Montreal Weekly Witness

and Canadian Homestead.

SIXTY-EIGHTH YEAR. Vol. 68; No. 14. | MONTREAL, WEEK ENDING | The People's Paper | APRIL 5, 1913. | MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS. $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a copy.

ATTRIBUTES MR. J. P. MORGAN'S DEATH TO THE UPSET OF PUJO MONEY TRUST INQUIRY

Dr. A. M. Starr, of New York, Called Into Consultation at Rome Before Financier's Death, Traces His Breakdown to the Emotion Resulting From His Examination on the Witness Stand---London Deeply Regrets Loss to Financial World, But Her Stock Exchange is Unaffected, and New York Market Declines Were Immediately Recovered.

Rome, March 31.—Mr. J. Pierppnt Morgan, the financier, died at five minutes past twelve o'clock, noon, today (Rome time).

When his death was seen to be approaching rapidly, Professor Bastianelli and Dr. George A. Dixon forced Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, his son-in-law and daughter, and Miss Helen Hamilton Morgan, who had been in constant attendance, to leave the room.

Dr. M. Allen Starr, of New York, called into consultation in connection with Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's illness, attributed the financier's breakdown to emotion caused by the investigation carried out by the Pujo Committee at Washington into the operations of the Money Trust.

Mr. Morgan, toward the end, showed that he was suffering internally only by a movement of his right hand.

Otherwise he displayed no sign of vitality, except by continuous heavy breathing.

Frequent bulletins were issued during the morning showing that his condition was gradually becoming worse, and by 11 o'clock the physicians had given up all hope.

Mr. Morgan was unable to assimilate the artificial nourishment administered during the morning and his physical weakness was extreme. Heart tonics were injected, but these had no effect, and for several hours before his death he was in a state of come, unable to answer any questions or to recognize any of those at his bedside.

One of his relatives, Mrs. Fitz-Simons, wife of the Rev. William Fitz-Simon, arrived from Cannes and was shown into the death chamber, but her presence remained unknown to th dying man.

Beside the four trained nurses in attendance, Miss Helen Hamilton was of great assistance to the three physicians in attendance.

From the time of his arrival in Rome Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee had feared a mistake had been made in bringing Mr. Morgan to Rome instead of taking him direct to London, where he would have been in his own house instead of in a noisy hotel. They thought, too, that the climate of Rome was too mild and enervating for him in his condition of ill-health.

Cable despatches from the United States, Great Britain and other parts of the world poured in all day making anxious inquiries and expressing the affection in which Mr. Morgan was held everywhere.

The financier's secretary found it impossible to reply to all the inquiries and Mr. and Mrs. Satterlee expressed the desire to inform the inquirer how touched they were at the manifestations of sympathy they had received.

WILL SEND BODY TO U. S. FOR BURIAL.

Rome, March 31.— The body of the late J. Pierpont Morgan is to be embalmed and sent to the United States on board ship from Naples.

A funeral service will be held here before its departure.

FIRM MARKET SPEEDILY RECOVERS EARLY DECLINES

New York, March 31.—News of the death of the financier came an hour before the opening of the Stock Exchange, allowing ample time to take measures for the protection of the market. The first intimation of the probable effect was contained in London's quotations for American stocks before the opening here. The cables showed general declines in London, but the losses were only fractional, with no indication of heavy pressure.

Wall Street was astir early and before the gong on the Exchange floor marked the opening of business, every precaution had been taken to guard against a severe slump. In the so-called Morgan stocks special supporting orders were given.

United States Steel, which heads the list of the Morgan stocks, registered the effect of the financier's death most firmly. The first transactions amounted to 4,500 shares, at a loss of a point. The other Morgan stocks, which included Erie, Southern Railway, International Harvester, and New Haven, showed only fractional losses.

Although news of Mr. Morgan's death was not a surprise in view of his recent illness, Wall Street was kept in doubt until almost the last hour as to his actual condition.

Declines of 1 1-4 in Union Pacific and a point in Steel, Northern Pacific, Southern Pacific, St. Paul and Smelting at the opening of the stock market to-day, registered the immediate effect on the list of Mr. Morgan's death.

The market betrayed no evidence of nervousness. The only large block of stock to come out at the opening was 4,500 shares of Steel, which sold at 61 to 61 1-4, compared with Saturday's closing of 62. Declines for the most part were fractional, and there were a few advances. Aside from Steel, trading in the Morgan stocks was not heavy and price changes were slight.

Such firm support was given in every part of the stock market that opening declines were quickly made up.

Wall Street received the news of Mr. Morgan's death calmly and there was no evidence of unusual excitement on the floor of the exchange.

Mr. Morgan's death will make no change in the firm, according to an announcement made at the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. to-day. Mr. H. P. Davison, who made the announcement, said that the business would be conducted as heretofore.

LONDON MARKETS ARE NOT DISTURBED.

London, March 31.—The death of J. Pierpont Morgan had little or no effect on prices on the London Stock Exchange to-day. The list had weakened somewhat on earlier telegrams forecasting the speedy end of the great financier, but any disposition to start a 'bear' movement was quickly checked and the actual announcement of his passing away scarcely caused any further movement.

The death of Mr. Morgan was received with marked regret in the higher financial circles of London where he was a great favorite.

Mr. Morgan sailed from New York, an ailing man, for Egypt on January 7, within three weeks after he had testified before the Pujo Commission investigating the money trust.

For weeks there had been reports that he was far from well, but these were somewhat allayed by the announcement that no physician would be taken with him. He was accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, and the Count and Countess Jean La Greze, the latter a daughter of his partner, Charles Steele.

He met his first mishap before the liner on which he sailed reached the lower harbor. The fog was thick, and the vessel poked her nose into the mud off Governor's Island, but was extricated within a few hours and found to be uninjured. After an uneventful trip across the Atlantic Mr. Morgan reached Monte Carlo on January 22, and Naples the next day. With his party he motored to the ruins of Pompeii. The next day he sailed for Alexandria. He reached Cairo on February 7, and shortly afterward started on a trip up the Nile.

Alarmist reports concerning the financier's health were sent to the world from Cairo. These dealt chiefly with the declaration that Mr. Morgan was suffering greatly from indigestion, that the transatlantic trip had failed to accomplish its usual improvement in his health, and that physicians and nurses had been summoned. The stock markets of the world responded to these rumors, and Mr. Morgan's son, in New York, issued a reassuring statement concerning his father's health.

After a ten days' trip up the Nile, Mr. Morgan returned to Cairo, apparently benefitted in health, but in reality a failing man. So serious was his condition that fresh butter and eggs were rushed to him half way round the world from his New York farm. Within four days, on February 21, Professor Guiseppe Bastianelli, the best known medical specialist in Italy, was summoned from Rome to his bedside.

Meantime, the financier's son-in-law, Herbert L. Satterlee, left his New York office for Cairo, and joined Mr. Morgan's party there on February 25. It was reported that Mr. Morgan had sustained a slight stroke of apoplexy, but this was denied.

Prof. Bastianelli issued a bulletin upon his arrival at Cairo, saying that Mr. Morgan's condition was good, and for several days the patient seemed to improve. On February 26 Mr. Morgan drove out to the Temple of Karnak at Luxor. He wanted to drive round, but a guard refused him permission, and when the financier remonstrated the guard pointed to a line of invalid chairs for hire. Mr. Morgan declined to get into an invalid's chair.

'If Mr. Morgan were carried round Karnak,' explained his secretary, 'the news would be cabled to America—it would be said he was too ill to use his legs, and there would be a great financial crisis.'

Mr. Morgan may have been able to use his legs to get around, but he did not. Instead, he drove back, disappointed, to Cairo.

Prof. Bastianelli remained with Mr. Morgan till he sailed back to Rome, on March 10. Mr. Morgan landed at Naples on March 13, and went direct to Rome, where he received no visitors.

The sun of Rome, the diet and the doctors seemed to have started him back to health. He attended the Easter services at the American Protestant Episcopal Church at Rome. He appeared to walk with difficulty, however, and left the church before the services ended. He grew rapidly worse, and for several days lay in a practically comatose state.

NO UNFAVORABLE MARKET EFFECTS.

Prominent bankers in New York City said this morning that they did not predict any decided unfavorable effect on the stock market by reason of Mr. Morgan's death. The reason of this, they explained, was that the recurrent rumors of his serious illness had prepared the market for any possibilities, and enabled those engaged in market operations to prepare for just such a situation.

John Pierpont Morgan started his business career half a century ago on the board of directors of a large maritime insurance company. He secured the position through the influence of his wealthy father. For a year young Morgan attended the directors' meetings, but never opened his mouth, except to vote. The president of the company told the elder Morgan that nothing could be done with his son, who seemed to take little interest in business. John Pierpont, however, all the time was laying his plans for his first railway consolidation, which, when accomplished, established his standing in Wall street as the only man who ever got the better of Jay Gould.

The president of the insurance company had mistaken taciturnity for indolence.

J. P. MORGAN, ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST FINANCIERS, WHO DIED TO-DAY



John Pierpont Morgan was regarded as the largest financial figure on this side of the water, if not in the world. In banking circles he was rarely ever considered as a multi-millionnaire, a commander of vast wealth, so much as a man of original force and character, to whom in times of stress and panic the business and money worlds looked up to for counsel, support and leadership.

His vast holdings stretched from one side of the world to the other and his charities won for him great admiration and respect.

Mr. Morgan was born at Hartford, Conn., April 17, 1837, and was the son of Junius Spencer Morgan, a distinguished banker, and Juliet (Pierpont) Morgan.

Mr. Morgan leaves two daughters, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, and Miss Anne T. Morgan, and a son, J. P. Morgan, Jr.

'The sobriquet of 'sphinx of Wall Street' later was the appelation applied to the man who was at first believed to have been without business acumen, but later became the supreme head of the finances of the American continent.

Morgan's control over men and money was the dominant keynote of his life. Others, perhaps, were wealthier than Morgan, but he commanded his wealth, and that of others. At the height of his power he is said to have controlled $9,000,000,000.

In addition to finance, art, literature, philanthropy, and sport all came under his influence. His prestige was not confined to his own country — Kings and Emperors, and even the Pope were wont to call him into concultation.

Mr. Morgan came from an old Puritan New England family, which dates back in this country to 1636.

He was born in wealth. His father, Junius Spencer Morgan, left him $10,000,000, and also young Morgan inherited important banking connections. J. S. Morgan had accumulated his fortune in the dry goods business with Levi P. Morton, and later as an associate of George Peabody, merchant, banker, and philanthropist.

BORN 76 YEARS AGO.

J. Pierpont Morgan was born April 17, 1833, in a modest red brick cottage in Hartford, Conn. As a youngster his tendency to write poetry gave him the nickname of 'Pip.' When he was fourteen, Morgan was sent to Boston to the English High School. He showed a particular bent for mathematics, but had no gifts indicative of unusual mental power. Subsequently he went to the University of Gottingen, Germany.

Starting his business career, Mr. Morgan entered the banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Company, New York city; and in 1860 he became agent and attorney in the United States for George Peabody & Company, of London. His rise in the banking world was rapid. In 1864 he became junior partner of the firm of Dabney, Morgan & Company, and later of Drexel, Morgan & Company, with which his father was connected. The older members of the firm died, and Mr. Morgan became its head, and changed the name to J. P. Morgan & Company. Mr. Morgan also gained control of the firm of J. S. Morgan & Company, London, and he retained an interest as partner with the firm of Drexel & Company, Philadelphia. He devoted his mind to railways and gained control of the New York Central system, the New York, New Haven, and Hartford, the Reading, the Erie, the Lehigh Valley, the Southern, the Northern Pacific, the Big Four, and the Chesapeake and Ohio. After completing this railway consolidation in 1901, Mr. Morgan organized the United States Steel Company. To do so he combined the Carnegie Steel Works and other large firms with a capital of $1,100,000,000, and this dominated the steel industry of the United States.

One of Mr. Morgan's feats was the Atlantic Shipping Combine. He bought in the stock of large steamship lines with the aim of gaining control, but this task was more than he could handle. He became head of the hard and soft coal trusts and he has taken a prominent part in the settlement of strikes of miners.

In 1895 Mr. Morgan formed a syndicate to float a bond issue of the United States for $62,000,000 to increase the gold reserve; in 1901 he secured American subscriptions of $50,000,000 to the British loan to raise money to pay off obligations in the South African war.

The reputation of Mr. Morgan has stood high in Europe as a financier. England in particular holds him in great repute. Most British investments in American securities were made through him.

Mr. Morgan had been a large giver of money to charities, hospitals, and churches. He also donated large sums to Harvard University, and the New York Trade School. He was enthusiastic for yachting and was for two years commodore of the New York Yacht Club.

LATE MR. MORGAN'S UNTOLD HEALTH.

It is impossible to estimate with accuracy the size of the Morgan fortune. It has been variously estimated in recent years at from $200,000,000 to $750,000,000.

In an appreciation of Mr. Morgan a United States writer recently published the following:

'Mr. Morgan was never a stock gambler; never a bear. He never wrecked a property nor depressed values that gain might follow. His work was always to reconstruct, to repair, to build up. Instances of his force and ability in this direction are the Philadelphia and Reading, the West Shore, the Erie, and the Northern Pacific. In these instances and others he saved and rehabilitated property that otherwise would have been ruined and rendered useless. His enemies may charge him with many faults—and he undoubtedly has many—but they can never say that he destroyed a property.'

SOME PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

The late Mr. Morgan was six feet high, erect and active, weighing 210 pounds. He ate heavily, drank moderately and smoked immoderately. Few men could smoke one of Morgan's cigars. They were long, enormous, black and strong. They were especially made for him and cost him about one dollar apiece. Mr. Morgan did not waste money merely because he was rich; he gave small and carefully calculated fees to waiters and servants, and sometimes economized sharply in his domestic expenditures. His clothes were never smartly made. He always wore a large watch and chain of gold. He was passionately fond of dogs, and his kennels at Cragston were the wonder of breeders the world over. He rode and shot and angled enthusiastically, and was fond of yachting. His yacht 'Corsair' was one of his favorite recreations. He belonged to numerous societies and clubs in the United States and Europe. Perhaps Mr. Morgan's first interest outside of his work is his enthusiasm as a collector of works of art. He was the possesor of many famous paintings, and was interested in rare china, Limoges ware particularly.

He took an active interest in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, possessed one of the most magnificent private galleries in the world, part of which he kept in his London mansion, while the smaller part adorned his palace in New York or was stored in the magnificent and thoroughly fireproof library building which he had built and which also sheltered one of the most valuable private collections of books, manuscripts works of art, etc., to be found anywhere in the world. A deep student of mediaeval history, he collected, without regard of cost many priceless objects of mediaeval art, missales, Bibles, clerical ornates, embroideries, tapestry and masterpieces of the gold and silversmiths' art. At one time he bought a cope which had been stolen from an old church in Italy, and when the fact became known that the cope had not been the rightful property of its former possessor, Mr. Morgan showed his magnamanity by returning it to the original owners free of cost.

Caring little for society, he occasionally enjoyed a quiet party, and might warm into talkativeness, though never on business subjects. He greatly enjoyed the dinners of the New England Society.

HELPED IN THE UPLIFT OF BOYS.

He was a devout Christian and vestryman of St. George's Episcopal Church, where he could be seen every Sunday morning when at home passing the silver salver for the collection.

He took especial interest in the boys of the church, helped to devise means to keep them off the streets and to teach them trades, and sometimes he attended the evening sessions of their club and talked to them. Two of his known philanthropies have been the establishment, at a cost of over five hundred thousand dollars, of the now well-known New York Trade School in the upper east side of New York, and the founding of a smaller trade school in connection with St. George's Church.

Mr. Morgan has also given to Harvard University for the Medical School one million dollars; for a great lying in hospital near St. George's Church, one million, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars; for St. John's Cathedral, five hundred thousand dollars; for help toward paying the debts of the Young Men's Christion Association, one hundred thousand dollars; for the Loomis Hospital for Consumptives, some five hundred thousand dollars; for a library in Holyoke, Massachusetts (his father's birthplace), one hundred thousand dollars; for preserving the Palisades along the Hudson River, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; for a new parish house and rectory for St. George's Church, three hundred thousand dollars. He also contributed largely to the Queen Victoria memorial fund and to the Galbeston relief fund; he presented St. Paul's Cathedral in London with a complete electric plant, and built an hospital at Aix-les-Bains, France.

THE NEW HEAD OF MORGAN HOUSE.

In 1861 Mr. Morgan married Miss Amelia Sturges, who died the following year. In 1865 he married Frances Louise Tracy, by whom he had one son and three daughters. The son, J. P. Morgan, jr., was born in 1867, and for a number of years has been the active head of the Morgan banking house in New York.

For many years he has been head of the firm's London house, formerly J. S. Morgan & Company, but now Morgan, Grenfell & Company. But ordinarily when his father was abroad the son had general charge of the business in New York subject to daily cables constantly passing between the elder Morgan and his firm. He is the senior member of the house to-day.

The other partners are E. T. Stotesbury, head of the Philadelphia house of Drexel & Co.; Charles Steele, the leading lawyer of the firm; Temple Bowdoin, William Pierson Hamilton, Arthur E. Newbold, William H. Porter, formerly president of the Chemical National Bank; Thomas W. Lamont, formerly vice-president of the First National, and Horatio G. Lloyd.

Apart from his partners some of Mr. Morgan's closest advisers and collaborators were George F. Baker, president of the First National Bank; Francis Lynde Stetson, his personal counsel and counsel for most of the Morgan corporations; A. Barton Hepburn, chairman of the Chase National Bank; James J. Hill, of the Great Northern; Judge Gary, chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation; George W. Baer, of the Reading and Henry Walters, of the Atlantic Coast Line.

New York, March 31. — The 'Times' in an editorial this morning says: J. Pierpont Morgan is 76 years old and his life have been one of arduous toil and great responsibilities. He has been occupied with the largest affairs and oftentimes the strain put upon him has been intense and prolonged.

'Mr. Morgan in the world of finance has been the greatest figure of the past and the present century, and in the comparison we include Europe as well as America. His services to this country in times of stress and peril have been heroic and of priceless value. Sometimes it has seemed that on him, on his strength, his courage, his power to command and his foresight all depended. He was, indeed, a man of foresight and notable among his associates for that quality.

A few years ago the sudden withdrawal of Mr. Morgan from financial affairs would have been a very disturbing event. But more and more of late the great financier has shifted the burdens of responsibility from his own shoulders. He has repeatedly said, and he testified at Washington that he had left all details of his business to his partners.

GERMANY NOW SETS PACE FOR AERIAL FLEETS

Enormous Expenditure Entailed on Powers For Military and Naval Aviation.

BRITAIN TO MOVE AS RAPIDLY AS GERMANY

Air Fleet May Be As Invulnerable as Navy in Five Years.

(By Mariconi wireless from our own Correspondent.)

London, March 31.—It is regarded here as exceedingly unfortunate that at this juncture, when Mr. Churchill has made the suggestion of a naval holiday for twelve months among the European powers, Germany should announce the details of a great army bill, which includes the expenditure of six and a half million pounds on military and naval aviation.

This extraordinary provision for a large aerial force is felt to be a serious setback to Mr. Churchill's suggestion, and a very real menace to this and other countries.

Happily, Britain is prepared to move as rapidly as Germany in the matter of aviation. Should the necessity arise, possibly by 1918, the British air fleet may be as invulnerable as the British navy.

It is a pity that Germany should set the pace in the wasteful expenditure of so much money, but having set it, England and France will take care not to be left behind.

WESTMINSTER.

WOLSELEY RESTS WITH NELSON AND WELLINGTON

State Burial at St. Paul's, With Duke of Connaught Representing King.

London, March 31.—A full state funeral was accorded to the late Field Marshal Viscount Wolseley to-day, when his body was interred in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, alongside those of Nelson and Wellington.

A dense pall of fog enveloped the city throughout the morning, even the powerful electric lights on the streets with difficulty penetrating the darkness sufficiently to enable the funeral procession safely to traverse the long route from the War Office to the great cathedral.

The effect was most weird. The strains of the 'Dead March,' played by the military bands and the roll of the muffled drums could be heard approaching by tens of thousands of those who lined the streets to pay their last tribute to the popular war veteran. They could, however, see but little of the ghostlike forms of the great procession of soldiers with a gun-carriage in their midst bearing the coffin, covered with the Union Jack as it passed immediately before them.

The Duke of Connaught represented King George and a dozen of the most distinguished field marshals, admirals and generals acted as pall-bearers.

QUEBEC OPENS NAVIGATION.

Quebec, March 31.— The steamer 'Natashquan,' leaves here to-morrow for Seven Islands, Anticosti, and other Gulf ports, with passengers, mails and general cargo, being the first outward merchant steamer from here this season.

FINDS REVOLVER IN SHERBROOKE SUICIDE

Sherbrooke, March 31.—New light was shed on the gruesome discovery of the dead body of an unknown man on the Montreal road on Saturday, February 1st, by the finding to-day of a revolver with which it is suspected he killed himself. Efforts to identify the remains were unsuccessful, and a verdict of death by suicide was given.

FIFTEEN YEARS FOR ARSON.

Winnipeg, Man., March 31.—Fifteen years was the sentence imposed by Magistrate McDonald in the Police Court on Saturday, on Jas. Dodds, the self-confessed fire-bug. Ten charges of arson were laid against him, to all of which he pleaded guilty, and he was given fifteen years on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently. A charge of manslaughter was also laid against him in connection with the six deaths in the Radford Wright fire, and he was committed for trial in this connection.

KILLED ON C. P. R.

North Bay, March 31.—George Arnott, 24 years of age, from Renfrew, bookkeeper, was killed at Biscotasing, C.P.R. station, on Sunday. He was returning to Chapleau on the express, and after stepping off the train at Biscotasing, he tried to catch it again, when he was thrown beneath the wheels and killed.

FLOODS IN SUBURBS CAUSED RESIDENTS MUCH APPREHENSION

Ice-jam Against Victoria Bridge Caused the St. Lawrence to Overflow Its Bank at St. Lambert and Verdun---Turcot village Inundated by Little River St. Pierre---Prompt Steps Taken by Verdun Corporation.

Serious floods invaded several suburbs of Montreal Monday, causing great excitement and apprehension amongst the residents, but, as far as is known, doing no very considerable damage.

A huge ice-jam, twenty-five feet high, piled against Victoria Bridge, caused the St. Lawrence to overflow its banks at St. Lambert, the water extending a hundred yards to the Waterman factory. Cellars were flooded, and on the river front road the water in several houses was up to the window sills.

At early morning the river began to make its way across the Lasalle road at Verdun, and as it kept extending, many residents made up their minds to say at home from work, and commenced removing their belongings to a place of safety. The Little River St. Pierre also overflowed, flooding the fields.

Immediate steps were taken by the City of Verdun to prevent the flood expanding past the 'creek,' and a barrier was placed across the roadway, backed by sand bags. Boats were provided by the Corporation to convey residents in the Woodland Park district across the flooded area.

The St. Pierre River has also overflowed at Turcot, and the track to Lachine is flooded as far as St. Pierre-aux-Licha.

About half of Nun's Island has disappeared, under water, the convent and farm buildings being completely surrounded.



THE FLOOD AT VERDUN.—Driving through the water on LaSalle Road, near La Tortue wharf. The two young ladies, on their way to business, have been given a 'lift' by a friendly driver.

Queen Mother and King Reply to Local Greeks

Grief Stricken Royal Family Thanks Montreal Community for Its Message of Sympathy.

On Saturday the leader of the Greek colony in Montreal, Mr. Pulos, was gratified to receive the following cablegram from the Queen-Mother Olga of Greece, in reply to the telegram of condolence despatched on the day of the assassination of the late King at Salonika:

'I thank the Greek community of Montreal with all my heart.'

'OLGA.'

Another cablegram with a similar wording was at the same time received from King Constantine XII.

All the Greek shopkeepers in Montreal have now been notified by the Greek committee of the desire in the colony that their businesses remain closed up to 1 o'clock on Wednesday next. The proprietors have, therefore, unanimously agreed to do so, and the general public who depend on the Greek catering establishments throughout the city at midday luncheon hour, may be inconvenienced, unless they take note of this timely intimation.

DISASTROUS CITY FIRE CAUSES GREAT DAMAGE

Half a Dozen Big Businesses Divide Loss of About $175,000.

One of the most disastrous fires that has been seen in Montreal for some time broke out on Sunday morning about 1.30, on St. James street, near McGill, and put half a dozen large business firms temporarily out of business, besides causing minor damages to several smaller concerns in the neighborhood.

The building next to the Bank of Toronto building on St. James street, extending through to Notre Dame street, was completely destroyed. The firms which suffered in the building in question were: The Semi-Ready Wardrobe, owned by Rod Sangster, jr., D'Arcy D. Bogue, commercial stationer, and M. K. Nolan, who occupied the ground floor; the Royal Stores' manufacturing branch, and Scott Bros., both general haberdashers, whose workrooms and storage depots were on the second flat, and Heichberg & Co., importers, on the third floor.

All the above-mentioned concerns, with the exception of Heichberg & Co., are more or less covered by insurance. The last mentioned firm were intending to move from the building, and were not carrying much stock, and had cancelled their insurance. J. R. Prefontaine, barber, whose store was in the basement of the demolished building, also suffered a considerable loss.

Of the buildings in the immediate neighborhood, the James Walker Hardware Company were by far the worst affected, the fire coming in to the store on the second flat, and running up through the light well in the middle of the building necessitating the use of much water to stem its progress. The store was closed to the general public to-day, but it is hoped that things will be going on as usual within the next few days. Other concerns slightly affected are: The Bank of Toronto, the Carleton restaurant, the Montreal Stencil Works, Jos. Gauvreau, barber, on McGill street, and White's restaurant, on Notre Dame street.

The outbreak is thought to have occurred in the basement occupied by J. R. Prefontaine, and by the time it was discovered had got a good hold on the building, roaring up the elevator shaft in the centre of the house.

DAMAGE DONE WAS CONSIDERABLE.

The damage list for the fire runs as follows: Semi-Ready Wardrobe, $20,000; Scott Bros., $10,000; Royal Stores' manufacturing branch, $20,000; D'Arcy D. Bogue, $2,000; Heichberg & Co., $500; M. K. Nolan and J. R. Prefontaine, $1,000.

The adjoining buildings and firms damaged are: The James Walker Hardware Company, $60,000; Jos. Gauvreau, barber, on McGill street, $700, by water and smoke. The Carleton and White's restaurant also suffered losses in the neighborhood of $1,000 each from water and smoke. The Bank of Toronto, the Montreal Stencil Works and the down town branch of the Royal Stores were also slightly damaged by water.

The fire-fighters had a hard job to raise their ladders against the burbung building on account of the numerous wires that stood in their way and hard to be removed. During the course of the struggle with the flames six or seven of the men received minor injuries. Fireman Valance, of the Lafontaine Park station, was overcome by smoke, but recovered when carried into the open air. Fireman Landreville, of No. 20 station, on Craig and Cheneville streets, had his right hand badly cut, and several other members of the force suffered from minor cuts and contusions.

