located with him.

European Turkey.—We need three ordained men for this important mission. Under the new government conditions there is a rare opportunity in all parts of Turkey. We wish to reenforce our laborers in both Macedonia and Bulgaria. These should be good, all-around men. One should have special gifts in evangelistic work.

Central Turkey.—There is a vacant post at Marash, where our theological seminary is situated. The work of this seminary will have vital bearing upon the Mohammedan problem. We need a man who can teach in the seminary and who can do general missionary work, as opportunity affords. A good, all-around missionary might release one of our present force for work at Marash. At Oorfa, in this same mission, is a most remarkable opportunity. There are important churches and schools to supervise, and a great industrial work employing over three thousand persons. There are five instructors in the industrial works who will look after all the technical details, but we need a minister to head up the enterprise on the business side and maintain a strictly religious spirit among the workers. This position calls for a minister with business and administrative gifts. The need is very urgent, none more so in all our fields.

Eastern Turkey.—The station at Erzroom calls for a good all-around man. This is close to the Russian frontier, and work is already being pushed over the line into that vast and needy country.

Japan.—One man is called for. The work will be mainly evangelistic. He should be a man of fine intellect and warm heart, well trained.

Mexico.—We need one man who can help train native preachers and workers and also do station work.

Micronesia.—It has been decided to reinforce the work in the Gilbert Islands by the appointment of two missionary families. We want men of evangelistic spirit and broad practical ability. The work is evangelism and supervision of schools and churches.

Philippine Islands.—A new work on the north coast of the Island of Mindanao calls for a strong missionary, who can be a pioneer. It calls for rugged qualities and great devotion. The opportunity is unlimited.

FOUR MEN PHYSICIANS.

West Central Africa.—A large district is without medical care, and offers a splendid field for a doctor of unusual versatility and devotion.

South Africa.—At the seaport town of Beira, a new work.

North China.—A physician to be associated with Dr. Tucker at Pang-Chunang.

Central Turkey.—Dr. Shepard at Aintab needs an associate for his hospital. In addition to all-around professional skill and surgical knowledge, the man should be an earnest Christian worker. We shall probably need another physician for Turkey within a year.

THREE EDUCATORS.

West Central Africa.—An unusual opportunity exists at Chisamba. A man of normal school training is needed at once to superintend village school work, prepare text-books and build up a training institute for the entire mission. He should be a man of gifts and of good administrative ability.

Central Turkey.—Central Turkey College, at Aintab, calls for an instructor on a three-year appointment, the work being in English. A gymnast is desired, who can also teach. We will have the opportunity to introduce athletics into the Turkish Empire. The salary allows only for a single man.

Western Turkey.—A tutor is called for at the large boys' high school at Bardezag. Term of service three years, with regular missionary salary and travelling expenses.

WOMEN—FOUR PHYSICIANS.

Foochow, China.—We are in great need of three women physicians for our Foochow Mission. This is one of the great missions of the board, where the opportunity is unlimited. Thoroughly trained physicians are needed. They will be located as follows:—

Foochow City, Ing-hok, Shao-wu, Madurn, India.

SIX NURSES.

Eastern Turkey.—Dr. Thom, of Mardin, calls for a nurse to assist him in his work and to take charge of training native nurses. Dr. Ussher, in his great medical work at Van, is also asking for a nurse. This is one of the most urgent cases we have. We are looking for a candidate well equipped for a large work, who can sail in the near future.

Central Turkey.—A nurse of physician needed at Hadjin, the nearest medical aid being at Adana.

Aintab.—Missionary nurse needed for work under Drs Shepherd and Hamilton.

Foochow, China.—There is a call for a nurse in Foochow City in connection with the woman's hospital.

Philippine Islands.—Dr. Sibley is building a hospital at Davao, for which he needs a nurse who can be superintendent. This is pioneer work in the great island of Mindanao, and opens up splendid possibilities of usefulness. The need is urgent.

THIRTEEN GENERAL TEACHERS.

We need general missionary teachers in the following positions:

South Africa.—A teacher for the girls' school at Mt. Silinda, the work being supported by government grants. Pupils come from the station and surrounding country. A most encouraging work.

West Central Africa.—One general teacher is needed. Another teacher is needed for this mission at Ochileso. The call is urgent. The field is a new one, and rapid progress is being made.

European Turkey.—A general teacher is needed at the girls' school in Monastir.

Eastern Turkey.—Two places are waiting to be filled at Bitlis. The station is in the mountains, with a climate like New England, thoroughly healthy, and the people are highly appreciative. A flourishing girls' school. Offers a rare opportunity for two friends to work together. At Erzroom, in this same mission, there is a splendid opening for a general teacher and worker to be associated with Miss Atkins.

India.—A general teacher is called for at Bombay to have charge of city schools. The need is imperative. The board needs a superintendent of primary work at Bombay, who can help also in the girls' high school.

Foochow, China.—A teacher is needed for higher branches in the Foochow Girls' College, a position of great importance. Another teacher is needed in this mission for the Abbie B. Child School at Diong-loh.

North China.—A teacher is sought for Tientsin. At Lintsing a teacher is needed to be associated with Miss Ellis in school work and in work for women.

FOUR NORMAL TEACHERS.

South Africa.—A normal teacher is called for at Umzumbe, and another at Inanda. These are important positions, calling for both pedagogical and administrative qualities in order that government standards may be met. A great chance for two friends who wish to work in the same mission.

Western Turkey—There is an urgent call for a normal teacher at Smyrna for the Collegiate Institute for Girls, where there are 209 pupils from all over Turkey.

India.—In Madura City, India, a normal teacher is needed for a school of 315 pupils. The work is training village teachers. Government standards must be met. Urgent.

THREE KINDERGARTNERS.

Eastern Turkey.—The girls' department of the college at Harpoot, containing 424 pupils, has a kindergarten for the training of native teachers. A superintendent is urgently needed.

India.—In the Marathi Mission at Bombay there is a call for a kindergartner. Imperative.

Japan.—The Glory Kindergarten at Kobe, under Miss Howe, is a famous school. There is urgent need of an associate. The position is a very attractive one.

TWO MUSIC TEACHERS.

Central Turkey.—At Adana, the place of the recent massacres, a teacher of music and one who can be useful in practical lines of work is called for. This is an urgent case, since many orphans have been thrown upon the hands of the missionaries.

Japan.—Kobe College calls for a music teacher. This is one of the leading colleges for girls in mission lands. This teacher must be able to make music a means of influencing her pulpils for Christ.

FOUR EVANGELISTIC WORKERS.

By evangelistic workers we mean women who do Bible work in the schools or in training native Bible-women, or who engage in touring for evangelistic purposes.

West Central Africa.—A worker is needed.

Eastern Turkey.—A worker is called for at Harpoot. The work will be touring and directing eight Bible-women, touching thirty schools. Also Bible work in Harpoot College. Much riding on horseback. The candidate must be of vigorous physique.

Japan.—A worker is called for at Tottori, which is the centre of a large field of half a million people not covered by any other board. At Miyazaki another worker is called for in a field of great extent.

India.—A superintendent needed for Bible-Woman's Training School at Ahmednagar. Also supervision in the outlying districts, with talks on hygiene, home-making, etc.

A TOUR UP THE SANGU.

(By the Rev. P. H. Jones, Chittagong Hill Tracts.)

The great advantage of touring by boat is that one can carry so much, and always have it close at hand. The disadvantage is the cramped condition under which one lives in a dug-out. Some blankets are spread on the floor to form a bed by night and a couch by day, while all the things are stored at the ends. This means that whenever anything is needed from the general pile one has to search for it crawling about on hands and knees. And every day the confusion gets worse, at any rate, in my own case. On this particular tour Dr. Dermott accompanied me with his compounder, also two Magh evangelists, so it was necessary to have two boats. To get to our field of work we had to leave the Hill Tracts and travel down the Karnaphuli nearly to Chittagong, and then back up the Sangu to the Hill Tracts once more.*

This took up four days, and there was only one item of interest on the way. One evening we came across a Christian living alone in the midst of a large Mohammedan district. We found that he was a Chittagong convert and were glad to climb up into his village and hold a service.

Once inside the Hill Tracts the first place reached is Bandarban. This is the Magh capital, so to speak, being the residence of the Magh Raja, but it is nevertheless no more than a mere village. The temple and the school, however, are well worth visiting, but only a photograph would give any idea of the exterior of the temple, with its succession of corrugated iron roofs rising one above another, each smaller than the one below, to a height of sixty feet. Inside it is a large, barn-like building, with a forest of massive wooden posts supporting the roof. In the centre stands a large image of Buddha surrounded by smaller images, one of great age and value, and a great number of tiny images. These last are mostly of silver, the gifts of devout worshippers, for at Bandarban, as at Ephesus, the silversmiths are idol makers.

One thing that strikes a visitor, however, is the dirty condition of the place. In front of the idols stands a zinc covered table on which food, grass, water, cigars, etc., are laid daily for the feasting of Buddha. The mess made by food and water upset, added to the candle grease which has run down the candlestick on to this table, apparently for ages, make a condition of things that can better be imagined than described. The cooking utensils lie about around the images, and the gaudy cloth with which the larger images are draped, together with the umbrellas hanging over their heads, are just black with dust. This, then, is the holy of holies of the Buddhism of the Hill Tracts.

The school was far different. Indeed, the girls made such a charming picture in their gay costumes that the scene was more like a tableau at a carnival than a real school. Certain girls stood out prominently in the picture, distinguished not merely by the rich colors of their clothes, delicate lace shawls, artificial flowers in the hair, and massive gold ornaments, but also by their fair complexions and handsome faces. These belonged to the Raja's family. One of the teachers amused us very much by pointing to a little girl and saying, 'This is a member of the Royal family.'

In the junior department we were surprised to find the teacher a Magh woman. When we entered this room, all the little girls prostrated themselves at full length on the ground, one of those pretty customs that are becoming all too rare in these matter-of-fact days. Getting permission to take a photograph I rushed back to the boat for the camera, but upon my return there was a hitch. The girls could not possibly come out in the front of the school, well-to-do people in the Hill Tracts affecting foolish Hindu zenana notions, and it was quite useless taking a picture in the dark school room. Pretty girls dressed in their best are willing, however, to stretch a point even in the East when it is a question of being photographed, so we compromised, and went round to the back of the school for the purpose. Of course, the crowd that had assembled in front went also round to the back, so that there was not a pin to choose in the matter of publicity; but mere facts like this do not trouble the East.

Above Bandarban we settled down to work in real earnest. At every village to which we came the medicines were hauled up into the middle of the street, and the people called together. At first there was a preaching service, with addresses illustrated from Bible picture rolls, and afterwards all the sick were treated by Dr. Dermott. In this way we were able to work three or four villages a day, spending a couple of hours in each, and the rest of the time in travelling. In the early morning we hurried up the bank into the first village, shivering from the relentless tropical cold. At mid-day it was a case of toiling up beneath the blazing tropical sun.

Upon our arrival we often found that men had hidden away in the jungle, fearing that we wished to capture them for forced labor, while terrified women crouched down in corners hoping to escape observation. It is rather humiliating to find that babies scream and women flee at the sight of one's face. Upon making explanations, however, we managed in every village to gather practically the whole of the population to the service, a number varying from fifteen to a hundred and fifty. No sooner were the pictures unrolled than the women came down the steps from their houses, almost tumbling over each other in their hurry to see, always, however, keeping on the outside of the circle, so that they might escape if we began to look more than usually dangerous. Small girls in the crowd, when we were imprudent enough to smile at them, elbowed their way out, and disappeared without a moment's delay.

The Magh preachers are nothing if not orators, and they held their audiences spellbound; but we are always troubled by the thought of how difficult it is to give people any real idea of salvation in one short visit, and what a long time it will be before we can come this way again.

The ailments treated were mostly simple, and we were often impressed by the healthy condition of the people. There are, however, a large number blind in one or both eyes through neglected ulcers. In nearly every crowd there was one such case, and we know that this hopeless one would inevitably be among the first brought forward for treatment. Other distressing cases surprisingly common were persons suffering from mania or epilepsy. At one place a woman was horribly scarred, her left eye destroyed, and her wrists broken or dislocated through throwing herself into the fire during fits. At another place, to prevent such occurrence and also to prevent him from injuring others, a lunatic was confined in a shed. He lay on his back on the floor, his right hand fastened through a beam of wood lying at his side, and his feet fastened similarly down to another beam, leaving his knees up in the air.

It was a most terrible position for a man to be kept in, but in a land where asylums are unknown, and the houses are of mat with no fixed doors, it is exceedingly difficult to know what should be done in such a case.

The only other place of note visited was Ruma. Here there is a police station occupied by an armed guard. Two years ago a great sensation was caused in the Hill Tracts by the villagers around rising and attacking this station. Three Sepoys were killed, the rest wounded, and the station burnt to the ground. The outbreak was subdued without difficulty, and proved to be of no political importance except that it illustrated the fact that the most peaceful and timid of people, who usually flee at the sight of an unarmed Englishman, could yet rise and sweep away a post guarded by men armed with modern weapons when they imagined that they had a grievance.

The scenery on this tour, as is usual in the Hill Tracts, was very beautiful. The river winds through a mountainous district with peaks 2,700 ft. high, with high cliffs often rising straight from the river.

Over a thousand cases were treated, the last drop of medicine that we had brought with us being in almost every case exhausted. Then we made all speed possible to return, and arrived home again on the eighteenth day of the tour.

*This district is on the north-east coast of the Bay of Bengal.

FORCING YOURSELF TO TAKE FOOD

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Victims of indigestion have small choice between two evils—on the one hand a starvation diet, which means great weakness and depression of spirits, and on the other hand forcing themselves to take nourishment in spite of the acute suffering inflicted by each meal.

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Through their action on the blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure such troubles as anaemia, indigestion, sick headaches, rheumatism and all forms of nervous troubles such as neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, and partial paralysis. These Pills are especially valuable to growing girls and women and cure the headaches, sideaches and other pains known only to them. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR THE INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER BIBLE STUDY CLUB.

(Copyright 1910, by the Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

June 19th, 1910.

The Parable of the Sower.—Matt. xiii., 1-9, 18-23.

Golden Text — Wherefore putting away all filthiness and overflowing of wickedness, receive with meekness the implanted word, which is able to save your souls. Jas. i., 21.

Verses 1-2.—Jesus seems to have taught his fellows, on every opportunity, about things pertaining to the Kingdom of God. Why is it both the privilege and duty of every Jesus man, to do the same thing?

What was the charm in Jesus, which attracted to him such great crowds?

Verse 3—Why did Jesus teach in parables, and what are the advantages, or disadvantages, of that method of teaching?

In what respect does the teaching of religion resemble the sowing of seed? (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)

Verse 4.—How would you characterize a farmer, or a gardener, who tried to sow seed on the highway?

Should a Christian sow the seed of the gospel in those hearts which are not prepared to receive it?

If a path, or a road, runs through a well prepared field, then some of the seed sown by hand, will probably be scattered 'by the wayside.' Now what will be the difference in the crop from the prepared ground, and that from 'the wayside'?

Verses 5-7—Why is a Christian under as much obligation to prepare the ground, when that is possible, before sowing the seed, as a gardener?

Taking the ground to represent human hearts which Christian sower will reap the greater harvest, the one who sows the seed anywhere, and everywhere, or the one who only sows on well prepared ground?

Verse 8—Which faithful Christian is the more meritorious, the one who has good ground to sow on, and gets a good crop, or the one who has shallow, stony, and thornyq ground from which he gets a poor crop? Why?

Verse 9—What is the difference between the inner ears, with which we hear moral and spiritual truth, and the outward or physical ears.

Is it a fault, or, a misfortune, to have dull spiritual ears?

Verses 18-19—What is 'the word of the kingdom,' which all Christians should sow?

What class of persons are these 'way side' hearers?

Is understanding the word under the control of every hearer?

Verses 20-21—What relation to God do those hold who 'receive the word with joy,' but after awhile fall away?

What is the difference between 'way side' hearers and 'stony ground' hearers, and what is the difference in their blameworthiness?

Verse 22—Wnat are the causes of backsliding on the part of those who have been really converted?

Were these who 'received seed among the thorns' ever really converted?

Verse 23—What merit is to be awarded to those who answer to the 'good ground hearers'?

What is the fruit which is borne by every good Christian?

Lesson for Sunday, June 26th, 1910. —Parable of the Tares. Matt. xiii., 24-30, 36-43.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

June 19, 1910.

THE PARABLE OF THE SOWER.

Matthew xii., 1-8; 18-23.

Golden Text.—Wherefore putting away all filthiness and overflowing of wickedness receive with meekness the implanted word, which is able to save your souls. James i., 21.

(Davis W. Clark.)

It never seemed to be necessary to ring a bell to get Jesus an audience. He went up into a mountain and the people followed him until he opened his mouth and said, 'Blessed.' He went down upon the seashore and such a throng pressed upon him that he stepped into a boat and used it as a pulpit, speaking as has been suggested from the bosom of a placid lake, emblem of the peace his doctrine is calculated to produce. It was on the latter occasion that he strung a strand of pearls out of his parables—the greatest of which is perhaps that of the Sower.

What is that in your hand? 'A seed,' you say, 'a small vegetable substance, brown and oblong.' Yes; but these are only the accidents of color and shape. The question is not what it is like, but what it is. You could make a grain of wheat which would deceive a farmer, but it would not be a grain of wheat. It is that subtle principle of life the seed contains that makes it a seed which sown in the soil reproduces itself. So Jesus spoke words that, although they may have resembled the words of other teachers in some particulars, were in reality essentially different. They may have the sound of other words, but they are as superior as they are unlike other sayings. They have a hidden principle of life and can reproduce themselves in life and character.

But just hearing the message amounts to nothing. It is like seed on the trodden path. It is only a question of a short while and it will be carried away, and that is all of it. Mere consent to the word amounts to but little more. There is no depth of soil into which the roots can strike. In this instance also it is a question of only a short time when the frail life will wither. Again the same soil which nourishes wheat may nourish thorns, but no soil can nourish both wheat and thorns well at the same time. One or the other must soon perish.

The difference and superiority of the teaching of Jesus is apparent in this. Listened to with the mind, consented to with the will, believed on in the heart, it produces results which are only limited by the receptivity of the human soul—some thirty, some sixty, and some a hundred-fold.

The whole teaching of Jesus, the whole system of Christianity, its doctrine, duty, privilege, and destiny, is a parable—a dark saying to the common mind. One must bring something to the teacher before he can receive anything. Faith and the spirit of obedience—to him that has that more will be given until he has abundance. But he that has not that, even what he has, namely, his theoretical knowledge, will remain so impotent that it will be as if it had not been. Perhaps there never has been a time when this theoretical knowledge of Jesus and his teaching was so universal as now. But it is to be feared that it is too superficial.

The need of the hour is a moral earnestness which will lead to the doing of what the disciples did, namely, penetrating to Jesus's very presence with the entreaty that he will himself explain the parable. The open eye, the attentive ear will lead to an understanding with the heart, to conversion and healing. Blessed such eyes! Blessed such ears!

THE TEACHER'S LANTERN.

'He spake of lilies, vines, and corn,
The sparrow and the raven;
And words so natural, so wise,
Were on men's hearts engraven.

'And yeast and bread and flax and cloth
And eggs and fish and candles.
See how the whole familiar world
He most divinely handles.'

• • •

Correspondence between the natural and spiritual worlds is so wonderful, so minute as well as general, that it can not be a mere coincidence. It is designed. The natural is to interpret to us the spiritual. Milton's profound question may be put in affirmative form—

'What if earth
Be but a shadow of heaven and things therein
Each to the other like, more than on earth is thought?'

• • •

Jesus himself makes the commonest objects interpretive of most uncommon experiences.

• • •

Lyman Abbott defines a parable as: A fictitous narative, true to nature, yet undeceptive; veiling a spiritual truth under a symbol for the purpose of conveying it to minds reluctant or indifferent.

• • •

Fate of seed is fate of soil. Does the hearer allow the gospel seed to be carried away, withered or choked, such will be his own destiny. So will the Lord of the harvest deal with his soul.

• • •

As there is seed and soil, so must there be a sower. Angels might covet the work. In the universe there is not a nobler undertaking. The deliberate, intelligent, loving transfer of truth from its garner in the Scripture to the soil of the human heart—that is sowing the seed!

HOME READINGS.

Monday, June 13.—Matt. xiii., 1-8, 18-23.
Tuesday, June 14.—Psa. xix., 7-14.
Wednesday, June 15.—Mark vi., 1-6.
Thursday, June 16.—Acts xiv., 8-20.
Friday, June 17.—Luke xviii., 18-30.
Saturday, June 18.—Acts ii., 37-47.
Sunday, June 19.—John iv., 35: 35-42.

MISSION LANDS REVISITED.

The Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark has recently returned from his fifth tour around the world in the interest of the Young People's Christian Endeavor movement. On this last trip he attended the World's Christian Endeavor Convention in Agra, India, and revisit the mission fields in India, China and Japan. Some impressions made upon his mind are given in a valuable article in the 'Record of Christian Work':

In revisiting these mission lands I find the material equipment of the missions greatly improved and enlarged over what I saw eighteen years ago, and even ten years ago, and in this we must all rejoice. I find larger compounds, better buildings, more comfortable homes, more substantial and commodious school buildings and hospitals; and yet I find none too fine for their use or too large and beautiful to reflect credit on the cause they represent. Only a churl or a confirmed worlding would begrudge the missionary a comfortable home, or regret that the churches and schools and hospitals embody in brick and stone something of the beauty and symmetry and strength of the religion of Christ.

As a matter of fact, many of the schools and hospitals are largely or wholly self-supporting in these days, and often the money for the building, as well as for the support, of the institutions they house comes from the people who are chiefly benefited.

As an illustration of this I might cite Dr. Van Allen's hospital of the American Board mission at Madura, India, which, if I am not mistaken, was wholly built by the people of Madura, much of it being given by the non-Christians, some of it even taken from the treasury of the greatest Hindoo temple in the world by the temple authorities themselves, out of gratitude to Dr. Van Allen and other missionaries, who had brought physical healing which they appreciated, even though they cared little for spiritual health.

When in Canton, eighteen years ago, there was then a Presbyterian hospital, large and well equipped, and doing a marvellous work for the people of this great province. Now not only is this hospital enlarged and even more finely equipped, still carrying on and extending its beneficent work, but another hospital for women, under the care of Dr. Mary Fulton, has been erected, has become self-supporting, and is proving a blessing to tens of thousands of the women of China.

Moreover, Chinese doctors and nurses have been trained in these hospitals who are scarcely less skillful than their teachers. During my brief visit to Canton on this last journey an operation was performed in this woman's hospital by a Chinese woman surgeon, which was as remarkable as any I have recently seen recorded. A tumor weighing eighty-two pounds was removed from a woman who after the operation weighed only seventy-six pounds, and this was done wholly by Chinese doctors and nurses, with the latest antiseptic appliances and all the care and skill that could have been used in the best hospital in America. The patient recovered rapidly, and the next day showed no sign of fever or distress of any kind. This is only one example, of millions of operations that are performed every year in the mission hospitals throughout the world.

Who can estimate the growing influence of these life-saving mission stations throughout the world, or their growing power in commending the religion of Christ to the people of the East?

Again, the advance of the missions in self-support has been one of the most gratifying growths of the past two decades. Not only are the native converts giving far more than formerly in most countries for the support of their own churches and pastors, but the missionaries are coming to rely more and more on the native teachers and preachers as these helpers become better educated and more efficient. This, to me, is one of the most important and gratifying indications of missionary progress.

Corea has set the pace for all other missionary lands along these lines. There the native work, I understand, is almost wholly supported by natives, and nowhere else has the religion of Christ made such marvellous progress. In Japan the movement for an independent native church has long been gaining ground, perhaps too rapidly, but the missionaries on the field as well at home rejoice in an indigenous Japanese Christianity, which grows out of the soil of Japan, and which, while retaining all the essentials of Christianity, concerns itself very little with denominational differences which have so long divided Christians at home.

Perhaps Dr. A. A. Fulton, of Canton, is one of the most conspicuous examples of the missionaries who would put the burden of the evangelization of the country upon the native of the country to be evangelized, though many others doubtless would endorse his statements, and approve of his efforts. I may be pardoned for quoting again, as I have in another publication, his deliberate statement: 'For the salary of one missionary in China twenty native workers can be equipped and supported, and these twenty native preachers can do a hundred times as much evangelistic work as the one missionary.' This, of course, is not saying that missionaries are not needed, and will not be needed for many years to come in these lands, but it does mean that a larger proportion of our money should be put into the development of native agencies, and that the progress of the future will be accelerated just in proportion as those agencies are more and more fully utilized. The missionaries will still be needed for many years in most lands as superintendents, as teachers of teachers and preachers, as overseers and bishops, as it were, of vast dioceses, but more fully every year it is coming to be understood that no nation can be evangelized save through its own people.

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Montreal 'Weekly Witness, June 7, '10.

WEST CENTRAL AFRICAN MISSION.

In a letter to the 'Missionary Herald' from Ochileso, the Rev. T. W. Woodside has a quite unusual story to tell of Christian effort among the people of that region, springing into existence of its own accord and maintaining itself from the outset. Instead of waiting for the missionaries to plant outstations and support them with funds from the mission board until they can be gradually educated to self-support, here are outstations starting upon the principle of self-support with no missionary grants whatever, and in some instances even anticipating the missionaries in starting work. The story as Mr. Woodside tells it is in part as follows:

'We have now connected with this station five outstations. They are small beginnings, but I believe they are beginnings in the right direction. We are starting these, or rather helping them to start themselves. Some of the other stations are paying the outstation teachers. We think it is better that they go out and support themselves. If we go on the plan of supporting or paying these outstation teachers we will be limited by the amount of money in hand. If, on the other hand, we go on the plan of their supporting themselves and perhaps help them a little to get started, we will not have the money limitation. There seems little reason why they cannot support themselves.

'About the time we came away from Sakanjimba one of the young fellows left there and went to his village. We lost sight of him for some time. About the time I was going home I heard the fellow was carrying on a school. While I was at home he came here to the station to visit. Mr. Nelpp did not know him. When we returned he came again, bringing with him about a half dozen young fellows who were his pupils. He wanted to remain here, but they all protested and said: "You are our teacher and leader. If you stay, who will help us?" They said if he would only go with them they would leave their village and all go and build a new village of their own. He was persuaded to go with them, and they have their own village. I sent word to him to come for the week of prayer. He could not come then himself. Some six or eight fellows did come. A couple of weeks later we were surprised one day to see some four or five fellows and about a dozen women and girls come walking with Kesongo, for that is his name, in the lead. They remained here over two Sundays. The second Sunday Kesongo was baptized and received into the church. One of the fellows who is helping Miss Redick in the school and who is from the district near where Kesongo is will go and build there, and the two fellows will carry on the school and evening prayers and Sunday services. We have furnished them with some school supplies. We hope to visit them from time to time, although it is two good days from here.

'That is merely a sample of what I mean of outstations being self-supporting. About six hours east from here there is another of these schools which had rather a spontaneous origin. We visited the village a couple of weeks ago. We found there, besides the teacher, two men and three women who are professed followers of the Lord Jesus. One of our older fellows will be going there the coming dry season to build. When I was over there I helped them select a site for their village. It will be only a few minutes from three other villages, and yet it will be entirely distinct from them. I think we will soon have a school between there and here.'

'WITNESS' LABRADOR FUND.

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A friend, Glen Andrew's $5.00
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Address all subscriptions for this work to Labrador Fund, care of John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, stating with subscription the object towards which it is to be placed.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S FEATHERS.

(From the Westminster 'Gazette.')

When the Black Prince died he ordered the badge of three feathers, with certain words as motto, to be placed upon his tomb at Canterbury. The words were 'Ich dien, Houmont.' The origin of the badge is obscure. It is commonly supposed that the Black Prince took it from the helmet of King John of Bohemia, his prisoner, and thenceforth adopted it as his own cognizance. Even as the peculiar badge of the Prince of Wales, however, the history of the feathers is uncertain. 'From the evident pride taken in them by the Black Prince we may fairy assume them to have had reference to his personal achievements,' wrote the late Somerset Herald; but he adds it should not be ignored that this badge is to be found on seals of members of the houses of York and Lancaster, who were not Princes of Wales.

As to the meaning of the motto, it was, I believe, first suggested by the well-known antiquary J. R. Planche—another Somerset Herald—that it should be read 'Ich dien houmont,' and translated, 'I serve a higher power.' The late King's badge as Prince of Wales figures in the arms of Gull; to the eminent physician Sir William Gull, who held the Prince in his arms for twelve hours during the crisis of his illness in 1871, was granted one of the Prince of Wales's feathers, as an 'honorable augmentation,' to be borne 'on a canton'—that is to say, in the same way as a baronet usually bears the 'bloody hand.'

THE CASTLE BY THE SEA

By H. B. MARRIOTT WATSON

Author of 'Hurricane Island,' 'The Privateers,' etc.

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SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Mr. Brabazon a young English author, needing rest and quiet for the completion of his latest book, rents Norroy Castle, on the Coast of England, the residence of an old county family now reduced to one representative, Sir Gilbert Norroy, a young spendthrift living in London. Mr. Brabazon, who relates the story, hearing unusual sounds during his first night at Norroy Castle, scents a burglar, but the man escapes in the winding passages, and his only clues to the invader's identity are a notebook and pencil dropped during the chase. To add to the mystery these disappear from his room during the night. This further whets his curiosity, but failing next day to obtain any light from the stolid butler, Jackman, he examines his new home, and then walks as far as the nearby village of Southington. Here he rescues two ladies in distress, the younger, he learns, is named Perdita, and the other Miss Fuller, and later, in the village, makes the acquaintance of another summer visitor, a Mr. Eustace. On returning to the Castle he is tackled that evening by a server of writs, who is hard to convince that the present tenant of the Castle is not really Sir Gilbert in disguise, and his rest during the night is disturbed by an unexplainable intermittent ticking heard through the wall. A number of strangers about the Castle grounds and visitors to see the art gallery make Mr. Brabazon suspiciously alert, and he curtly refuses to allow a Mr. Peter Toosey, an artist, access to the gallery. He thaws, however, on the advent of a beautiful young American woman, and himself shows her over the Castle. In the art gallery they encounter Perdita, and Mr. Brabazon, wishing to learn their names, asks them to sig nthe visitors' book.

CHAPTER IV.—Continued.

I bolted into my own private room, and rummaged among my papers. But nothing like a book could I discover. Feverishly I scrambled my fingers along a shelf, hunting in dismay, and was giving up the search in despair, when I brushed something on to the floor with a clap. I opened it, saw it was scribbled in, but waited no longer and ran to the hall, turning the pages as I ran till I came to a blank space.

'Now,' I cried triumphantly, as I set my capture down upon the table in the hall. 'Sorry to keep you, but I'm not familiar with my new possessions.' I had taken a pencil from my pocket and handed it to the nearest of the two girls with interrogation in my eye. It was the American.

She sat down and wrote in a bold hand on the page I held open, and rose. Perdita followed, but hesitated, pencil in hand, as if reluctant. She began, stared at the page, pondered, and continued; and when she rose her face was softly flushed.

'My!' said the American beauty, who had been examining the book, 'what a funny book!'

'It's—it's very old,' I said hastily, clutching it up.

Her full eyes regarded it with a twinkling smile of demure amusement.

'The proprietor could afford to buy another, I should guess,' she said.

They turned to go and the American put out her hand.

'It was good of you to see me through,' she remarked. 'I'd like to come again. We're only at Two Bridges.'

I told her how charmed I should be, and watched them drive off in the panting, luxurious car. Then I looked at my book and read:

Christobel Harvey. New York.
P. Forrest. London.

That initial annoyed me. Why not Perdita, with the unself-conscious frankness of Miss Harvey? And why that false pride and shrinking from a trivial performance? Oh, well, I considered, girls were a puzzle from their earliest years. How much did they know and how little? And a woman has an amazing gift of ignorance. She can stare facts in the face and walk by without noticing them. She 'cuts' facts that are unpleasant as she would acquaintances. She has no intellectual honesty, which help to keep her happy. And her knowledge of life, if she have so much, is never realization; it is about on the level with a parrot swearing, or a child gabbling poetry. The significance, the real meaning, wholly escapes her.

I don't know why I indulged in these caustic reflections on women as I watched the tail of the car vanish; and equally I do not know why I was suddenly arrested in those reflections, by being shunted irresponsibly on to another and most discomforting track. Like a flash I began to piece fragments of events together. Two more visitors to the gallery, and I had not so far remembered to be suspicious. But I was. Suspicion leaped into flame. What was Miss Forrest doing by the jewel door, and why did Miss Harvey display so much interest in an insignificant country picture-gallery? Allowing for transatlantic unconventionality, there was still something startling in the abrupt way she had made friends with the English girl. What, my suspicious soul panted, what if they were not strangers to each other?