It took the department fully two hours to get the holacoust under control, and it was only about 2.30 on Sunday morning that they were able to withdraw from the scene. The salvage corps did fine work, laying over 200 covers in the premises of the James Walker Hardware Company alone, and fifty more in the other stores and shops affected by the outbreak.

GERMANY'S AIR FLEET.

$12,500,000 To Be Spent on Craft in Five Years.

Berlin, March 31. — The German Admiralty's plans for the establishment of a big aerial navy were published officially on Saturday afternoon. The fleet of airships and aeroplanes is to cost $12,500,000, which is to be spread over the next five years. The fleet is to be entirely apart from that connected with the army, on which nearly $25,000,000 is to be spent.

The bill providing for the appropriation of $750,000 as the first outlay on the Admiralty's aerial fleet was introduced into the Imperial Parliament. It calls for ten naval dirigible balloons of the largest size, of which eight are to compose the active fleet and two to be held in reserve. Fifty-four double revolving balloon hangars into which the dirigibles will be able to enter regardless of the weather are to be erected and another two to be kept as a reserve. A total of fifty-two aeroplanes, of which 36 are to form the active fleet and 16 the reserve, are also to be built, and these are to be manned by a special corps of 1,452 officers and men.

The appropriations for this fleet, to be spread over the years 1914 to 1918, comprise $8,750,000 for dirigibles and $2,250,000 for aeroplanes, while $1,500,000 is asked for in connection with the pay and maintenance of the crews.

The life of the new airships is estimated at only four years each.

STORMONT CONSERVATIVES ELECT OFFICERS

Cornwall, Ont., March 31.—At the annual meeting of the Liberal Conservative Association of the County of Stormont at Finch on Saturday afternoon addresses were delivered by Mr. H. B. Stevens, M.P. for Vancouver, B.C., and Dr. D. O. Alguire, M.P. for the county.

Resolutions were unanimously carried by the meeting approving of the Government's course in regard to the naval question.

A resolution was also passed expressing continued confidence in the Whitney Government.

Officers elected were:

Hon. president—Mr. A. F. Ross, ex-M.P.P., Cornwall.

President—Mr. W. Gibbens, Cornwall.

Vice-President—Mr. S. J. McDonelly, Strathmore.

Secretary—Mr. F. D. McLennan, Cornwall.

Treasurer—Mr. A. T. Shaver, Lunenburg.

Executive Committee—Mr. D. J. Gillies, Cornwall; W. J. Wood, Cornwall Township; A. S. Hodgins, Osnabruck; A. O. Mills, Roxborough; D. B. Cameron, Finch; Hugh McMillan, Finch Village.

ANTI-ALCOHOLIC LEAGUE SUPPORTS MR. J.H. ROBERTS

Passes Resolution of Congratulation and Assures Him of Confidence.

A fresh interest and an added piquancy has been given to the lively controversy between the Board of License Commissioners and Mr. John H. Roberts, secretary of the Dominion Alliance, by the adoption of the resolutions given below by the Anti-Alcoholic League, at its meeting on Friday last. His Honor Mr. Justice Eugene Lafontaine, presided over the meeting, and the resolutions were unanimously approved. These are the resolutions:—

'Resolved, that the Anti-Alcoholic League of Montreal congratulates Mr. John H. Roberts, the valiant and devoted secretary of the Dominion Alliance, on his unceasing work and the firmness of his attitude, and assures him of the perfect confidence of the League in his word and in his honor.

'Resolved, that it is the opinion of the League that all suggestions by the Royal License Commission introducing modifications in the License Law for its improvement cannot be efficient unless the administration of the law be entrusted to new men, municipal councils excepted.'

NOT SATISFIED WITH PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.

The Anti-Alcoholic League is the active temperance organization of the Roman Catholic Church in the Archdiocese of Montreal, and has for its president Mr. Justice Lafontaine, of the Superior Court. The second of the two resolutions plainly indicates that the League is not satisfied with the present administration of the License Law by the License Commissioners, and that it will press for a change in the personnel of the Board when the recommendations of the Royal License Commission, which is now studying the whole matter, are given effect.

It is evident also that the unity which exists between the Protestant and Roman Catholic temperance organizations is no slender matter, but something real and vital, and that when Mr. Roberts speaks for the temperance forces he represents the whole movement, irrespective of creed and nationality.

The publication of the resolutions will serve to assure that Mr. Roberts' criticisms of the License Commissioners have no racial animus prompting them, but crystallize the views of many French as well as English people.

EXTREMELY GRATIFIED BY RESOLUTIONS.

Interviewed by the 'Witness' this morning, Mr. Roberts expressed himself as being extremely gratified by the resolutions adopted by the Roman Catholic temperance organization. 'The Anti-Alcoholic League has once again demonstrated the sincerity and earnestness of its motives,' he said, 'and by this action has shown that its leaders are strong men, who will lift the consideration of the problems that face temperance workers from time to time out of any racial setting and face them purely on patriotic grounds. This action reveals afresh that in my work I have the support of French as well as English people and that the cause for which the Dominion Alliance stands is too big to be dismissed as the fad of a faction representing one race only.

'The fight is on and both races, nay all races, will be found standing together to destroy the enemy of all, the curse, alcohlism. The demand for new License Commissioners does not originate with the Dominion Alliance or myself, but with our French confreres, and, therefore, comes with a force and significance we could not convey. I have no doubt the Dominion Alliance will take the same view and suport the action of the Anti-Alcoholic League.'

UBLIC OPINION HAS CHANGED.

Ex-Alderman Carter, president of the Dominion Alliance, when seen this morning was delighted with the resolutions. 'The License Commissioners have not realized that public opinion has changed, and that the License Law must be administered with a view to protecting the public interest. If e cannot have this kind of administration from the present commissioners we must have "new men," as the Anti-Alcoholic League well says, and the public will stand by us in demanding them.'

The Anti-Alcoholic League at its meeting also appointed His Honor Mr. Justice Lafontaine, president of the League, to officially represent that organization at the forthcoming International Congress against alcoholism, which is to assemble at Milan in September next, and congratulated Col. Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, on his splendid action in regard to the abolition of the canteen. The League further felicitated the Bar Association of Montreal on the adoption of the rule of having no intoxicating liquors in connection with the election of officers and urged all other associations, especially friendly societies, in their annual convention to discourage intoxicating liquors.

KING AND QUEEN WELCOME DUKE AND DUCHESS

Governor-General and Royal Party Reached London From Canada Yesterday.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, March 31.—The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia reached Euston station shortly before three o'clock on Sunday afternoon by special train from Liverpool. They were welcomed by King George and Queen Mary, who had motored over from Windsor to extend to them a personal welcome.

Among the distinguished people present on the platform were the Duchess of Albany, the Duchess of Argyll, the Prince and Princess of Battenberg, Princess Christian, Princess Alexandra of Teck, Lord and Lady Roberts, Lord Strathcona and Miss Howard, the Lord Mayor, Major-General Sir A. Codrington, General Sir Baden Powell, Sir John Maxwell, Sir Charles Cust, Sir Edward Ward and Mr. A. C. Voysey (representing the C. P. R.).

The Duke of Connaught looked exceedingly well. King George grasped his hand and welcomed him in a few cordial words. H.R.H. the Governor-General kissed the Queen and then passed round shaking hands with the whole assemblage.

The Duchess appeared to have entirely recovered from her recent illness and Princess Patricia seemed in perfect health. The voyage, which had been a most enjoyable one, had brought a healthy flush into her cheeks.

The Duchess carried a bouquet of violets, lilies and green sprays.

Greetings over, the Duke and Duchess drove to Clarence House, St. James, to receive the King and Queen, who had intimated their intention of visiting them there.

Although the steamer 'Empress of Britain' reached Liverpool early on Saturday night the Royal party postponed their departure to London until Sunday morning. The last two days of the voyage were very rough and torrents of rain were pouring down when the vessel was berthed. In spite of this a large crowd awaited her arrival.

Prince Arthur of Connaught, who had reached Liverpool on Friday, was the first to go aboard, accompanied by the Earl of Derby. The Duke and Duchess and the Princess received him in private.

The Duke of Connaught then went on to the landing stage for few minutes to inspect a party of boy scouts.

Prince Arthur and Lord Derby dined aboard with the Royal travellers, the Prince remaining on the vessel for the night.

Several hundred citizens witnessed the disembarking this morning, which was without formality. They immediately entrained at the riverside station for London.

NORTHERN NAVIGATION CO. TO LAUNCH NEW SHIP.

Fort William, Ont., March 31. — The Northern Navigation Company are launching a new flag-ship. This interesting event takes place on Victoria Day, May 24. She is being built by the Western Dry Dock Company, and will be the first passenger vessel launched at the Canadian head of the Great Lakes.

The steamer will be the best equipped on the Lakes of ships belonging to Canadian owners. The officials have not yet decided what the new boat is to be christened.

DEAN ELLIS, OF QUEEN'S DEAD AT KINGSTON.

Kingston, Ont., March 31. — After a week's illness of pneumonia, Prof. Wm. S. Ellis, dean of Queen's University faculty of education, died at his residence on Bagot street on Saturday afternoon. Deceased was born in Perth county fifty-seven years ago. He graduated at Victoria College as master of arts in 1879, and was later master in Woodstock, Cobourg and Peterborough Collegiate Institutes.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, March 31. — The following Canadians have been elected to the Fellowship of the Royal Colonial Institute: Major W. Gordon Bishop (Regina), William G. Bligh, M. Inst. C. E. (Calgary), Andrew B. Cook (Regina), His Honor Chief Justice F. W. T. Haultain (Regina), Clinton F. Jamieson (Peterborough), Auguste Lemieux, K.C. (Ottawa), Archibald J. McPherson (Regina), Thomas B. Patton (Regina), Robert D. Richardson (Winnipeg), Henry W. Whitla, K.C., (Winnipeg), Samuel J. Williams (Berlin). Associates: Miss Maria L. C. ling, Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, D. C. L. The following Fellow has has been elected an Honorary Corresponding secretary of the institute; Dr. C. E. Smythe (Medicine Hat.)

MYSTERIOUS WAR CORRESPONDENT IS CATHOLIC PRIEST

Father Roche, Returned From the Front, Says Greeks May Fight Bulgarians

Rome, March 31.— The Rev. Dr. Joseph Roche, of Toronto, who has just returned from the Balkans, where he spent the last three months, is the so-called mysterious war correspondent whose recent audiences with the King of Bulgaria is supposed to have caused consternation in the Royal family, and created a sensation because the disguised priest helped to celebrate mass at a service held in Sofia for the Grand Duke Ranier.

Father Roche had letters to the King of the Balkan States from Cardinal Merry del Val and Cardinal Rampolla.

Father Roche had several long interviews with the King of Bulgaria, who is a Catholic, and said mass at the Palace. As proof that he had not deceived him the King awarded Father Roche the Grand Cross of Saints Cyril and Methodius. Father Roche also had an audience with the late King George of Greece. He met many prominent Balkan statesmen and generals. He travelled extensively and visited Macedonia and Epirus. He saw what others were not allowed to see, and is undoubtedly the best informed man as to the real conditions in the Balkans. He says that owing to the assassination of the King of Greece the situation is more serious, and complicated. The Balkan crisis is not ended. It will come after the peace is signed.

Another war between Greece and Bulgaria is possible in the near future. Greece is calling out her reserves and concentrating her army in the neighborhood of Salonika, which will be the bone of contention.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA ON THE INCREASE

Wealth Brought Into This Country From U.S. Last Year Was $24,000,000.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, March 31. — The annual report on the Emigrants' Information Office states that 28,156 letters were received in 1912, a decrease of 6.9 percent. Inquiries relating to the United States decreased by 14.8 perceat and were only 1.4 percent of the total number of inquiries received. There was a net movement from the United Kingdom for places out of Europe of 268,486 passengers of British origin in 1912, as compared with 261,809 in 1911. The net movements to the various countries were as follows:

	1912	1911
Canada..	133,531	134,765
Australia	68,688	56,337
New Zealand	11,054	9,432
United States	45,847	49,732
South Africa	4,233	7,527

There is an increasing tendency, the report says, on the part of British emigrants to proceed to other parts of the Empire rather than to foreign countries.

The number of immigrants entering Canada increased from 350,374 in 1911 to 395,804 in 1912. Of the latter 145,859 were of British origin, 140,143 were Americans, and 109,802 were of other nationalities. Thirty-four percent of the American settlers were of the farming class, and the actual wealth brought into Canada by American immigrants during 1912 exceeded £4,800,000.

BIG SEAL CATCH.

St. John's, Nfld., March 31. — With a catch of 36,000 seals, the steamer Stephano returned here on Sunday, the first of the sealing fleet operators in Newfoundland waters to report. She brought news that the 'Nascopie' had 27,000 fish, the 'Florizel' 22,000, the 'Sagona' 23,000, the 'Eagle' 12,000, the 'Bellaventure' 10,000, the 'Bonaventure' 8,000, and the 'Adventure' 7,000. Others of the fleet had poor luck.

Advices from the four ships sealing in the Gulf of St. Lawrence indicate excellent prospects for a good season.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS LAST NIGHT.

Washington, March 31. — An earthquake of unusual intensity was registered last night on the seismograph at Georgetown University. The principal tremor occurred at 11.55, although the quakes lasted from 11.51 to 12.30 this morning. The disturbance apparently was between 6,000 and 7,000 miles distant from Washington.

THE COST OF IRON-CLAD MONOPOLY: DREADNOUGHTS AND OCEAN TRAMPS PER TON

By Captain J. Reid. R.E. (T.)

The hindrance to me in proceeding at once to the tactical consideration of the dreadnought as a fighting unit is the fascination which the figures of her cost of construction open up, the more I deal with them. They illustrate the subtle workings of the Trust. The vagaries of the prices of milk and eggs, as one of whose diet they form a goodly part, have made me suppress my feelings with difficulty towards cunning trading associations that make these commodities daily greater luxuries. But the leviathan methods of the Dreadnought Trust are so royal that they do not awaken the annoyances regarding butter market articles, but somewhat excite the imagination.

When the Government in the Ottawa House of Commons was asked what was the exact amount of armor plate with its cost in the hull of a dreadnought, Mr. Hazen answered that 'it was not usual for the Admiralty to give the armor price separate from the price of the hull.'

There is safety here. As one who appreciates the methods of the Intelligence Division, there are details in the construction of a warship that must necessarily be kept a secret. If exact quantities and measurements are known, an architect will speedily construct the house in his mind's eye. But the approximate amount of armor plate in a dreadnought can be guessed when figures and weights are stated.

These are Mr. Borden's detailed figures regarding the 'Lion' battle-cruiser:—

Hull	$4,991,405
Machinery	2,493,015
Guns (with reserves)	1,006,115
Gun mountings, etc.	2,264,675
Incidentals	712,640
	$11,467,750

These are the figures I have gleaned myself from British official references for the cost of the same warship:—

Hull	$4,936,725
Machinery	2,496,515
Guns	591,500
Gun mountings, etc.	1,771,110
Established charges	592,690
	$10,388,540

I give these figures not as a contrast, but to arrive at the probable cost of the armor plate, and demonstrate how much of these charges are absorbed by the Trust ring. Now, the armor plate is included in the cost of the hull. I take my own figures of its cost, namely, $4,936,725. The first dreadnought of 17,900 tons has 4,800 tons of armor plate. The Rio Janeiro,' of 27,500 tons, just launched, has 5,200. The 'Lion' is of 26,350 tons, and I approximate 5,000 tons as her share.

Mr. Arnold Hills, of the famous Thames Iron Works Company, now in liquidation, has declared the cost of armor plate at $590 per ton. I have seen it stated that $600 has been paid. To-day I read that a new armor plate has been invented, tougher and from 10 to 20 percent. lighter, capable of resisting a smashing blow from a 14-inch shell, which weighs 1,660 lbs. I will, therefore, assume a smaller figure, viz., $550 per ton.

This multiplied by the tonnage, 5,000, gives $2,750,000. Deduct this from the gross hull cost, as stated, $4,936,725, and the results read:

Hull (unarmored portion).....	$2,186,725
Hull (armored portion).....	2,750,000

Mr. Arnold Hills says that in the construction of a dreadnought, if the profits of the sweated work of the shipbuilder and machinery engineer is represented by one, the bloated receipts of the armor plate, big gun, torpedo, and shell rings, are by ten and twenty! I have, as a warm supporter of Mr. Hills, approximated these profits so often that in the instance of the 'Lion,' I will merely apportion in two tables the share of the open and the monopoly labor in this total of $10,388,540 for the 'Lion':—

Unarmored hull	$2,186,725
Machinery	2,496,515
	$4,683,240
Monopoly—	
Armored hull	$2,750,000
Guns	591,500
Gun mountings, etc.	1,771,110
Established charges	592,690
	$5,705,300

Continuing my argument, let me remark that the trouble of the dreadnought is that there is no finality to her monstrosity. Do not imagine that these figures, colossal though they be, will rest within their present limits.

It may seem unnecessary recapitulation, but we began with the dreadnought in 1907 and its 17,900 tons. Then the 'Thunderer' of 22,500 tons, last year, and we call her the super-dreadnought. To-day the 'Princess Royal' of 26,350 tons, and I call her the extra-super-dreadnought, for we must show some little appreciation of her additional 3,850 tons and 41 miles an hour speed. The 'Queen Elizabeth,' with her 28,000 tons and 15-inch guns, as the champion battleship of the world, will be with us in January, 1915, and following newspaper publishing traditions, I think she might very well be classed as the extra-special-super-dreadnought. But wait a minute. I have not nearly exhausted my list yet.

The five war vessels of the dreadnought class to be laid down by the British Admiralty this year may be of all but 30,000 tons, so it is conjectured. These will be—six o'clock editions—though not the 'finals,' because I am now going to the United States to describe their efforts in that direction.

The 'Pennsylvania,' 31,000 tons, 600 feet long, 95 feet broad. Four barbettes with three 14-inch guns in each, 23 knots speed. Cost $16,345,270. For one ship alone.

A dreadnought battle-cruiser, 40,000 tons. Further details unmentioned, perhaps because unmentionable. The cost—$22,706,466! For one ship alone.

This is $567 per ton! Then in the Canadian parliamentary statement, from which I take these awful figures, I read that a fine ocean tramp steamer of 9,000 tons, the faithful friend and co-adjutor of the great transcontinental railways, the steel bonds of commercial enterprise, can be built in England for $39 per ton. $567 for war, and $39 for peace. What blood-sucking monopoly from the laboring masses we have here! And you won't break these figures. They are not mine. They are Mr. Borden's.

RETELLS OF THE HORRORS OF PERU

Toronto Preacher Stirs Congregation by Describing Cruelties of Rubber Exploiters.

Toronto, March 31. — In language that seared, the Rev. George Smith, the secretary for North America of the Evangelical Union of South America, told the congregation of the Bloor Street Presbyterian Church yesterday of the atrocities carried on in connection with the rubber trade in the Peruvian forests, where, he said, 30,000 human beings have been murdered in the past few years to bring to the depots of the rubber exploiters 4,000 tons of rubber.

Mr. Smith based his statements on sworn evidence given by Sir Roger Casement before His Majesty's consul. Sir Roger saw hundreds of Indians killed. They were shot; they were beheaded; men, women and children were killed. He saw a woman with a small baby at her breast have her head cut off and the baby cut to pieces. Many Indians were starved to death while chained up in the stocks. No food was given them. Indians in the stocks in a starving state would eat the dirt.

The Indians, it was said, are brought in by force to the depots with their women folk and children. They are, after a time, sent out to gather rubber, and, if the poor wretches do not bring in the full quantity of fifty pounds, they are beaten. An Indian will watch the needle of the scale of the machine go up slowly as he puts his load upon he pan, and, when he sees the needle stop short, will fall prostrate to the ground with fear. The brutes in charge take him by the hair and batter his face against the ground until it is not recognizable.

Mr. Smith told of the pressing need for missionaries in the Putumayo district, and made an eloquent appeal to his listeners to help the cause. There are three men in the south already looking for suitable stations, and, when the necessary funds are collected, work will be commenced in the amelioration of the present situation.

PRINCE OF WALES DIDN'T MAKE BALLOON ASCENT

Friedrichshafen, Germany, March 31. —The Prince of Wales arrived here to-day, but did not make an ascent in the new Zeppelin dirigible, owing to the prevalence of sharp squalls over Lake Constance.

BOY ELECTROCUTED AT PLAY.

London, Ont., March 31. — Herman Pocock, the thirteen-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Pocock, of this city, was instantly killed in the playgrounds of St. Peter's School, on Sunday afternoon, when a broken guy with which he was playing came into contact with an exposed part of an high voltage wire, sending a current estimated at 2,300 volts through his body.

WINNIPEG AIDS FLOOD SUFFERERS

Opened Moving Pictures on Sunday to Aid Omaha Relief Fund.

Winnipeg, March 31. — For the first time in the hisiory of Winnipeg, the moving picture houses were all open for business yesterday, having secured permission from the Attorney-General to give special afternoon and evening performances. The total receipts are being handed over to the United States Consul-General, the funds to be forwarded to the American Red Cross in aid of sufferers in the Ohio floods. The theatres were crowded and contributions were very liberal.

Permission to open the theatres was given on a distinct understanding that it could not be taken as a precedent as Winnipeg managers have been agitating for Sunday shows for several months past.

Finds Missing Velasquez

'The Annunciation to the Shepherds' Discovered in London After Long Search.

London, March 31. — The missing Velasquez painting, 'The Annunciation to the Shepherds' has been found by a connoisseur in London. He has communicated the news of his discovery to a few chosen friends, but wishes to have his name kept secret from the public.

The authenticity of the picture, which is thickly coated with dirt and varnish, is unquestioned. It is one of the finest works of painters of the early periods. It was bequeathed by the English painter Standish to Louis Philippe, who exhibited it in 1842 in the Louvre where it remained until 1853, three years after Louis Philippe's death. It was then sold at Christies and bought by the Rev. Mr. Davenport Bromley for $1,950. The subsequent whereabouts of the picture is unknown, but it is believed to have come into the ashburton collection, from which it was sold privately at an unknown date.

NEW QUEBEC-LEVIS ICE-BREAKING FERRY.

Ottawa, March 31.—Three important contracts were awarded on Saturday, MacDougall Bros., of Ottawa, were awarded a contract for lock, dam, etc., at New Glasgow, N.S., for $390,000. Cammell, Laird & Co., shipbuilders, were awarded a contract for a new ice-breaking steam ferry, for use between Quebec and Levis, costing $588,000.

Th mail contract with the Allan steamship line between Great Britain and Canada was extended for a month.

OMAHA BURIES 52 KILLED BY THE TORNADO

And Still More Bodies Are Being Discovered Daily---Pitiful Scenes.

Omaha, March 28. — Fifty-two funerals brought home with greater force to the citizens of Omaha yesterday the full realization of the extent of Sundays' tornado. All day long as fast as the hearses could deposit the bodies at the graves a continual death procession was kept up.

There was little ceremony. As quickly as one funeral was over another began. Undertakers co-operated in arranging burials. In several instances where entire families were killed or where more than one member of a family awaited burial one funeral service was held.

One of the most pitiful of the funerals was that of Mrs. Mary Rathkey and two small children. Surviving Mrs. Rathkey is the husband and father, who is nearly demented over the disaster, and who has not been seen by friends since he learned of his wife's death. Mrs. Rathkey and her children were killed in their home.

Many cases of destitution were reported during the day. Relief work seemed to slow up. It took much time to prepare card indexes of sufferers' wants and to make requisitions on the central relief station at the auditorium for supplies.

While these formalities were being carried through want stalked through the disconsolate homes from one corner of the city to the other. The task of caring for those needing food, clothing, supplies and money seemed to be too large for the relief force.

Forty-five more persons applied for aid yesterday than on any previous day. There remained, however, many cases of sensitive pride that prevented sufferers from applying for assistance.

A young girl who came to the station at 16th and Leavenworth streets told of a father sixty-five years old who had labored for forty years and had just completed payments on a small home, which was in ruins. The father would not ask aid, but the child did, and it was forthcoming.

Patrick McErno, ninety-five years old, and A. C. Boyd were added to the list of dead yesterday. All the hospitals said many of the injured had been taken to the homes of relatives or friends. The injured still in the institutions are reported improving.

The Real Estate Exchange has taken steps to prevent the raising of rents. Already cases of alleged extortion have been reported, some by members of the exchange itself. Executives of that body decided to deal harshly with any owners found taking advantage of those forced to secure new homes on account of the tornado.

Hundreds of persons from all parts of the country, unable to hear from relatives, have come to the city seeking news. Many persons known to have been in the vicinity of that part of the city wrecked by the storm have been reported missing, and everything possible is being done to locate them.

Plans for the immediate rebuilding of the wrecked district are being worked out by a big company of Omaha business men. A corporation is being formed to handle the matter in a systematic manner and assist the unfortunates who lost their homes and personal effects. This institution will begin at once the task of at least partially reconstructing many homes.

Two more bodies were found in Council Bluffs yesterday. They were those of J. Albert Johnson and his wife. Their home was wrecked.

A noteworthy incident in connection with the storm was the receipt by Mayor Dahlman of a sympathetic telegram from the Mayor of Dayton, Ohio. To-day Mayor Dahlman telegraphed the Dayton executive a similar message in connection with the flood in the Ohio town.

QUEBEC'S PORT DEVELOPMENT

Government to Advance $3,500,000 For Terminals and New Equipment.

Ottawa, March 28. — The Hon. J. D. Hazen has given notice of a resolution for next Monday providing that the Government may from time to time make advances and pay to the corporation of the Quebec Harbor Commissioners sums not exceeding $3,500,000, to construct terminal facilities as are necessary to equip properly the port of Quebec.

The agreement is that the harbor board shall upon any advance being made, deposit with the Minister of Finance debentures of the corporation equal in par value to the advance made repayable within twenty-five years from the date of issue, and bearing interest payable half-yearly at the rate of 3 1-2 percent. per annum.

TORONTO OFFERS ASSISTANCE.

Toronto, March 27.—His Worship Mayor Hocken wired the Mayor of Dayton, Ohio, yesterday, expressing the sympathy of the citizens of Toronto with the people of that city in the great calamity which has overwhelmed them. The Mayor also proffered assistance to the sufferers.

FLOOD SITUATION.

Waters Recede, and Ohio and Indiana Death List is Given as 500.

Chicago, March 29.—Flood waters receded sufficiently last night to show that the number of persons drowned in all the affected cities in Ohio and Indiana may not exceed five hundred. While many persons are still missingto friends and relatives investigations made to date indicate that many were safe who had been thought lost.

In Dayton, careful estimates placed the number of deaths at 200 or fewer.