They had gone off together. I would have given a great deal to be able to follow them, as I had followed Mr. Naylor and Mr. Joyce the day before. I gazed hopelessly at the book I held in my hand, and I do not think I was even amused when I saw it to be a washing book of Mrs. Jackman's. At least I was not diverted then, for I was thinking of various threads which united instinctively in my mind. They concerned Naylor and Joyce and the burglar and Miss Forrest and Miss Harvey and the artist and—yes, I threw in Eustace also. I seemed to be the focus of a nefarious and far-reaching plot, and I could not doubt at what it was aimed.

I went straight inside and penned a long letter to Sir Gilbert's solicitors, indicating the nature of my suspicions and mentioning some of the grounds for them. So much I did to relieve my conscience and my indignation; and after it was done and the letter posted, I felt better, and went out to enjoy myself. I renewed my acquaintance with the Southington mariner, and in his company made excursions on the Channel with an inspiriting breeze in my face, dismissing the Castle, the jewels, and the gang of conspirators to the winds of heaven.

During the next two or three days I made a determined assault upon my work. But I will admit at once that it did not progress very rapidly. For one thing, I found I lacked some of the books necessary for reference and I was delayed by having to send to town for them. In the next place I made the mistake of thinking I could work out of doors. It is a delightful experience, but it is not work.

I had a seat under the umbrageous waving pink chestnut and facing the lawn and flower beds, with the entrance to the Castle well in my eye some two hundred yards away across an intervening shrubbery of rhododendrons. Nothing happened in the meantime and I began to feel a little ashamed of my untoward suspicions. In the distance I caught sight of Miss Forrest on two occasions, but it almost seemed to me as if she made an effort to avoid me. Of Naylor and his friends, I saw nothing whatsoever, and the only person in Southington whom I encountered was Eustace. I should have thought my manner with him was chilling enough to be obvious, but he did not appear to notice it. He was more than common friendly, and pressed himself on my company, despite my coolness. He complained of being bored, and I wondered that he should so frankly when the obvious retort was—why should he remain? He had nothing to occupy him, and I never saw him reading anything but a paper or a guide to the turf. The one thing he had, oddly enough, was a sense of music, and he played a fiddle with some skill.

But I gave him little encouragement during those days. I was trying to live in an atmosphere of my own, suitable for breeding ideas. Yet sun and air and sea and the perfume of the countryside somehow did not render assistance to philosophy; they rather induced vagrant and vagabond and incoherent musings, with no definite relation to my thesis. The sparkle of the water brought no illumination amid my wandering thought on 'Studies in Earth.' It woke in my heart only wild yearnings, passionate beyond logic, and dreams of enchanted islands and the long swell of Pacific seas. I dozed in a charmed slumber through those lotus afternoons.

On the third morning I heard from Sir Gilbert Norry's solicitors; it was one of those abominable epistles which one can only receive from so-called business men conveying nothing of sentiment or atmosphere, or anything but pure, visible, dull, and unimaginative fact. 'Thanking you for your communication . . .' Oh, well . . . 'Our client . . .' Confound their client . . . 'is not disposed to see cause for alarm. . . .' Well, let his jewels perish . . . 'Our client sees no objections to Mr. Peter Toosey's copying any pictures, provided, of course, his doing so does not interfere in any way with your arrangements.'

I threw down the letter impatiently. Very well; let Mr. Peter Toosey come and paint and be— As I live, Mr. Peter Toosey was taking me at the first part of my word at any rate; for out of my mullioned window I saw him approaching the entrance with his slow prudent step, his infernal long-haired head nodding on his breast. He paused a moment to admire the lawns, and then he knocked.

Mr. Toosey showed no signs of triumph in his demeanor; on the contrary, he was more resigned, furtive, and melancholy than I. He received my (or rather Sir Gilbert's) permission with humility, and expressed gratitude.

'Then shall I be in your way if I come this afternoon?' he inquired.

'Sir Gilbert has given you permission,' I replied with sarcastic emphasis. 'You are at liberty to come and go, provided the formality of knocking is attended to; otherwise, my dear sir, I take no interest in the matter.'

I spoke untruthfully in my wrath; I did take interest in the matter, but the way in which my representations had been ignored was galling.

Mr. Toosey arrived and settled down in the gallery like a gypsy. He was there all the afternoon till the night faded. I was glad to see that Jackman paid several visits to him, though I was hardly prepared to endorse his verdict when I questioned him.

'He seems a very nice gentleman, sir?'

At any rate the jewels were not mine. Sir Gilbert might whistle for them directly for all I cared.

This turn of affairs, you may conceive, put me out of humor, but it was nothing to the next event. That night I thrust my window wide ere going to bed, to enjoy the soft light of the half moon in a cloudless sky. Instantly I was aware of a shadow that fled on the lawn.

I might have thought this was but the trick of passing scud in the heaven, had not the sky, as I say, been notably cloudless; as it was, I knew it at once for a figure. I stood watching the shrubberies for some time. Bathed in a faint light, as they were, they might have veiled anything—any one—a veritable army. 'And this,' I pondered, 'is the first fruits of Mr. Peter Toosey, no doubt.'

I closed the window and took my candle. If Sir Gilbert's whole Castle were rifled, I told myself, I cared nothing now. Yet on my way to my room, I experienced a revulsion of feeling. I do not know that I recked a single straw more about Sir Gilbert's jewels, but I imagine the primitive instinct of the chase awoke in me. I went down the passage which led past my chamber and out by the door into court-yard. From these bowels of the Castle, it was easy to get to the back part to which the tradesmen had access, and by those channels I reached the garden and the open air. I stole in the shadows past the old orchard on the west and came out on a grass walk that circled part of the southerly lawns. Shrubberies surrounded me—laurels and laurustinus, ribes and syringas, and lilacs in a continuous profusion of greenery. I moved noiselessly and suddenly emerged into a breach in the hedge through which the moon shone. It struck whitely upon me, and my dim shadow stalked before me. Simultaneously some one got up on the other side of the shrubbery and darted across the lawn. I flew after him.

The man ran with the speed of a deer and dodged into the shrubberies on the farther side, where I lost him. At the same time I heard a shrill whistle, and this was repeated, and echoed for a little distance. Evidently there was more than one of the conspirators at work. I ran a little farther, somewhat blindly in the shrubbery, and then stopped. I could hear nothing, no noise of any one running, nothing save the breaking of the waters below the garden. I had lost the burglar. I hunted in the ghostly spaces of the lower garden and the copse beyond for some time, but I could find no trace of any one, could hear no human sound. Irritably, and somewhat perturbed, I went back to the Castle, and re-entered by the back parts.

As I took up my candle, I wondered to myself if one of the gang had gained the house during my absence. But I did not care. I went to bed.

Directly my head was on my pillow, the ticking began in the wall.

CHAPTER V.

THE COUNCIL OF PERFECTION.

I was now at the parting of the ways. The solicitors had discarded me and contemned my warnings, and yet I had clear evidence of a plot of some sort involving the Castle. The question for me was, whether I was to ignore it, inasmuch as it obviously could not affect me personally to any extent, or whether I should take up the gage of battle and run this gang to earth. I had only a dim notion as to who constituted it, and had but a guess at what he wanted; but, in passing through the picture-gallery next morning, I scowled on Peter Toosey as he sat meekly before his easel transferring Lady Claire Norroy to a second canvas.

'It's a beautiful day,' he volunteered tentatively. I threw an affirmative at him, and then had qualms of conscience. After all, why should I suppose he was in the conspiracy? I looked back, and saw him nervously mixing his colors, and I returned, and stood for a while watching him.

'Beginning with a Reynolds?' I said lightly. 'What after that?'

He nearly dropped his brushes. 'Yes,' he stammered. 'I thought of the Claude next.'

'A chance,' I suggested. 'Are you going right round the gallery?'

'I—I don't know,' he stammered. 'You see,' he explained uneasily, 'it's a commission.

Commission! Did anyone pine to reduplicate the modest gallery of Norroy Castle? The man was a fool. I left him to his work and went out into the sunlight. In that divine air suspicions melted from me like morning rime, and of a sudden I experienced poignant remorse. Why had I suspected Miss Forrest? Madness could no farther go. I strode out, on the impulse of the moment, towards the gates, designing to go to the village, but when I reached the limit of my domain I was checked. I had no earthly reason for intruding on the ladies ;and, moreover, the chances were that they were already on some innocent expedition of their own, beloved of women. I came out at the gates in this reflective temper, and found a man lounging there. He was a rough fellow, with a big frame, and a barred chest, and he smoked an awe-entrance reached her, and presented me a full, pale face, surmounted by some cigar. He stared at me shamelessly, put his hands in his pockets and went on smoking. What was he doing there? He had no look of a seafarer from the Point, or of a villager. I felt certain that if I turned my back he would pop into the garden. I returned him his stare with interest, and he took this, or chose to take it, as a sufficient introduction.

'Niceish bit of garden yours,' he remarked, taking his abominable cigar from his mouth.

I grunted.

'Reminds me a bit of Battersea Park,' he went on affably, in his cockney voice.

'It's been modelled on it,' I said. 'We took no end of pains over it.'

'Ah!' said he, complacently, without a sense of my sarcasm, 'I thought it was like.'

'Staying here long?' I inquired, intending more aggression and designing studious offence.

'P'raps,' he said affably. 'Bit of a 'olliday,' and jingled his coins in his pocket while he surveyed my garden. I could do nothing with an insensate brute like this, and, reflecting that he could do no harm in the broad daylight, I continued on my way. Two hundred yards farther I pulled up, a prey to misgivings. Had I been treating a vulgar but innocent fellow creature unjustly? My mental outlook was sicklied o'er with the jaundice of my suspicions. I had terrified the artist and probably incensed the cockney. I cursed the plot and the burglars, and increased my pace down the sloping lane.

It wound down the hill deliberately, now delving deep between high banks, and now running shallowly on the surface. Half-way to Southington, it ran into the copse that opens here to receive it, in a green environment of growing corn and grass. Turning aside, I admired the great elms, the thickening shade of the beeches, and the bright underwood. And as I stood so, my eyes were caught by a movement through the bushes. Athwart the copse by a grass track came Miss Forrest, the spring wind off the sea in her face. Her gaze was right ahead, as if she walked expectantly to meet some one, a smile opening her beautiful face like the dawn, and brightening in her eyes, her lips parted ever so slightly, budding with that smile. She moved gayly, like a child, and full of mere physical delight. I fell back in the shadow of the bushes, so that she passed without seeing me. I was smitten anew with pangs of conscience, with self-reproach and self-contempt. How dared I to suppose any wrong of so innocent and lovely a creature! I would at that moment as soon have suspected an angel in Paradise of complicity in nefarious plots. I watched her out of sight through the wood, and continued on my way ashamed. Two minutes later I found myself confronting Miss Fuller seated on a fallen log under an oak. I took off my hat, and she returned my greeting handsomely, regarding my curiosity, I thought, out of her large eyes. She was nice to look at, and her expression promised a fount of sympathy, if I knew anything of woman. I took my resolution swiftly as I am wont to do.

'Miss Fuller,' said I, in a saddened and penitent voice, 'I have a confession to make, which I beg you will hear.'

She stirred with interest. 'Indeed!' she said simply, but I could pierce that flimsy veil of indifference.

'Yes,' I went on, launching myself, 'I want you to make my peace with Miss Forrest.'

'Forrest!' she echoed blankly.

'Yes, your friend, Miss Forrest,' I said.

'Oh, yes,' she said quickly. 'You mean Miss Forrest,' and displayed signs of agitation out of keeping with the circumstances.

'The fact is,' I continued manfully, 'I have done her a grievous injustice. I thought she was a burglar.'

'A burglar!' exclaimed Miss Fuller on a high crescendo, opening her wide eyes wider. 'Good gracious! Why—how—'

'My dear lady,' I said in all humility, 'I have no excuses and no explanations. I merely confess, and offer my apologies—to you first as proxy; and perhaps I may be permitted later to own up to the injured lady herself. Who knows?'

Miss Fuller hesitated. 'I can't think how you came to make such a preposterous and shameful mistake,' she said at last, with some asperity for so sympathetic a woman. 'It was—it was unpardonable.'

'Then, alas!' I began in a lamentable voice.

'But perhaps Per—Miss Forrest would forgive you, if you are really penitent,' she added, with a touch of playfulness that seemed coy and arch at once.

'With your assistance, my dear lady—' I said.

She had risen, and now cast inquisitive glances at me again, as we began without premeditation to walk together through the wood.

'It has nothing to do with me,' she protested.

'Oh, but it has,' I urged; 'I thought you were one of the gang, too.'

'Me!' she screamed, and her face flamed. 'Good heavens, how wicked of you!'

'You may trample on me,' I said contritely. 'I am here for sentence, but you see you are concerned in it.'

'Whatever made you think such monstrous things?' demanded Miss Fuller sternly.

'I have been the victim of circumstances,' I pleaded. 'There is a story to tell, which I will tell, by your kind indulgence, to you both.'

I felt that this was a very clever move; I should now be sure of my audience, and possibly of my forgiveness. Curiosity would hardly stand so gross a test, not certainly in the case of Miss Fuller's marvelling eyes. She continued to walk, but said nothing, until she broke new ground.

'The Castle has pretty gardens.'

'Yes,' I assented.

'It must be nice to own such a beautiful old place,' said Miss Fuller.

'I dare say it is,' I said. 'I've not had the chance of feeling what it's like.'

Miss Fuller started and colored. 'Oh, no, of course not,' she agreed hurriedly.

'But that gave me an idea. 'If you have really done me the honor to forgive me,' I went on, 'you will further honor me by condescending to mark that forgiveness by taking tea at the Castle, and allowing me to show you it.'

Miss Fuller's expressive eyes testified to her own desire, but she exclaimed lightly:

'That is for Miss Forrest to say.'

It was then that we came out of the wood into a meadow already lush with the growing May grass. Regardless of injury to this, before us was Perdita, sprawling in it, her hat discarded, her bronze-brown hair tumbling about her face, and her skirts well above her pretty ankles. Hastily she thrust her dress lower about her feet as we emerged, and her face flushed delicately pink for a moment. I saluted submissively, while, the color slowly passing, she surveyed us with speculative eyes. The open joy had left her eyes, which were on me in a sort of challenging reserve. She had assumed the defensive armor of convention, and her look unmistakably demanded what I wanted. I turned to Miss Fuller appealingly:

'Perdita, dear,' she said hesitantly. 'This gentleman—Mr.—Mr.—Brabazon, wants to apologize to you for something.'

Perdita made no reply, beyond that of her inquiring eyes, while I was only conscious of a bronze tress that was swaying on the white of her neck. I came to with a start and a rush.

'You explain, please,' I said to Miss Fuller in a whisper.

'Oh, no, it's your affair,' she said nodding.

'But I am unstrung,' I pleaded. 'Give me a lead, do, like a gracious lady.'

Miss Fuller, good at need, hesitated, and confusedly yielded. 'Mr. Brabazon wants to apologize for your being a burglar, dear,' she said.

'What!' cried Miss Forrest, looking from one to the other of us. Miss Fuller retrieved herself.

'How silly of me! For thinking you a burglar,' she amended.

Perdita still gazed in astonishment. 'I'm afraid I don't understand,' she said politely. 'Perhaps it's an elaborate joke.'

I was constrained to take a hand on my own behalf.

'It's this way, please,' I said. 'I suspected you of being in a secret plot, Miss Forrest—'

Perdita's face was smitten of a sudden with dismay, almost with fear.

'That you were a burglar!' put in Miss Fuller breathlessly, as if anxious now not to be left out.

Perdita's soft bosom, of white muslin rose and fell quickly. 'I still don't understand,' she said, in a lower voice that was somewhat constrained.

'It is a sort of story,' I told her, 'and if you will forgive me I will tell you the whole of it. But meanwhile I want to make abject and absolute confession. For a base and horrible and unashamed quarter of an hour I did think you might be part of a plot.'

'A plot!' she exclaimed in bewilderment.

'Ah, that's my story. And if after my confession you will deign to take tea with me at the Castle, I will unfold that story. I think, on the whole, it is really worth hearing. Of course it would be more worth hearing, if you were still in it.'

Perdita looked at Miss Fuller perplexedly, and Miss Fuller's eyes signalled back something. Then her charming smile captured Perdita's face.

'This may be a trap,' she said, 'to catch us, or to make us commit ourselves.'

'On my honor,' I assured her, 'there will be no one present save myself and Jackman, my servant—at least that I know of. I can't answer for the spies.'

'Spies!' she echoed in wonderment.

'That's my story,' said I firmly.

I knew now I had her, had them both in fact. The word spies sent a thrill through Miss Fuller, as I could see in the glance she wheeled on me. She looked at Perdita. Perdita refused to meet her eyes.

'This afternoon,' I appended, in my confidence.

Perdita suddenly laughed. 'I suppose we are all mad,' she said.

It was surrender. I knew it. And it had all been engineered by feminine curiosity.

'Then suppose we seize time by the forelock and go back now?' I suggested.

Perdita got to her feet suddenly. 'I'm sorry,' she said, 'but it isn't possible to-day.' She looked at Miss Fuller. 'We have some one coming.'

Miss Fuller exclaimed. 'Oh, I forgot! How dreadful of me! Miss Harvey.'

'Couldn't you persuade your friend also?' I pleaded.

'No,' said Miss Fuller firmly. 'It wouldn't do. We must go back now, dear. It's quite late.'

I said nothing to this, as the case appeared hopeless, but I have the tenacity of a tiger when necessary, and the avidity of one, too. Also, on the trail I am a panther. I explained these characteristics of mine to Miss Fuller, so we went down the lane together.

'Really!' she said with wondering interest.

Miss Forrest listened politely, a demure little smile on her face. 'But I don't quite see—excuse me,' said said Miss Fuller, 'what this has got to do—I mean—'

She could not express her meaning for embarrassment. 'These essentially animal qualities, Miss Fuller,' I explained, 'are combined in one who has absolutely no other claims to notice. But unfortunately for those whose company he admires, they obsess him.'

Perdita bit her lip, as if she would thus refrain from laughter. Miss Fuller looked more puzzled than ever.

'How strange!' she said most civilly, but most blankly.

We reached the bottom of the lane where the village opens out, and Perdita broke her long silence.

'There it is,' she said.

I looked, and on the village green was a motor-car. Harvey! Harvey! The name suddenly rang in my memory. Of course I recalled her now. It was the name of my American, and here was her car. So the girls had struck up an acquaintance, unless—. But that last reflection was ancient and abandoned history. My heart plucked up.

We walked slowly towards the car, and, sure enough, the gracious vision who stood in its vicinity advanced to meet us with both hands.

'Why, I was just going to drive right after you, and hunt you out,' she declared, greeting Perdita warmly. 'How are you this afternoon, Mr.—Mr. Brabazon?' she asked next, flashing her bright eyes on me with a winning smile.

A muffled choking sound came from the car, and we all gave it our attention. It seemed to have run over some one, and a hapless fellow creature, apparently in dying convulsions, lay beneath those juggernaut wheels. Miss Fuller's large eyes opened wider with horror.

'Oh!' she said.

'It's only my new chauffeur!' said Miss Harvey, sweetly. 'He would just try, and I bet him he couldn't.'

Bet him! I saw Miss Fuller looked shocked.

'What is he doing?' I asked, as we approached the car and the wriggling legs that protruded from underneath it.

'I guess he's doing nothing but swallow dirt. He's trying to fix up some screws,' said Miss Harvey, calmly, putting on her gloves again.

I glanced at the man who stood by me; here was manifestly the real chauffeur, orthodox in his leathedn jacket. Who, then, was the torchered victim under the car? The chauffeur looked on with a complacent grin, and the wriggling of the legs increased. An indeterminate noise, worse than before, reached us from the machinery.

'That's the second time he's died,' I observed.

Miss Fuller shot an indignant glance at me.

'What's he say, Inchbold?' inquired Miss Harvey.

Inchbold's grin fell from him. 'I—I don't think he wanted anything,' he replied in some confusion. 'It was only a sort of exclamation, Miss.'

'I'm getting tired of his. Time we got on,' remarked Miss Harvey, impatiently. 'Can't you get him out, Inchbold? I guess he's no good as a mechanician.'

'If Inchbold took hold of one leg, and I got the other, we might manage it,' I suggested, thoughtfully, 'particularly if some one, Miss Fuller, say, hammered his fingers to make him let go.'

'Oh, how perfectly dreadful!' cried that lady. Miss Harvey laughed. But ere my proposition could be carried into effect, if it had been so intended, the legs gave a final squirm and then wriggled forth, disclosing a face all begrimed and greasy, but still unmistakably Eustace's. I wondered now that I had not recognized that soft-gaitered legs. I experienced at once a revulsion of feeling. What in Heaven's name did this suspect here?

He recognized me when he got to his feet, threw me a perfunctory nod, and turned his gaze straight on Miss Harvey.

'I'd have done it sooner, if the oil hadn't dropped in my eye,' he said. 'Half a dollar, wasn't it?' He held out his hand bluntly, and Miss Harvey, full of laughter, took a two-shilling piece from her purse and put it in his palm. I scornfully expected him to touch his cap, but he didn't.

'Knew I could do it,' he said, cheerfully, puting the coin in his pocket. 'There isn't much in this car business. H' are yer, Brabazon?'

I burned with secret indignation, though his impertinence was ludicrous. From the contagion of his impudent presence I felt I must withdraw the innocent ladies. My salutation was civil but distant, and I addressed Miss Harvey deliberately in front of him, begging her to honor me at the Castle with the other ladies. You will perceive that this had been my design all along.

Miss Harvey smiled graciously. She would love to; she had taken a tremendous fancy to the old place, and wanted to bring her mamma over, if she might. Of course she might. We exchanged friendly invitations, and the wretched, thick-skinned groom listened in a boorish fashion. It was at least a direct snub for him. In the end we all mounted Miss Harvey's car, and sailing off left the groom in the dust of the road, a dirty, smudgy, unintelligent-looking object, to whom Miss Harvey waved an indulgent farewell. He stood, staring after us with a dull, meditative set of his expressionless face.

'That's a man,' said I, to my companions, 'whom I am persistently endeavoring to avoid. He clings like a burr.'

'Oh, he's great fun,' said Miss Harvey, laughing.

'He looks respectable enough,' said Perdita, kindly.

'He's just a great,' said Miss Harvey, as we hummed up the lane. 'There's no man on the other side that would behave just as he behaves. He's a unique specimen to us. He's an English product only, and can only be caught in his native jungles. But I like him. He just says what he thinks, and so do I. It's a treat after some of our fancy ways.'

'An old friend?' I queried, with what I intended for sarcasm.

But Miss Harvey had no ear for sarcasm. 'No,' she said, pensively for her, 'he just came up and asked me about the car, and said he'd bet twenty horses against it any day, with a bit to spare. And then he got fooling about the machinery, and I bet him he couldn't put a screw right that Inchbold was busy about; and that was all.'

I was not anxious to waste time on Mr. Eustace, and if I had been, my thoughts would have been shunted off him by the sight of the burly cockney still promenading in front of the gates. We flashed through, and his eyes carefully sorted us as we did so. He was still on guard, then.

A shadow of reserve fell on the ladies at tea, except on Miss Harvey, who maintained a conversation briskly. Perhaps some conventional scruple returned unbidden and unexpectedly to the others, a scruple with which the more licensed American was untroubled. And this was one reason why I recurred to my original device, which, you will remember, was based on a story.

'And now,' I said, in my most preacher-like voice, 'the time has come, my friends, for me to redeem my promise. And here begins the story of the thief and the spy, which, as you have not heard, I shall now proceed to relate.'

'Story!' exclaimed Miss Harvey with interest. 'Why, that's lovely. What's it all about?'

'My tale may begin, if you like, at the gates,' said I, 'with that burly scoundrel who stared after us.'

'Scoundrel!' exclaimed Miss Harvey. Miss Fuller breathed deeply, and drew her chair closer, and Miss Forrest's eyes were interrogatively on me. A little color collecting in her face, she reminded me of an interested and innocent child, with excitement hanging over her. I began, and related, with some embroidery of circumstance for the sake of art, the events which had occurred since my arrival at the Castle. I told of the intruder in the picture-gallery, of the dropped notebook stolen from my room, of the visits of Mr. Joyce and Mr. Naylor, and of the spies I had found surrounding the Castle. 'You saw that man at the gates,' I concluded. 'He is one of them.'

I confess that, if it had not been for the embellishments of my art, the story would have sounded a little tame, and fallen a little flat. For, after all, there was not much that had happened, and it was rather in the atmosphere that I smelled a mystery than in actual facts. But in my narrative I led my sympathetic audience skilfully up to the strong-room, and directed their fascinated attention on the plate and jewels. Miss Harvey emitted from her pretty lips what was almost a whistle.

'This is stirring,' she commented. 'You are having a live time.' And then she looked at Perdita. 'And you suspected her?' she inquired.

I hung my head. 'Temporarily blinded by the glare of suspicion, I blundered,' I said. 'Please have some more tea.'

'Oh!' Miss Harvey's handsome face was rosy bright. 'I should love just to be in something exciting like that,' she declared unscrupulously.

'Have you any theory, Mr. Brabazon?' asked Perdita.

I shook my head sadly. 'None whatever. The facts are more or less plain. Burglarious attempts have been made on the house, with, I assume, the jewels in view. And it would seem as if the gang are watching the Castle. That's all I know.'

'But surely you will get the police in,' panted Miss Fuller.

'There's no doubt I ought to,' I answered. 'But after all, why should I? Let Sir Gilbert look after his own property.'

The three girls exchanged glances, but I could not determine what thus passed between them. But they seemed to signal in this way to each other, as only girls can.

'And then—I forgot—there is the artist,' I went on.

'The artist!' they echoed.

'Yes, he's up-stairs in the gallery, painting. What does he want there?'

'You said he was painting,' remarked Miss Fuller.

'Yes, but why do they all go to the gallery?' I demanded.

'Really, I think your suspicious are unreasonable, Mr. Brabazon,' said the lady severely.

'Well, there's Eustace,' I said desperately.

'Eustace!'

'The man under the car,' I explained.

'What's he got to do with it?' asked Miss Harvey. 'You surely don't suspect that nice man of being a burglar.'

'I shouldn't wonder,' I said moodily.

Miss Forrest and Miss Fuller surveyed me with wondering eyes; I think my gloom was impressing them against their will. Miss Harvey rose, and was the first to speak as she rose.

'Let us see this artist. Did you say he was upstairs?'

I assented. She picked up the eyes of the others; and simultaneously they made a movement for the door. I followed, feeling that I had unchained forces which I was impotent to control. They were like Miss Harvey's motor-car. They rolled over me up the stairs. With misgivings I timidly brought up the rear, while Miss Harvey swept in the van like a conqueror.

Mr. Peter Toosey was painting. He was clad in dingy velveteens, smudged with the refuse of his palette, and he was painting as if for dear life. Miss Harvey greeted him with that gracious ease which never invites a liberty.

'What a lovely Gainsborough!' she exclaimed.

Mr. Toosey looked uneasily over his shoulder at her, and his terrified gaze shifted from girl to girl.

'It—it is a Reynolds,' he said with timid truthfulness.

Miss Fuller elevated her nose and sniffed; Miss Forrest sniffed; and Miss Harvey turned round and sniffed in my face.

'I beg your pardon,' I said, and then I, too, sniffed.

Mr. Toosey painted harder than ever, laying on his colors furiously, as if he were working against time. In his agitation, he painted out Lady Claire's nose, as if he feared she, too, would sniff.

The smell grew stronger. 'Chimneys!' ventured Miss Fuller.

'No; clothes!' said Miss Harvey.

Suddenly Mr. Peter Toosey leapt from his stool with a little yell, and set his hand to his side. A stream of smoke was issuing from his pocket. From my place the rear-guard I hurried to his assistance, and between us we put out the conflagration.

'I feel,' said Mr. Toosey, breathing hard, as he shook his fragmentary pocket, 'I feel I owe you an apology. I took the liberty of smoking.'

'If Sir Gilbert Norroy does not object, it is not my place to do so,' I remarked.

He eyed me distrustfully, and the ladies, obviously in some indignation, vied with one another in comforting him. I strolled away, as if the affair were none of mine. Indeed it turned out that it wasn't; for before I had examined more than three pictures casually, the party passed me on its way downstairs.

'Mr. Toosey is going to have tea with us,' explained Miss Harvey.

They had already had tea, and it was my tea, and more or less my house, but I had abdicated. Apprehensively, Mr. Toosey left the gallery under cover of the ladies. It was, as I have indicated, their affair, and consequently I did not inflict my presence on them for some time. When I did so, Mr. Toosey was obviously enjoying himself, though he shifted about like an uncomfortable schoolboy when I entered. He had a large piece of cake which he ate with some noise, in his hand, and, balanced in the other, was a drunken cup of tea. So far as I could make out, he was explaining why life would be better off for all of us if we lived in caves and were little or nothing. Neither Miss Harvey, nor Perdita, nor even Miss Fuller, turned a hair; they hung on his silly words as if he had been a musical prodigy.

'In Touraine,' said Mr. Toosey, with an uneasy eye on me, 'there are wonderful caverns which could be taken possession of for summer holidays, you know. They could be rented for a few francs, and the Cave Cure could be tried. You see,' he went on, forgetting me, and warming to his subject with a kindling eye, 'how it would revolutionize all our holiday system. Mud cures, sun cures, grape cures, water cures, and the slap cure would all give way to the Cave Cure.'

'What's the slap cure?' asked Perdita, curiously.

'I believe it prevails in Bohemia,' said Mr. Toosey, twinkling.

'And all the summer papers then would advertise: "Cave to let—owner being obliged to seek closer quarters," or "Try our Caves for air and darkness," or some such auctioneer's jimmy. And you could have them labelled Carlton or Ritz or Delmonico's, you know. And whenever a rabbit came by, you would scurry into your burrow like winking.'

What had come to Mr. Peter Toosey? His tongue wagged on. I wondered if they had put anything in his tea. He entertained

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a rapt audience. And in the middle of it all, Mrs. Jackman arrived with a pressing request that I would speak with her. We retired to the hall, where I found she wished to know if the ladies were stopping to dinner. I looked at my watch, and discovered it to be late, though the serene light of the May evening had not warned us.

I told her 'no,' and saw from her communicative eye that she would like to have said more. But instead she left the ladies and got upon the uninteresting topic of soups, being anxious to know if I had liked my last soup, and if she should repeat it on another occasion. It was all very trivial and irritating, for I experienced a strong desire to get back to the room to hear Mr. Toosey. And so I cut her short, and was re-entering when a pretty idea came into my head.

I went out into the garden, sought the western wall in the neighborhood of my own bedroom, on which grew a straggling Marechal Niel rose. That glorious rose is invariably the first of its kind, and in Devon comes particularly early. I culled three choice opening buds in various stages, and turned away to go back. As I withdrew from the shelter of the wall, I had a glimpse of a figure stealing by the back of the Castle towards those rear parts which contain the kitchen apartments, and even in the declining light I knew it was Eustace.

The apparition angered me. The fellow had manifestly followed us. What did he there, trespassing on my privacy? It was like his vulgar impudence to press himself on company which had shown him that he was not wanted. But stay! Was it only idle assurance that had brought him to the Castle, or was he come for another and a baser motive? He had vanished among the shrubberies at the back, and I did not doubt that he was on his way to the gates, where his friend the cockney was probably on guard. What the devil did it all signify?

I entered the house in a puzzled and angry temper, and was greeted by three excited voices.

'Why didn't you tell us about the ghost?'

'The ghost!' I echoed. I had quite forgotten the estate agent's ghost.

'Yes, Mr. Toosey has been telling us about the ghost,' said Miss Harvey. 'Oh, I should love a ghost.'

'Indeed!' I said coldly, wheeling a deadly eye on the hapless artist.

'Mrs.—Mrs. Jackman told me about it' he said lamely. Mrs. Jackman's tongue was a nuisance.

'Oh, well, there's always a ghost, you know,' I said lightly.

'Oh, but it explains everything,' said Miss Fuller. 'It's the ghost.'

She looked delightedly scared and awed.

'It must be the ghost,' said Perdita.

'It is the ghost,' said Miss Harvey.

I sat down. 'Yes,' said I, 'I am disposed to agree with you. Your arguments are convincing. And that being so, I propose that we have a ghost hunt.'

'Ghost hunt!' exclaimed Perdita.

'Yes; that we keep watch together all night in the gallery, and see what happens.'

'Oh, heavenly!' said Miss Harvey, clapping her hands.

Miss Fuller looked dubious. 'I—I don't think we ought to do that,' she said.

I looked at Perdita.

'And I think we ought to be going,' she said, rising cheerfully to her feet.

It was the signal. My guests rose; but at the door Miss Harvey whispered into my ear:

'He's a most delightful character, Mr. Toosey. Don't you go off with any fancies about him. I believe he's a genius. I'm going to get papa to buy some of his pictures.'

The evening fell as they went, with Mr. Toosey between two girls in the rear of the car. Jackman was laying my dinner when I went in.

'Jackman, have you seen anyone hanging about?' I asked.