JAPANESE DIET PROROGUED.

Tokio, March 27.—The Japanese Diet was prorogued to-day after passing a bill for the revision of the income tax, a measure which had been repeatedly postponed, although promised after the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war.

Graphic Word-Picture of Conditions in Ohio

After the Flood, Fire, People Being Forced to Flight Along Roof Tops from Flames.—Appeal for Help.

New York, March 27. — Governor James M. Cox, of Ohio, telegraphed during the night from Columbus as follows:

'The exact extent of the appalling flood in Ohio is still unknown. Every hour impresses us with the uncertainty of the situation. The waters have assumed such unknown heights in many parts of the State that it will be hardly less than a miracle if villages and towns are not wiper out of existence in the southern and southwestern parts of Ohio. The storm is moving south of east.

'Please give great publicity to an appeal for help. My judgment is that there has never been such a tragedy in the history of the Republic.

'Columbus was the centre of all activities in behalf of the stricken cities. Every hour has apparently been filled with an accumulation of drastic circumstances.

'Piteous appeals have been made by men who were surrounded by water and confronted by the approaching conflagration in the city of Dayton. Every human energy has been exerted to give relief and yet the measure of assistance has been comparatively small. It is my belief, however, that by daylight those imprisoned in the business section of Dayton can be relieved.

'The day began by a storm signal from the weather bureau, advising that there would be a dangerous rise in the waters of the Muskingum river. All the towns along its source, including Zanesville and Marietta, were advised. Before noon the situation assumed a critical aspect at Zanesville and the historic 'Y' bridge was blown up with dynamite.

'The loss of life in Zanesville is uncertain because all telephone communication ceased at noone. Marietta cannot be reached, but it is safe to assume that the same devastating results as Zanesville was carried on to Marietta.

'A flood situation developed in the Maumee and Sandusky valleys in northwestern Ohio, but the damage to life and property was nothing compared with that in the south.

DAYTON SITUATION WITHOUT PARALLEL.

'In many respects the Dayton situation is absolutely without parallel. The city is unable to send to the outside world any accurate idea of the real loss. North Dayton reported a loss of 100 lives. Later, precisely the same situation was reported from Riverdale, West Dayton was almost completely under water and the house in Edgemont, a residential section, were so deep in the flood that great destruction to life and property certainly ensued there.

On the highlands of Southpark and East Dayton 'pockets' were developed and people were drowned in aparent elevations where it would seem naturally impossible. The workers at Fifth and Broad streets, which are 25 to 30 feet above the elevations in the business section, reported ten feet of water.

At this time a river, wild and turbulent, four miles wide, is sweeping through the business section of Dayton, to say nothing of the overflow in the residential sections.

Telephone communication was established before the day was over with four points in the city. Bell, the intrepid Bell telephone operator, reported first that he had sent scouts into the different parts of the city by boat. His belief at daylight was that the loss of life had been over-estimated, but by ten o'clock it was known that easily 500 people had been drowned. This evening we cannot resist the belief that he loss will not be less than 1,000.

The Miami river enters Dayton directly north and south, separating North Dayton from Riverdale. It then makes a complete turn west and runs three-fourths of a mile before it turns directly at right angles to the south. These bends have been the undoing of the city and caused the break in the levee.

Not until to-day was it apparent that between ten and twelve thousand people are penned up in the business houses, skyscrapers, hotels, and the Young Men's Christian Association building, making it apparent that the flood came so rapidly that the business community was unable to reach the hills of the city.

FLIGHT ON ROOF TOPS FROM FIRE.

Fire broke out in the square bounded by St. Clair, Jefferson, Second and Third Streets soon after noon. The blaze was noticed first in a drug store. It swept north and destroyed the St. Paul Evangelical Church. The flames then shot to the south through the wholesale district, consuming two large wholesale liquor houses.

'The fire is still burning. We were advised by telephone that people could be seen on the roofs of the buildings in the imperilled square, and that they were jumping from one structure to another, keeping safely away from the flames. The water at this time had receded to about five feet in that part of the city.

'The appeal came over the telephone to the State House that unless boats were sent at once from some part of the stricken district the human loss would be tremendous. Later it developed that the rescue from this square was complete.

'The Beckel Hotel immediately across the street was on fire at noon, but the flames were put out.

'Mr. Howard, from the Home Telephone Building, reported that the roof of the Beckel House was black with people, standing guard over their safety point. South of the stricken square is another wholesale section, and it developed that about thirty-five women and children were in several of the buildings.

'About three o'clock the flames leaped across Third street and attacked the square bounded by Third, Fourth, Jefferson and St. Clair streets. Lowe Brothers' paint store was destroyed, and another tremendous sacrifice in human life was imminent. Fifteen men in the Home Telephone building succeeded, however, in rescuing the women and children by the aid of a block and tackle, getting them into the Beaver Power building, a fireproof structure, where they are spending the night.

'Instructions have been given from Columbus to the militia in the southern part of Dayton to give vigilant eye to the fire district, and, if the flames start in the direction of the Home Telephone building and the Beaver Power building to risk a passage through the turbulent river which is now running through the city, with boats.

'At daylight fifty boats will go into the business district from South Park. The naval militia, with one hundred boats, left Toledo at midnight.

'The federal life-saving crew, with equipment, will arrive at Dayton from Cleveland by way of Toledo at daylight, so that unless developments during the night are unseemly the whole situation ought to be measurably well in hand this forenoon. We are disquieted, however, by the report from the Lewistown reservoir that the wind has changed to the north, and the water is beating against the banks on the south shore, which has been standing the pressure of the waves for ten days. If the reservoir should give way then the wildest imagination could probably not bring an accurate impression of what will happen in Dayton.

SITUATION BETTER IN COLUMBUS.

'From all over the United States responses have come from individuals, corporations, trade bodies, and municipalities. The appalling nature of the tragedy is now understood. Railway communication is seriously interfered with all through Ohio, and it is imperative that assistance be given by telegraph remittance. The American Red Cross will have complete organizations at Columbus, Dayton, and other affected points to-morrow.

'Serious trouble is reported late to-night from Fremont and Chillicothe. Dams have broken at both places. Troops have been asked for, and loss of life is reported. We are unable to get any accurate idea of the loss of life at Hamilton. Both that place and Middletown are so completely isolated that we fear the worst.

'In Columbus the situation has improved. The Scioto is receding. It is feared that when the waters have left the western part of the city a considerable loss of life will be revealed. Almost within sight of the Capitol building three men, two women and a child, have been hanging to a tree for over twenty-four hours, and yet the waters are too swift to make their rescue possible.

'(Signed), 'JAMES M. COX,
'Governor of Ohio.'

DEATH LISTS SHOW A GLAD SHRINKAGE

Dayton Still Centre of Anxiety, But Fatalities May Not Exceed 200.

Detroit, March 28. — Revised estimates, which came in early to-day from the flooded districts of Ohio and Indiana, showed that reports of loss of life in many cities and towns had been exaggerated.

The greatest anxiety still centred about Dayton, where an accurate estimate of the number of victims of the flood continued to be an impossibility.

The death tolls promise to be much less heavy at Columbus, Ohio, than the first reports from the western part of that city indicated.

In the parts of Dayton which have been explored by a motor boat, the death list has been greatly reduced from first estimates, and, until the number of victims in the north section of the city is found to be large, the dead in the entire city may not number more than 200.

In Piqua, where more than five hundred persons were reported drowned, less than twenty lost their lives, according to advices to-day.

In Chillicothe, where the number of drowned were reported to be in the neighborhood of five hundred, the dead will not exceed 25. Similar results were expected as to Zanesville and other Muskungum Valley towns.

Indianapolis continued to report improving conditions during the night, with the estimates as to the deaths shrinking as more accurate reports were made.

WATERS ARE RECEDING.

Zanesville, Ohio, March 28. — (By long distance telephone to Pittsburg)—With the coming of dawn to-day Zanesville's 30,000 inhabitants, 10,000 of whom are homeless, saw the first gleam of hope since the flood in the Muskingum River swept through the city three days ago. The river had commenced to recede, and provisions had arrived to a point within four miles from the city. The sun rose clear and bright, and there were indications that the bitter cold of the past twenty-four hours was passing.

Conditions, however, are still frightful. The electric light and water companies are out of commission, and will be for days. One small gas line is serving the city with a fitful supply of fuel, and there is little, if any, coal available. Provisions are scarce, and many families in the flooded sections are without food. Communication between the city and the section known as Putman, where it is believed the loss of life will be greatest, is still cut off, and all public and private business is at a standstill.

Looting has commenced, and the militia has been given orders to shoot down the first thief caught at work. However, the city and county authorities are beginning to see their way clear, and, as the water recedes and help comes from the outside, it is expected the city will rapidly recover.

THIRTY-TWO DEATHS IN BUTLER COUNTY.

Cincinnati, March 28.—Another flood-stricken village was heard from today, when Coroner Foertmeyer was notified that 32 lives had been lost at Venice, in Butler county. The dead were members of five families. One mother was saved. Three bodies have been recovered.

HUDSON VALLEY FLOODED.

Albany, N.Y., March 28. — Scores of cities and towns throughout the Mohawk and Hudson Valleys are partially inundated as the result of the worst flood in years. The waters of the Mohawk River were reported as receding this morning, but the Hudson River continues to rise, and already has shattered the high water mark of 1857. A cold wind added to the discomfort of the homeless.

The New York Central Hudson River Railway Company to-day cut out that section of its Hudson River division from Hudson to Albany. The water at Castleton was so high that trains south-bound this morning were almost flooded. Three trains, the Eastern Express, the Empire State Express, and the New York Central Limited, made the voyage in safety, then it was decided to divert traffic to Chatham, N.Y., over the Boston and Albany division. From Chatham the trains are to be brought into this city over the Harlem division of the Central. This will mean a delay of from two to six hours.

SEEKS JAPAN'S RECOGNITION OF REPUBLIC

Dr. Sun Yat Sen is Making Friends For New Regime in China.

Tokio, March 29 — Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who was provisional President of China from January to March, 1912, has been the lion of Tokio since his arrival here the middle of February. His reception, oficial and otherwise, has been significant, and there is no doubt that the real object of his mission, to make friends for China, is being crowned with success.

When last in this city, before the outbreak of the revolution that made China a republic, Dr. Sun might almost have been considered a fugitive in hiding. He certainly was not persona grata in official circles, and the Chinese legation studiously ignored his presence until finally, under instructions from Pekin, the legation brought pressure to bear upon the Japanese authorities, and Dr. Sun Yat Sen was requested to leave the country.

Arriving in Tokio late, Dr. Sun was met by an enormous crowd composed not only of his own countrymen and representatives, but also of the leading business men, and in an official way the leading people of Tokio. He was driven at once to the Imperial Hotel, where a section of the annex, usually occupied by minor royalties or foreign representatives, had been set apart for the use of himself and his secretaries. From that time on almost every minute of his time has been taken up with entertainments, interviews, visits and conferences. Always in the waiting rooms are numbers of people, bankers, merchants and others. Every possible period for luncheon or for dinner has been taken up by this or that organization or individuals. The rooms occupied by the ex-President are well stocked with beautiful trees and flowers, some of them carrying the flag of the Republic of China crossed with the flag of the Empire of Japan. This in itself is significant, especially when it is coupled with the expression of Dr. Sun Yat Sen himself, who said recently to a visitor: 'Japan will, I believe, be the first to recognize the Republic of China.'

Ostensibly Dr. Sun comes for the purpose of studying commercial conditions, and especially the railroads of Japan. While this doubtless is true, he unquestionably has a further purpose.

IS MAKING GOOD FRIENDS.

He is here, according to current belief, to make friends for China; to bring his influence to bear in order that the Republic of China may be recognized; to secure the assistance, support, perhaps even an alliance, with and from Japan, and this remarkably able Chinaman, who has lived abroad for nearly twenty years, who rose upon the horizon of China a little over a year ago, and who twelve months ago was the provisional President, with an extremely doubtful status in the squalid capital of Nanking, surrounded there with intrigues and extreme danger, is now the centre of attraction in the capital of Japan. He has an undoubted following, and a following which includes people whose names are associated with big things in Japan. The Mitsuis, Shibusawa, the Iwasakis, the Chamber of Commerce, the Minister of War, the Minister of the Navy, do not, as a rule, waste their time upon 'impossibles' or upon people who have little influence and no future.

'No, I have not time to be President,' he said, in reply to the laughing suggestion that the future must finally land him in the Presidential chair if China prospered as a republic.

'I have undertaken this railway scheme, and it is a huge undertaking,' Dr. Sun Yat Sen went on, 'but it can, and it shall be carried out. People who smile at it do not stop to think. The resources buried in the soil of China are enormous, incalculable. They must be developed in order that China may assume her rightful position in the world. In order to develop these resources we must have means of transportation, and the history of development the world over is that capital is always forthcoming to build railways with coal, silver, gold and copper at the other end. You may call it a dream, if you will, but dreams sometimes come true. I do not expect to see China gridironed with railways even in my lifetime, but I am certain, if the world lasts, that gridiron will be seen in China.

'Yes, I am here to study the industrial conditions and to observe other things in Japan. I am here in the friendliest spirit to visit my friends and to show that I have not forgotten the many kindnesses shown me, and that I bear no grudge for what was at the time a necessary discourtesy.'

One of the first acts of Dr. Sun Yat Sen after his arrival was to visit the graves of those had befriended him while he was in Japan on a previous visit, and who had since died. Here he paid his tributes and laid his wreaths.

After leaving Tokio he will make a tour of the provinces.

MRS. EATON FACES MURDER CHARGE

Denies Killing Her Husband and is Remanded to Await Trial.

Plymouth, Mass., March 27. — Mrs. Jennie May Eaton was arraigned today and pleaded not guilty to the indictment accusing her of the murder of her husband, Rear Admiral Joseph G. Eaton, by administering arsenic in his tea and through other mediums. The widow stood at the side of her counsel outside the prisoners' cage, and listened with mute emotion to the reading of the bill returned by the Grand Jury yesterday. Her face was hidden by a mourning veil. When asked to plead she responded promptly and in a firm voice.

No date was set for the trial, pending which the prisoner was remanded without bail.

REV. DR. HALLOCK DEAD.

New York, March 25.—The Rev. Dr. Joseph Newton Hallock, editor and owner of the 'Christian Work and Evangelist,' since 1876, is dead at his home in Brooklyn.

His health had been failing for about two years.

Dr. Hallock was the author of many religious, historical and educational works. He was born in 1834.

Britain Offers a Year's Truce in Naval Construction

Mr. Churchill, Acknowledging Better Relations With Germany, Says Acceptance of Offer Would Limit the Insensate Folly of Rivalry in Armaments.

London, March 26.— A naval holiday for a year, as far as new construction is concerned, was the offer made to the world to-day by Winston Churchill, the First Lord of the British Admiralty, when he submitted the British Naval estimates to the House of Commons.

In this way he says the peoples of the world would obtain an almost instantaneous mitigation of the thraldom in which they had been involved by the evil and insensate folly of the present acute rivalry in armaments. Scores of millions, he declared, were being squandered year after year without making any real difference in the relative naval strength of the nations of the world. His proposal, he argued, would involve no alteration in the relative strength of the world's navy, and added. 'We address this proposal to all nations, and to no nation with more profound sincerity than to our great neighbor over the North Sea.'

Mr. Churchill concluded with a graceful recognition of the sensible improvement that had taken place in Anglo-German relations.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE PLACED ABOVE SUSPICION

Unionists Abandon Proposal to Move Censure Vote Concerning Marconi Action.

London, March 29.—Mr. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, presented his case before the Marconi Investigating Committee yesterday with convincing frankness. Even the Unionists confess he fascinated the committee, and it is significant that last night the Unionist leaders abandoned the idea of moving a vote of censure on the Government over the deal in American Marconi's.

Mr. Lloyd George explained all the circumstances of his purchase, its motive and results with perfect openness and candor, challenging any one to prove there was a suspicion of corruption in the transaction, admitting that its judgment might be questioned.

In the House of Commons lobby last night the opinion was generally expressed that Mr. Lloyd George left nothing for his cross-examiners to question.

BOYS' HOME HAS SUCCESSFUL YEAR

Bright Little Function Marks Close of Winter Session.

The Boys' Home, which has been under the able management of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Dick for over twenty-five years, held their closing exercises of the winter classes last week. Over fifty bright looking, rosy faced boys, inmates of the home, were present and their neat appearance was an indication of the exemplary care which they receive. The hall was crowded by those interested in the work of this institution. Mr. W. Drysdale presided as chairman.

After a splendid programme of music, both vocal and instrumental, Mr. Gyton, the manual training instructor, gave a review of the winter's work in his department. A large table in front of the hall was loaded with exhibits in woodwork, and many of them were indicative of unusual skill and knowledge in the craft. Several model aeroplanes, designed and constructed by the boys, attracted a great deal of attention. The walls were also covered with a large number of drawings which would reflect credit upon a much more advanced class of scholars.

Mr. Pollack, who looks after the educational classes, briefly described the work of his department, which teaches reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic, principally the latter. He reported the boys to be bright and ambitious, and very good students. Out of the 50 boys attending, there were between ten and twelve who did not miss a single night. Two students, supplementing their training received at the home with a course at the Technical College, had received certificates for chemistry and engineering respectively.

The prize distribution then took place, the following prizes being presented by Mr. Dick: First prize, Charles Adams, silver watch, from F. G. Todd; silver chain, from J. T. Horton; second prize, William Ward, order for suit; third prize, Frank Guthrie, order for suit; fourth prize, Charles Hopkins, order value $2; [illegible] prize, William Thompson, order value $1.50; sixth prize, Wilfred Henders, order value $1.50. This prize list covers the six months' term, 1912-13, for roll call, night school and manual training classes.

A very fine series of views of the Hawaiian Islands, accompanied by a descriptive lecture by Mr. W. Drysdale, one of the governors of this institution, followed, and the programme came to a close with three cheers and a tiger from the boys for Mr. and Mrs. Dick.

Among the happy faced boys was Mahomet-Mahomet—the little Arab boy, whose case attracted so much attention in Montreal a few months ago. He has found a good home in this institution, and is being educated with the rest of the inmates.

BULGARIA MAY ACCEPT POWERS' PEACE TERMS

London, March 29. — The 'Times' today says, there is reason to believe that, with slight modifications of the frontier suggested by the Powers, made necessary by railway and strategical considerations, the Bulgarians will accept the terms of peace recommended by the Powers.

Though the Allies desire an indemnity and the Powers have refused to agree to indemnity being paid by Turkey, this difference is likely to be bridged by a concession regarding the proportion of the Ottoman debt the Allies are to assume.

The correspondent at Constantinople of the 'Times' says the minimum estimate of the Turkish loss at Tchataija from Monday to Wednesday is 5,000 men.

MR. CHURCHILL'S POLICY MEETS WIDE APPROVAL

More Serious Minds Agree That Armament Rivalry is Mad Folly.

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, March 29. — The naval statement made by the Hon. Mr. Churchill continues to excite the keenest interest and discussion among all classes of people in the country. It is regarded as possibly the most worthy effort in the interests of peace ever made by one great country. The Liberal party has received Mr. Churchill's policy with favor, although in some quarters it is regretted that the ships to be supplied by the Dominion of Canada are to be treated as additional. Of course, there are many difficulties in the way of the suggested naval holiday for one year. The chief one is the displacement of labor. Yet the proposal has set Europe thinking again of the mad folly shown in the ever increasing expenditure for naval armaments.

The general opinion here is that Canada will do her part nobly in the matter of Imperial defence.

WESTMINSTER.

WILL TAKE HIS AEROPLANES ON ARCTIC TRIP

Amundsen Believes They Will Be of Special Use For Exploration Work.

San Francisco, March 28. — Captain Raold Amundsen, discoverer of the South Pole, has signed a contract to buy two aeroplanes, which he will take with him into the Arctic on his next voyage of exploration in 1914.

Amundsen made his first flight as a passenger with Silas Chrystorfssen last Tuesday, and to-day he announced his plans. Before setting sail from this city for the north-west passage in une, 1914, he will study flying scientifically for three months.

Thorwald Nilsen, captain of the 'Fram,' and Helmer Hanssen, who accompanied him on his final dash to the South Pole, will be fellow pupils. Knute Sundbeck, chief engineer of the 'Fram,' will master the theory of construction and repair of the motors.

Amundsen believes the hydro-aeroplane will be useful in the summer months, when there is much open water, for reconnaissances and observations.

PANAMA WANTS CANADA TO JOIN EXHIBITION

San Diego, Cal., March 27.—Through Mr. D. C. Collier, president of the Panama-California Exposition, to be held here in 1915, the Canadian Government has been invited to participate in that celebration of the completion of the Panama Canal. Letters and memorials were addressed to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, the Right Hon. R. L. Borden, the Canadian Premier; the Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture; the members of Parliament and commercial organizations in Canada, embracing the invitation to participate.

No other international exposition held was built upon the ideas governing that to be in 1915 at San Diego. In order to make the celebration one of intense human interest and ensure a large attendance, the theme of the displays, instead of being products, is one of processes. The plan is not to show the things man produces, but to portray the history of man's progress through the ages by exhibits of the methods employed at all stages of his development in all kinds of industrial pursuits, the arts, and, so far as possible, in ethnological and anthropological studies.

The suggestion is made to the Canadian officials that a collective exhibit of Canada's resources — agricultural, mining, and forestry — be made, demonstrating to the home-seeker and investor the splendid opoprtunities awaiting them in Canada.

THE SPIRIT OF MATRIMONIAL ADVENTURE

Young Canadians of Both Sexes Tempt Cupid by Advertisement.

ONE NEWSPAPER HAS SEVENTEEN CLIENTS

Twenty-five Cents the Cost of Making One's Wants Known.

In the early days of New France, we are told, occasionally a ship would sail up the St. Lawrence with a precious cargo of fair maidens from the Father Land who were to become the wives and help-mates of the pioneer settlers, the latter being unprovided for and unable to help themselves because of the minority of women in the population of the colony. Just what amount of domestic felicity resulted from this paternal action on the part of the authorities has not been definitely recorded. No doubt a certain proportion of the matches were suitable ones, and the contracting parties 'lived happy ever afterwards.'

'At any rate, the spirit of matrimonial venture seems to be still quite strong in this part of the world. A certain weekly paper published here contained in a recent issue, no less than seventeen advertisements from young women wishing to correspond with young men, and young men desiring to correspond with young women. There is a minimum charge of 25 cents for each advertisement, and many of them exceed this price. That, of course, would be shamefully cheap take a chance, if it is only for the for a good wife or a good husband, and there is an element in human nature that makes many people love to exciting uncertainty of the result.

WILLING TO TAKE CHANCES.

In several cases the young lady represents herself as a 'gentille demoiselle.' One desires to correspond with 'gentils messieurs' between 17 and 20 years of age. Another, who confesses to 28 summers past, is willing to correspond with bachelors who are still on the sunny side of 35. The purpose alleged is 'to pass the time.'

A more ambitious maiden, of 18 alleged years, and a musician, wants to communicate with 'messieurs distingues.' Her intentions? The most 'amiable' will learn. An English girl says she would like to hear from young men between 28 and 30 years of age.

'Brown eyes' seem to be considered by the girls as an attraction that should be recognized by their would-be correspondents as of some account. Several claim this blessing of nature.

Against ten advertisements by the young women there are seven by young men. One of the latter says he is of 'bonne famille,' and his purpose is 'amitie.' Another is 'fair-complexioned,' 'genteel,' and has a good position away out in Alberta. Marriageable young women are scarce out there, and he wants to correspond with eastern ladies of from 25 to 35 years.

Manchester, New Hampshire, is the home of another young man, 20 years of age, who would like to make love to a young lady a year or two younger than himself.

'Education' and 'irreproachable habits' are the allurements held out by a lonely bachelor, aged 29, who lives here in Montreal. He frankly admits that he is 'sans fortune.' As for his intentions—'The future will tell.'

MR. KIER HARDIE IS CRITICAL

Refers in Parliament to Canada's 'Alleged' Offer of Dreadnoughts.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, March 29.— During the debate on the navy estimates in the House of Commons Mr. Keir Hardie deploring the increased expenditure on armaments, discussed what he described as an 'alleged' offer of ships by Canada. He accused Mr. Winston Churchill of unfairness toward Germany. Mr. Churchill had claimed last year a 60 percent superiority over the German navy, but now that Admiral Von Tirpitz had accepted that figure, he told Germany 60 percent did not mean that only, but 60 percent plus as many ships as we could coerce the dominions and colonies to add to that estimate. That was not playing a straight game. The Canadian ships were not gifts, but loans made under certain conditions, and they tended to artificially inflate the navy and disturb the equilibrium which Mr. Churchill advocated a year ago. The acceptance of these offers without the full assurance that they were the free gifts of the peoples of the dominions might have a very serious effect upon the Empire itself. In New Zealand the government which offered a Dreadnought was overthrown at the next election through the party sending money without consulting the people. The working classes in Canada were strongly against the proposals now being considered in that Dominion. The fact that Mr. Churchill had intentionally or unintentionally taken steps with one political party in Canada was not calculated to bind them more closely to the Mother Country.

Lord Charles Beresford feared Mr. Keir Hardie's remarks were likely to cause mischief in Canada. The Canadian Government asked the opinion of the Admiralty. The First Lord in reply, sent the opinion of experts in preference to his own opinion.

Mr. Kier Hardie retaliated by saying that if the noble Lord returned to the correspondence between the First Lord and the Prime Minister of Canada he would find a communication dated January 24, 1913, addressed to 'My Dear Mr. Borden,' and signed 'Yours very sincerely, Winston S. Churchill.' That was the communication upon which he had based his statement. Mr. Churchill went out of his way to take part with one of twe parties in Canada. The business of the First Lord was to prevent it going any further.

Mr. Churchill. 'I took political responsibility.'

BRITAIN A REALITY, NOT A SHADOW IN THE STAND FOR EUROPEAN PEACE

In Ringing Speech Mr. Winston Churchill Announces Naval Policy of England and Demonstrates It as Being One of Progressive and Not Aggressive Development.

CALL TO YEAR'S NAVAL HOLIDAY.

Proposal Well Received, As Also is Announcement of New Squadron of Dominion Ships.

(Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)

London, March 27.—The Right Hon. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, introduced in the House of Commons last evening the estimates for the navy.

Explaining the causes for increase in the naval expenditure, he said it was owing to decisions of policy to increase the number of ships maintained in full commission in consequence of the new German navy law, and to decisions to increase the numbers, and notably the pay of the personnel. Secondly, it was due to the increase in the size and speed, armaments, equipment and cost of warships of all kinds. It was necessary to keep pace with similar vessel-building all over the world. Thirdly, from the introduction and development of new services, principally oil fuel, air service and wireless telegraphy. Fourthly, from the general increase in



MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

prices and wages, particularly in the cost of coal, oil, steel and all materials used in shipbuilding. Fifthly, from arrears in shipbuilding during the last two years, arising from the failure of contractors to earn their proper instalments as manifested by delays in executing current programmes.