'No, sir,' he said, staring, and after a pause went on with his task. His attitude seemed to ask an explanation.

'I saw a man skulking about the shrubberies behind,' I said.

'No, sir? 'Indeed, sir?' said Jackman.

'And what is more, I recognized him,' I said.

The forks dropped with a clatter on the table from Jackman's hand.

'Indeed, sir,' he said, showing confusion at his awkwardness.

'Yes,' I mused, 'and I will see it through,' I said.

'Yes, sir,' said Jackman, now himself again.

And in the diversion I had forgotten the roses!

(To be Continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER

GRATITUDE.

(Alice Van Leer Carrick.)

When there are so many things to play,
Why should a small child ever be sad?
Kites to fly on a windy day,
Paper dolls when the skies are gray,
And stories to make you glad.

There are sleds and slides in the winter, too,
And in summer you row on the lake;
Store and soldiers the whole year through,
Dolly's sewing and clothes to do,
And splendid sailboats to make.

But if the day's been stupid and long,
You wish and you wait for the night,
And though everything's cross and everything's wrong,
There is always the 'Sleepy Song,'
And mother to hold you tight.

—'Youth's Companion.'

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The presence of headache nearly always tells us that there is another disease which, although we may not be aware of it, is still exerting its baneful influence, and perhaps awaiting an opportunity to assert itself plainly.

Burdock Blood Bitters has, for years, been curing all kinds of headaches, and if you will only give it a trial we are sure it will do for you what it has done for thousands of others.

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—The Famous Fruit Medicine

We are apt to consider the age we live in as the most wonderful age that the world has ever known. It is, in many respects. Yet the ancients surpassed us in some things. Engineers of our 40-story skyscrapers still marvel at the massive pyramids and the sphinx. So, too, the Egyptian physicians of 3,000 years ago, used fruit juice as a medicine for treating blood trouble, liver and kidney disease, and stomach weakness. Their method of mixing fruit juice as a medicine is also one of the lost arts. A well-known Canadian physician, however, perfected a method of utilizing fruit juices, which is one of the greatest discoveries of modern medical research.

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50c a box, 6 for $2.50, or trial box, 25c. At all dealers, or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

THE SERMON.

LESSONS FROM A KING'S LIFE.

(By the Rev. F. B. Meyer, M.A., Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.)

Mr. Meyer said that he was moved to speak on the subject because of the great sorrow that had come to his land across the sea and to this land also, because of the closeness of the ties between the two countries. Mr. Meyer read as the Scriptural selection I. Corinthians xv., beginning with the forty-seventh verse, the chapter being known as the 'resurrection chapter.' In his prayer Mr. Meyer spoke of death in a palace, death in a great city and death in a pastor's manse,' referring to the loss the Rev. Dr. John F. Carson has just sustained in the death of his mother. Mr. Meyer invoked the Divine blessing upon the land across the sea, the minister of the church, the great congregation gathered in tears, the royal family and upon all those who mourn everywhere; upon all efforts to establish the everlasting peace of mankind of which the dead monarch was so earnest a supporter; upon the Sunday-school campaign; upon the interest shown everywhere in little children and upon the great convention which was destined to be an epoch-making one.

Mr. Meyer took his text from I. Chronicles xxix., 29 and 30: 'Now the acts of David the King, first and last, behold, they are written, they are written in the book of Samuel the seer, and in the book of Nathan, the prophet, and in the book of Gad, the seer, with all his reign and his might, and the times that went over him, and over Israel, and over all the kingdoms of the countries.'

Mr. Meyer said that as president of the World's Sunday-school Association he had always dealt with Sunday-school work in his addresses, but this was an occasion altogether unique, for as a British subject he was bowed down with personal grief at the death of King Edward. The newspapers had been filled with accounts of the great loss to the British nation, and they had all been uniformly kind in their judgments, showing how closely Great Britain and the United States were knitted together 'And then, too, this church is shadowed by death in its beloved pastor's home. At the close of the sermon the audience will please remain standing while the "Dead March in Saul" is played as is the British custom on the death of a ruler, and which is no doubt the custom here.' This was carried out after Dr. George Matheson's hymn, 'O love that will not let me go,' had been sung. Mr. Meyer pronounced the benediction. In the course of his sermon he said:

The words of the text are most appropriate to this time. In the last few days the whole civilized world was startled by the suddenness and the tragedy of the death of the King of England. On Wednesday he was at Sandringham looking after his interests there, on Thursday he had an audience with his ministers and in twenty-four hours thereafter a new king ascended the throne of Great Britain. It is incredible that in one short week so much could have happened. Death is mysterious. It enters the palace as well as the cottage. It is also mysterious that after arriving at the age of sixty he came to rule, and after an experience so long garnered it had so little time in which to express itself. Into that mystery we can no further go.

The death of the King of Great Britain is an event which by its suddenness and tragedy has struck the imagination and awakened the emotion of the whole world. The death of such a man naturally brings foreboding. The death of a child brings natural sorrow. When a husband passed out of the family there is natural agony to the woman who wonders what is to become of her now that his strong arm is gone. There is foreboding when the death of a ruler comes to a great country as in this case, when it is facing internal complications, which have never before arisen, and in these dark days it needs his knowledge of affairs and his strong arm to steer it. The working classes are the democracy and the ruling class the aristocracy, but he was loved and trusted by all.

Death is a time of judgment. The great newspaper press has been kindly and more than generous in its verdict upon the dead king. The English people greatly appreciate the generous way in which he has been treated and it will bind the great peoples still more closely together, which the deep waters cannot obliterate. There is no rivalry, no jealousy, between the two divisions of the Anglo-Saxon race. We wept over McKinley as you weep over King Edward. The memory of Edward the Peacemaker, the man who made no enemies, will live. Your press joined with ours in an affable, kindly hearted way, with the right word to say and the right thing to do.

But judgment comes upon the acts of a man. It was not the Psalms of David, but his acts that made him great. It is not by his ideals that a man is judged. It is by what a man does in the shop, the store, the home, the school, that he is judged. We do not know much of the King's inner life. The records of a man's are indestructible and they are constantly being recorded. We Britishers are rather recluse. We do not wear our hearts upon our sleeves. When Edward was asked what hymn he liked the best he answered, 'Nearer, my God, to thee.' The verdicts upon his acts, so far as I have read, have been kindly. When Pilate was asked to alter the words on the cross he said, 'What is written is written.' So what we have done cannot be altered; it is written.

Every man is daily doing good or bad. Every man is writing three stories, of his home life, what he does there before his wife and children; of his whole inner life, what he does in his business life and his own private room, everything is transcribed and a duplicate is kept. So many shorthand reporters are writing what we say and a duplicate is in God's archives. What you are writing, you are writing in indelible characters. Can we not undo them? you ask. Never. May we not be forgiven? Yes, but they are written. In estimating the acts of a man's life you must take into consideration the times that went over him. As the waves go over the rocks, so are the times that go over your life. The times that govern a man have two results; they reveal a man and they elicit him. Always in judgment of men, remember the times in which he lived David, Abraham Lincoln, Luther might have done differently if they had lived in earlier times, but they lived in times that called them out, as did King Edward, and all were grandly equal to their times. No man lives or dies unto himself. Our King contributed very largely, as your former President, Mr. Roosevelt, has done, to the welfare of the world in these times. Every life touches and affects other lives. Every man is doing something either to make it more difficult and more easy for another man to live.

One ruler goes and another comes. The people cry, 'The king is dead; long live the king!' Amid a fanfare of trumpets the new king was proclaimed. May God help him in his most difficult task. One king dies, but the purposes of God remain, and will remain forever. Let us live our lives nobly. Let us ask forgiveness through Christ, and standing by this tomb, resolve that henceforth we will strive to live in the power of the Holy Ghost, which will bring us to the throne of God.

RUBBER'S VARIED SOURCES.

Many Plants Produce it in Commercial Quantities.

(From 'Gardener's Magazine.')

Probably very few of those who have gone mad on rubber shares know that the number of plants producing rubber is considerable and that they differ very materially in their relative value in the production of rubber for commercial purposes. The most important of these is Hevea brasiliensis, a tree attaining to a considerable height and belonging to the natural order Euphorbiaceae. This is the source of Para rubber, which has long held a commanding position in British markets.

Ranking next in importance is the well-known Ficus elastica, which belongs to the natural order Urticaceae and produces the Assam rubber. Landolphias, woody climbers, belonging to the natural order Apocynaceae, yield the African rubbers, and Sapium biglandulosum, belonging to Euphorbiaceae, produces the Colombian rubber. Kickxia africana is the source of the Lagos rubber.

Para rubber is obtained from several species of hevea, but by far the most important of them is H. brasiliensis. This species is widely distributed in South America, and with other members of the genus is strongly represented in the region drained by the mighty Amazon and its tributaries.

The town of Para, the centre of the rubber industry of the Amazon, is on the river Guama about 100 miles from the sea, but the Para district extends over a large region to the south and the west. Throughout this and the forests of central and northern Brazil rubber trees are abundant.

Rather more than 30 years ago the suitability of Hevea brasiliensis for cultivation in India was recognized and strenuous efforts were made to introduce the tree into Ceylon and other parts of eastern possessions in sufficient numbers to carry out experiments on a large scale.

The difficulties were considerable, but they were eventually surmounted and there are now large areas of rubber trees that are giving an ample return. Under favorable conditions the trees grow with great rapidity, and it is recorded that rubber trees planted at the Henaratgoda garden, Ceylon, have attained a height of 50 feet and a girth of two feet in six years.

Ficus elastica, the 'india rubber plant' of gardens and the source of Assam rubber, is, of course, well known. When growing in its native habitat and under cultivation where it has sufficient space for its full development, its presents a very different appearance from the largest of the specimens that may be met with under glass in this country.

It, indeed, spreads so freely in cultivated plantations in Burma and elsewhere that 18 plants to the acre are considered quite sufficient. It is found growing wild in moist forests from the base of the Sikkim Himalaya eastward to Assam and Arracan, and in upper Burma it is so plentiful as to form large forests

TASTE IS LOCALIZED.

(From the London 'Chronicle.')

Taste is curiously localized in the mouth. Put a lump of sugar on the tip of your tongue and you will find it distinctly sweet. Then try it halfway back on the tongue and you will find it tasteless. All sweet or aromatic substances, such as wine, sugar and coffee, can be properly appreciated by the front half of the tongue, a piece of knowledge that every true connoisseur applies when he sips instead of taking a mouthful. With most other substances, however, the reverse is true. In these cases the tip of the tongue serves only for touching—it is the back part that tastes. The sides of the mouth too are quite insensible to certain substances not tasteless. Put some salt or vinegar between the teeth and the cheek and you will find them absolutely flavorless.

Trouble with the Stomach

That can only be cured when liver and kidneys are set right by DR. A. W. CHASE'S KIDNEY and LIVER PILLS

It is customary to put all the responsibility on the stomach for indigestion and its accompanying discomforts.

This is all wrong, for almost always the liver and kidneys are to blame, and you find among the symptoms constipation, backache, biliousness, and headache.

You will be surprised how quickly Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills will regulate the liver, kidneys and bowels and get the digestive system into good working order.

If you are in earnest about a cure, don't bother any more with mere aids to digestion, but rid the whole system of poisonous impurities by using Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills, and you will know once again the pleasure of living.

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THE NEW KING

(From the London 'Daily Chronicle.')

The present King, like his father, ascends the British Throne at a time of crisis. The Boer War had still to pass through some of its most harassing phases when King Edward the Seventh assumed the sceptre. His son succeeds him at a moment, indeed, of external peace; but at a moment also when domestic affairs are in a state of unexampled confusion and perplexity. The first, sound, irrepressible instinct of the nation, mourning one of the most popular sovereigns it has ever known, welcoming his successor with affectionate solicitude, is to cry a truce to all conflict, is to insist that all parties shall join in smoothing the new ruler's way, is to demand from every one in a position of political responsibility appeasement, co-operation, and unselfishness.

The need is the more imperative when we remember that, in England, at all events, the reigning monarch is necessarily a monopolist, that the heir-apparent is virtually excluded from state affairs, and that he only begins to serve his apprenticeship in the kingly craft when he is actually on the throne. He is like a soldier who is set to learn his business on the battlefield itself. Queen Victoria to the last was jealously tenacious of all her powers and prerogatives, and since the death of the Prince Consort would share them with no one. King George, like King Edward, ascends the throne with little or no previous initiation into its problems and duties, except such as his own observation and native qualities may have given him. He might well, therefore, wish to be spared—and it is our clear interest and duty to spare him—the necessity, while he is still serving his novitiate, of making a decision and grappling with a crisis that would tax a sovereign of the longest experience and the amplest authority.

Moreover, King Edward, while he received no formal training in kingship, unconsciously trained himself. He had sixty years' full and varied experience of the world before he came to the throne; and, being a man of quick-moving mind, retentive memory, natural shrewdness, and unusual powers of assimilation, nothing was thrown away on him. He touched life at many points, and gathered ears of corn from many harvests. He was known in all the capitals of Europe and in every corner of the British Isles long before he became King; a definite image of his personality had been stamped upon the public mind.

With King George matters are somewhat different. He is fifteen years younger than was his father at the moment of his accession. If he has seen and travelled more than King Edward he has a less intimate and less extensive acquaintance with the world of men and affairs; and to his own subjects he is somewhat of an unknown quantity.

Some things, indeed, are clear already. The absolute blamelessness of his private life, his modesty and good nature, his insistent sense of duty, his frankness and honesty—these are fundamental attributes that declare themselves in his face, his demeanor, in every speech and action of his career. And from time to time some electrifying word of his, like his famous 'Wake up, England!' has thrilled the country with a sense of an individuality more vivid than it had suspected, and has led it to believe, what is, indeed, the fact, that the new sovereign does his own thinking, is a man of decided views, and will not hesitate to give expression to them when he is convinced that expression is necessary.

It was a favorite dictum of William IV., 'The Sailor King,' that 'there is no place in the world for making an English gentleman like the quarter-deck of an English man-of-war.' King Edward was a not less hearty believer in a 'cockpit education,' and often, indeed, regretted that he had never been enrolled as a naval cadet. The advantage denied to him was enjoyed to the full by his successor; and no one can hope to understand King George who fails to remember that his youth and early manhood were given up to bracing, continuous work of body and mind in the exercise of a calling to which he was and is passionately attached; that he enjoyed no special privileges and shirked no duties on board ship; that he earned every step he won in the most exacting of professions; that at the manoeuvres of 1889 he greatly distinguished himself by bringing off a sister vessel which had damaged her screw and was being driven on to a lee shore by a stiff wind; that though his life as a working sailor ceased in 1892, his interest in all naval matters is still as keen as ever; that he never speaks with such confidence and point as when he is appealing for funds on behalf of some charity connected with the service; and that whenever a naval question comes up it finds him primed with the latest information, and, as often as not, ready with a solution of his own.

His Majesty has a collector's instinct and industry that are far from being exhausted by his intimate hobbies of stamps, mechanical toys and posters. He likes to get up questions. His diligence during the past few months in attending Parliament and listening to the debates on the constitutional issue was only a manifestation of what has become a regular habit—the habit of laboriously mastering the pros and cons of the leading questions of the day. If he lacks King Edward's swiftness of apprehension, he is probably more interested in politics and more willing to study them with patience. He has, for instance, thoroughly grounded himself in the Tariff controversy; and as Prince of Wales he felt at liberty to express his private views on this and other matters of public policy with a freedom it may be almost irksome to him to forego in his new office.

It is in his Norfolk estate rather than in London society that the King, since he was forced to forsake the sea, has found his keenest pleasure. He is an ardent sportsman, and, like most sailors ashore, has a turn for farming, which he has diligently cultivated. Shooting and fishing are his chief recreations, and in both he is well above the average. He has shot turkey buzzards in Buenos Ayres, wild duck and teal in Japan, quail and kangaroo in Australia, pheasant and snipe in China, elk, sambur deer and buffalo in Ceylon, tigers in India, and pretty nearly all the game that is to be found in the British Isles. He keeps a better seat than most sailors, but not good enough to warrant him in following the hounds. Horse-racing has only of recent years begun to interest him. He is a fair hand at billiards, plays golf, and in his younger days was a promising boxer; and cricket, polo, football and hockey all are in heavy debt to his constant patronage.

In one vital respect King George has an advantage over all his illustrious predecessors. At one time or another he must have visited nearly every corner of the Empire; and at many of the most memorable events in recent Imperial history—the opening of the Commonwealth Parliament, the Delhi Durbar, and the Quebec celebrations—he was the central figure. He is the supreme head of the whole British Empire by a right beyond that of any other British Sovereign—the right of having seen it all and known it all at first hand. It is impossible not to think that such a life as his—with a Queen who has been a national favorite from her girlhood—a character so sound and sterling, such fortifying and enlarging experiences, and the devotion of a world-wide Empire never more enthusiastically attached to the Crown than now, unite to form a most confident augury for a happy and prosperous reign.

THE NEW QUEEN

(From the 'Daily Chronicle.')

I am encouraged by the knowledge that I have in my dear wife one who will be a constant helpmate in every endeavor for our people's good.—Conclusion of the King's first speech.

In his moving allusion to his Consort, George V. struck the keynote to the new Queen, Victoria Mary's character and ideals of life.

George the Fifth's Queen is the first Englishwoman who was publicly chosen for wife by an English Heir-Apparent since Edward the Black Prince married the Fair Maid of Kent. The Queen's birth was attended by the happy omen that it took place in the old London palace which had witnessed that of Queen Victoria, and, with the exception of a brief sojourn in Italy, Her Majesty's childhood and youth, as only daughter of the most popular British Princess of a former generation, were entirely spent in this country.

The late Duke and Duchess of Teck were both possessed of qualities which endeared them to an exceptionally large circle; there was no section of society where 'Princess Mary' was not a beloved as well as an honored guest; she had a genius for that form of philanthropy which wisely insists on preventing, rather than relieving, the worse ills attendant on extreme poverty, and from her daughter's childhood her favorite companion and confidant in her good works was Princess May.

It is impossible to give even the most cursory character sketch of our new Queen without mentioning again, and yet again, the beloved, great-hearted mother who, we may be quite sure all unknowingly, gave her the best possible training for the great position that she was ultimately to occupy. Warm-hearted and overflowing with human sympathy as was the late Duchess of Teck, she had yet strict, and what most people would now think old-fashioned, notions concerning education. She wrote to an intimate friend, 'A child has quite enough to do to learn obedience and to attend to her lessons, and to grow, without many parties and late hours, which take the freshness of childhood away, and the brightness and beauty from girlhood.' The governesses of the young Princess were asked to take particular care to train their Royal charge in habits of order and regularity; and it is probably owing to this wise provision of her mother's that the Queen, unlike most Royal personages, is very methodical, and able to depend on her own memory rather than on that of the members of her Household.

The late Duchess made herself the companion and closest friend of all her children, and she never delegated to others her duties and responsibilities as a mother. To give one example, as a young girl the Queen was allowed to read no novel which her mother had not at least glanced through. This, fortunately, does not mean that the Duchess had narrow views with regard to literature: the future Queen's favorite authors, and that even when she was quite a young girl, were George Eliot and Carlyle, and she was present at the late Professor Churton Collins' remarkable course of lectures on Elizabethan literature, as well as at other discourses delivered to those University Extension students who belonged to the Richmond Centre.

It is well to insist on the way the Queen's girlhood was spent, for it set her apart even in those far-off days, from those Princesses of her own age who were then leading the curiously restricted, sheltered life led by young women belonging to highest caste. The Princess, through her mother, was in constant touch with those women-workers who make the wide field of philanthrophy their own. The Duchess of Teck was specially concerned with all that affected the coming generation, and, as her mother's secretary and untiring helper, 'Princess May' must have unconsciously become cognizant of all sorts of facts, mostly either terrible or grey, concerning the lives of those who toil, and of the effect of their toil upon their children. The writer remembers being told of a lady who, calling at White Lodge, was much surprised to find the daughter of the house engaged in marking passages in a 'Blue-Book' issued on that saddest of all subjects, the State care of the young mentally afflicted.

In the winter of 1883-84, the Duke and Duchess of Teck went with their daughter to Florence, and it is a curious fact that the lady who is now Queen of England made her first formal début at a dance at the Florentine British Consulate. As natural head of the foreign colony, the Duchess received all the most interesting and distinguished people passing through Florence; and during this formative period of her life the Queen must have had many interesting experiences, the more so that her parents took advantage of their sojourn in a foreign town to have her taught both music and painting by the best Italian masters. In this connection it may be stated that Her Majesty is very musical; she sings remarkably well, her voice having been trained by Signor Tosti.

The young Princess returned to England at the age of 18, and it would seem as if every experience that falls to the lot of the well-born English girl was destined to be hers, for for some weeks the Duchess of Teck took a furnished house in Chester square. It was from that quietest of social oases that her Majesty first went out into London society, though she did not attend a Drawing Room till the following spring, when she was present at several Royal functions, notably that when the then Prince of Wales laid the foundation stone of the Tower Bridge.

But pleasure even then was not allowed to play too great a part in the future Queen's life. The Duchess of Teck, after her return from Italy, threw herself with abundant energy into all the charitable works then occupying the thoughtful section of society. She and her daughter became managers of an important branch of the Ladies' Needlework Guild, and the young Princess devoted many hours that she might have spent in a more amusing fashion with the members of the Children's Happy Evenings Association.

The quotation from the King's first speech placed at the head of this article contains the best history of the Queen's married life, which has been truly likened to that of that happy country which was fortunate in the fcat that it had no history.

A wise, vigilant, and devoted mother to her six children, those who compose the Queen's intimate circle are well aware that, sincere as is her Majesty's interest in everything concerning Greater Britain, she felt with an almost terrible intensity the parting and the long separation from her children which her own and the then Heir-Apparent's tours of our Colonial Empire involved. Every mother, whatever be her rank, will understand what these long absences must have meant to one who is in every sense so imaginatively alive as is the Queen. But this is only one of the many things which puts her Majesty into closest touch with the women of the nation—indeed, the only section of the world with which the Queen seems to be quite out of sympathy is that very small circle of men and women who appear to live only with a view to extracting the last ounce of selfish amusement and unhealthy excitement out of life.

NEWFOUNDLAND PAYS TRIBUTE

To the Grand Work Dodd's Kidney Pills are Doing

Fishermen Regard Them as a Boon to Mankind—Mr. Frank Banfield Tells How They Cured His Backache.

Garnish, Fortune Bay, Nfld., June 3.—(Special.)—Among the fishermen here, who through exposure to wet and cold are subject to those pains and aches which come from diseased Kidneys, Dodd's Kidney Pills are looked upon as a positive boon to mankind. They are never tired of telling how their Backaches and their Rheumatism vanish before the great Kidney remedy.

Among many others, Mr. Frank Banfield, after years of suffering, has found relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills, and here is what he is telling his friends:—

"I find Dodd's Kidney Pills the best medicine for Backache I have ever used. I only used two boxes and they cured me of Backache I had had for five years. It started through a strain. My father's back also bothered him, and he got some relief from one pill I gave him. They were too precious to give him more. All persons suffering from Backache should use Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Why do Dodd's Kidney Pills cure Backache? Simply because Backache is Kidney ache, and Dodd's Kidney Pills positively cure all Kidney aches and ills. This has been proved in thousands of cases in Canada. If you haven't used them yourself ask your neighbors.

TURKEY'S FUTURE.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

A conversation about Turkey with Arminius Vambery at Buda-Pesth is reported in a letter to the Manchester 'Guardian' by Sir William Ramsay. The veteran traveller and professor—he is now eighty-nine—holds that the new regime in Turkey must enjoy twenty-five years of peace in order to have a good chance of success. What Vambery most fears is not attack from without, but bitter race and religious dissensions within the Empire. The Albanian trouble he regards as serious, but as really the least threatening of many probable causes of dissension. Vambery's opinion of the former Sultan is interesting. He agrees with the general view that Abdul Hamid in his later years sank into a condition of listless cruelty, but affirms that, earlier, say, about twenty years ago, he displayed great ability and tireless energy, often working 36 or even 48 hours on a stretch. It is well-known that Vambery was once in the employ of the Turkish Government, to which he made confidential reports. One of these so plainly enumerated the causes leading to the ruin of Turkey that the Sultan in a towering rage ordered all allowances to Vambery stopped. Afterwards, narrates Sir William Ramsay, on the authority of a friend in Constantinople, when the Sultan discovered that Vambery had been entirely right, he made tempting offers to him to resume his connection, but they were all declined.

AVIATORS OR 'AIRMEN'?

A correspondent of the 'Times,' convinced that we cannot go on indefinitely talking about 'aviators' or 'aeronauts,' suggests 'airmen,' on the analogy of 'seamen.' No doubt it will come to that, or to 'fliers,' or something as simple, in the end. But what about 'aeroplane?' If there 's one thing which universal experience shows it is that no vehicle can keep more than a fragment of its name when once it becomes familiar. The monosyllable serenely has it—'bus,' 'tram,' 'cab,' 'van.' 'Taxi,' 'hansom,' and 'growler' have their two syllables, but very easy ones. It seems an absolute certainty that the flying machine will become simply the 'plane.'—London 'Chronicle.'

A curious law case, that of a man fighting for the ownership of his skeleton, has just been concluded at Stockholm. Twenty years ago Albert Vystroem signed a contract with the Royal Swedish Institute of Anatomy making over his body after death to the institution in return for a sum of money. Since then he has come into possession of a fortune and he was anxious to cancel his contract. The matter was brought before the courts. Not only was the case decided against him but he was even ordered to pay damages to the institute for having extracted two teeth without its authorization, which was held to be in point of law a breach of contract.

OLD MEXICAN REMEMBERS THE COMET.

(From the Mexican 'Herald.')

Among the visitors to the city recently was an old man from the State of Oaxaca, Jose Maria Mancero by name, who was born ninety-eight years ago in a little village in the district of Ixtlan de Juarez.

Mr. Mancero remembers the Halley comet which appeared in 1835. At that time he was still living upon a ranch in what is now Ixtlan de Juarez, where he still lives. He relates that the Indians were scared out of their wits and that an unprincipled priest collected hundreds of dollars to pay for masses for the souls of those who should be killed when the tail of the comet should brush the earth.

For several weeks this priest went throughout the State preaching of the day of vengeance that was to come on account of the iniquities of the Liberal party, some soldiers of whom had robbed some churches in Ixtlan. He was a most dramatic and realistic talker, and he had hundreds of poor Indians so thoroughly frightened that they fled to the hills, where they hid in the caves in the mountainside so as to be out of the influence of the poisonous breath of the comet.

MORE EXAMPLES WANTED.

A prominent man in Western Ontario has been sentenced to three months in jail for perjury, he swearing to having heard a conversation which occurred when he was twenty miles away. Hardly a day passes in Ottawa or elsewhere, but some witness does not give evidence which the court knows; or believes, to be false. A few more such examples as the above referred sentence, and, perjury would grow unpopular.—Ottawa 'Journal.'

ROYAL WEDDING SONG.

The following poem was written by Jean Ingelow on the occasion of the late King's marriage to Princess Alexandra of Denmark:

Come up the broad river, the Thames, my Dane,
My Dane with the beautiful eyes!
Thousands and thousands await thee full fain,
And talk of the wind and the skies.
Fear not from folk and from country to part,
O, I swear it is wisely done:
For (I said) I will bear me by thee, sweetheart,
As becometh my father's son.

Great London was shouting as I went down,
'She is worthy,' I said, 'of this;
What shall I give who have promised a crown?
O, first I will give her a kiss.'
So I kissed her and brought her, my Dane, my Dane,
Through the waving wonderful crowd;
Thousands and thousands, they shouted amain,
Like mighty thunders and loud.

And they said, 'He is young, the lad we love,
The heir of the Isles is young;
How we deem of his mother, and one gone above,
Can neither be said nor sung.
He brings us a pledge—he will do his part
With the best of his race and name;'
And I will, for I look to live, sweetheart,
As may suit with my mother's fame.

The 'Witness' Pattern Service.

To obtain these patterns fill in coupon given at foot of this department, send it to us with ten cents in stamps for each pattern wanted, and they will be sent to your address. Allow one week margin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.

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

LADIES' SHIRTWAIST.

Paris Pattern No. 3134.

For the morning hours, for the business woman, for any woman who likes to appear trig and trim, the shirtwaist of linen or wool or silk is the garment without equal. This season it is the hair-striped madras or French waisting shirtwaist which is highly favored, but by no means to the banishment of the plain linen or flannel model. The design shown may be made with or without the back-yoke facing, and has the latest style sleeve; also it closes comfortably in front. It is pictured in lavender wool taffeta with a white linen collar and rabat. The pattern is cut in five sizes—from 32 to 40 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3½ yards of material 24 inches wide, 3 3-8 yards 27 inches wide, 2 1-4 yards 36 inches wide, or 2 yards 42 inches wide.

GIRLS' DRESS.

Paris Pattern No. 2676.

Hunter's-green Venetian cloth has been developed in this stylish model, which is distinctly new in both cut and outline. The waist portion is made with two tucks at the centre-back and is slightly gathered at the waist-line, the sleeves being long and tight-fitting. The narrow skirt has an inverted box-plait at the centre-back and is joined to the waist, the joining being hidden by the belt. The dress closes down the left side with cloth-covered buttons, the centre-front of the waist being embroidered with gold bullion. The high straight collar and the belt are heavily stitched with self-colored silk, as is the hem on the short skirt. The pattern is in 5 sizes—6 to 14 years. For a girl of 10 years, the dress requires 3 7-8 yards 36 inches wide, or 2 3-8 yards 42 inches wide.

LADIES' CORSET-COVER.

Paris Pattern No. 2173.

Made with or without the shield sleeves, this dainty under-garment may be developed in Persian lawn, nainsook, cambric, batiste or jaconet, as well as China silk, which is being used more and more for garments of this kind. It closes in the front under a narrow box-plait, and a ribbon-run beading regulates the fulness of the low round neck, which is finished with a narrow edging of lace, matching the two insertions which trim the front. A fitted peplum does away with all unnecessary fulness around the waist. The pattern is in 7 sizes—32 to 44 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust the corset-cover requires 1 5-8 yards of material 27 inches wide, or 1 ⅞ yards 36 inches wide, with 1 1-2 yard of beading, 2 yards of ribbon, 2 1-8 yards of insertion and 4 yards of edging.

LADIES' SEVEN-GORED BELL-SKIRT.

Paris Pattern, No. 2125.

All Seams Allowed.

The old-time bell skirt is once more coming into favor for the walking skirt. The plainness around the hips and the pretty ripple around the foot make it becoming to nearly all figures. It must be hung and pressed with great care, otherwise the style of the garment is completely lost. The pattern is in 8 sizes—22 to 36 inches, waist measure. For 26 waist the skirt, made of material with nap, requires 9 3-4 yards of material 20 inches wide, 5 1-2 yards 36 inches wide, 5 yards 42 inches wide, or 4 1-8 yards 54 inches wide; without nap, it needs 9 1-4 yards 20 inches wide, 5 yards 36 inches wide, 4 1-2 yards 42 inches wide, or 3 5-8 yards 54 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

BOYS' RUSSIAN SUIT.

Paris Pattern, No. 2242.

All Seams Allowed.

There can never be enough of variety in these Russian suits, and the one here is a pretty model, simple in construction and becoming when worn. The blouse closes at the right side of the front, and may be made with high neck and rolling collar, or with a sailor collar, and a removable shield, as illustrated. The knickerbockers are very full and are gathered about the knees by an elastic run through the narrow hem. The model is adaptable to all materials and is particularly suitable for mohair or serge. The pattern is in four sizes—2 to 5 years. For a boy of 4 years the suit requires 3 1-2 yards of material 27 inches wide, or 2 5-8 yards 36 inches wide, or 1 7-8 yards 54 inches wide, with 2 1-4 yards of braid to trim.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Weekly Witness Pattern Coupon.

Please send me

Pattern.	Size.
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....

for which I enclose.....cents.

Name.....

Street and No.....

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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.

Are You Content Merely to Read About

It makes interesting reading. It is the romance of the birth of a great city. It is the story of restless energy which is turning nature's last great empire of untouched resources into golden wealth. It is the story of energy, foresight and enterprise which is making fortunes for thousands of investors.

BUT THE QUESTION THAT CONCERNS YOU IS THIS:

Are you one of those who will make money from the development of Fort George? You know that its future is certain. It was located as the commercial centre of British Columbia by the Hudson's Bay Company one hundred years ago, just as Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria were located.

It commands the waterways. It centres the railways. Banks are hastening to establish branches. Development is **actual, immediate.** The following item is reproduced from the Vancouver Province of May 18:

Settlers Pouring Into Promising Fort George

Over Two Hundred Have Arrived Since the Opening of Navigation.

TWO BANKS ESTABLISHED.

Ample Work for All Laborers at Good Wages—Will Soon be Four Vessels in Commission from Quesnel.