The estimates would have been substantially higher but for congestion in the shipyards arising out of the extraordinary demands upon the shipbuilding plants, and especially upon the skilled labor supply. If better progres is to be made in executing programmes it will be necessary for me to ask Parliament later in the year for further supplementary estimates.

The navy is passing through a period, not merely of expansion, but of swift and ceaseless development. The latest German navy law has increased the number of vessels Britain requires to construct each year, and that law and the Mediterranean requirements have still more increased the number and proportions of ships which must be maintained in the highest condition of readiness. To man and maintain these resulting war fleets a continual large increase in numbers of officers and men of all ranks and ratings is required.

Mr. Churchill continued:

'There is, I fear, no prospect of avoiding large and continuing increases in the naval estimates of future years, unless the period of acute rivalries, of rapid scientific expansion through which we are passing, comes to an end. Of all the nations of the world we are, perhaps, best able to bear such a strain if it should continue. We have greater accumulations of capital than are found elsewhere. We are freed from the need of maintaining an army of the Continental scale. Our fiscal and financial system enables large expansions of taxation to be made without the cost of living to the masses of the people being directly affected. But although we are not likely to be in grave difficulty for supplies, men and money, and although the maintenance of naval security must always be regarded as a first charge on the resources of the British Empire, yet the evil and the insensate folly of what is now taking place here and all over the world is so patent to the meanest intellects that concerted effort to arrest it should surely be the first official object.'

THE PROPOSED YEAR'S HOLIDAY.'

Mr. Churchill explained that there was a way open to this, and then went on to make the declaration which was telegraphed yesterday afternoon, as one of the principal features of his speech, namely:

'The question that should be asked of the great powers is this: "If for the space of a year no new warship be built for any navy, would your naval interests or national security be prejudiced in any conceivable way? Why should we all not take a naval holiday for a year as far as new construction, or new construction of capital ships, is concerned? That question I asked last year, that proposal I repeat this year. It implies no abandonment of any scheme of naval organization or naval increase. It imposes no check upon the development of true naval efficiency. The finances of every country would obtain relief—no navy would sustain the slightest injury.

'I will now examine three subsidiary objections, which may, with some show of plausibility, be urged from different parts of the House, continued Mr. Churchill. 'First, there is the obvious dilemma of colonial ships. "Either," it is said, "our standard of sixty per cent is sufficient for the time being, or it is not. If it is not, give us your proof, and if we are convinced, we will increase it. If it is sufficient, then colonial ships are redundant, and from that very fact an unjustifiable extravagance." That is, in my opinion, a false dilemma. The people of these islands cannot be expected to go on indefinitelyq bearing the whole burden of imperial naval defence. We have done, and are doing, our duty, more than our duty, to the Empire. We are confronted with great pre-occupation in European waters, in consequence of which we are making naval preparations hitherto unequalled in peace time. The maintenance of the strongest navy at the decisive theatre is itself the main safeguard for the peace and security of the whole British Empire. We have also now and in the immediate future the power, by making special arrangements, to send powerful squadrons to any part of the Empire which may be locally threatened. It is evident, however, that were the pressure indecisive and the theatre to grow continually, our power to detach local reinforcements would gradually be diminished. It behooves the Overseas Dominions to make exertion for their own and the common security, whether by the provision of local navies or by what is more effectual, making additions to the imperial navy which will preserve, restore or increase the world-wide mobility of its squadrons.

'It could not be supposed, however, that the naval development of the dominions could be restricted on account of any European standard. They too, like us, must be absolutely free. It is for them to choose the method of their naval development; it is also for them to choose whether their naval forces shall be additional to the British standard or whether they shall be a contribution to aid the heavy burdens of the British taxpayer. Therefore, we can answer regarding this false dilemma of dominion ships that they are additional to the requirements of the sixty per cent. standard. They are not additional to the world-wide requirements of the British Empire.'

'This is no appeal of weakness,' proceeded Mr. Churchill, 'panting behind which we make, but of strength striding on in front. It is an appeal which we address to all nations, and to no nation with more profound sincerity than our great neighbor over the North Sea. Let me say at once, and without reserve, how much we welcome the calm, friendly tone and temper of the recent German naval discussions. Britain and Germany have the conviction that the desire of both is to preserve peace.'

THE BRITISH PROGRAMME.

Turning to the question of home construction, Mr. Churchill was glad to say that nothing had happened during the year to alter the numerical programmes submitted in 1912 giving, for a six-year period, Britain 25 dreadnoughts, Germany 14. Two ships would be added to this total for every extra vessel laid down by Germany. Additional to this would be any ships Britain might have to build in consequence of new naval developments in the Mediterranean, but no such developments are observable at the present time. He emphasized the fact that the Malay dreadnought and the three ships now under discussion in Canada, would also be additional, that being the specific condition upon which they are to be given and accepted.

'These,' added Mr. Churchill, 'are the basis of a naval policy which, cooly and inflexibly pursued during the next few years, will, we believe, place this country and the Empire beyond the reach of purely naval pressure, and which need not, at any stage of its execution, be fomented into a cause of quarrel with the German neighbors.'

Mr. Churchill repeated that he had offered in 1912 to build no British capital ships this year if Germany built none. This had not borne fruit. Germany had already sanctioned the ships of 1913.

CO-OPERATION OF THE DOMINIONS.

'Every event' added the First Lord of the Admiralty, 'brings its consequences with it. Canada has come forward, the wealthy protectorate of the Malay States has come forward, the Dominions of Australia, New Zealand are already acting, and South Africa is on the move. A sustained impetus of millions of men, and great communities, spready across the face of the earth, have been actuated by a common impulse. The results, as far as one can foresee them, are that nine capital ships will be constructed on behalf of the Empire in the year 1913. That year is solid; there can be no going back. But take the year of 1914. I have no reason to believe that it is the desire of the German Government to postpone or cancel their programme for that year, but if so they have only to make it known. No one builds dreadnoughts for fun and I can see no reason for not arriving at a complete agreement for 1914, not only on benalf of the British Government, but on behalf of the British Empire. The programmes of France, Russia, Austria and Italy must be considered; but I see no insuperable difficulty in that. The influence of Britain and Germany acting together for peace would be priceless, measureless.

'I am convinced that the present dreary epoch must sooner or later be terminated and one of the most stupid and unnatural chapters in the whole history of European civilization be brougat to a close.'

CANADA'S SHIPS WILL FORM PART OF THE NEW IMPERIAL SQUADRON.

Referring to the proposed contribution of Canadian ships to the British Navy, in his speech in the House of Commons on Wednesday evening, Mr. Churchill said:

'While they will be directly controlled by the Admiralty, we propose to form them, with the Malay and New Zealand ships, into a new squadron of five ships of high uniform speed, to be called the Imperial Squadron. It will be based at Gibraltar, and thence able to reach Halifax in five days, Quebec in six days, amaica in nine days, the South African coast in twelve days, Capetown in thirteen days, Alexandria in twenty-three days, Sydney in twenty-eight days, New Zealand in thirty-one days, Hongkong in twenty-two days, and Vancouver in twenty-three days. Our intention is that this squadron shall, as opportunity serves, cruise freely about the Empire, visiting the Dominions, ready to operate at any threatened point at home or abroad. The Dominions will be considered in all movements not dominated by military considerations. Special facilities will be given for Canadians, South Africans and New Zealanders to serve as men or officers in this squadron. In this way the true idea will be given of a mobile imperial squadron of the greatest strength and speed, patrolling the Empire, showing the flag and bringing effective aid wherever needed.

'There is no more valuable principle than imperial federation and inter-dominion action. We cannot control these deevlopments. Each Dominion is absolutely free to take its own course. The Admiralty will do its best to work loyally with the responsible ministers of any government that may come into power in any part of the Empire. That is our duty. But it is also our duty, with our knowledge and experience in naval matters, to state clearly what we believe to be the right, sound plan for these important developments to follow, and to combine as far as possible what is best for each with what is best for all.'

WILL PROVIDE LONG RANGE AIRSHIPS.

Mr. Churchill referred to the aviation provision, dwelling upon the excellent of the British hydro-aeroplanes, and affirmed that the time had arrived to provide long range airships of the largest type. He proposed to enlist the services of some great manufacturing firm in the construction of rigid airships. Meanwhile he trusted there would be no silly panic. If war broke out to-morrow, he said, it would be foolish to suppose that airships could decisively influence the general course of events.

The Admiralty had arranged to lend to first-class British liners guns, ammunition, and trained gunners to enable them to protect commerce against armed foreign merchant steamers in time of war. He described at length the re-organization which greatly added to the strength of battle squadrons, also the re-organization of armored cruiser squadrons. The service and training afloat of every man would be at the very least twice as great as in any other navy in the world.

Mr. Churchill concluded by explicitly repudiating the suggestion that Great Britain could ever afford to allow another naval power to approach so nearly as to be able to restrict her political action by purely naval pressure. Such a situation would unquestionably lead to war. A small margin of safety would involve a strain upon officers and men which would be intolerable.

'It would mean,' said Mr. Churchill, 'that Britain, instead of being free and independent to intervene in European affairs, doing the best we can for all, would be forced into a series of questionable entanglements and committed to action of the gravest character in fulfilment of a bargain necessitated by our naval weakness.

'Is there any small nation in Europe, any young people struggling to acquire or maintain independence, who would not hear with rejoicing of any reinforcement of the British fleet? Is there any great power which, during these anxious months of tension and danger, has not been thankful that the influence of Great Britain in the European concert is a reality and not a shadow, and that she has been free and strong to work for that general peace, precious alike to all, and precious most of all to us'?

MR. MORRELL WITHDRAWS HIS PROPOSITION.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, March 21. — At the close of Mr. Churchill's statement in the House of Commons, Mr. Philip Morrell, the Liberal member for Burnley, moved that, 'Whilst cordially welcoming and appreciating the generous desire expressed by the dominions to co-operate in naval defence, no steps ought to be taken to recommend or accept any scheme for the carrying out of such co-operation until the matter had been definitely submitted to this House for its consideration and approval.' He said it was obvious this departure was to be no relief to the British taxpayer. If the dominion ships were withdrawn there would at once be a demand. We should have to replace them ourselves. The speaker acquitted the First Lord of the Admiralty of any attempt to interfere in party politics in Canada, yet through him that House was largely responsible for the direction given to this particular scheme.

Mr. Winston Churchill said: 'I never asked for any particular scheme. When Mr. Borden left this country I had no idea what he intended to propose to the Canadian Parliament.'

Mr. Morrell said he was extremely glad to get that assurance. He asked the First Lord if he could not do something to make the Canadian offer come as an offer from a united people.

Mr. Arthur Ponsonby said he thought it was doing a bad service to Canada to draw her into the tangled skein of European diplomacy, which was ever becoming more knotted and difficult. For this reason he supported the policy by which Canada could have no voice in the control of foreign affairs and not make a contribution to the centralized naval force. He thought the note of alarm had been sounded too loud in the First Lord's speech. These continual scares and emergencies brought forward and weakened very much the appeal which the Admiralty might have to make when the real emergency arose.

The amendment was withdrawn, Mr. Morrell remarking he did not wish to press it.

Mr. Winston Churchill's speech, owing to the stormy scene which preceded it, started four hours later than originally anticipated. His proposal that all nations should take a holiday for a year was received with heartiness by the ministerialists, and general cheers greeted his proposal that the dominion ships should form a new squadron.

LIBERALS CALL SPEAKER'S ACT INTO QUESTION

Complain He Committed Error in Assuming Control of House in Recent Disturbance.

BRUNT OF BLAME PUT ON GOVERNMENT.

Whose Members Deny Resorting to Artifice to Obtain Rulings They Desired.

(Winess' Staff Correspondent.)

Ottawa, March 26.—A somewhat attenuated house of commons spent the first day after the Easter recess in a discussion of the rules of the house, with particular reference to the occurances of Friday and Saturday, March 14 and 15 last, the two closing days of the two weeks of continuous session on the Naval bill. The matter was brought up by the Hon. H. R. Emmerson, on a motion to go into committee on supply. He contended that Speaker was wrong in assuming control of the house without having received a report of the chairman of the committee, and that he was also acting without authority when, having assumed the chair, he directed the chairman of the committee to stop discussion and give his ruling on a point of order then under discussion. This option was backed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Dr. Pugsley, E. M. Macdonald, and Mr. Hugh Guthrie.

The opposing view that the Speaker has a right to assume the chair when disorder breaks out without receiving a report from the chair, was supported by Mr Borden, Mr. Arthur Meighen, Mr J. A. M. Aikens and Hon. W. T. White.

While expressing the view that the Speaker had committed an error, the Liberals did not criticize the presiding officer of the house. They attributed what they described as his mistake, to a lack of time in which to give the matter due consideration. They also argued that the trouble was due to the action of the government in placing a temporary chairman in the chair to give such rulings as were desired by the government, thereby precipitating the trouble.

The Conservatives denied this and intimated that the Liberals were responsible for the disorder and that it was premeditated. They contended that the Speaker in assuming the chair had acted in the best interests of the house and of the country at large, and that he deserved the thanks of the people.

The discussion was concluded before midnight, and the next hour was given to the voting of supply, several items being passed.

When the estimates of the Northwest Mounted Police were being considered Mr. Borden paid a warm tribute to Col. Fred white, who recently retired from the position of controller of the force.

THE SPEAKER'S STANDING DISCEPNED.

Before the House went into Supply the Hon. H. R. Emmerson intervened with a question in regard to the action of Speaker Sproule on Saturday evening, March 15th, in taking the chair when the House was still in Committee of the Whole.

He said he wished to discuss this question in a dispassionate way, more in regard to procedure than to actual incidents that had lately taken place. He first dealt with the question of the right of the Speaker to take the chair, while the House was in Committee of the Whole, unless he had received a report from the chairman of the committee or except in special circumstances provided for by rule. The first rule of the House provides that in the absence of a rule fitting any special circumstances, the rules and usages of the British House of Commons adopted July 1, 1867, shall be followed.

Mr. Borden said the rules of the British House had been amended in 1875, Mr. Emerson said it did not affect his point, which was that the British North America Act, under section 18, empowered the Canadian Parliament to define the privileges of its members, only stipulating that these privileges should not exceed those of the Home Parliament. Mr. Emmerson proceeded to discuss the matter of procedure in committee, contending that the speaker had no right to take cognizance of anything that happened while the House was in committee. 'I am not going beyond the mark,' he said, 'when I say that we had the exhibition of a chairman being in the chair of committee of the whole House and at the same time we had the Speaker taking the chair and directing the chairman to order that the debate should go on.'

EXCITED, BUT FAR FROM BLOODSHED.

The Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance, said the question did not relate to the rights of minorities as had been argued, but only to the Speaker in the House in grave disorder. The question was whether the action of the Speaker was justified on March 15 under the circumstances of the time. The Minister of Finance argued that the action of the Speaker was entirely justified, and that he acted with dignity and firmness.

Taking up the circumstances of March 15, Mr. White said: 'We were very far from bloodshed on that evening, but I do say that a very respected member of this House stood within two feet from the chairman with his hand raised towards him. I am not sure, but that in common law he was guilty of assault. When an angry man has his hand raised, in common law, he is guilty of assault.'

Hon. Mr. Pugsley: Will you say there was disorder when the chairman was violating the rules?

Hon. Mr. White would not say that the chairman was violating the rules. But in any case the circumstances justified the Speaker in his action and he discharged his duties to the best of his ability, and it was unprecedented.

The Hon. Mr. Pugsley told the House that he did not regret the part which he had taken in endeavoring to prevent as far as possible the most serious breach of the rules of the House. He added: 'I am prepared to say as a humble member of this House and having some knowledge of parliamntary usage that the action of the chairman was wholly at variance with the rules of this House, and I am also prepared to say, with all due respect to you, Mr. Speaker, that the order which you gave to the chairman to continue in his course of shutting off discussion and taking the vote on that question, was unparliamentary and contrary to the rules which govern this House.'

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the rule relating to the Speaker being able to take the chair at a time of disorder did not apply in 1867 at the time of Confederation, because it did not exist. Even if it had, in his opinion, the only thing which he would have been allowed to do would have been to adjourn the House. The arguments of the members on the Government side had been that the Speaker could by the inherent power of his office take the chair and preserve order. According to Sir Erskine May, the Speaker had no authority to take the chair except after a report had been presented by the chairman of the committee. This was the law as Sir Wilfrid understood it. And he argued that there was no possible excuse for the action of Speaker Sproule in taking the chair on the night of March 15.

The leader of the Opposition proceeded to state that the Speaker in the British House of Commons had more authority than the Speaker of the Canadian House. In the Canadian House the chairman had as much power to keep order as the Speaker, the only difference being that the chairman must report to the Speaker. The Speaker had no authority over the chairman and could receive orders from nobody.

Mr. Borden, in reply, acknowledged the fairness and moderation of the tone of the leader of the Opposition. With regard to the remarks made by the Hon. Mr. Pugsley, he could not concur with the suggestion of the non-member that under the rules there was unlimited right of debate, nor that fair discussion had been refused during those twelve days.

Mr. Borden, continuing, said there was a certain law of self-preservation which must be observed by Parliament, just as in any other institution, and when a scene of grave disorder was in progress, a great deal of latitude must be allowed the Speaker. Several hon. members on the other side of the House seemed to have the impression that the action was in some way directed against members on that side. He did not so regard it, but felt that that action was taken in the interests of both sides of the House for the purpose of bringing the House and committee back to that order which had been lost.

If the action of the Speaker, which undoubtedly was proper from the exigency of the moment, can be justified, said the Premier, it is to be justified on the ground that a scene of very grave disorder was then taking place, and the Speaker, being responsible primarily in the House for its order, has the right to intervene under the exigencies of Parliament for the purpose of restoring order which was lost.

'When you have a condition which the chairman is unable to control, and the committee is getting absolutely out of order, it seems to be a very dangerous rule to say that the Speaker could not, under such conditions, come to the rescue of the House and restore order.

'I venture to submit, therefore, that while it may have been very proper for the member for Westmorland to have brought up this matter before the House, in view of the fact that members have been aggrieved, I think after every full discussion which has ensued, we will come to the reasonable conclusion that the course which the Speaker did take on the occasion in question, was not only in the interests of this Parliament, and was not only dictated by common sense, but is also supported by precedents which enable it to be regarded as the proper course even from the strictly technical standpoint.'

King of Spain Hurt at Golf

Madrid, March 27.—King Alfonse, of Spain, was rather seriously hurt while playing golf to-day, according to reports published in several local newspapers.

The nature of the King's injuries has not been made public, and court officials decline to discuss the matter.

LORD CURZON AND CHARLES I.

Lord Curzon investigates in the 'Nineteenth Century,' the question as to which window at the Banqueting Hall in Whitehall was the one from which Charles I. stepped to his execution.

'The dispute is one which I do not presume to solve though I am not deterred by Lord Beaconsfield's alleged witticism from stating its conditions,' says Lord Curzon. 'He is reported to have given the following advice to a young man about to enter society: 'Never ask who wrote the Letters of Junius, or on which side of Whitehall Charles I. was beheaded.' Neither of the questions here posed is any longer acute, for the identity of Junius scarcely admits of doubt, and the puzzle at Whitehall is not on which side the Banqueting House, the street side or the river side, Charles I. was executed — for it is absolutely certain that the scaffold was erected in Whitehall directly facing what was then the Tilt Yard and is now the Horse Guards — but out of what part of the building he stepped on to the scaffold, after resting for a while in his chamber in the interior of the palace.

'Sir Thomas Herbert, his gentleman of the bedchamber, who attended him in his walk across the Park and to the scaffold, and who carried off his dead body to be embalmed, says that 'there was a passage broken through the wall by which the King passed unto the scaffold.' Excluding inadmissible suggestions, the alternatives are practically limited to two; either the middle window on the lower tier of the Banqueting House was broken through (these windows were at that time unglazed and were built up with masonry) so that the king might step straight out on to the scaffold; or, after walking through the Banqueting Hall, he passed into a little annexe or building which then projected from the northern or Charing Cross end (corresponding to the present outer entrance into the Royal United Service Museum), and stepped through a window on the Whitehall face of this building (where is now a blank wall) on to the northern end of the scaffold, which extended along the face of the Banqueting House towards Westminster. In this case the 'passage broken through the wall' would be either a passage from the Hall to the annexe (corresponding fairly to the present inner doorway of the Museum) or the window, which may have been enlarged for the purpose.

'Personally I incline to the theory that it was from the windows in the annexe that King Charles stepped forth to his doom. Another controversy arises out of the same incident — viz., whether the King knelt with his head on a block of the customary size and shape, or whether he lay prone on the ground.

R. C. MILLER'S APPEAL CASE IS HEARD

Ex-President of the Diamond Light Co. Objects to Giving Details.

RAISED BUSINESS FROM LOSS TO PAYING BASIS.

Gratified Shareholders Never Asked Particulars of Expenditure.

That the shareholders of the Diamond Light and Heating Company of Canada, Ltd., were fully cognizant of the fact that Mr. R. C. Miller, the former president of the concern, who is now a prisoner of Parliament, was using large sums to secure business, and that they approved of this, was the argument put up by Mr. C. H. Stephens, K.C., in opening Miller's appeal before the Court of King's Bench last week.

In April, 1912, the Superior Court maintained the company's suit to compel its former president to give an account of sums totalling $42,915.20 expended by him, but for which no vouchers were produced. It is from this judgment appeal is now being taken.

The concern, Mr. Stephens said, was established some twelve years ago, but its business was run at a loss up to 1907, and in that year it was decided to cease, unless Mr. Miller could do something to make it pay. Accordingly, the shareholders passed a resolution empowering him to expend such sums as he might deem advisable in the way of agents' commission in order to procure business.

The result was that the company's system of lighting was adopted by the Dominion Government, and the next year showed a substantial profit. A dividend of 3 percent wa paid, and so pleased were the directors that they passed the accounts without questions, including an item of $24,857 for sundries, and voted Mr. Miller a bonus of $1,000. Later he was appointed managing director at a salary of $2,000 a year, and the shareholders again and again expressed their thanks to him for his management of of the business. In 1911 there was a turnover, and a new board was elected with Mr. E. G. O'Connor as president. It was after this the proceedings against Mr. Miller were started, the object being, Mr. Stephens said, to extort from Mr. Miller personally the money expended by him on behalf of the company to obtain business.

JUDGE ASKS WHETHER SHAREHOLDERS UNDERSTOOD

Mr. Justice Carroll asked whether there was any evidence to show whether the shareholders knew the nature of this expenditure.

Mr. Stephens—It was perfectly understood at the time the resolution was passed in 1907 that the money was to be expended in a certain way, and that Miller was not to be asked to give any further explanation of it.

Mr. Justice Cross asked whether the shareholders ever inquired as to how the money was expended. His Lordship wished to know if when the annual statements were made up the shareholders had inquired for vouchers for the large sums put down to sundries.

Mr. Stephens—The shareholders never asked what these amounts were, because they knew they were expended in getting business. The fact was they were so gratified at the result of Mr. Miller's work that they would pass anything.

MR. FIELDING FOR COMPROMISE

Willing to Hope Party Strife May Be Avoided in Naval Issue.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, March 29.—The Hon. W. S. Fielding, before sailing yesterday for home on the SS. 'Victorian,' gave an interview on the naval question. He made references to the manning of ships and Mr. Borden's proposed innovation of introducing the 'closure.'

'Those who take the view that Canada can't supply men as well as ships will have difficulty in convincing Canadians that they are right,' he said. 'On our Atlantic coast there is as fine a class of men for the naval service as anywhere in the world. Hundreds of young men from the Maritime Provinces are manning the American fishing fleet. Many of them, I believe, pass from the United States fishing fleet into the United States navy.

'Difficulties in the way of establishing shipyards have been much spoken of, and greatly magnified. One of your great English shipbuilding concerns has just established itself at Montreal. We are not expecting to build Dreadnoughts in a day. That naval vessels of a substantial class can be built in Canada at a moderate advance on English prices was proved by tenders which were received two years ago from your leading shipbuilders, the very men who to-day are building for the Admiralty.'

'What is likely to be the outcome of the present struggle in the Canadian Commons? I wish I could still hope for some basis of compromise,' he said. 'While party, division and party strife is inevitable in the case of ordinary Canadian affairs, it ought to have been possible to avoid such things in the case of a great Imperial question.

'If Mr. Borden carries out this threat of introducing the "closure," instead of appealing to the country, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier did, there will be no doubt be a fresh struggle until the closure is adopted. All the resources of the Opposition can be employed against it as well as against the naval bill.

'If the "closure" is adopted and the bill passes, what then? While the Senate Liberals are not inclined to look with favor upon the rejection by the Senate of Commons bills unless there be very strong reasons for such action, there may be many who will contend that such strong reason does exist in this case if this measure, so exceptional in character, is passed through the Commons by such an extraordinary and unprecedented method of procedure.

MAY LIFT DUTY FROM TRACTION DITCHERS

Mr. White Hints Big Possibility of Putting These Machines on Free List.

(Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, March 29. — In the Commons last evening, Mr. A. McCoig, of West Kent, introduced a discussion in regard to the duty on traction ditchers, on which a duty of twenty-seven and a half percent is now collected. He said that these machines are not now manufactured in Canada. They are used to a great extent by the farmers, more particularly those of Western Ontario, and there was no valid reason why they should not be put on the free list, at least until such time as they are produced within the Dominion.

The Hon. W. T. White said he could make no announcement before the Budget speech of any tariff changes, but he would say that this was one of the matters which was at present under the consideration of the Government in connection with the general question of the tariff. He said that he had received many representations on the subject, including one from the Ontario Government. As the number of such machines likely to be imported in Canada was small, the question of a revenue was of small moment.

Mr. J. G. Turriff said that this was a matter of some interest to the West. The machines are not used by the farmers for digging drains, but he had seen them in operation in several towns and cities in connection with the development of water works systems. He said that the placing of the machines on the free list would mean a saving of $500 on each machine.

A protest was entered by Nova Scotia, members against alleged political favoritism in awarding Fenian Raid bounties under the act of last session.

The House got into Committee of Supply at midnight, and passed a number of votes before the adjournment at 12.40. Estimates will be taken up again on Monday.

Mr. Borden made sympathetic reference to the flood disasters in the United States.

COMMONS DEVOTE TIME TO SUPPLY

Ottawa, March 27.— The House of Commons settled down to business yesterday and passed a fair proportion of supply.

Hon. Mr. White told the House that the Government stood for reasonable stability of tariff, and he advised the member for Pictou, who wanted to know what changes there were to be, 'to wait and see.'

In answer to the query of Mr. Macdonald as to when the budget will be brought down, the Minister said it would synchronize with the passing of the West Indian bill. He did not know whether hon. members meant to obstruct on that bill.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, 'There is no such intention.'