Fort George, B.C., May 13.—(Special Correspondence.)—Settlers to Fort George continue to arrive, and to date over 200 have come in since the opening of navigation. The steamer Princess B. X. will be running within the next week, and there will then be four vessels in commission. The new boat is well built, commodious and safe, and will be enabled by most modern machinery to make the trip from Quesnel with one night's running.

Seventeen surveyors, with Mr. Simpson in charge, went through Quesnel this week on the 'Nechaco' to commence the running of the British Columbia-Alaska line from Fort George to Lytton.

William Dean, of Palo Alto, California, has arrived at Fort George to commence the construction, with the Clarke mill, of a sash and door factory. This will no doubt prove a paying venture, for Mr. Dean has had years of experience in mill work, and the product he will produce is in great demand. The last boat had a large consignment of winuows and doors for the new townsites.

Mr. E. K. Alden, of the Natural Resources Security Company of Vancouver, has arrived, with instructions to hurry on the unbuilding of Central Fort George. A landing has been effected by the steamers during the last few days at the Nechaco river frontage of the townsite, and all freight will be landed there that is consigned to the townsite of this enterprising firm. It has some 60 000 pounds of freight on the way in, besides a herd of sheep which is being driven in.

One of the contractors in charge of the telephone line under construction, Mr. West, arrived on the 'Nechaco' to hurry on the work. The new line to Blackwater will no doubt be completed this fall. Several men from the eastern part of the United States were also passengers, and are going up the Nechaco river looking for some of the promising investments open to men of money.

The Trader's Bank of Canada has established a branch bank in Fort George, making the second now doing business. It will be in charge of H. C. Seaman, of Winnipeg, and F. O. Flaherty, of Stettler, Alberta. Two 25-foot lots purchased on Hamilton avenue cost the bankers $1,800. These lots were placed on the market originally at $400 each. This is an instance of the way the lots are selling on the new townsite. There are seven real estate offices doing a brisk business handling farm and townsite properties. Carpenters are in demand, and are receiving $7 per day on the construction of the bank building. There is more than enough work for all the laborers likely to come in at $3 a day and board. Central Fort George has a camp of between 40 and 50 men at work.

30,000 Per Cent

Lots that originally cost $100 to $150 in what are now the larger cities of western Canada, have sold 15 to 20 years later for $20,000 to $100,000.

The development of Fort George will be more rapid than any of these other cities, because it is the coming metropolis of the last great undeveloped region of North America.

If you are not content merely with reading about Fort George—if you want to take advantage of an opportunity that will never occur again, write to-day to have us send you maps and detailed information by return mail.

NATURAL RESOURCES SECURITY CO., LTD.

WINCH BUILDING

VANCOUVER, - B. C.

FLEW TWICE ACROSS THE CHANNEL

British Army Officer Eclipses all Previous Aeroplane Records.

42 MILES IN 90 MINUTES.

The Hon. Charles Stewart Rolls Vindicated Britain's Claim to Lead in Sport.

Dover England, June 2.—The Hon. Chas. Stewart Rolls, captain in the London section of the Army Motor Reserve, driving a Wright biplane, vindicated Anglo-Saxon aeronautics by crossing the English Channel twice this evening, without alighting. He made the round trip between Dover and Calais in 90 minutes.

While two Frenchmen, Louis Bleriot and Count de Lesseps, have crossed the Channel in an aeroplane, it remained for an Englishman and an American machine to perform the double feat. The distance across between the two points named is 21 miles, so that his overwater flight of 42 miles without a stop establishes a new record.

Captain Rolls left Dover at 6.30 o'clock. The atmospheric conditions were excellent. He lost no time in manoeuvres, but, after describing a circle, headed towards the coast of France. In anticipation of the flight torpedo boats steamed at full speed across the straits, but the pace of the aeroplane was swifter.

Captain Rolls sent his machine to a height of 880 feet and at that altitude he skimmed through the air like a great bird. The motor worked perfectly. The crowd which watched the start confidently awaited the return, and it was not long before the speck, which those who had telescopes saw disappear on the French coast, reappeared, growing larger with every minute.

When finally the aviator became visible to the naked eye, cheer after cheer arose from the enthusiastic spectators, and as he gracefully soared towards the landing place made famous by Bleriot, he was given an ovation. He alighted at 8 o'clock at almost the same spot as Bleriot showing little signs of the strain of his magnificent flight.

Captain Chas. S. Rolls, of the London section of the Army Motor Reserve, has successively followed the sports of bicycling, automobiling, ballooning and aeroplaning. A Cambridge University he was the captain of the bicycle team. Later he competed successfully in numerous automobile competitions and was awarded the gold medal for his performance in the 1,000 miles trial of 1900 in England. He drove as the representative of Great Britain in the Gordon Bennet race of 1905. Several times he broke the world's record for speed.

Captain Rolls has made more than 160 balloon ascensions. Taking up the sport of heavier-than-air machines, he made a flight with Wilbur Wright at Lemans in October, 1908. On May 27th last he started to make the cross-Channel flight, but he had gone but a few yards when his engine failed him, and the attempt was abandoned.

WRIGHTS GOING TO TORONTO.

Toronto, Ont., June 2. — Wright Brothers, the noted aeroplanists, will send five machines to take part in the big aviation meet here early in July. They themselves will fly two of the machines. Messrs. Baldwin and McCurdy, the Canadian aviators, will also be here with two machines. Several noted aviators from Europe are expected.

NEW ALBERTA CABINET.

Members Sworn in Last Night.

Edmonton, June 2.—The new Alberta Cabinet necessitated by the resignation of the Rutherford Ministry, is as follows:

Premier and Minister of Education—A. L. Sifton.

Minister of Agriculture—Duncan Marshall.

Minister of Public Works—A. McLean.

Attorney-General—C. R. Mitchell, a former judge of Calgary.

Mr. Marshall is the only member of the Rutherford Ministry to be taken into the new cabinet.

The new ministers were sworn in last night by Lieutenant Governor Bulyea.

SIR PERCY GIROUARD.

Mr. Roosevelt Pays a Tribute to Ability of Canadian Engineer.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, May 31.—In his reference to British rule in Egypt Mr. Roosevelt said Sir Percy Girouard, the well-known Canadian engineer, was admirably fitted to deal wisely an dfirmly with many of the problems before him. He is on the ground and knows the needs of the country, and is zealously devoted to its interests. All that is necessary is to follow his lead, and give him cordial supoprt and backing.

EMIGRATION QUESTION.

Lord Strathcona Issues Statement Respecting New Regulations.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, June 4.—Lord Strathcona has issued an official statement in reference to the 'many erroneous statements' recently made respecting the Canadian Emigration restrictions.

Two hundred men, women and children sailed for Canada yesterday under the auspices of the East End Emigration Society. They were engaged for agricultural work.

JUNE SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers whose address labels are marked **JUNE** 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.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,

'Witness' Block, Montreal.

CANADIAN CABLES.

NOTE ISSUE FOR AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne, May 31.—Mr. Andrew Fisher, the Premier, announces that a measure for a Commonwealth note issue will be introduced at the next session of Parliament.

CANON MEDLEY DEAD.

London, May 31.—Canon E. S. Medley, a son of the former Metropolitan of Canada, died to-day at Norwich.

CATTLE EMBARGO.

London, May 31.—An increase in the price of meat is again imminent in consequence of short supplies. The situation is growing serious and one result will probably be a more determined demand for the removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle.

SCOTTISH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

London, May 31.—At the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland a petition from Roderick Mackay, of Fort William, pleaded that an unscriptural method was carried on in that part of Canada with the use of hymns and organs and requested that the missionary there speak in English instead of Gaelic. A committee was instructed to investigate.

THE 'POURQUOI PAS'

Guernsey, May 31.—The Charcot Antarctic exploring vessel 'Pourquoi Pas' anchored in the harbor to-day and reported all well.

COL. KIRKPATRICK avbg

Melbourne, May 31.—Colonel Kirkpatrick, the Inspector-General of the Australian forces, has ssumed his duties. Mr. G. F. Pearce, the Minister of Defence, will consult him regarding modifications of Lord Kitchener's military scheme.

ORDERS FOR MOURNING ATTIRE.

London, June 1.—Repeat orders have been received at Whitby for supplies of jet ornaments and mourning attire.

WANTS UNION WITH GREECE.

London, June 1.—The Cretan Government has sent a note to the protecting powers saying that Crete cannot live without Greek institutions and asking for union with Greece.

WHITEHAVEN MINE DISASTER FUND.

London, June 1.—The New Zealand Government has decided to contribute five thousand dollars to the Whitehaven mining disaster fund.

OVERCOME BY FIRE DAMP.

London, June 1.—Six miners were overcome by fire damp in the pit at Croy, Dumbartonshire, to-day, but were gallantly rescued by their companions, one of whom collapsed.

CANADIAN APPOINTED.

London, June 1.—The General Assembly of the United Free Church of Scotland has appointed the Rev. Dr. J. E. McFayden, of Knox College, Toronto, to the chair of Old Testament language and literature and theology in the Glasgow College.

NON-COMS. WANTED.

Melbourne, June 2.—The Department of Defence is advertising throughout the Commonwealth for two hundred non-commissioned officers, at a salary of £156 per annum.

ANOTHER ELECTION UNNECESSARY.

Melbourne, June 2.—In reference to the question of holding another general election in consequence of the death of King Edward, the Attorney-General has decided that the validity of the new parliament was not affected by His Majesty's death.

WEST CANADA FUND.

London, June 2.—The council meeting of the Archbishops' West Canada Fund has received a resolution of thanks from the Bishop of Calgary's diocesan committee. It has been decided to establish one or more mission stations near Edmonton.

The fund now reaches £23,000.

CENTRAL UNEMPLOYED BODY.

London, June 2.—The Central Unemployed Body in reporting to the Local Government Board, declares that the new Canadian immigration regulations prevent the reunion of families, and has stopped the emigration of a number of men who had been definitely promised railway work.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

London, June 2.—The annual report of the department of the Colonial Office, which looks after the affairs of the overseas dominions, has been issued, and is an admirable survey of the principal events of the overseas for last year. The trade returns for 1909 show that Great Britain's total trade with foreign countries was £811,106,552, while the colonies total trade with these countries was £283,123,571. Great Britain's imports from the colonies was £145,251,939, and the exports, £127,238,084.

CORONATION DAY.

London, June 2.—Despatches from South Africa and India indicate that the suggestion that the coronation of King George be fixed for Empire Day is received with enthusiasm.

CAPTAIN SCOTT.

London, June 2.—Captain Scott appeals to the Empire for funds for his South Pole expedition, pointing out that the crew is Imperial in character, Canada's representative being Mr. Wright, of Toronto.

SIR HENRY DE VILLIERS.

London, June 2.—The King has created his first peer, conferring the dignity of baron on Sir Henry de Villiers, on the occasion of the establishment of the union of South Africa. Sir Henry is now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of United South Africa.

GRENADIER BAND.

London, June 2.—The Grenadier band sails for Canada on August 1.

PRESENTED PARK TO CITY.

Johannesburg, June 2.—Sol Joel has presented Barnato Park to the city. This covers eleven acres.

ADELAIDE MINISTRY RESIGNS.

Adelaide, June 2.—Mr. Verran, leader of the Labor party, submitted a motion of want of confidence in the Government, which was carried by a vote of 22 to 19, whereupon the Peake ministry resigned and a labor ministry was formed with Mr. Verran as premier.

DEATH OF VISCOUNT CHELSEA.

London, June 2.—Viscount Chelsea, aged 7 years, died to-day, after an operation for appendicitis.

THOMAS HARDY.

London, June 2.—Thomas Hardy, the novelist, was 70 years of age to-day.

THE SUBMARINE 'PLUVIOSE.'

Calais, France, June 2.—Eight chains have been placed around the French submarine 'Pluviose.' An attempt will be made to raise the sunken craft at the next tide.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

Toronto, June 1.—After an hour and twenty minutes' deliberation, a jury in the sessions this evening found 'Rev.' Geo. M. Atlas guilty of stealing $405 from a widow in Macedonia named Simoff, and of forging a false receipt and uttering the same. Atlas sat quietly in the box while the jury filed in, and his Oriental stoicism did not desert him when the verdict was announced. His wife, a young Egyptian woman, sat in court, in company with several prominent supporters of Mr. Atlas. Neither spoke after the verdict. Atlas, after giving a smile of resignation to his lawyer, Mr. Wm. Douglas, was led away by the constable, and Mrs. Atlas left court with her friends. Many of these did not attempt to disguise their continued confidence in Atlas' integrity, even after the verdict was announced. There are still several other charges pending against him, one of these being subornation of perjury.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

London, June 3.—The King's birthday was very quietly kept. There were no official celebrations. Messages of congratulation however, reached His Majesty from rulers of foreign states, and from all parts of his own dominions.

SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE.

Johannesburg, June 3.—Though it is not to be decided whether Lord Kitchener or Sir John French will inspect the South African forces to devise a scheme of military defence, it is stated that the ideas recently suggested by the Transvaal are now being considered by the Union Government. This scheme amounts to compulsory service.

THE 'PLUVIOSE.'

Calais, France, June 3.—The French submarine 'Pluviose' was raised clear of the bottom of the sea to-day by the incoming tide and the cables held well. The operation will be continued at each tide.

ROLLS COMPLIMENTED.

Dover, England, June 3. — Charles Stewart Rolls made a flight over the eastern cliffs to-day.

He has received a message from both the King and Queen complimenting him on his successful flight yesterday.

MEDAL FOR GOVERNMENT.

London, June 6.—For its contribution to the sufferers in the earthquake in Calabria and Sicily the King of Italy has conferred a gold medal upon the Canadian Government.

CANADA'S REQUIREMENTS.

Emigrants Wanted Who Are Physically and Morally Without Blemish, Says Col. Lamb.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, May 31.At to-day's session of the emigration conference convened under the auspices of the Royal Colonial Institute, Colonel Lamb, of the Salvation Army, said the requirements of the colonies were well known. They wanted people physically and morally without blemish, those who did not drink; did not tell lies nor intend to tell lies; did not covet their neighbors' land, and who had some agricultural knowledge and capital.

He did not blame the colonies when he remembered that this country was fool enough to part with everything after they had fought for these territories at tremendous cost of blood and treasure without keeping any 'tag' on them. He did not blame the colonies if they took advantage of fools, as all the world did (laughter), but he would like to see the unearned increment value of land set aside for emigration purposes.

Mr. J. M. Aiken, K.C., of Winnipeg, defended the Canadian regulations. Canadians thought that the population which was not good enough for England was not good enough for them, but the Dominion could not have too many settlers of the right sort. They had an ambition that Canada might one day become the heart of the Empire, but that did not imply that they thought Great Britain was decadent. Canada must necessarily become a great power and was prepared to accept settlers, but only of the right sort.

At yesterday's session of the conference Lord Brassey moved that the council of the Royal Colonial Institute be asked to appoint a representative standing committee, to whom the recommendations of the conference should be referred for consideration, and such further action as may be deemed advisable. The resolution was adopted. Sir C. Kinloch Cooke criticized the frequency of new regulations issued by Canada with respect to assisted emigrants, particularly the latest, which, he declared, was preventing emigrants already in Canada being joined by members of their families.

THE HAGUE.

Argument in Atlantic Fisheries Dispute May Last Over a Month.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

The Hague, June 4.—The North Atlantic fisheries arbitration case is likely to last until the end of July. The tribunal begins its work on Monday. Four speeches are to be allowed each side, and each speech will probably consume a week.

In accordance with the American practice of letting the senior counsel speak last, Sir William Robson will close the case for Great Britain, while Sir Robert Finlay will open it for that country.

Mr. John S. Ewart and Sir James Winter will speak for Canada and Newfoundland respectively, while Senator Root and Messrs. George Turner, Charles Warren and Samuel Elder will speak for the United States.

London, June 6.—The Hague correspondent of the Canadian Associated Press writes that The Hague tribunal will meet four days a week and remain in session four hours a day. At this rate the argument in the North Atlantic fisheries dispute will not conclude before the end of August, and possibly not before the middle of September. The preliminary meeting of the court was held in the arbitration building, but the room was not sufficient for the court representatives and the contending parties, so it was decided to try to get more comodious quarters. It was expected that Dutch official life would put itself out for the purpose of meeting the wishes of the tribunal, but it took no interest whatever in the search for more commodious quarters.

Eventually the tribunal discovered the top flat of the Parliament Buildings, a huge ungainly, unlighted and unfurnished attic, vacant, as nothing else could be found.

Now the interested parties are in a quandary what to do. At the moment they are undecided whether to take possession of the 'roof garden' or apply for permission for use of the Chevaliers' Hall, the heaquarters of the Netherlands Knights. The Canadian Associated Press correspondent adds that the prevalent idea of the Dutch officialdom going down on its knees to the great powers of the world, begging them to come to The Hague is rather erroneous. The Dutchmen are not unwilling that they should come, but at the same time they are quite willing that they will find their own accomodation.