When an item of $28,000 for the Conservative Commission was under discussion, Hon. George Graham inquired if the Government had an intention of establishing a department of public health. The Conservation department had a health department and he thought the establishment of a health department would result in overlapping.

W. M. German (Welland) believed the commission did not give service to the extent of $28,000.

Mr. Borden in reply did not agree with the member for Welland that the commission had not given service. Speaking from personal knowledge he had found it of great assistance.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier agreed with the Premier that the commission was doing good service. In the conservation of forest and water-power alone the commission had justified its existence. There was a marked decrease in the forest fires.

The only fault to find was that there was no permanent paid chairman. Hon. Clifford Sifton was a good man but he had not enough time to devote to the work.

The item stood until the annual report of the commission could be placed in the hands of the committee.

GERMANY IS OPPOSED TO NAVAL HOLIDAY

Berlin, March 29.—The 'naval holiday' olive branch offered by Mr. Winston Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, has met with a discouraging reception in Germany. The officials of the German Ministry of Marine will remain discreetly silent until the full text of the speech is received by mail, but it may be inferred from the general tone in official quarters that the English Cabinet minister's proposal to suspend naval construction for one year is an impossible one. It is only in professedly pacifist circles that there is any sign of a readiness to consider his proposal. In other quarters the hostility to the suggestion is not only violent, but is often vulgar.

The section of the Pan-German press which is mainly responsible for anti-British feeling in Berlin is outdoing itself in vituperation of Mr. Churchill, whose suggestion is frankly declared to be a foul plot to cheat Germany under the guise of a friendly agreement, and to bring her under the British yoke.

The 'Post' says: 'Mr. Churchill's speeches have always been distinguished by inconsistency and insincerity, but on this occasion he has made it particularly easy for the critics to dispose of him. We are not going to overthrow our naval law at the behest of a very glib-tongued and blustering English minister.' The paper describes Mr. Churchill's proposals as not merely sheer fantasy of the most grotesque and absurd sort, but something much worse.

Count von Reventlow, Germany's foremost naval critic, writing in the 'Deutsche Tages Zeitung,' accuses Mr. Churchill of a felonious attempt to influence a section of German opinion which is opposed to naval expansion. He declares that Mr. Churchill's tactics are disloyal and insincere.

NO AGREEMENT TO COMPEL BRITAIN TO HELP IN WAR

Great Satisfaction Over Mr. Asquith's Action in Denying Sinister Rumors.

KINGDOM EXPERIMENTS WITH NEW AIRSHIP.

Said to Be Trying Out Aerial Craft Superior to the Zeppelin's.

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless from our own Correspondent.)

London, March 26. — Mr. Asquith's emphatic statement in Parliament that Great Britain is not under any obligation that might compel it to take part in any continental war has set the public mind at rest upon a subject over which there has been great uneasiness.

For some time past there has been more or less suspicion that some secret misunderstanding was in force between England and France, and this, allied with the war talk in France and Germany, has proved very disturbing to the public mind. It is felt that Mr. Asquith might well have given the quietus to these suspicions before, but, although delayed, the contradiction is not the less satisfactory.

NO ZEPPELINS FOR THE BRITISH ARMY.

Colonel Seeley's declaration that airships of the type of the Zeppelins are not to be built for the English Army has aroused much controversy among aeronauts. The general public feel that Colonel Seeley is right, and believe with him that to invest in this type of aerial craft would be a more foolish project than throwing money into the sea. The experience of Germany has shown that the Zeppelins are unwieldy machines, difficult to handle, and subject to great danger of destruction in the case of a gale.

The British Army experts have lately been experimenting with the Wulfing type of airships, which is stated to have none of the disadvantages, but all the advantages, of the Zeppelin ships.

SHARP CONFLICT ON EDUCATION SCHEME.

There is going to be a sharp conflict over the education question between the Government and the Free Churchmen, unless provision is made for a new scheme for remedying the grievances of the Nonconformists.

Already a strong note of warning has been sounded. Sir William Robinson Nicoll, the leader of the passive resistance movement, says that if the Minister of Education cannot solve the problem the Government need not attempt to carry any education bill.

'We mean to have our problem solved,' he states, 'and if Mr. Pease thinks that a solution is impossible, then he must give place to a minister who is of another mind.'

The hope was entertained that Mr. Haldane would give this assurance in his speech yesterday, but unfortunately he revealed nothing that was not known before. All that is desired is that the question shall be dealt with on a true educational basis. If it is not, then it is quite evident that there will be trouble for the Government.

WESTMINSTER.

FATHER AND SON IN DEATH CHAIR

Richmond, Va., March 28.—Floyd Allen and his son, Claude, the only two of the Hillsville gunmen to pay the death penalty for the Carroll Court murders a year ago, were electrocuted in the state penitentiary shortly after one o'clock this afternoon, after a dramatic eleventh hour attempt to save them had been thwarted by Governor Mann unexpectedly returning to the capitol, and thus preventing the Lieutenant-Governor from acting upon a request for a commutation.

Three Military Aviators Killed

Two Were Dashed to Their Death in Japan, the Third in France.

Tokio, March 28. — Two Japanese officers, Lieutenants Tokuda and Kimura, were killed to-day while giving an exhibition flight in an aeroplane before a large gathering of members of Parliament. Their machine broke down when making a turn at a height of 1,000 feet, and they were dashed to the ground.

Verdun, France, March 28. — Lieutenant Brossard, a French army officer, was killed while making a flight in an aeroplane here this morning. His motor burst when he was at a height of 2,500 feet. The machine crumpled up, and the aviator was found dead among the debris.

MR. CHURCHILL WAS A LITTLE INDISCREET, IS THE OPINION OF MANY IN OLD COUNTRY

Considered That He Ought to Have Withheld Memorandum From Use in Party Controversy---Will Canada's Battleship's Increase the Mad Competition in Battleships?---Conscription Crusade Will Be Combated by Powerful Organizations of Working Men.

(From our own Correspondent.)

London, March 21.—Politicians in England have followed the debate on the Navy Bill in the Canadian House of Commons with the greatest possible interest. There is a feeling among thoughtful men that it was a little indiscreet of Mr. Churchill to write the memorandum, and that, having written it he ought to have withheld permission to use it for party controversy. There is certainly no desire in England to bring any pressure to bear on Canada in respect to her naval policy, and it is rather a pity Mr. Churchill's memorandum should have been made use of in the way it has been.

GERMANY AND CANADA'S BATTLESHIPS.

The Navy Estimates for 1913-14 will raise two or three important questions, and one of special interest to Canada is whether the battleships contributed by the dominions and colonies shall be treated as additional to the programme outlined last year. If that is the intention of the Admiralty, and apparently it is, the question arises as to whether these gifts of ships will not impose a burden on the British taxpayer, who has to find the men and the money to maintain them. Then there is the question whether in the circumstances Germany will be satisfied with the rates of 16 to 10. If she is, well and good, but if she is not, the probability is that the mad competition in armaments will become that much the madder.

THE NAVY'S GREATEST GUNNER.

By the retirement of Admiral Sir Percy Scott, the Imperial Navy loses its greatest gunner. It was in the early stages of the South African war that Captain Scott's name came prominently before the public. Sir George White, in Ladysmith, finding he had no guns with which to check the heavy fire from the siege guns of the Boers, telegraphed to know if the navy could send him some long range 4.7 in. guns. That same afternoon Capt. Scott had two ready, besides four 12-pounders, and with these the Capt. Lambton of those days got into Ladysmith just in time. During the time Sir Percy was afloat he came into conflict with Lord Charles Beresford, and the controversy was only closed this year, when His Majesty conferred a baronetcy upon the 'gunner.' As a gunnery specialist, Sir Percy Scott has no equal, and his voluntary retirement at the comparatively early age of 59 is regretted.

THE CONSCRIPTION CRUSADE.

It is very encouraging to find that at last a serious effort is to be made to combat the conscription crusade of the National Service League. Lord Roberts and his associates in this matter have been allowed too long to exalt military service as the highest form of patriotism. Workingmen have only to realize what conscription means to give the movement its quietus. The trades unions and co-operative and friendly societies have already pronounced against it, but the conscriptionists are persistent in their efforts, and nothing short of a general campaign against their proposals will check them. There is no doubt about their aim. They desire an army which may be used for continental aggression. If they succeeded they would burden the country with an intolerable debt, rupture our good relations with foreign powers, and destroy all hope and aspirations for a happy, prosperous and united Empire.

DR. BARCLAY, OF MONTREAL.

Dr. Barclay, of Montreal, has apparently greatly benefited from his holiday on the Riviera. 'His heart is in Canada,' says 'Claudius Clear, in the 'British Weekly,' and he proposes to spend there the rest of his days. The mystery about Dr. Barclay is that he should have retired at all. He looks an exceptionally vigorous and energetic man, in the very prime of life, but I suppose the figures are against me. Dr. Barclay, however, referred in strong terms to the grevious error made by many popular ministers in refusing to retire until retirement is forced upon them, and I suspect this was the secret of his own action. Dr. Barclay was the colleague of the famous Dr. Macgregor, of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh. He was one of the most conspicuous preachers Canada has ever had.'

Mr. Bonar Law and his colleagues have been nonplussed by the statement of Mr. Asquith that at the earliest date possible he would propose a complete reconstitution of the House of Lords. Mr. Herbert Samuel, with the Prime Minister by his side, also said that 'the new second chamber will contain no vestige of the hereditary principle.' The Opposition have repeatedly said the Government's promise to reform the House of Lords was a mere steam, and that the country had been tricked by the Parliament Act. 'The whole tone of the fight,' said Mr. Bonar Law some months ago, 'gave the electors the right to believe that one of the first tasks which the Government would undertake would be to reform the second chamber.' Well, Mr. Asquith has kept his word, and Liberals in the House and throughout the country are in high spirits at the prospect of seeing the House of Lords abolished during this Parliament.

STRENGTH OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

One of the indirect results of the many labor disputes which have occurred in England in the immediate past has been a marked increase in the membership of trade unions all over the country. Labor is closing up its ranks, and in the near future it will exercise a great influence upon the social and economic life of the nation. Take the case of the railway men. Since the reinstatement of the guard Richardson there has been a great desire on the part of non-unionists to join organized societies. The same desire for organized solidarity is being shown among women workers. Strong and sane leadership was never more essential than at the present time. Without it organized labor might become a menace to the welfare of the country.

Happily the labor troubles in England are subsiding. Following upon the success of the railway men comes the victory of the bakers. The master bakers have granted generous concessions to the men's demands. This is a vindication of the justness of their call and another triumph for labor. There is to be a minimum wage of 30s. and a sixty-hour week. There are also special terms as to overtime. Good Friday bun work is to be paid for at one shilling per hour. The bakers may be congratulated on their success. They have borne with patience all too long a condition of things not creditable to their trade, and certainly not satisfactory to the country.

TARIFF REFOR AND AGRICULTURE.

There is going to be trouble between the farmers and the Conservative party before very long. The Chamberlain advocates of Tariff Reform realize this, and they are once more burnishing their armor in readiness for the fight. The Tariff Commission, appointed at the instance of Mr. Chamberlain, has just resolved to institute immediately an inquiry to ascertain to what extent the recommendations made by the Agricultural Committee nearly seven years ago has been affected by the changed conditions which have arisen. It is obvious from this move that the Tariff Reform party are hopeful of putting up such a strong case in the counties that it will be impossible for the leaders to ignore their claims.

WESTMINSTER.

SAY ALLAN NEW BOATS WILL NOT TOUCH MONTREAL

Quebec Asserts This in Repeating Its Old Charge of Discrimination.

Quebec, March 27.—Mr. W. A. Marsh, president of the Quebec Board of Trade, has addressed a memorandum to the Postmaster-General regarding the extra two shillings and sixpence charged by steamships on all freight assigned to Quebec, which the Quebec Board of Trade insists is a combine of all the steamship companies represented by the Montreal Shipping Federation against Quebec, as well as a discrimination against all Canadian ocean ports, in the interest of forcing trade to Montreal.

The Board has been informed of a concession which the Allan line offers to make by cancelling the extra excess charge in so far as the company's two new steamers 'Calgarian' and 'Alsatian' are concerned. The Board, however, writes that this is not a concession, as the two steamers, they say, will have to make Quebec their terminus.

Admitting that the labor situation in Quebec is not satisfactory, the Board says that it has been made the pretext of unjust discrimination on the part of the Montreal Shipping Federation.

JUDGE'S TRAGIC DEATH.

Fell Eleven Stories Down Elevator Shaft in New York.

New York, March 29.—Justice Henry Bischeff, of the New York State Supreme Court, fell eleven stories down an elevator shaft to his death yesterday afternoon in the Immigrant Savings Bank building, where he had offices.

FOUR KILLED IN EXPLOSION OF DYNAMITE

And Fifth Man May Die As Result of Accident at Winslow, Que.

Scotstown, Que., March 27.—Four men were instantly killed, and one seriously injured at Winslow yesterday afternoon by an explosion of dynamite. The dead are: Carrier, of Villancourt; Thibault, Stratford; St. Louis, St. Hilaire, and Demerse, St. Hilaire. Morin, of Villancourt, was badly hurt.

The men were engaged in clearing Le Gendre River for the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company's drive. Two pails of dynamite were brought out, but as it was frozen it was necessary to thaw it out. While doing so with hot water an explosion occurred, and the five men were blown up.

Two were blown to pieces, and the remaining two frightfully mangled and they died in half an hour. Morin, the fifth man, still lives, but is suffering from terrible injuries.

FINES SIR THOMAS LIPTON FOR SPEEDING

London, March 28. — Sir Thomas Lipton was fined $50 in court yesterday for speeding in his automobile at Chertsey, nineteen miles from London. He was charged with driving at the rate of forty-five miles an hour.

When Sir Thomas was held up by the police, he said, 'You have your duty to do, boys. I have always found you straight. I am sorry if I have broken the law.'

It was said in court that several previous convictions of Sir Thomas for the same offence had been proved.

UNITY IN EUROPE MAY BE RESULT OF BALKAN WAR

Much Significance is Attached to Mr. Churchill's Offer of a Naval Holiday.

IS AGREEMENT WITH GERMANY POSSIBLE?

If So, Other Nations Would Gladly Follow the Example Thus Set.

(By Marconi Trans-Atlantic Wireless From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, March 27.—The point raised by Mr. Churchill as to the possibility of the European nations taking a holiday for a year in respect to the construction of Dreadnoughts is regarded with favor by all who are working for peace and good-will among the nations.

There is no doubt that if Great Britain and Germany were too make up their minds upon this point the other countries would gladly follow suit.

Released from the foolish rivalry of battleship building, these countries would then be able to turn to social and economic development, which would be heartily welcomed by the people.

An agreement should not be beyond the statesmanship of Europe. The action of the Powers in connection with the Balkan war has proved the possibility of an increase in the common unity. Apparently this is Mr. Churchill's hope, even if a mutual understanding on the question of armaments is not realized.

WESTMINSTER.

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN NEEDS $40,000,000

Seeks Government Backing to Complete Its Transcontinental Line.

('Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, March 27.— It is stated that the almost continuous presence of Sir Donald Mann in Ottawa, and the presence here yesterday of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, has something to do with the important question of further financing of the Canadian Northern Railway.

Sir William MacKenzie, president of the Canadian Northern, is in England in connection with the finances of the company, while Sir Donald Mann has been in Ottawa for the past two weeks conferring with Mr. Borden, the Premier, the Hon. W. T. White, the Hon. Frank Cochrane, and other members of the Government.

It is asserted that the Canadian Northern at the present time finds itself in need of from thirty to forty millions to meet obligations incurred in connection with the construction, and to link up its various lines into a third transcontinental system.

The situation has been explained to Mr. Borden, upon whom it has been urged that the company is as much entitled to a loan now as the C. P. R. and G. T. P. were in past years. The greatly increased cost of construction, more particularly in British Columbia, has, it is said, made it impossible for the company to raise more money on bonds under the present financial conditions.

CALL ON SIR THOS. SHAUGHNESSY.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy has been consulted in regard to the matter, and the application of the company for a cash or direct loan has the backing of strong financial interests. It is stated that in order to show its determination to carry out its plans, the Canadian Northern has turned into the parent company all of the subsidiary companies, including town sites, express, telegraph and transfer business.

It is also stated that the C. P. R. stands ready to step in and take over the western lines, including the line through the Yellowhead Pass. It is not believed, however, that this will happen.

If a measure of relief for the Canadian Northern is decided upon, it is believed that it will take the form of a loan secured by the deposit of Canadian Northern stock covering the control and ownership of subsidiary companies.

If legislation to that end is introduced it will be announced in the course of a few weeks, and will occupy much of the attention of Parliament during the remainder of the session.

Will Keep Their Grip on the Cup

New York, March 28.—The New York Yacht Club, at a meeting last night, unanimously ratified the action of its cup committee in declining to accept Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America's Cup, and the committee's subsequent refusal to reconsider its action.

The club's official decision will be transmitted to the British yachtsman. No discussion preceded the vote.

ENDORSE LAURIER NAVAL POLICY.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Melbourne, March 27.—The cruiser 'Melbourne' received an enthusiastic welcome yesterday. Speeches at the ministerial banquet to the officers emphasized the contention that the Australian policy of separate navies cooperating instanteously in any empire emergency with the imperial fleet was a sound policy for the oversea dominions.

The radical press supports the Liberal party's fight in Canada for the Laurier policy.

Mr. Pearce predicted that other dominions will eventually follow Australia's lead.

'PROVE IT!' DEMANDS MR. MARSIL

Letter to the Minister of Justice Repudiating Blackmail Charge.

TAKE CRIMINAL ACTION OR WITHDRAW

Minister's Duty to Take the Matter Further, Declares Opponent.

Mr. Tancrede Marsil, who was the originator of the charges against the Hon. Mr. Coderre in connection with the Hochelaga election, has addressed the following letter to the Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, in reply to statements made by the latter in the House of Commons last week:

Honorable Charles J. Doherty,
Minister of Justice,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Sir,—On the 17th of March, from your seat as a member of Parliament, and shielded by your parliamentary immunity, you accused me of trying to blackmail your colleague, the Secretary of State.

With the evident object of attenuating the violence of the attacks directed against him by some of his relatives and friends, Mr. Coderre, by remaining silent, caused this accusation to gain some credit.

For fear that I would be accused in profiting of the excitement caused by this debate, and lest I should be taxed of acting under the impulse of anger, I thought it better to wait until such time as calmness would be restored to address to you the present letter.

Sir, there are no two ways in this matter; either the accusation you made against me is well founded and the Secretary of State and yourself are able to prove it, and then it is your duty to bring me before the criminal courts of this country . . . . and I beg of you to do so, or you base your accusation on the two counter affidavits from your political friends, those friends you saw fit to call perjurers and blackmailers because they attacked your colleague, the Secretary of State. If that be the case, do you not think, sir, that in honor, if not only for mere honesty, you are bound to declare to me that your accusation is unfounded.'

DON'T ENTHUSE OVER IMPERIAL PATROL SQUADRON

With Two Exceptions, London Press Inclines to Question Mr. Churchill's Idea.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, March 27.—While newspapers of every shade of opinion are inclined to approve of Mr. Churchill's general proposals, his idea of an imperial patrol squadron based at Gibraltar does not seem particularly to have struck their imagination. Several make no comment on the idea, but there is a notable exception in the 'Globe,' which stands for the high, dry and somewhat old-fashioned Conservatives.

After an unqualified eulogy of Mr. Churchill's general ideas, the 'Globe' launches into a rhapsody of the proposed patrol, and asks:

'What foreign admiral would dare risk a doubtful battle with the knowledge that five uninjured dreadnoughts were sweeping up the channel to fall upon his shattered, if victorious fleet.

The Westminster 'Gazette' declares we cannot assign dominion ships to specific duties regardless of the Parliaments which vote the money for them.

The 'Pall Mall Gazette' says: 'The patrol, if it is to attain its purpose, must be free from any preoccupation about the defence of narrow seas and the Mediterranean.'

The 'Daily Graphic' is doubtful if the patrol can guard the Mediterranean and also be a roving force to show the flag.

The 'Daily Telegraph' is jubilant over the proposed squadron, which perhaps is not unnatural considering its naval correspondent was lucky enough to put forward the identical idea which now has been officially proposed.

BROCKVILLE STORM-TOSSED

Brockville, March 27. — Brockville is in the throes of one of the worst storms in her history. Weighed under a heavy coating of ice, practically every telegraph wire running through the town has been more or less demolished. Wires and poles are down in all directions and the services of the light and power department and the fire alarm system are badly disorganized. The mass of trees, wires and poles down on the roadway has caused the cessation of traffic on the main thoroughfares.

MAKING PROGRESS WITH THE BANK BILL.

('Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, March 26.—When consideration of the Bank Bill was resumed in committee to-day, Mr. F. B. McCurdy moved, in amendment to clause 30, to make it an indictible offence for a bank officer or employee to accept any gift from a customer or prospective customer for granting any loan or discount. The penalty will be two years or a thousand dollar fine.

The Hon. W. T. White did not oppose the amendment, but thought it better to introduce it when the clauses in regard to penalty were taken up.

Mr. McCurdy acquiesced, and clause 30 was then passed.

TURKS DESERT TCHATALJA LINES PANIC STRICKEN

Constantinople Reports Her Own Soldiers Defeated and in Full Retreat.

LOSS OF 'GRIP' OVER ADRIANOPLE'S FALL.

Allies' Success Puts Peace Prospects Far Back, in the Turkish Mind.

BULGARIA'S CONDITIONS OBSTRUCT PEACE.

London, March 28.—Bulgaria has accepted the offer of mediation made by the European Powers, but with provisos that practically negative the proposals of the Powers.

Bulgaria persists in her demand for a war indemnity from Turkey and declines to agree to the suggested frontier running from Midia, on the Black Sea, to Enos, on the Aegean Sea, assetring that a frontier line from Midia to the Gulf of Saros, at the top of the peninsula of Gallipolis is the only concession she is willing to make.

The 'Politesche Correspondez' (Vienna) publishes a Sofia despatch professing that the Allies 'have agreed to accept the terms offered by the European Powers as a basis for peace negotiations.

Constantinople, March 28.—The recent fighting between the Bulgarian and the Turkish armies at the Tchataalja lines, resulted in a complete reverse of the Turkish troops, who, after a short but stubborn defence of their advance posts, began a retreat which soon became a panic-stricken rout.

In spite of the stories of long continued and desperate fighting only 500 wounded soldiers have been brought to the hospitals in the capital.

The news of the capture of Adrianople by the Bulgarians and Servians has cast a gloom over official circles, while the press generally expresses the opinion that recent events will make the task of the European powers harder, and peace is believed to be further away now than it was some days ago.

BULGARIAN KING ENTERS ADRIANOPLE.

Adrianople, March 28.—King Ferdinand of Bulgaria to-day entered the fortress of Adrianople, which recently fell before the assault of the combined Bulgarian and Servian armies. He drove through almost endless lines of



KING FERDINAND OF BULGARIA, Who entered Adrianople to-day in triumph.

Turkish prisoners and proceeded to the military club, where Shukri Pasha, the heroic Turkish commander-in-chief, handed him his sword.

King Ferdinand returned him the weapon with a few complimentary words.

Shortly afterwards, accompanied by his two sons and Generals Michael Savoff, Nikola Ivanoff and Racho Petroff, His Majesty reviewed his victorious troops.

The attempt made by the Turks to destroy the railway bridge over the Maritza river was partially successful, but repairs are being carried out and trains will be running within a week.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL PUT ON THE RACK

London, March 27. — The ministerial transactions in wireless shares gave rise to some sharp exchanges between counsel and Sir Rufus Isaacs, the attorney-general, at to-day's sitting of the Parliamentary committee of inquiry.

Lord Robert Cecil subpected the attorney-general to such searching questioning that Sir Rufus hotly turned and asked if he were casting imputations on his personal honor and integrity. He added: 'If so, I demand that a charge be plainly formulated. I am entitled to that kind of justice which is meted out to the commonest criminal.'

Lord Robert agreed that if it should turn out that there was ground for suggesting corruption he ought to put the charge plainly, but he continued:

'There is another charge requiring investigation, — namely, whether your conduct has been such that those who did not know you and your character might form an adverse opinion, and whether, if people did it who were less scrupulous than you are it might not have been done with a corrupt purpose.'

The inquiry arose out of the admission of Sir Rufus Isaacs that he had taken 10,000 shares of an American wireless company, some of which he had disposed of to Mr. David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Master of Elibank, the chief Liberal whip at about the time when the British Government was negotiating a huge contract for the establishment of a 'Wireless empire chain.'

MR. LLOYD GEORGE WEEPS IN THE WITNESS BOX

Chancellor Repudiates Wrong Dealing, and Denies Stories of His Wealth.

London, March 28. — British Ministers of State were more interested than was at first thought in stock transactions at the time of the agreement made by the British Government with the Marconi Company for the erection of a chain of wireless station throughout the British Empire.

A second deal by Mr. David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Master of Elibank, the chief Liberal whip in the House of Commons, involving an additional 3,000 shares in an American wireless company, was revealed during to-day's meeting of the Parliamentary committee of inquiry, and created great surprise among both the committeemen and the public.

The fact was first divulged in the evidence of Sir Rufus Isaacs the Attorney-General, just before he left the witness stand this morning, and was subsequently confirmed by Mr. Lloyd George himself.

When he took the stand this afternoon the Chancellor of the Exchequer explained that he had been very anxious that the fact should be stated during the suit for libel brought by Sir Rufus Isaacs and the Right Hon. Herbert Samuel, postmaster general, against the newspaper 'Le Matin,' but counsel on that occasion thought it would strain the rules of evidence.

Mr. Lloyd George added that beyond the two deals, which were not known to the public, he had never directly or indirectly bought or had an interest in any wireless concern. He asserted that there was nothing about the investment except what was perfectly reputable and creditable for anyone and took occasion to remark that he was sorry, in spite of the rumors as to his prodigious fortune, to say that he was a comparatively poor man.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer informed the committee that the whole of his investments yielded a yearly income of only $2,000. Although he was reported to have mansions in various parts of Great Britain and France, he owned only a single house of the value of $10,000.

Mr. Lloyd George, while admitting that he made a profit of about $500 on his first sale of wireless shares, added lugubriously, 'I wish I had left it there.'

There was a dramatic moment as Mr. Lloyd George, with a trembling voice, spoke of his early struggles as a lawyer, his rise to the rank of Cabinet Minister, and the salary attached to that high office, 'a substantial one to me, having regard to the life I was leading at the time.'

Mr. Lloyd George's eyes filled with tears, and he was unable to proceed for a few moments.

GOVERNMENT TO ADD SUBSIDIES TO THE C.N.R.?

These Now Said to Be Proposed in Lieu of Direct Loan.

('Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, March 28. — Further and more authentic information with regard to the difficulties being experienced by Mackenzie and Mann in financing the Canadian Northern, and the negotiations which they are carrying on with the Government towards this end was secured to-day.

It is understood that instead of a direct loan, Government assistance will take the form of further subsidy grants of some twelve thousand dollars a mile for the remaining links in the C. N. R. transcontinental line now under construction. The main item suggested is for the subsidizing of the link between Ottawa and Port Arthur, which is about five hundred miles.

Three years ago a Government bond guarantee of $35,000 per mile was given for this section of the line, but it is said that the actual cost of construction is running up to about $50,000 a mile. A similar subsidy of about $12,000 a mile is also proposed for the C. N. R. line now being constructed between Edmonton and the British Columbia boundary.

So far as the line in British Columbia itself is concerned, it is said, that the Government's present proposal is to provide a federal bond guarantee for the five hundred mile length of the road. This guarantee will amount approximately to twenty million dollars. In addition to such assistance it is believed that the company is also seeking a direct loan of ten million dollars, giving as security its various lines.

For some time past the heads of the C. N. R. organization have been known to be pressing the Government for assistance towards meeting very heavy financial obligations. Some weeks ago Sir William Mackenzie went to Europe in an endeavor, it is said, to arrange for financial assistance for his undertakings of various kinds, but owing to the present world-wide monetary stringency he found it almost impossible to float new loans. Government assistance then became necessary.

TRAIN WRECKED: 200 LIVES MAY BE LOST.

Grafton, W., Va., March 26. — The Baltimore and Ohio telegraph operator here this afternoon received a wire from a Baltimore and Ohio operator at a tower near Cincinnati saying that a commuter train from Loveland, Ohio, to Cincinnati, had gone through a bridge, and all on board, about 200 persons, apparently, had been lost.

EX-POLICEMAN KILLS CHIEF.

Lebanon, Pa., March 28.—John G. Zimmerman, chief of police of Lebanon, was decoyed to a store in the business section of the city and mortally wounded by shots fired by George Boyer, a former member of the local police force. Zimmerman received a telephone call from the store to quell a disturbance. Boyer had sent in the call, and when Zimmerman arrived he opened fire on him. Boyer, it is said, was dismissed from the police force for his intemperate habits. He is reported to have harbored a grudge against Zimmerman and to have threatened to get even with him.

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.

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

Postage included for Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland and the British Isles; also for 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, Saraway, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Southern Nigeria, Transvaal, Trinidad, Tobago, Turk's Island, Zanzibar, and Mexico.

Postage for United States, Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, 'Weekly Witness,' 25 cents extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 10 cents per copy; for individual subscriptions, 15c per copy in clubs to one address. No extra postage on the 'Daily Witness' to the United States and its dependencies.

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

FOREIGN POSTAGE EXTRA to all countries not named in the above list, as follows: 'Daily Witness,' $6.50 extra; 'Weekly Witness,' $1.50 extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 50 cents extra; 'World Wide' subscription price, including postage to foreign countries, only $1.50.

Sample and subscriptions blanks freely and promptly sent on request.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ADDRESS—Give street and number (if necessary), post-office and province.
Remit—By Express or Post-Office Order, or register your letter for your own protection.
Post-Office or Express Money Orders can be obtained at the following rates:—$5.00 and under, 3c; over $5.00 and up to $10.00, 6c; over $10 and up to $30, 10c.
U.S. Subscribers should remit by Post-Office Order, or by American Express Co., payable at Montreal.
Stamps are accepted in payment of subscriptions provided they are in perfect condition.
CHANGE OF ADDRESS—When wishing to have your address changed from one post-office to another, it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new.

If this is not done such change cannot be made.

Address all business communications

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

SAMPLE COPIES.

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

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS

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

APRIL, 1913.

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.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1913.

It was a life of stirring incident and extraordinary activity that has closed with the death of Field Marshal Viscount Wolseley, a good and wise commander. The famous soldier had a record of active service stretching across the world from the Crimea to Canada, India to South Africa, Burma to Egypt and China to the Gold Coast. It may be truly said of him that he died full of years and honors; for the world still pays its readiest homage to military prowess. It may hopefully be doubted whether opportunities will be granted to the soldiers of the future to acquire such long and varied records of service.

In view of the fact that the deepening and widening of the St. Lawrence ship channel, by increasing the flow of the water, may lower the level, the Minister of Marine has wisely determined to have an exhaustive report to learn what compensating measures, in the shape of artificial barriers, may be necessary to retain the level of the water before the proposed deepening of the channel to thirty-five feet is carried out.

There is no form of natural resources that is more lavishly wasted than the natural gas supply. The representatives of the prairie provinces who took part in a discussion on this subject yesterday were unanimous in their request for a natural gas conservation scheme. One of the complaints was that the gas is being pumped over into United States cities. The best remedy for this is to employ this invaluable product at home—specially invaluable in regions in which heating fuel is so essential and so costly.

We are pleased to learn that Canada is at last to have a department of public health under Dr. Roche, who we hope will have health sufficiently restored to take up the arduous duties of its organization as well as those of the immigration service which is to be transferred to this department. The placing of immigration under the Health Department instead of the Department of the Interior is indicative of a new phase of our national life. Time was when everything was done to increase the population of our country, and that department was created to facilitate the peopling of the country. Its new relationship suggests restriction, rather than a welcome.

We seldom hear of the gradual occupation of the great, neglected Sahara by the French nation, which is spending life and fortune in adding it, as far as may be, to civilization, so that regions that for Christendom have had placed in romance rather than in reality, are by degrees being brought within the reach of modern life. The disaster which has overtaken a French force away beyond Timbuctoo, calls us back to reality, and shows how that remarkable city on the upper Niger, which long ago became a centre of Arab culture, such as it was, has now been subjected, if not to Christian, at least to European influences. The French are in conflict there, not with the negro who is met at Sierra Leone and on the Niger, but with the Berber or Moorish tribes, half Arab and whole Mahommedan, yet on the whole more peaceable, settled and less aggressive than the nomadic Arabs. Any invading power must look for such events as that which has just brought sorrow to France, but the railway almost of necessity follows the occupying force, and population increases where peace is established and markets are reachable, and the oasis grows larger as its moisture is conserved and vegetation encouraged. We may yet see not only the inhabited Niger basin but the waste Sahara added to the known and civilized world.

Thinking imperially seems to be the very last thing of which the Canadian Government is capable. We are no doubt loyal enough, but sadly blind. We are flourishing our loyalty in Britain's face and stabbing her to the vitals in the back. Some eminent Hindoo travellers, fellow subjects of our King, who will be respectfully received as such in the United States, were not permitted even to land at Victoria to see the town. What sort of loyalty to King George is it possible for them to cherish in their hearts, however much they might wish to be loyal? Great Britain's sway in all lands, differing in this from that of other Powers, rests upon the loyalty of the peoples. But how is loyalty possible in India? Will not these travellers go home full of gratitude and admiration for the United States, but classing the British Power as their contemptuous enemy, or at least as a Power that cannot rule its own, and against whose undeniable interests any locality may set up its own views and prejudices? This difference of treatment is not reserved for rich and cultured travellers, but prevails with regard to the working class of Sikhs, who, as British subjects, are received into the United States, but refused a foothold in the country for whose crown they have fought and in the empire which their fathers saved. Let us not talk of imperial loyalty while doing this, or think to plaster the wound we are thus gratuitously inflicting with a gift of millions.

It is your duty to bring me before 'the criminal courts' . . . or 'You are bound to declare to me that your 'accusation is unfounded.' This is the substance of the challenge of Mr. Tancrede Marcil to Mr. Doherty, the Minister of Justice. Mr. Doherty cannot take the latter course, as it would so weaken the defence that he made on behalf of Mr. Codorre that Mr. Coderre would have to throw up his seat. The very essence of Mr. Doherty's defence was that the men had been led to perjure themselves in defamation of Mr. Coderre for a reward that was to be obtained by blackmail. What is hard to understand is how the minister, who is the highest representative of justice in Canada, should hold in his hands documents that prove conclusively that a number of men had committed perjury, and that some of them had sworn that another had promised a reward for the perjury, without putting the machinery of the law in action, or if this was beyond his power, getting his colleague, Mr. Coderre, to do it. What blameless man in private life would meet such an attack on his character by having his friends secure contradictory affidavits from his traducers? Was the natural thing not rather to prosecute and demand justice?

The Unionists call it universal training, and the Liberals call it conscription. As interpreted by its prophet, Lord Roberts, the Liberals are certainly right. It is conscription which the Jingoes are after, and that is just what we believe and hope they will never get, though universal training up to a certain point they might very well get. People do not think much who do not see the radical difference between the two propositions. A great deal of effective and useful military training can be given to growing boys at school in a way that, instead of being a tax upon them, would supply a lacking element in their physical upbuilding, and their moral discipline and fitness for life. This the nation as a whole would welcome. The taking possession of a certain proportion of the people chosen by chance, and compelling them to give years of their life in preparing to do the fighting for the rest, is little removed from servitude, and is what the nation as a whole will not stand for. There will probably always be enough who will voluntarily enlist to keep up the framework of a defensive army. When the time of need comes, the nation will spring to arms, the lead in active service going by natural selection. What the nation needs is the adequate training of enough of strategists and officers; and to keep this service filled it should be within the reach of every man who can fit himself for it.

It came as a great surprise to hear that the Bulgarian armies had rushed Tchataljа. It was known that during the winter their forces had been withdrawn many miles back from the lines, leaving only outposts in contact. The last news of fighting in the vicinity of Constantinople was from the Turkish side and reported that the troops were in fine condition and spirits, that the commissariat had been improved, and that a successful attack had been delivered. Under these conditions it was to be expected that the news of the downfall of Adrianople would not be followed for some time by further news of operations either at Tchataljа or Adrianople. The assumption was that the large army that had been required to make the siege effective and drive home the final attack would first be moved down to Tchataljа. If the Bulgarians with the remnant of their army that had not been drawn off to check the flank attack from Gallipoli or strengthen the besieging forces at Adrianople have actually broken the Tchataljа lines, they have accomplished a wonderful feat of arms, even allowing for much dissension and fear among the Turks. To rush a fortified line not more than fifteen miles long that has been considered impregnable for many generations and continually strengthened, and which had two or three hundred thousand men behind it, is an almost incredible thing and emulates the patriotic, self-sacrificing, daring of the Japanese attacks on Port Arthur. The first story of the taking of Tchataljа on Thursday came from the camp of the allies and was immediately contradicted from Constantinople, where the correspondents reported it was but the advance posts that had been driven in. Yesterday, however, these same correspondents admitted that this driving in process had been a rout, and that the Turks were fleeing from the trenches on the lines. Nothing but panic could defeat the Turk in such a position.

Mr. Winston Churchill's speech on the British navel situation will no doubt furnish both sides at Ottawa with fresh argument for their positions and fresh fuel for the fires of their wrath. The Conservatives have Mr. Churchill's assurance that there was no understanding between them and the Admiralty as to what the Canadian policy was going to be. The Liberals have his negative assurance that there was no emergency. He speaks only of a well understood situation with which he holds that Great Britain has to cope alone, the overseas contributions being regarded as extra. The Liberals will also shout, 'I told you so,' long and loud, over the assumption implied in all that was said by the First Lord, that the expected Canadian contribution was to be Canada's permanent policy. This they have been loudly declaring from the first. Mr. Churchill, of course, cannot decide in any way what the Canadian Government measure involves, but this is evidently the way in which the situation strikes him, and is the assumption on which the plans are built. Mr. Churchill declares that it is not for the imperial government in any way to influence the self-governing dominions, but that it is its obvious duty to signify to them in what way they may most effectually co-operate for the safety of the flag and the strength of the throne. In pursuance of this duty, he has plainly set forth the scheme often spoken of, for a seven seas squadron, with its base at Gibraltar and pervading all oceans. This can only be called an emergency proposal, on the ground that recent policy has withdrawn from the wider seas the patrol that used to be everywhere in evidence, and that it is thought desirable to replace it. The idea, dear to the heart of the Australasians, of making the overseas squadron a Pacific one, seems to be lost sight of in the desire to have this new force quickly available on the Mediterranean. Mr. Churchill's view that strength can best be found in intimate co-operation is beyond the reach of dispute. It is against this application of that principle, or perhaps against any conceivable plan, that there is likely to be some revolt, especially in this case, on both sides of the Pacific.

The latest explanation given of the sending of the German gunboat 'Panther' to Agadir is that Herr von Kiderlin Waechter, seeing war to be imminent, sent the 'Panther' to a port where her presence would be so annoying as to be certain to draw the first fire if things got any worse. His object in doing this was that if Germany began the war Austria and Italy, the other two powers of the 'Triple Alliance,' would not be bound to help her, whereas if she could only get France or Great Britain to fire the first shot, the other two powers would have to come to her aid. The very plain moral of this story for both Germany's allies is, Beware of such tricks, and for Great Britain and France, it is, Do not fire the first shot. Of course when two powers actually do go to war the declaration of the outbreak is generally preceded by a good deal of preliminary jockeying by the parties to the dispute, each trying to make the other appear the aggressor. It is also usual for every nation going to war to make the claim, on taking up arms, that she has been driven to it and must fight or lose dignity. If the new explanation of Agadir is true, such flimsy pretence will not be recognized by the other members of the 'Dreibund' as valid. Nothing less than actual violence, as the firing of a shot, it would appear, is to be taken as proof of aggression. If this is true, the 'Dreibund' should be the biggest factor in world peace. Possibly it was the same consideration that kept Austria from going to war with Servia or Montenegro. She simply could not have done it without being the aggressor.

There is a great deal of useless and necessarily misleading talk going on about cures already wrought by Dr. Friedmann's vaccine. No one who knows anything of the nature of tuberculosis will imagine its being exorcised in a week. After six months we may hope to hear some judgment passed by the very responsible juries of doctors which are sitting upon these cases in New York, Montreal and Toronto, on the successes and defeats of the treatment. We should look for both. The only definite result so far is that one of the patients has died. His was apparently a desperate case. Other patients seem, without exception, to feel better. That, at least, is a wholesome condition. Feeling better goes a long way toward getting better, but it unfortunately in the present case does not count for much as evidence.

The moving picture, like the theatre and sometimes the newspaper seeks popularity on the sensational side of life and finds it in scenes of crime, in erotic suggestion, and in the lampooning of sacred things. It will always go as far in these ways as it dares. That our picture film censors start out with rules that would ban all such will give satisfaction to those who realize the educational potentialities of the film for good or for evil on the coming generation of Canadians. If the censors are able to bring about a presentation only of films of a wholesome character they will have conferred a tremendous benefit upon their country.

Chief Campeau and the Board of Control between them have found a way out of the difficulty about Chief Carpenter's successor, which, whatever else we may think about it, certainly obviates any chance of departmental friction, since it makes the Chief of Police supreme. Premising the advisability of abolishing the rank of Chief Detective — which, after all is done by merely changing a name — one must admit that the appointments of Sergeant-Detective Charpentier as Inspector, and Detectives McLaughlin and Cowan as Assistant Inspectors are beyond criticism. They are all three men with admirable records. Charpentier came first in the ordinary way of promotion, and his experience as Acting Chief since Chief Carpenter's departure, and in his absence, has given him additional qualifications. All fear of a race cry has been calmed by the appointment of two English-speaking men of strong character as his assistants, and the principle is established of giving the posts to the best men, irrespective of religion, race, or 'pull' with the aldermen.

One needs only think back a few years to realize how much better the public service of the city is to-day than in the days of committee management. There was a time when the sidewalks were kept in winter by the residents, who had to commandeer for the purpose whatever furnace man or chore boy they could, often at great inconvenience to the household economy, the alternative being to do the work themselves before or after their day's work. The result was that the work was left undone till plunging pedestrians had built up an incurable hog's-back, and, when done, revealed as many different conceptions of a good sidewalk as there were houses. Perilous was the transference from one level to another. Now, as a rule, the paths are attended to before people are up. It is accomplished by horse-drawn machines, each doing, at small cost, the work of a thousand chore boys, and, though there may be something left to learn in engineering methods, still doing it a mighty deal better than it was ever done before. Only a few of our present readers could go back far enough to remember when the 'Witness' was not pleading for this change. Like a great many other reforms, now achieved or heaving in sight, it seemed as though all that was said had fallen like rain on rocks, but it is only necessary to urge a right thing long enough to be sure of getting it done some day. And now we hear that Mr. Godfrey is studying the question of applying motor power to the sweeping and watering of the streets and the removal of the sweepings. Those who knew old Montreal will find themselves strangers in the new. In dealing with summer conditions, we can probably learn from other cities all that needs be known; and, where the experience of others can be utilized, it is far cheaper than our own. It is for our winter conditions that we have largely to think for ourselves, though there are other cities snow-bound in the winter, St. Petersburg, for instance, and Winnipeg, from which we might perhaps learn something.

The old method of apprenticing boys to trades when young, so that as soon as of an age to work for themselves, they would have a thorough practising knowledge of a useful line of labor, was practical, efficient, and made for material progress. School education has co-operated with the increasing opportunities of to-day in displacing this old system, but it has largely replaced this practical training with a mental education which while it enlarges the pupil's mind and increases his needs, deprives him of the practical development by which he can supply those needs. With the present system of compulsory education in England, the boys and girls must attend school until the age of fourteen. At that age they leave school with a slight peep at the possibilities beyond, and by some misjudgment of our teaching, an idea that they cannot secure happiness in manual labor, and a strong aversion to trying it. It is to face such a situation, and to correct the change that was made years ago, from material to mental education, that Mr. Asquith has promised a new bill. The proposal sounds almost idealistic. The present school system is not to be disturbed, but a new schooling is to be added to it. After the common school has been finished, the children are to have evening schooling of a technical nature for two years more, that is, from the ages of fourteen to sixteen, and so as to make this possible, the hours during which they may be employed during that period of life are to be greatly restricted. This instruction will constitute a new period of pleasure and natural development for youth, and few things are more delightful and useful to the adult than to have acquired a general knowledge of how things are made, and an ability to use his hands in their making.

A very remarkable resolution has been passed by the Anti-Alcoholic League, which has hitherto been known as a very zealous yet very moderate body; but which seems to be realizing the forces against which it had to contend, one of the most potent of which is long-established usage. This resolution boldly asserts that amendments to the license law will, where licenses are dispensed by commissioners, prove of little value without a change in the men. Without impugning the good intentions of the present commissioners, the league has come to the conclusion that men who have become hardened by use and wont to annually renewing the licenses of so-called hotels, which are for no practical purpose as such, and which, in all men's sight, pour out upon the street a succession of flushed and unsteady people, cannot be expected to administer the license law in its spirit, and that, if that is to be done, men must be appointed who are not governed by a natural sympathy with old customers. An expression which escaped the bench the other day would seem to give warrant for this conclusion, one of the commissioners giving as an added reason why he should not accept certain evidence against a place accused of being disorderly that the refusal of the license would rob the man of a considerable investment. Apart from the man's investment upon his bar fittings, the charge against him was either valid or it was not, and on that he should have been judged. We had experience, however, of a great many successive boards of license commissioners, variously constructed, before the present method was adopted of appointing the judges who have most to do with liquor offences. At least one of those boards had a representative of the temperance societies upon it. But the result was always the same. The commissioners always granted every license they could grant. It seems that human beings will, as a rule, yield to the pressure of those most interested, and, when taken to task for so doing, will become nettled, and say things they should not about the temperance element. We now await with curiosity the remarks that will fall from the bench on the attitude of the Anti-Alcoholic League.

IS THERE NEED?

The Society of Friends in the United States invited Dr. Scott Nearing, a sociologist, to answer a number of questions confronting the church of to-day, one of which was: Is there a need for the Great Physician. A book has come out in response, whose theme is that there is great need for the Good Samaritan. The book takes up all the social disabilities of the poor in a land of the greatest resources and wealth and lays the burden of these wrongs on the church which he says must leave off dogmatizing, and, in pursuance of the example of Jesus, preach, heal and teach. The first part of this advice is part of the singsong that has greatly injured the social movement of our day by betraying its ignorance. We get one or two letters a week from people who think to mend the world by finding fault with the church, but who only show that they do not know the church of the present day. Never since the life of the Christ in men was congealed into creeds has there been less dogmatizing in the church than to-day. Never has there been in its teaching a more earnest search for the recovery of that powerful life which gave it its first joys and its first victories.

While deprecating the ineptitude of this method of enlisting the zeal of that body which is in the world for the world's regeneration, and on whose fervor and inspiration the world after all depends for its redemption, we are heartily in sympathy with all those who would pull it out of its ruts and set before it the path of service; for we have still as much as ever the man who fell among thieves and was left half dead, and we have still, in the shape of the cushioned congregation, the priest and the Levite who passed by on the other side. We have still in our national system the knock on the head for the shipwrecked mariner seeking our shores from starving conditions elsewhere. We have still in our industrial system the sweated worker. We have still, as far as society can pronounce it, eternal damnation for the prisoner, who is neither in prison nor afterwards allowed to become a man again and make good his place in the social economy by earning his living. The church has had a mighty enlargement of vision in our day in its united plans for the evangelization of the nations still without the gospel. What it perhaps needs most to-day, especially in Canada, is that that increased vision should not be all telescopic.

There was a time—is it yet gone?—when nation made war against nation because the nations were different and did not realize their brotherhood or that they owed each other nothing but brotherly helpfulness. But here in Montreal and in Winnipeg and in Vancouver, a new thing is coming to pass, all the nations of the earth are being sifted into a common hopper and ground up together, so that in another generation or two, we shall have learned, whether we like the theory or not, that God hath made of one blood all nations of men that dwell on the face of the earth. The task of the church in these cities is to leaven this mass. There has been too much running away to where the church people live, too little sense of responsibility for those of every tribe and kindred and tongue who are not of their traditional folds.

The Quaker question was a deep and suggestive one: Is there need of the Great Physician? The people to whom the Great Physician came were as impervious to His great conceptions as are these multitudes to the work of the churches, as traditionally carried on; but they were not impervious to his beneficence. They were not impervious to the work of the Good Samaritan. The sociologist wants this work to be done by public regulation. That is well; but public regulation is the expression of the standard the community has reached, and, in its administration, it will reach no higher. We do not read that the Good Samaritan lodged a complaint with the governor and started an agitation for the better policing of the highways. He set the sufferer on his own beast, took him to his own inn and made provision there for the care of him. We, with our modern sense of self-government, think such individual service a nugatory sort of work, while the sufferers are so many and the workers are so few and so remote from those sufferers. But the moral force lies in the direct work and nothing will tend so fast to the development of right public conditions as the direct operation of personal kindness by every man and every woman toward the distressed met in their own pathway, and by every church choosing its field of personal service, not where conditions are most prosperous, but where they are most adverse.

THE OVERSEAS SQUADRON.

A navy of great battleship cruisers built in Britain by the money of the Overseas Dominions, manned and officered by British sailors, and under the control of the British Admiralty, with its base at Gibraltar, is what Mr. Winston Churchill understands to be the new permanent policy of the Empire and of Canada in particular. It is hardly to be supposed that he hopes to create such a squadron and give it the definite task of protecting trade routes on any other ground than on the assumption that the dominions will keep it up to date by regular contributions. This looks to a more permanent policy than any Canadian Government could, in the temper of the Canadian people, admit; for while the Canadian Parliament could at any time reverse its action on naval matters, so long as they are Canadian, she would hardly be free to do so when other countries were relying on it.

With this imperial squadron in view it is idle to pretend that the thirty-five million grant is an emergency grant or a completed gift. It is the beginning of our share in the upkeep of a British cruiser-battleship squadron. Had this revelation of the Mother Country's expectation in the matter been made a few weeks sooner, it might have saved this country from having to begin the discussion all over from the beginning. It was easier to approve the appropriation as a thank-offering for Britain's protection and a recognition of filial duty than as the acceptance of a continuous liability in a given form. If this money is to be used to create an imperial squadron its appropriation binds us in honor to the upkeep of an imperial squadron just as by the former policy we were bound in honor to the creation of a fleet on the Pacific; at least Australia so understood the agreement reached at the last colonial conference. If continued contribution to imperial fleet is not he permanent policy of the Government, no one has yet suggested that in addition to this gift of thirty-five millions Canada is to enter later on the construction of a Canadian navy. If it is to be a permanent liability it precludes the other, as to undertake both would be to make our war tax our chief enterprise as a nation. This cruiser-battleship squadron would be one of the finest fighting units of the world. It would be in itself the equal of the navy of any nation except the few of the first-class. The word cruiser means that the ships would have large coal bunkers and a wide field of action. As battleships they will have the heaviest guns afloat. They are to rest on that far famed key to the Mediterranean, Gibraltar, the pivot as it were of the Empire.

FALL OF ADRIANOPLE.

Before the fall of Adrianople, the powers had arranged among themselves what was to occur in the Balkan peninsula and were notifying the various Allies that they need not fight any more as nothing that they would do would alter the decisions arrived at. The Servians, it is said, have heeded the warning and have retired, as far as they are concerned from the bombardment of Scutari, which they have been told that neither they nor the Montenegrins are going to get, much as the little mountain kingdom has spent on the attempt to get it. King Nicolas thought it as much as his crown was worth not to get it. All would regret to see so picturesque a figure removed from among the royalties of Europe, and many a royal house would be sorry for such a reduction in the marriage market. But if the most loyal little nation in Europe were to wipe itself out by revolution, one crown the less in the peninsula might not be a grievous harm to the world. It is it seems ordained that Scutari shall fall to the autonomous State of Albania, Austria thus gaining her point. How a Mahommedan republic will work or how Albania proposes to become a self-governing state remains to be seen.

The same docility was not shown at Adrianople, which, after five months' siege was on the point of falling into the hands of the Bulgarians, aided by the Servians. The besiegers could not resist the temptation to bring this long and weary siege to a successful completion, which they have now done at unspeakable cost of blood. The results are a very great loss of life on both sides, the destruction by the Turks of the arsenals and of enormous property values, and an increased debt on the part of Bulgaria to Servia for her costly aid, all of which, had the mandate of the Powers been received and respected, would have been saved, as Adrianople would have fallen to Bulgaria anyway. Whether that mandate was received in time to be considered does not appear. With the fall of Adrianople, let us hope that the war is ended, and with the agreement of the Powers, let us hope that all disputes between the Allies will be anticipated and suppressed. But, as once before, the action of the Allies may possibly set at nought the mandate of the Powers. At the beginning of the war, the Powers told the Balkan states that it was no use their fighting, as in no case would the map be allowed to be changed. That solemn act of all Christendom was, in a few weeks, covered with ridicule. The capture of Adrianople sets the whole Bulgarian force free to march on Tchataljа and Constantinople. The hope is, however, that the Allies are at one with the Powers in regarding Constantinople and the two straits as an undesirable acquisition, as whoever controls the international highway must forever be more or less at the dictation of the Powers. The war has been a much vaster one than most people have had any conception of. Lord Roberts estimates the force engaged on each side at over a million.

POLITICAL MORALS.