HAGUE OPENS ITS SESSIONS.

The Hague, June 6.—Sir Robert Finlay opened the case of the North Atlantic fisheries before The Hague Tribunal to-day on behalf of the Canadian Government. His speech is expected to last a fortnight. By arrangement the speeches of Sir William Robson, for Great Britain, and Senator Root, for the United States, will not be delivered until the close of the arbitration.

CANADIAN CABLES.

MR. ROOSEVELT ON CANADA.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, May 31.—About four hundred guests, who were invited to meet Mr. Roosevelt, attended the reception at Lord Strathcona's house in Grosvenor square. Mr. Roosevelt was somewhat late in arriving, but immediately it became known he was present everybody was anxious to see and shake hands with him. Lord Strathcona stood by Mr. Roosevelt's side, introducing his guests as they filed past. Mr. Roosevelt had a word and smile for everyone. On being spoken to by the 'C. A. P.' man, who had been introduced as representing the Canadian press, Mr. Roosevelt remarked: 'The press, eh; I'm right glad to see you; indeed, I am; I swear by Canada.' Among the prominent Canadians present were Mr. Sifton and Mr. Fisher, Sir James Grant and Dr. Bovey.

EMPIRE DAY MATCH.

Large Number of Entries Received by National Rifle Association, From Many Countries.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, May 30.—At a meeting today of the National Rifle Association Lord Chetlesmore, the secretary, said entries had been received for the Empire Day match on July 1 and 2 from Australia, Canada, Shanghai, Singapore, Uganda, Malay States and individual competitors representing India, South Africa and Hong Kong. In all the competitions and matches the 500 yards figure target will be used.

LIBERAL LEAGUE WILL BE DISSOLVED.

London, May 31.—The Council of the Liberal League has decided to dissolve the league

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

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

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

AINSLIE — In Kingston, Ont., on June 3, 1910, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. G. Ainslie, a son.

BAILY—On Friday, May 27, 1910, at 1019 Berri street, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Francis A. Baily, jr.

COLBY — At Carrollcroft, Stanstead, on May 30, 1910, a daughter to Dr. John C. and Mrs. Colby.

DIETRICH — In Montreal West, on Sunday, June 5, 1910, to Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Dietrich, a daughter.

DUTCHER—In Montreal, on May 23, 1910, to Mr. and Mrs. Howard K. Dutcher, of Vancouver, a son.

JOLLY — At 73 Palmerston avenue, Toronto, on May 30, 1910, to Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Jolly, a son.

MCPHEE—At Adamsville, Que., on June 2, 1910, to Mr. and Mrs. A. C. McPhee, a daughter.

TABER — At Sapperton, B.C., on May 25, 1910, a son to Clarence P. and Mrs. Taber.

MARRIED.

BLAGRAVE—TINKLER — At Christ Church, Rawdon, Que., on June 1st, 1910, by the Rev. W. Davies, Incumbent, Walter, son of Mr. Isaac Blagrave, sr., to Miss Edith E. Tinkler, daughter of the late Mr. Harrington Tinkler, all of Rawdon, Que.

JAMIESON — PRICE — On June 3, 1910, at St. Mary's Church, Montmorency Falls, Que., by the Rev. Canon Scott, assisted by the Rev. Ernest E. Roy and the Rev. A. E. Burgett, Archibald William Jamieson, Royal Canadian Artillery, to Winifred Hall Price, daughter of Herbert Molesworth Price, of The Cottage, Montmorency Falls.

MacCRACKEN — MacBAIN—On June 1, 1910, at the residence of the bride's mother, 76 Victoria street, Ottawa, by the Rev. James Cormack, Jessie Alexandra, youngest daughter of the late Alexander L. MacBain, of Lancaster, Ont., to John T. MacCracken, of Ottawa, barrister-at-law.

McELHINNEY — MacTIERNAN — At Ottawa, on May 24, 1910, at the residence of the bride's uncle, William Stewart, Esq., 71 James street, by the Rev. W. T. Herridge, D.D., Dr. Geo. M. McElhinney to Miss Jessie MacTiernan, all of Ottawa.

MURDOCH — SUTHERLAND —At All Saints' Church, on June 1, 1910, by the Rev. Jas. A. Elliott, Jane (Dolly), second daughter of Mr. Angus Sutherland, to William A. H. Murdoch, of Raven, Alta.

NEILD — SPENCER — In St. Thomas, Ont., on May 24, 1910, at the home of the bride's mother, 98 Metcalfe st., Robert R. Neild, of Winnipeg, to Elizabeth Helen Spencer. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Huron, assisted by Ven. Archdeacon Hill.

PATTERSON — HORSFALL — At Herald Avenue Methodist Church, Montreal West, on June 1, 1910, by the Rev. A. J. Martin, Ellen, youngest daughter of G. H. Horsfall, to A. J. Patterson, of Montreal.

RADCLIFFE — HODGE— At Kingston, Ont., on June 1, 1910, by the Rev. E. Tennant, Portsmouth, Gerald Alfred Radcliffe, of Kingston, to Miss Alice Melema Hodge, of Wilton, Ont.

FROM FACTORY TO HOME. EASY PAYMENTS.

50c A WEEK will pay for the guaranteed Rochdale machine fitted with full ball bearings, new self-threading automatic vibrating shuttle, automatic front and back tension, automatic bobbin winder, positive self-winding take up and other features not found in higher priced machines. All machines finished in finest quarter cut oak. None better made. **Prices $19.50 and $29.00.** Agents charge $35.00 and $55.00. **Ten days' free trial** to honest people anywhere in Canada. Send postcard for circular "B."

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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.

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE TO GLASGOW

ONE CLASS CABIN SERVICE.

FROM MONTREAL.

SS. ATHENIA .....June 9
(Cold Storage.)
SS. SALACIA .....June 16

Passage Rates—Cabin (called Second), $45.00 and upwards; Third-Class, Eastbound, $27.75; Prepaid, Westbound, $28.75.

THOMSON LINE TO LONDON

FROM MONTREAL.

SS. CAIRNRONA .....June 11
(Cold Storage and Cool Air.)
SS. IONA .....June 18
(Cold Storage and Cool Air.)

LEITH.

SS. FREMONA .....June 25

NEWCASTLE.

SS. CAIRNTORR .....June 25

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N.B., Portland, Me.

RICHARDSON — BUZZELL — At the Parsonage, Magog, Que., on May 25, 1910, by the Rev. S. F. Newton, Levi William Richardson, of Cherry River, to Cora Elzina Buzzell, daughter of Charles Buzzell, also of Cherry River.

SAGER — BRETHOUR — On June 1, 1910, by the Rev. R. G. Peever, at the residence of the bride's mother, 274 Gladstone avenue, Ottawa, Lillian Alberta, only daughter of the late Wm. Brethour, to Harry Sanford Sager, of Tweed, Ont.

SIVILLE — KEYS — On May 31, 1910, at the Methodist Parsonage, Wolfe Island, Ont., by the Rev. W. B. Topping, Ph.D., Edgar L. Siville to Miss Florence S. Keys, only daughter of John Keys, Esq., all of Wolfe Island.

SWEET — MAITHER — On Tuesday, May 24, 1910, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Richard Eagleson, B.D., Henry Albert Sweet, of Chateauguay, N.Y., to Katie Roberta Maither, of Brooklet, Que.

WAKEFIELD — YOUNGER — At St. Paul's Church, Montreal, on June 1, 1910, by the Rev. Dr. Barclay, Marjorie Drysdale, eldest daughter of J. D. Younger, to Arthur William Wakefield, M.D., youngest son of the late William Wakefield, of Birklands, Kendal, England.

WOODROW — CURRIER — At Magog, Que., on May 18, 1910, Charles Era Woodrow, of North Hatley, to Lula May Currier, of Magog. Rev. S. F. Newton officiating clergyman.

DIED.

ARTHURS — On May 28, 1910, at 31 Radford ave., Toronto, Jennie Spink, wife of William Arthurs, late principal Louisa Street School.

ASBIL — At Rawdon, Que., on June 1, 1910, Caroline Asbil, wife of John Asbil, and daughter of Mr. William Jones.

BARRETT — At 2352 Waverley street, on May 31, 1910, Edgar Henry Barrett, aged 32 years, late of London, England.

BRADFORD — At the Methodist Parsonage, Kazubazua, Que., on Sabbath, May 29, 1910, at 6.15 p.m., Mary Gowan, wife of the Rev. W. G. Bradford.

Interment at Avonmore, Ont.

COLVIN — In this city, on June 4, 1910, A. R. Colvin, aged 52 years, a native of Teeswater, Ont.

CRATHERN — At his late residence, 32 Macgregor street, on Wednesday, June 1, 1910, James Crathern, aged 80 years.

DALGLIESH—On June 3, 1910, at her residence in Huntingdon, P.Q., Mrs. W. W. Dalgliesh, aged 72.

DAVIDSON — At 390 Stanley street, on May 29, 1910, in her 83rd year, Mary Ritchie, widow of Thomas Davidson, of Montreal, manufacturer.

EMBERLY — At Ottawa, on June 4, 1910, (Capt.) Joshua Emberly, of this city.

New York and Newfoundland papers please copy.

FORNERI— At 311 Alfred street, Kingston, Ont., on June 3, 1910, Jessie Agnes, beloved wife of the Rev. R. S. Forneri, B.D.

GOLDSTONE — On June 1, 1910, at Toronto, in his 69th year, Edmund Arthur Goldstone, son of the late George Goldston, M.D., M.R.S.C.E., of Cobourg, and father of Mrs. Walter J. Southam, All Saints' Rectory, Toronto.

HAIGHT—At Newmarket, Ont., on May 29, 1910, Arnoldi Haight, in his 94th year.

HALE — Suddenly, this morning, at New Glasgow, Que., John L., son of the late John Hale.

HORNE — On May 4, 1910, at Toronto, after a short illness, William Simpson Horne, a native of Perth, Scotland.

KING — At the Western Hospital, Montreal, Charles Edward King, of Riviere du Loup, Que.

KILT — At his residence, 556 East 114th street, Cleveland, Ohio, on June 2, 1910, William Kilt, formerly of Ottawa, son of the late John Kilt, in the 56th year of his age.

MACKEY—In this city, on June 1, 1910, Annie Mackey, a native of Ballintra, County Donegal, Ireland, daughter of the late John Mackey, and sister of Abraham Mackey and Mrs. James Scott.

McCRUDDEN — At 387 Mance street, on Tuesday, May 31, 1910, Charles Wray (Charlie), second and beloved son of James McCrudden, aged 22 years and 9 months.

McKAY — At the residence, 361 Palmerston Boulevard, Toronto, on June 2, 1910, Mary Elizabeth Gibbs, beloved wife of D. H. McKay, and daughter of the late Philip Gibbs, of Oshawa, formerly of Kingsbridge, Devonshire, England.

MULLALY — At Quebec, on May 30, 1910, Michael Mullaly, senior, aged 58 years.

NELLES — At her residence, Elmhurst, Grimsby, Ont., on May 27, 1910, Sarah Jane Forbes, widow of the late Walter H. Nelles.

OLIVER — At Maple Hill, Que., on May 16, 1910, Isabella Oliver, daughter of the late Robert Oliver, in her 55th year.

POLLEY — At 360 St. John street, Quebec, on June 4, 1910, beloved wife of W. H. Polley, aged 68 years.

PRICE — In Paris, on June 1, 1910, Jane Maria, third daughter of the late William Price, Esq., of Wolfesfield, Quebec.

WASHBURN — At his farm, near Athens, Ontario, in his 76th year, on Wednesday, May 25, 1910, Lewis Washburn, father of Mrs. (Rev.) B. B. Brown, Lachute, and of William Laffayette, Washburn, Soperton, Ont. Obsequies under Masonic direction.

IN MEMORIAM.

HORWOOD — In loving remembrance of our daughter Lillian M. Horwood, who died on June 5, 1906. 'Gone to be with Jesus.'

McROSSIE — In loving memory of Alexander D. McRossie, who died at Brooklyn, N.Y., on June 5, 1909.

NICHOLSON—In loving memory of Andrew Nicholson, who departed this life June 4, 1902.

FARMS AND OTHER LANDS.

60 ACRES NEAR KOOTENAY RIVER, on railway, splendid fruit district, good settlement; $1,000 worth of good salable pine and fir; much of the land free from stone; good soil. Snap at $45 per acre; terms. W. OWENS, Mayook, B.C.

WANTED FOR WEST WINNIPEG—retired farmers or pensioners, to buy poultry farms or small market garden plots, 3 or 4 acres; soil sandy loam; good shelter; charming place to live. Apply to G. L. DODDS, c.o. Leland Hotel, Winnipeg.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

BLACK LANGSHANS WILL WORK wonders in your flock. Eggs, $3 dozen. GLENLOAH FARM, Office, 396 Yonge street, Toronto.

MY BIRDS WON OVER FIVE HUNdred first prizes at eleven shows. Barred and White Rocks, White and Brown Leghorns, Black and Spangled Hamburgs, Buff Orpingtons, Black Javas, White Crested Black Polands, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, Rose and Single Combed R. I. Reds, Blue Andalusians, two pens of each breed; No. 1, $2.00; No. 2, $1.00, per 15 eggs; Black Orpington, Houdans, Light Brahmas, Partridge and Buff Cochin, Silver Pencilled and Columbia Wyandottes, Buff Rocks, Aneonins, Golden Sebright Bantams, one pen, only $2.00 for fifteen eggs. F. W. KROUSE, Guelph, Ont.

WANTED.

WANTED — FIFTY CARS PER YEAR. Soft Elm Lumber, for which I will pay fancy price anywhere in Ontario or Eastern provinces. No trouble to send you full particulars. J. S. FINDLAY, Owen Sound, Ont.

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IMPORT YOUR BULBS AND PERENnials direct from Holland and save one hundred percent. Get Import Bulb List at once. MORGAN'S SUPPLY HOUSE, London, Ont.

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BEES FOR SALE.

BEES FOR SALE—NINE HIVES OF Italian Bees, together with extra supers, smoker, etc., For Sale; $6 per colony, or would make reduction to anyone wishing the lot. A. C. PORTEOUS, 46 Quinn avenue, Longueuil, P.Q.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

EXPERIENCED MACDONALD COLlege man, wants work on pig or poultry farm. Write, giving full particulars as to salary, work, etc., to Box 48, 'Witness' Office.

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED— FEMALE TEACHER FOR North Tarentorus School; salary, $400.00; duties commence after summer holidays. GEORGE H. FARMER, Sec.-Treasurer, Steelton, Ont.

NURSES WANTED.

THREE PROBATIONERS WANTED

For the middle of June.

Apply

LADY SUPERINTENDENT,

ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL,

Charron street, Montreal.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED, TO PUSH 'WORLD Wide' on special trial rate offer. Nothing nicer to canvass for. Generous commissions; it is just what intelligent people are looking for. Write for terms, samples, etc. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

AGENTS.

WANTED, for Made-to-Measure Clothing. Largest line of samples in Canada. Good commissions.

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CANADA'S BEST TAILORS, TORONTO.

BARGAINS.

FOR SALE — RUBBER AND LEAther belting, pulleys, shafting, hangers, iron pipe. All sizes and lengths. Write for free list and prices, stating sizes. IMPERIAL WASTE & METAL CO., 7 Queen street, Montreal.

PEACH'S LACE CURTAINS AND ideal home decorations. Lace cover free with largest catalogue issued, the recognized guide for Window Draperies, Casement Fabrics, Muslin Curtains, Cretonnes, Household Linens, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, Shoes, Costumes, Gents' Clothing. Reliable British makes. SAML. PEACH & SONS, Box 668, The Looms, Nottingham, England.

PRESSES, Etc.,

FOR SALE.

WHITLOCK DRUM CYLINDER PRESS; size of bed, 48 inches x 22 inches; table distribution, 4 form rollers; 4 vibrators, with steel rider; rear nipper delivery, 4 bed tracks, driving pulley, 14 inch diameter, with 2¾ inch face, speed up to 1200 an hour. This is an easy running press, and in good condition. Floor space occupied, 8 ft. x 12 ft. Just the thing for printing wrappers, blank forms, posters, or a small newspaper for country place.

UNIVERSAL PLATEN PRESS.

This press has been thoroughly overhauled, and will print from a gent's card to a sheet 12 x 18.

Also, some type frames, almost new, for sale, cheap.

These presses, etc., are a snap for anyone requiring them. Apply 'Witness' Office.

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