Seldom in all the history of political effrontery has there been the match of Mr. Pelletier, whom Mr. Borden found it necessary to place in full and unchecked control of the postal system of Canada, and who lost no time in turning that service into a system of spoils, emulating Andrew Jackson in the ruthless dismissal of old public servants on behalf of his nominees. Mr. Pelletier was elected, as the whole country knows, as a no-navy Nationalist. He changed front on entering Mr. Borden's cabinet, which he did on the platform of Mr. Monk, namely, that no naval policy should be adopted until it was submitted to the people. Mr. Monk retired because Mr. Borden, pleading emergency, did not keep that promise to him. But Mr. Pelletier was too much enamored of the despotic power that had been put into his hands to mind consistency, and, when Mr. Borden decided on a revolutionary policy of naval support without any consultation of the people, Mr. Pelletier swallowed it whole. When taken to task at Quebec for so doing, he made no denial or apology. He simply told how 'Sir Wilfrid 'Laurier on coming to power trampled 'all his most sacred pledges under 'foot.' This is the first we have heard of that remarkable performance. If Sir Wilfrid did that, it was, it appears in Mr. Pelletier's view, very reprehensible of him, indeed. Or, is the fact that Sir Wilfrid is understood by him to have betrayed the electors full absolution for Mr. Pelletier on confessing himself a traitor to his people? Is Sir Wilfrid so great a saint in his eyes that whatever iniquities he commits are thereby changed into holiness for all other men? But stay, Mr. Pelletier has another coat of whitewash for his stains. Mr. Coderre was elected in Hochelaga as a supporter of the Borden policy, and this, he says, settles the matter. Supposing that Hochelaga did take a different view of that policy from that taken by Quebec county, would that exculpate the member for Quebec county for going back on his promises and professions to those who elected him, or on those so abundantly made for him with his acquiescence on the hustings? Suppose the case, so ardently stated in Quebec against the navy, was changed in Hochelaga to a plea on its behalf, would the difference of result prove anything? But when we come to know how the election in Hochelaga was really won, it reveals a good deal of brass to appeal to it as warrant for anything.

WISER WAYS.

The first act of Mr. Bryan, the new Secretary of State, in relation to foreign affairs, was to ask Mr. Richard Olney to take the post of British ambassador. His second important act was to make a Home Rule speech in his official capacity. This was certainly making a bad start, but the rate at which the foreign office is making up ground by favorable actions is surprising. It has since done three acts of foreign policy which, if they indicate the course the new government is going to run, will make it the most popular foreign affairs administration the United States has had for a long time. During the whole of Mr. Taft's term, the directing purpose of the foreign affairs office was what became notorious as dollar diplomacy. In Nicaragua, in Mexico, in San Domingo, and in China, Mr. Philander C. Knox made himself the tool of American capitalists to secure good concessions, to guarantee enterprises, and to place loans. When he went out of office on March 4, negotiations for a large Chinese loan were still in active progress. It will be remembered that the loan had almost been negotiated years ago by a lesser group of powers, when the United States Government suddenly jumped in and peremptorily demanded that United States financiers be given a proportional share, with equal concessions in the matter of providing materials for contracts. It created somewhat of a disturbance at the time, and was not favorably viewed by many in the United States, especially as it was obvious that terms were being forced on China that put her sovereign rights in jeopardy. President Wilson has now informed these same bankers that his government was not anxious that they should provide such loans, and that if they did, they would have to do it at their own risk.

This has greatly rejoiced his admirers, who do not believe it to be one of the functions of government to secure good loans for bankers. Shortly subsequent to this comes the news that Dr. Eliot, emeritus president of Harvard University, has been asked to take the position of ambassador to Great Britain, a selection as far as we know, that could not well have been bettered. It is regrettable that Dr. Eliot has signified his intention to decline. But both of these acts are almost outdone in quality by the fact that Dr. John R. Mott, the man who presided at the World's Missionary Conference in Scotland a year ago, and proved so capable a chairman and conciliator of factions, and who has since been drawing the mission forces in the foreign field into co-operating unity, has been asked to become the United States ambassador to China. Dr. Mott's great administrative and diplomatic ability cannot be questioned. With such an ambassador as intermediary between the government of the United States and that of China, there will not even be rumors of war.

TARIFF REDUCTION.

During the long, uninterrupted term of Republican dominance in the government of the United States, it was found impossible to secure the passage of a tariff bill of such an average of taxation as was desired either by Congress or the people As soon as a new tariff bill was placed before the two houses the members of each began log-rolling on it The simile is taken from primitive life in the days of the logging bee, when all the neighbors met to help roll one settler's logs, on condition of similar help in their own day of need After this manner a group of senators who desire to raise the duty on cotton will go to a smaller group, say those interested in growing sugar, and though they do not believe that a higher duty on sugar is either desirable or popular, will bargain to vote for such increase if the senators from the sugar states will vote in return for a higher cotton tariff. In the lower house it is probable that the congressmen from the northern states who hate the free entry of Canadian farm products, will bargain with those who represent the paper and lumber industries to trade votes on schedules D and M for a vote on schedule G. Much of such group bargaining is certain to be attempted in both houses. Some of it will be much more intricate, involving a number of groups and a large number of schedules. After each branch of the legislature has finished with this kind of work and passed the bill as amended, then another tussle comes in trying to bring the House bill and the Senate bill into alignment. This presents the opportunity for very extensive new bargaining. In the last instance it was here that the tariff measure was principally formed, and the Aldrich bill substituted for the Payne bill.

Even the Republican legislators realized before they lost power that this log-rolling process by which every tariff schedule was raised and again raised, must be effectively stopped. It was to put an end to it that the Republicans made it a chief plan in their party platform, that in future one schedule at a time would be brought up for revision and disposed of before another should be introduced. This plan seemed a good one in the interests of the public, but the Democrats, apparently believing that they are strong enough to do without such artificial aids, have prepared a whole new tariff. They have certainly shown much backbone in resisting the pleas of the special interests whose monopolistic revenues they have decided to cut down. There is, however, and will continue to be till the day the bill is passed, much doubt of their ability to prevent such log-rolling as will make it far from the popular measure that it now is, and may even put them in the position of betraying their pledges to the country. It will need unusual strength of character, surrounded as they are by very nice people with lots of money, dinning the need of protection into their ears and also conjuring up the awful chimeras that a tariff reduction will produce, not to concede many favors. The total result will possibly be a more gentle and safer measure than the people are demanding. But better that the people should later demand more than that, owing to serious disturbance of conditions a contrary wind should begin to blow, which is what the Republicans are counting on.

THE WEALTH OF DENMARK.

Speaking at Cowansville the other day, at the dairymen's convention, Dr. J. W. Robertson strongly advocated the establishment of people's high schools in the Eastern Townships, similar to those of Denmark. Dr. Robertson visited Denmark lately, and was impressed with the great results of those schools, as shown in the marvellous agricultural development of that country. The first of these schools was started over half a century ago by Bishop Grundtvig, who had realized that a better education was the one hope for Denmark. After a couple of years the then Queen of Denmark recognized the value of the new movement, and prevailed upon the government to extend aid towards schools of the kind. There are now about one hundred of them in the country. They are state-aided, privately owned boarding schools, and are attended by the sons and daughters of the Danish farmers. The pupils go to them, of course, well prepared from the splendid rural elementary schools.

What has not education done for Danish agriculture? The wealth of the country, in proportion to population, is enormous. Dr. Robertson stated that from being the poorest country in Europe fifty years ago, it is now the second richest. This wealth is distributed over the most numerous part of the people, namely the farmers. They have become rich through education, and through the principles of co-operation and scientific agriculture which education enabled them intelligently to adopt. But more even than in the accumulation of material wealth are they to be envied, as men with a constant and glorious interest in their work. Farming is never easy work, but it ceases to be drudgery when it is pursued on the scientific lines that the Danish farmers follow.

It may not be possible to reproduce here the Danish rural high schools in every particular, but the same kind of education can be given in consolidated model schools and consolidated academies in the Eastern Townships. That is the unquestionable educational policy for the present and for the future. With such schools in full operation in every possible rural centre, spreading the kind of knowledge which has made for the uplift of Denmark, there will be a new spirit of progress and hope for our agricultural development. It is regrettable to learn from the remarks of Mr. H. S. Foster at the Cowansville convention that interest in the dairymen's association has so fallen off that its extinction is considered probable. The trouble is that only the few understand the principles of co-operation which Mr. Foster and others have so ably advocated for years; the many are still unable to appreciate the benefits. Dr. Robertson calls the drawback 'unneighborliness.' In the meantime the example of Denmark cannot be urged too often. The success of the Danish farmers has been undoubtedly due to three things which have worked together, namely, education, science and co-operation. Let us have better rural schools, whatever the cost. That is the only possible foundation for everything else.

THE CONTROLLING PARTNER.

The directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce made an investigation of the New England railway situation, and issued a report on it that was not complimentary to the management. The president of the road, being besieged with requests for a reply, gave out the following curt statement: 'Mr. Mellen does not at present 'feel like commenting upon the report 'of the directors of the Chamber of 'Commerce.' Last century was the age of those railway barons who took the people by the heels and shook the money out of their pockets, securing their power to do so by letting a little stream of benefit percolate into the hands of the legislators. They were as much worthy the title of robber barons as were the knights of old who rode boldly forth to plunder the peasants. The heyday of their power has, however, passed. We are hedging them around with railway and public service commissions, a stricter government censorship of their charter amendments, and a more critical public opinion. There are, nevertheless, a good number of 'left over' controllers of public utilities like Mr. Mellen, who think they enjoy their monopolistic rights for the one and only purpose of making dividends for stockholders. It is a fallacy that is hard to down, but those who first realize the new attitude that is made necessary by the change in public thought are the ones that are going to make secure their investors and achieve the greatest profits in the long run.

No cleverer piece of work of this kind has been performed than that of the American Telegraph Company. Its rival, the Commercial Cable Company, held the controlling block of the stock of the Bell Telephone Company in the United States. The Commercial Company had been watching for years the action of the people in their determined fight against combines by enforcement of the Sherman law. They became doubtful of their power to amalgamate the telephones with their telegraph and cable system in the face of this opposition, and sold out to the American Telegraph Company. There was a man somewhere in the American Company who had grasped the new situation, and, with great daring, got the company to stake its millions on his power to show so much of the workings of the combine to the people as would prove it to be to their interest to let the two join hands and supplement each other in their service. Having instituted the night-letter, the week-end cablegram, and the telephone-delivered telegram in quick succession, as well as the business of receiving telegrams by telephone and charging them against the telephone account, the American Telegraph and Telephone Company set the cleverest of advertisement writers at work and bought for his use almost unlimited space, not to attract customers, but to set forth the necessity and benefit of their combined business to the people in such a way as to win their confidence. There are big Canadian concerns of various sorts that should follow their example before antagonism to them gets too deeply rooted. If the reply of Mr. Flemming, the manager of the Toronto Street Railway, to a delegation asking for relief from present conditions is correctly reported, we can recommend this advice to him. No very large concern can afford not to take the people into partnership.

BETTER THINGS AHEAD.

The meeting held last Monday in the Board of Trade may well be counted an event in the history of Montreal. The pressing necessity of looking forward and planning for the needs of our growing population has been a theme of the 'Witness' as long as its readers can remember. The list of citizens and of organizations which have now unitedly taken up the enterprise is, let us hope, a guarantee of its ultimate success. In other countries this war on the slum is being carried on successfully. People are beginning to realize that the greatest asset a country has is its men, women and children, and whatever possible is not done to give all a chance for normal, happy, healthy lives, is a blunder of the first magnitude. Perhaps no country in the world to-day is doing more than Germany in the promotion of schemes of housing and city planning. In Germany, as with us, the rapid industrial expansion has resulted in an abnormal increase in the urban population. About fifty percent of the people are now living in towns, the percentage in large cities increasing with special rapidity. Along with this, as with us again, has resulted an increase in the slum area, so that it was stated a few years ago—though perhaps with exaggeration—that something like eighty percent of the population in the larger cities were living under unsanitary conditions.

Discipline is the keynote of the German army and of the German polity generally. It is, in fact, the keynote of the German character, and it is the keynote of German city management. 'In city building,' wrote Mr. Frederick C. Howe in 'Scribner's' some time ago, 'Germany calls in her experts. If they 'do not already exist she creates them. 'Town planning has become a science, just as much a science as the 'building of engines. And it is treated 'as such. A school has recently been 'opened in Berlin devoted to the subject. Exhibitions of things municipal 'and congresses of various kinds are 'promoted. . . . Nothing is haphazard. 'Nothing is left to chance. The get-'rich-quick speculator and the jerry-'builder are subordinated to the will of 'the community, acting through its 'permanent and expert body of city 'officials.' The German city controls the land through ownership, through taxation, and through regulation. Foreseeing their rapid growth, the cities have annexed suburban land. Here the government enables every suburban nucleus to fortify itself municipally against the parent city. Instead of allowing these suburban areas, as we do, to be exploited by land companies, they are immediately put under expert regulation. Plans are made, taking in the natural features, the proximity to railways, and even the prevailing winds. All these are considered in the laying out of the new city and the dedication of its various sections to various uses, such as residence, manufacture, and recreation. Parks, boulevards, sites for public buildings and school houses are marked out upon maps of lands surrounding the cities which is yet pasture land.

In Cologne there is a regulation that twenty-five percent of the land in the business section must be left vacant and no building must exceed four stories in height. In the next area thirty-five percent of the land must be free from buildings. In the third zone fifty percent of the land must be vacant, and only two story buildings are allowed. In the outskirts, sixty percent of the land must be open. The municipal trolley lines extend far out into the surrounding country, so that working men can have cheap access to the villages where the air is good and lands and rents are cheap. Some of these villages are built by the city specially for its workers and are provided with parks and with all sorts of opportunities for instruction and amusement. It goes without saying that all waterfronts are carefully conserved. Even those devoted to commerce have their own beauty. The others are thrown into the general scheme of the common good.

We may not be able to accomplish all that Germany has accomplished. It might not be desirable. In some instances there has been a reverse to the pleasant picture painted above and German cities have run heavily into debt in purchase of suburban lands. In other instances two rigid building regulations have produced streets of a deadly monotonous aspect. But at its very worst the German method is better than our haphazard want of method. Some of our slums are being wiped out to make room for factories and other commercial buildings. This is a good thing as long as the people who lived there do not create worse slums in the outskirts. A tightening up of building regulations is badly needed. One of the best propositions made at the meeting was that regarding the erection of workingmen's homes in the suburbs. Such schemes have been floated in England and elsewhere with good success. The eagerness with which little home sites are purchased around our city indicates that they would meet even greater success in Montreal.

WOOD PAVEMENTS.

How is it that when a question of paving comes before the City Council or the engineering department of the city for discussion the only two things that are thought of are, How long will it last? and How much will it cost? The pavement, whose term of usefulness divided by its cost is the greatest, is the pavement chosen as the most economical except that certain localities or streets have to be treated to more expensive pavements than others because of the ability of the owners or inhabitants to secure such treatment. Our engineers do not consider the wear and tear on the traffic an engineering question—still less the effect of racket on business and on health. It may be impossible to compute the damage done to horses by a pavement of granite or limestone blocks as compared with one of asphalt. It is not, however, at all impossible to compute the damage done to vehicles jolted over the rough, hard stone blocks, and the wasted energy expended in pulling them over and make a comparison of it with the wear on the same vehicles on a smooth pavement and the necessary energy. The road engineer is appointed as much to represent the hauling industry as to keep down the cost of street paving. It seems to be partly due to this one-sided way of computing the cost of street paving that wood blocks have gone out of fashion in Montreal as a useful material. They jar the horse less than any other of our pavements; they are almost as smooth to draw over as asphalt, while they give a much better hold to the horse's feet and ease to his nerves, which are a factor of money value. The horse's feet make less noise on the wood than on any of our other pavements except the dust-covered broken stone.

The main reason why we have given over the use of wood is that the many attempts that the city has made to use it have all been failures. In other cities wood has proved good and is used continually. Lower Broadway, in New York, is about the busiest street in the world, and not more than two years ago was, at least for a considerable part of its most used stretch below the City Hall, paved with wooden blocks. Many of London's busiest streets are paved with wood. In Montreal the woods must have been badly laid or laid on a bad foundation, or badly laid on a badly laid foundation, or the foundation must have been fatally injured by later excavations. The creosoted wooden blocks are going to have a new advantage over asphalt in the future, as any one who has been much to New York in the last two years must have observed. The drip of machine oil and of gasoline has made a mixture on the asphalt of Fifth avenue and of Thirty-fourth street, especially opposite the Waldorf-Astoria, that softens and destroys it. Such oiling will but help to preserve wood. Under these circumstances it might be well to give the wood another and fairer trial.

ORIGIN OF THE WORD 'YANKEE'

The American Lexicographers Have Failed to Trace Source of Familiar Name.

(Henry Harrison, in 'The Academy,' London.)

It is strange that American lexicographers, who have done much good philogical work, should have failed, with the advantage of locality, to trace the origin of a word which enters so intimately into the life of their nation as 'Yankee' does. But each of the three great dictionaries of the United States, at any rate, gives a hint which, with investigation in other directions, enables us to fix, beyond reasonable doubt, the etymology of this apparently elusive name. For example, the Century Dictionary prints the statement that 'the word is said to have been adopted by the Dutch on the Hudson, who applied it to the people of New England—it is said, in contempt. . .' Webster, after mentioning the usual shadowy theory of an Indian pronunciation of 'English' or 'Anglais,' says: 'According to Thierry, a corruption (sic) of "Jankin", a dim. of "John", and a nickname given to the English colonists of Connecticut by the Dutch settlers of New York.' The suggestive piece of information given in the Funk and Wagnall's Dictionary, is not under 'Yankee', but 'Yankee-Doodle,' where we find a statement reproduced that the latter term was taken from an old Dutch harvest-song.' In the nonsensical jingles of the refrain of this lilt one or two modern Dutch words are clearly discernible, such as "botermelk" and "Yanker"—dut. "janker," a howler, yelped, while "Doodle" may be formed on Dut. "dcode" a dead person, or "dood" death; or perhaps is more likely is the Frisian "doedel," a dull, heavy wight; and "Yankee" begins the third line. Add to all this the fact that a 'yanky' was seemingly some kind of Dutch vessel ('yawning like a Dutch yanky.'—Smollett, noted in Thornton's American Glossary), and that Dampier in the early pages of his 'Voyages Round the Globe,' makes frequent mention, under the years 1681-2, of a Captain Yanky, 'himself a Dutchman.' we have pretty conclusive evidence that the word 'Yankee' (formerly 'Yankey' and 'Yanky') is not to be separated from the Dutch language. This being so, we next have to find out what 'Yank(e)y' or 'Yankee' was in Dutch. Now it must at once be said that Thierry (wherever he made the suggestion quoted above from Webster) deserves credit for getting very near the true origin of 'Yankee,' nearer, in fact, than the surmise of a derivation from the Dutch Jan Kees, i. e., John Cornelius, which was accepted by the late Professor Skeat in the last edition of his Dictionary. In short, 'Yank(e)y', or the later 'Yankee,' represents the old Dutch (especially Frisian) and Flemish personal name, 'Janke' or Jancke'—Johnnie, -ke being a well-authenticated diminutive suffix, which, for some reason, has received very little attention in this country and America; although we apparently have it in 'monkey' and 'donkey'; the better known but distinct '-kin', it was originally a double diminutive.

'Jank' is not much used now in Holland, except, perhaps, Friesland, as a Christian name, as it has been replaced by the modern weakened form, 'Jantje'; but it survives as a surname, often in slightly altered form, 'Jancke', 'Janicke,' 'Jaenicke,' and 'Jahnke.' Outzn, in his Glossary of North Frisian (1837), mentions (pp. 155, 436) several personal names with th diminutive suffix '-ke', including 'Janke' and 'Paulke,' as also does Winkler in his elaborate Name-list, embodied in Dykstra's Frisian Word-book, (1900-11). Koolman, in his East Frisian Dictionary (1877-84, p. 195), says that the dim '-ke' is the most frequently used in that dialect; and Richthofen, author of an Old Frisian lexicon, notes that it occurs in the old West-Lauwers laws. Curiously, the chief Dutch lexicographers proper, e. g., Oudemans, in his Middle and Old Netherlands Dictionary, (1869-80), and Franck, in his Etymological Dictionary (1884-92) give it no prominence. It is, however, mentioned, with examples of personal names containing it, in Heidrscheidt's Flemish Grammar, published in French in 1842; and the suffix is even found occasionally in modern High German, borrowed from Low German, as in the case of 'nelke,' a carnation; but High German has replaced the Low Ger. 'Reineke by 'Reinhard Fuchs,' Reynard the Fox.

What evidently happened in America, then, was that the early Dutch colonists were in the habit of more or less contemptuously calling an English settler a 'Janke' (pronounced nearly 'Yanky', that is, 'Johnnie'; and the name has ever since stuck to the residents of New England. We know that 'Johnnie' is used to this day as a derogatory epithet, just as the French 'Jean' is.

HY. HARRISON.

London, N.W.

C. P. R.'S NEW 'EMPRESS.'

Liverpool, March 31.—The 'Empress of Asia,' the largest vessel on the C. P.R. service, begins her maiden voyage to-morrow, which will comprise a journey round the world. The ship will afterwards join the Hong Kong-Vancouver service.

A PICTURE OF THE DAILY LIFE UNDER THE CZAR

The Tragedy and Comedy of Revolution and Its Penalties.

A LAND OF IDEALS AND OF SACRIFICES.

Variety of the Ages is Found Among the Czar's Myriads Of People.

(New York 'World.')

One crosses the line from the Kaiser's dominion into the Czar's. Then: 'A great picture of the Virgin and Child hangs in the Custom-House at Virballen, with a little lamp flickering before it. The foreigner, who was a few minutes before on the German side of the frontier and stands on Russian soil for the first time, looks at the shrine with curiosity. Porters are hurrying in with luggage, and travellers are chattering in half a dozen languages. An official at a desk in the middle of the great hall is examining passports. A man is protesting that he did not know that playing cards were contraband. A woman in radiant, for the dirty lining she has sewn in a new Paris hat has deceived the inquisitors. Everybody is in a hurry to be through with the business and free to lunch in the adjoining restaurant before going on to St. Petersburg. It is a strange home for the majestic Virgin of the Byzantine picture.

'Here, at the threshold of the empire, Russia placards—St. Paul's vivid Greek gives me the word—her faith before the eyes of all comers. In the bustle of a custom-house, charged with fretfulness and impatience and meanness, Russia sets forth her belief in a life beyond the grave and her conviction that the ideals presented by the picture are the noblest known to mankind.'

And in these words Rothay Reynolds introduces the reader to his 'My Russian Year' (James Pott & Co., New York), the most vivid and intimate account recently published of life and those who live it in Europe's great Eastern Empire.

'A foreigner might live a year in England,' Mr. Reynolds continues, 'and learn nothing of the religious life of the English people. In Russia religion forces itself on the attention. The icon is its chief medium of advertisement. The stiff figure of a saint, with hand raised in benediction, gleams in the angle of the walls of rooms in hotels and private houses. These holy pictures, reminiscent of the religious struggles of the Court of Leo the Isaurian or Leo the Armenian, are to be seen everywhere—in the streets, in railway stations, in restaurants, post-offices, shops, public baths, prisons, Government offices.

THE SAINTS SEEM NEAR IN RUSSIA.

'In Russia God and His Mother, saints and angels, seem near; men rejoice or stand ashamed beneath their gaze. The people of the land have made it a vast sanctuary, perfumed with prayer and filled with the memories of heroes of the faith. Saints and sinners, believers and infidels, are affected by its atmosphere; and so it has come about that Russia is the land of lofty ideals. . . .

'The Russian is not a better man than his fellows of other lands, but he looks wistfully toward the heights the renunciation which thefew are treading with bleeding feet. He may not have the courage to leave the pleasant valley, but he knows that at the top of the mountain the air is purer, the stars shine brighter, and the heavens are nearer.

'I was in a church in a country town at the beginning of evening service. At my side I found the rough captain of the little river steamer which had brought me to the place. Near us stood a man with bare feet and long hair, in a shabby black frock coat and frayed trousers. He did not appear to notice the people round him, and the expression of his eyes made me think that he saw things which I had not the faculty to see. From time to time he knelt down and prostrated himself on the stones.

'"Who is he?" I asked the captain, when he left the ch

'"He has given himself to God," he answered, and he pointed out that the bulges in the ascetics coat were evidently made by c wore beneath his clothing.

'The little student who used to teach me Russian had ideas of sanctity which differed in toto from those of the captain of the river steamer. One night he came to me with eyes shining, as though he had seen a vision of angels.

'"Monsieur," he said, "the Grand Duke Serge is killed."

'Two days later he said he had received a letter from Moscow with news of Serges assassin. He spoke of him with emotion, as of a hero. "He has given his life," he said. "No man can do more. He knew he had no chance of escape. His mother has been to see him in prison; she does not share his opinions, but he spoke to her so beautifully and remained so calm in face of death that she was very deeply impressed, and we feel that she may become one of us."

In another phase: 'Anna loves pretty dresses and serious flirtation and I never thought of her as having a soul until she suddenly revealed its existence. She had told me about the French play she had seen the night before, informed me that she did not care a fiddlestick for her husband, and hinted at what she called an affaire d ecoeur. She maintained that nothing would be right in Russia until the entire imperial family had been assassinated, but admitted that she had not the courage to dabble in revolution like her sister, whom she had visited that morning in the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul.

'While waiting to see the prisoner she had talked, so she told me, with a lady whose son had been there for six months, waiting, with others, to be tried for conspiring to over throw the existing order of the state. The lady had influence at Court and hoped to get the boy pardoned by the Emperor.

'"But what would the others think of me if I escaped punishment and they had to suffer?" he had asked his mother.

'"And she could not understand," said Anna. "I was sorry for her." And then I knew that Anna had a soul.

'An old man and a young man stood side by side in the dock charged with being members of the Social Revolutionary party. The young man pleaded guilty and was sent to Siberia. The old man protested his innocense and succeeded g -aE pF mfwy mfwy mf successfully moved heaven and earth to escape punishment. The one returned from the court to a prison cell; the other went away to be entertained at a pleasant little supper in a restaurant. The young man is reverenced and the old man pitied.

'"We hoped he would refuse to make a defence," remarked a mature, if academic, revolutionist to me. I did not contest the point. A sympathetic pagan would have been wanting in tact had he suggested to a primitive Christian that a preference for being gored by wild bulls to burning incense before Caesar's statue robbed the sect of useful evangelists.'

Our author has heard people say that Russia is a hundred years behind the times.

'This,' he remarks, 'is a surprisingly inaccurate generalization. Russia possesses the variety of the ages. Men and women, with the thoughts of the fourth century, the fourteenth, or the eighteenth in their hearts, jostle others who are eager to cure the ills of mankind with the latest political and social nostrums of the twentieth. People of all periods rub shoulders, like the dancers in a masquerade.

'If one wants to know what sort of man an Anglo-Saxon villain was, it is more to the point to talk to a Russian peasant than to rummage in labraries. The pilgrims, dressed like Tannhaeuser in the third act, with staves in their hands and wallets at their sides, who wander through Russia on their way to pray at the Holy Sepulchre, belong to the age of the Crusades. The ascetic who spends his life in prayer and fasting and wears chains about his body seems to have found his way into modern Russia from the Egyptian Thebaid of the fourth century.

'A country lad tells me that all Russians who are not orthodox are wicked persons, that Poles must be Catholics and Englishmen members of the English Church, and I realize that I am speaking to a contemporary of Queen Elizabeth. I spent a week in Livland with people of the eighteenth century. There were orators who harangued the peasants on the rights of man, and shouted "Down with the aristocrats!" There was a proud noble who received me in a salon copied from one at Versailles, a menacing hag who demanded whether I was a baron or a dragoon, and there were several great ladies who had fled from burning chateaux to seek the charity of their friends in the towns.'

Mr. Reynolds is greatly impressed, as other travellers have been, by the volume and the many colors of the street traffic in Russia's gayest city. As to certain picturesque features:

THE ALWAYS PRESENT CUP OF TEA.

The fact that an invitation to an evening party in Russia is usually couched in the form of a request to come to tea is of social interest.

'The British workman cannot live without his beer, and the Russian cannot live without tea. In the post-office the young woman who sells one stamp has probably a glass of tea at her side. In Government offices, banks and newspaper offices tea is perpetually going. At railway stations boys come into the train with glasses of tea. At night cabmen and dvorniks buy tea from the men who come around with great samovars swathed in cloths and tumblers stuck into little pockets on their belts. Na tchai, for tea, is the Russian for backsheesh. Always, everywhere, golden tea.'

Writing of 'Food and Fashion' in Russia, our author comes to the 'zakouska' or snack, a leisurely prelude to dinner, through which one takes off the edge of his appetite.

'If you happen to be a person to who mthe size of a butcher's bill is a matter of moment,' we are advised, 'introduce the custom at once. Do not give your ravenous children lobster salad and caviare before the leg of mutton and trimmings, but copy the ordinary Russian housewife. When they come trooping home from school fr midday dinner, give them, for example, a great bowl of salad made of haricot beans, potatoes and onions to take off the edge of their appetites. Then let them have soup, with plenty of little pies, made of the most substantial kind of pastry and stuffed with mincemeat ,cabbage, egg or fish. When the leg of mutton appears they will not want ore than a mouthful.'

And still speaking of dinner, the story is recalled of a Russian Ambassador who had heard that foreigners believe Russians eat candles, and, accordingly, had a course of tallow candles served at a dinner party. His own candle was made of almond paste, and he ate it, wick and all, while the guests were politely trying to nibble the genuine article.

FRENCH COOKING FOR PRINCES IN RUSSIA.

'In point of fact, the cooking in a good Russian house is French, perfected by the influence of the higher culinary thought of the country. A variety of wines is served at a dinner party and sweet champagne comes with the ice. When the hostess rises it is the custom for the guests to thank her for her hospitality; she gives her hand to the men to kiss, and often embraces the women. Men and women go to the drawing-room togetner, and later in the evening tea is served.'

In reference to an amazing prodigality of Russian titles:

'In Russia all the descendants of a hereditary nobleman are noble, and all the descendants of princes, counts and barons enjoy the right to use those titles. Hence there are rich princes and poor princes, princes with distinguished manners and princes with no manners, elegant princes in palaces and princes in garrets, princes who are desirable partis and princes who advertise in the newspapers for wives with money.

'A glance at the St. Petersburg directory and a rough calculation show that there are some two hundred men, women and children to the same princely men and children in the capital alone who all belong to the same princely family and bear the same name and exalted title.

'The first prince I met in St. Petersburg was the head waiter of the Hotel de France. He had an incontestable right to the title and was an excellent servant. His case, however, ought not to be cited as an instance of the decay of the Russian nobility, for he was a Tatar from a part of the Caucasus, where princes were so abundant that when Russia acquired it only those who could produce a certain number of sheep were granted the legal right to preserve the title. Many borrowed sheep for the purpose, and princes are so common at the present day that beggar boys in Tiflis give the title to each other.

'Russian nobles do not have blue blood; they have white bones. Common people have black bones. In spite of the levelling of society by the debasement of the nobility great importance is attached to the possession of the white bones.'

In quoting from Mr. Reynolds's book, for the purposes of its review, the lighter passages have been preferred. Darker Russia is too well and too truly known to general readers. Of the works and penalties of revolution, our author has many things to tell. The prison experience is so common in St. Petersburg that there was laughter when a woman lecturer, speaking of the arrested suffragettes in London, explained that 'hitherto it has not been common for men and women of education to be confined in English prisons.

THOUGHT OF DEATH AND THE PRISON.

Mr. Reynolds's observations and stories of Russian prison life reveal, with alternate tragedy and comedy, the condition of a people accustomed to condemnation. Thus:

'"When are you going to prison?" I asked a man I met at the opera one night. He was a prominent member of the first Imperial Duma and had been condemned to three months' imprisonment that afternoon for signing the famous Viborg manifesto, which called on the nation to refuse to pay taxes and to serve in the army.

'"I think in about three months' time," he answered lightly, and praised the new scenery and dresses the Government had bought for "Carmen."'

And again, at a music hall: 'I spoke of the brilliant boy who had been flitting across the stage to mad music, his lips parted in a happy smile. "But you should have seen his brother," said the Socialist; "he danced better and had more temperament, but he got mixed up in a revolutionary plot and committed suicide."'

A student once did our author a service and was invited to sup in a restaurant. He was a boy of about 23, and his eyes danced with delight when established at a little table.

'It is years since I have been in a place like this,' he said.

He saw Mr. Reynolds looking at the wedding ring he wore.

'It gives one a solid look, doesn't it?' he said, and mentioned that his wife was in prison. But to an expression of sympathy:

'Thank you,' he said. I cannot say that I am deeply affected. She is fair and I prefer dark women. Our marriage was purely one of convenience. You see, she was arrested in a house where the police discovered a number of bombs and, as she was an important member of the party, we set about trying to free her. We offered the head of police 400 rubles to contrive her escape. He said he was sorry not to be able to oblige us, but that it was utterly impossible for him to do what we asked.

'The only plan, he said, was for one of us to marry her in prison. He would arrange that the priest should antedate the marriage certificate, so that when the girl came up for trial her identity would be lost and the authroities would imagine that they had made a mistake and arrested the wrong person. He promised to arrange the affair for 400 rubles, including the expense of bribing the priest and deacon. One of us had to marry her, and I sacrificed myself to the interests of the party.'

'But you will join her when she is free?'

'I hardly think so,' he said. 'Of course I do not attribute any importance to the ceremony.'

DEFECTION IN MILITANT RANKS

English Suffragettes Resent Transfer of Enthusiasm of American Sisters.

London, March 29.—English suffragettes are to-day complaining of a decided falling away of American support in the field of financial contribution as well as in the matter of volunteer workers. But at the same time it is recognized that the reason is because the growing activity of campaign in America is making increasing demands on both the money and the time of American women, and that the home interest is naturally the more vital.

During the early days of the militant movement the Women's Social and Political Union received monetary and personal assistance from numerous American women, most of whom have withdrawn from the work here to take part in the exciting campaigns which are being conducted in various American states. The militants depended for their American support largely on American women staying in England either for pleasure or study. This was because resident American women interested in the cause have given their talents and sympathies to the organizations which use only constitutional methods in their campaigns. American wives of Englishmen in most cases also have attached themselves to the constitutional organizations.

The enthusiasm of a number of American women has now been enlisted at the suffrage battlefront in the United States.

This defection is resented by some of the officials of the Women's Social and Political Union, who declared that there should be no national boundaries in the cause and that, once having thrown in their lot with the English militants, they should stay in the forefront of the battle until Parliament capitulates. They also complain of the inactivity of American women permanently residing in London, and declare that their attitude is selfish. In answer to this, a prominent member of the American Women's Society stated that her compatriots had no more business to meddle in the English suffrage movement than an American man would have to mix actively in politics here.

'WORLD WIDE.'

The following are the contents of the latest issue of 'World Wide' for Saturday, March 29:—

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Men and Measures—By the Parliamentary Correspondent of the 'Daily Chronicle,' London.
A Proposal for Woman Suffrage — The 'Nation,' London.
Indiscretions, 'Blazing' and Other—The 'Nation,' New York.
Mr. Wilson and the Chinese Loan—The 'Evening Post,' New York.
The Cost of War to the Victors—English Papers.
Adrianople and Plevna—The 'Sun,' New York.
Russia and the Romanoffs — From a Russian Correspondent of the 'Manchester Guardian.'
The Decay of Persia—By the Teheran Correspondent of the 'Times,' London.
Where Women Vote—The 'Sun,' New York.
The New Wales—Change and Growth—The 'Mail,' London.
The Gardens of the Bosphorus—By H. G. Dwight, in 'Scribner's Magazine,' New York.
Travellers Tales—Cairo—The 'Manchester Guardian.'

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

A Peasant's Playhouse — By M., in the 'Manchester Guardian.'
Malvolio—By E. A. Baughan, in the 'Daily News and Leader,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Ash-Tree and Hazel—The 'Spectator,' London.
Spring in the Campagna — By Sir Rennell Rodd.
A President's View of Government — Reviewed by Sidney Low, in the 'Daily Mail,' London.
Good Anecdotage—The 'Daily Chronicle,' London.
The Weaker Vessel — The 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
A Triumph for the Press — By Owen Seaman, in the 'British Review,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Cancer May Turn to Human Good — By Bailey Millard, in the 'Technical World Magazine,' New York.
Sleep—The 'Morning Post,' London.

PASSING EVENTS.

THINGS NEW AND OLD.

MORGAN'S DEATH HAD NO EFFECT ON THE MARKET

Financial World Expected the News---Stocks Acted Well and Made Some Gains.

The most important advices received by cable this morning report the death of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, at Rome. The effect of the death of Mr. Morgan upon the stock markets is a matter of conjecture.

Had his death ocurred without any previous preparation, and during a time when stocks were high, a break would probably have been caused. Of late, however, the markets have all been on the down grade for a long time—save during last week, and, in addition to this, the demise of Mr. Morgan has been anticipated by financiers for some time past. The news will probably have an adverse effect on stocks, but it will be surprising if anything in the nature of a break takes place.

Mr. Morgan, it is believed, has been making preparations in anticipation of his possible death for some time past, and the occurrence will probably have less effect, now that it has arrived, than might have been expected by many.

Contrary to the expectations of the bear element, the local stock market enjoyed quite an active session this morning, and, while one or two of the leading issues, especially Canadian Pacific Railway, showed a slight reaction at the noon closing from earlier quotations this did not detract from the improved and more buoyant feeling all along the list. There was splendid support offered on any attempt to depress prices, and from every appearance there were large numbers of buying orders, sufficient evidently to meet any selling inclination.

BANK RESERVE DOWN SLIGHTLY

London, March 27.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased £88,000; circulation decreased £232,000; bullion decreased £320,790; other securities increased £1,210,000; public deposits increased £488,000; other deposits increased £634,000; notes reserve decreased £130,000. Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 39.66 percent, last week it was 40.45 percent.

BANK RATE UNCHANGED.

London, March 27.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England remained unchanged at 5 percent, to-day.

MORNING SESSION.

Common stocks—

Winnipeg Ry.—34 at 206, 5 at 208.

Canadian Pacific—125 at 234 1-2, 225 at 234 3-4, 25 at 234, 50 at 234 1-4, 100 at 234 3-8, 200 at 234 1-2, 100 at 234 3-8, 100 at 233 1-2, 25 at 233 3-4, 25 at 233 1-2.

Ottawa L., H. & P.—10 at 181, 2 at 182.

Toronto Ry.—175 at 138, 1 at 137, 5 at 138, 25 at 137 1-2.

Detroit—50 at 75 1-2, 25 at 75 3-4.

Brazilian—230 at 97 1-2, 50 at 97 7-8, 100 at 98, 25 at 97 7-8, 30 at 98, 135 at 97 3-4, 40 at 98.

Rich. & Ont.—25 at 113 3-4, 115 at 114, 25 at 113 7-8, 10 at 114, 35 at 114 1-4, 10 at 114 1-2, 55 at 115.

Power—15 at 226 1-2, 85 at 226, 125 at 225 3-4, 50 at 225 1-2, 110 at 225, 25 at 225 1-4.

Mont. Tram. deb.—4,700 at 76.

Mont. Tramways—25 at 165, 25 at 167.

Quebec Ry.—50 at 18.

Tucketts—100 at 58.

Scotia—15 at 79 1-2, 80 at 80, 25 at 82.

Steel Corp.—100 at 51 3-4, 125 at 51 7-8, 25 at 51 3-4, 140 at 52, 12 at 52 1-2.

MacDonald—60 at 60, 75 at 59 3-4, 100 at 60, 25 at 59 7-8, 100 at 59 3-4, 70 at 59 1-2.

Can. Cement—25 at 27 1-2.

Spanish River—25 at 64.

Dom. Textile—5 at 85 1-2, 100 at 85, 25 at 85 1-4, 25 at 85, 50 at 84 3-4.

Laurentide—45 at 222, 50 at 222 1-4, 105 at 224.

Steel Co. of Can.—25 at 24.

Preferred—

Illinois pfd.—12 at 91.

Cement pfd.—25 at 91 1-2, 24 at 91 3-4, 3 at 91 1-2, 20 at 91 3-4.

Can. Cots. pfd.—5 at 76 1-2, 87 at 77.

Ogilvie pfd.—15 at 118.

Tucketts pfd.—5 at 94.

Mont. Cots. pfd.—35 at 103.

Scotia pfd.—25 at 122.

Can. Car pfd.—100 at 112.

Dom. Coal pfd.—25 at 110.

Dom. Iron pfd.—3 at 100.

Bonds—

Penmans Ltd.—$500 at 90.

Banks—

Quebec—8 at 123, 3 at 123.

Hochelaga—4 at 152, 5 at 152.

Merchants—3 at 190, 5 at 190.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

C. P. R.—25 at 234 1-4; 75 at 234 1-2; 25 at 234 1-2.

Exetile—10 at 85.

Penmans—25 at 56; 25 at 56.

Penmans, pfd.—200 at 83 1-2.

Laurentide—25 at 223 1-2; 25 at 224.

Nova Scotia Bank—3 at 264.

Royal Bank—2 at 222.

West Kootenay bonds—$3,000 at 100 1-4.

Steel com.—50 at 52, 75 at 52.

Steel Co. of Can. pfd.—50 at 86 1-4, 35 at 86 1-4.

Power—136 at 226, 25 at 226 1-2, 100 at 226 3-4, 25 at 226 1-2.

Shawinigan—25 at 138, 9 at 137 1-2.

Richelieu—275 at 115, 25 at 115 1-2, 25 at 116, 125 at 116, 25 at 115 3-4, 75 at 115 3-4, 5 at 116, 20 at 115 3-4.

Cement, pfd.—50 at 91 1-2.

Toronto Railway—25 at 137 1-4.

Quebec Railway—100 at 18, 75 at 18, 25 at 18.

Macdonald—50 at 59, 25 at 59, 25 at 59 1-4.

Tramway Debentures—150 at 75.

Cement—5 at 27 1-2, 10 at 27 3-8.

Detroit—10 at 7 6, 55 at 76, 25 at 76.

Bell Telephone—10 at 148.

Converters—20 at 45 1-2, 50 at 46.

Soo—25 at 134 1-4, 25 at 134 1-4.

FLOUR UNCHANGED.

Spring wheat patents firsts sell at $5.70 per barrel, seconds at $5.20 and strong clears at $5.000 per barrell in wood and at 30c per barrel less in bags. A steady feeling prevails in winter wheat flour, with sales of choice patents at $5.25, straight rollers at $4.85 to $4.90 per barrel in wood, and the latter in bags at $2.20 to $2.35, with extras at $1.80 to $1.90 per bag.

NUTS AT WHOLESALE.

Following are wholesale prices of all varieties of nuts: Peanuts, French, 9c; do. Jumbos, 12c; do., Dia. G., 9c; almonds, shelled, 33c; do., 16c; walnuts, shelled, 30c; filberts, 14c; walnuts, in shell, 16c; Brazils, 16c; pecans, large, 22c.

SEES A BRIGHT FUTURE BEFORE RICHELIEU CO.

Mr. James Carruthers Promises That Improvements Will be Extensive.

In an interview with the 'Witness' to-day, Mr. James Carruthers, president of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, stated that he was not yet in a position to give full particulars of the plans of re-organization of the entire system now being worked out, but that the public could rely upon these improvements being carried out upon an ample scale.

'The company, as you know,' he said, 'is backed by powerful and capable interests, who are well able to create a splendid fleet of steamers—and that is their object.'

'Has there ben much European buying of the stock of late?' Mr. Carruthers was asked.

'Yes, I might say that during the past few months about 6,000 shares have been bought for London account,' he replied.

'You, yourself, consider the stock a good buy at present prices?' was suggested.

'I have no doubt about it at all,' was the ready answer. 'We are not considering the stock market end of the business just now, however, as we have a busy period before us in our plans of general renovation and improvements.'

C.N.R. EARNINGS ON HIGH LEVEL

The Canadian Northern Railway continues to show very material progress in its business and earnings. For the third week in March, the gross amounted to $370,900, which is an increase of $51,000 over the corresponding week of last year.

That this rate of increase has been of long continuance, and spreads over a number of months is seen by the following comparisons for the month of February and for the eight months ended February 28.

Comparisons for the month of February are as follows:—

	1913.	1912.	Inc.
Gross	$1,[illegible]8,700	$1,203,400	$195,300
Expenses	1,130,200	965,800	164,400
Net	268,500	237,600	30,900
Mileage	4,297	3,981	316

The figures for the eight months, ended February 28, are as follows:—

	1913.	1912.	Inc.
Gross	$15,1[illegible]2,000	$12,766,200	$2,385,800
Expenses	11,160,300	9,359,800	1,800,500
Net	3,991,700	3,406,400	585,300
Mileage	4,297	3,802 avg.	495

OFFERS HIS SEAT ON N.Y. EXCHANGE FOR ONLY $39,000

New York, March 28.—A still lower valuation on Stock Exchange seats than quoted last week is likely to be made when the next transfer occurs, says the New York 'Post.' One member of the Exchange has offered his membership for $39,000, as compared with the $41,000 price of a week ago.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

(Reported by the Montreal Stock Exchange, St. Francois Xavier Street.)

	Sellers	Buyers		Selers	Buyers
Bell Tel.Co.	149	147	Can. Loco...	61	58
Rights	....	....	" pfd.	93	90
B.C.Pk.com	....	151	C.N.W.Land	....	....
" pfd. A	....	....	Crown R've.	3,80	3.73
Braz.T.L&P	98	97½	Detroit Elc.	76	75½
pfd.	....	....	Dia. F.Glass	....	....
Canada Car	....	....	Dom.Can'er	80	77
" pfd.	113	112	" pfd	....	....
Can.Cem'nt	28	27½	D. Coal pfd	112	....
pfd.	91¼	91	Ironpfd	101	....
Can.Cot.Lt.	42¾	41	"SteelCor	52½	52½
" pfd	77½	76¼	Dom. Park	....	....
Can. Con.	46¾	45¾	Dom.Textile	85	84½
Can.C.Rub.	90	85	" pfd.	....	100¾
" pfd	....	96½	DuluthS&A	....	....
Can.G.Elec	....	....	" pfd	....	....
Can. Pc. Ry	223¾	223½	DuluthSup.	....	....
New	229	227¾	Mackay.com	83	80¼
E.Can.P&P	....	....	" pfd.	68	66
Gould M.Co	....	....	Mex.L&P.	78	75
" pfd.	....	....	pfd.	....	....
Goodwin'Lt	....	38	M.&St.Paul	135	133
pfd.	....	78½	pfd.	....	....
Halifax Ry	....	....	Mt.L H&P	226	225¼
Hav. Elec.	....	....	Mont. Cot...	62	58½
" pfd.	....	....	" pfd.	103	....
Trac. pfd	92¾	92	Mon.L&M.	....	....
Int. Coal.	....	5	Mont. Tel.	144	....
" pfd.	....	10	Mont. Tram	167	....
In'C.&Cok'	....	....	"Deb.	77	75¼
Kaminis'q'a	....	....	Nipissing..	....	....
Laurentide.	224	223	Nor. Ohio..	72	69
L. of Woods	140	136	N.S. Steel	83	82
" pfd.	....	....	" pfd..	122	....
Ogilvie com	127	125	Spanis Riv.	64½	63¾
pfd	....	....	pfd	97	92
Ottawa L.P	181	180½	Steel Co.of C	24¾	24
Paton Mfg.	....	....	pfd	87	85¼
Penma's'l'd	56	55¼	Toledo Ry.	....	....
pfd	83¼	82	Toronto Ry.	137¾	137
Porto Rico	70	67	Tooke Bros	....	....
Quebec Ry.	18	17¼	" pfd.	....	....
R.& O.Nav.	115	114½	Tri City pfd	....	....
Russ'l Mot.	....	....	Twin City..	106	104¾
" pfd.	....	....	" pfd	....	....
SawyerMas	45	40	Tuck Tobac.	58	57
" pfd.	95	92	pfd.	....	....
Smart Bag	....	125	West India	94	....
pfd..	....	....	W.Koot.P.L	95	93
Shawinig'n.	136¾	135	pfd..	108	104
Sher. W'l'm	....	....	Winnipeg.	215	208
" pfd..	....	101	Windsr H'l	....	....

BANKS

Brit N.Am.	....	....	NwBruns'k	....	....
Commerce.	....	....	Nationale..	140	138
Dominion..	....	....	N. Scotia..	285	283½
Hamilton..	....	....	Ottawa	....	....
Hochelaga.	154	153	Quebec....	....	....
Imperial...	....	....	Royal.....	222	221
Merchants.	190	....	Standard...	....	....
Molsons....	199	....	Toronto....	....	....
Montreal...	237	....	Union.....	....	....

BONDS

Bell Tel..	5	100½	Ke'w'n Mi's	100½	100
Can.C. Co	5	81½	80½	L. of Woods	....	....
Can. Con.	6	....	....	Lau Papers	107	....
Cable....	4	....	....	Mag. L D	6	....	....
Dom.Coal	5	99¼	99	Mex. E.L.	5	83	79
Dom. Cot.	6	101½	101	Mex L&P	5	....	....
D.I. & S..	5	90	....	M.L H&P	5	99¾	98
Halifax T	5	....	....	Sao Paulo	5	....	....
Hav.El.R	5	....	....	St.John R	5	....	....
Mt.St. Ry	4	....	100	Text'leSA	6	....	....
M.Wareh	5	....	....	" " B	6	....	....
N.S.S.&C	5	....	....	" " C	6	....	....
N.Sco.Ctn	6	....	....	" " D	6	....	....
OgilvieM'	6	106	102	T.Y'k.Rad	5	....	....
SreiesB..	6	....	....	Wes. India	5	....	....
PriceBro.	6	....	....	W. Koot'ny	....	....	....
RiodeJ'n	5	....	....	Win. Elec.	5	....	100
				Win.Hot'l	4	99	....

BUTTER MARKET FIRM WITH RECEIPTS LESS.

Receipts of butter for last week were only 650 packages, showing a decrease of 174 packages, as compared with the previous week, and a decrease of 4,278 packages with the same week last year. The arrivals since May first to date show a decrease of 34,346 packages, compared with a year ago for the same period. New Zealand creamery sells at 31 1-2c to 32c, and finest Canadian creamery at 31c, and sales of the latter at Cowansville were made last week at 30c f. o. b.

EXPLORATION CO. ISSUES REPORT FOR 8 MONTHS

President Monell Says No Cause for Discouragement --Plans Going Ahead.

The Canadian Mining and Exploration Company, in which Canadian, United States and English financiers are interested, has just issued its first report for eight months ended December 31 last, shows gross $59,930, and net of $20,452. Total assets as of December 31, were $2,524,246. Stock is $2,500,000.

President Monell says that the large number of properties submitted and found unattractive provides no ground for discouragement as to prospects. The company has become possessed of valuable knowledge of great service, and has been building up its organization to deal more effectively with properties submitted from widespread centres.'

ENGLAND EXCITED OVER CONFESSION IN WIRELESS DEAL.

London, March 26.—Widespread disquietude has been created throughout the British Isles by the confession of Sir Rufus Isaacs, the Attorney-General, that he, Mr. David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Master of Elibank, the chief Liberal whip, were partners in a big deal in the shares of a company associated with the wireless concern negotiating a huge contract with one of their colleagues in the British Cabinet.

There was a great rush to secure seats at the re-opening of the parliamentary inquiry into the matter, as the public desired to hear the explanations Sir Rufus Isaacs and Mr. David Lloyd George would give of the transaction.

FAILURES IN CANADA SHOW A DECREASE.

Commercial failures in Canada last week numbered 33, against 35 the previous week, 37 the week before that, and 37 the corresponding week of last year. Failures in the United States also showed a decrease, being 294 against 309 the previous week, and 273 the corresponding week of last year.

APPLES IN LONDON.

London, March 31.—Ben Davis apples No. 1, quote at 12 to 13 shillings; No. 2, 9s to 12s; Stark No. 1, 15s to 16s, and No. 2, 10s to 12s; Baldwins No. 1, 13s to 15s, and No. 2, 10s to 12s; Golden Russets, 17s to 21s for No. 1 and 16s to 18s for No. 2; Nonpareil, No. 1, 12s to 14s, and No. 2, 8s to 10s.

CONSIDERS R. & O. A GOOD PURCHASE AT PRESENT PRICE



MR. JAMES CARRUTHERS.

APRIL PAYMENTS AT $171,000,000

New York, March 27.—Total dividend and interest disbursements for April, 1913, are estimated at $171,000,000. Up to the present dividends declared payable next month by New York city banks and trust companies and the various corporations of the United States aggregate $94,015,090.

Interest payable in April on the bonds of the railways, industrials and miscellaneous companies, as well as on those of cities, states and counties in the United States and the Government debt total $76,636,629. The grand total of bonds of every class outstanding upon which interest is payable in April is $3,790,200,150. Dividend disbursements are based on a total capitalization of $4,480,785,129.

CEMENT COMPANY WILL BE WOUND UP

The Crown Portland Cement Company, of Wiarton, is to be wound up at the instance of the Detroit and Pittsburgh Coal Company. The Toronto General Trust are interim liquidators.

BALED HAY STEADIER.

Receipts of hay were smaller last week, and the market is steadier, with sales of No. 1 in car lots at $12.50 to $13, extra good No. 2 at $11.50 to $12, and ordinary No. 2 at $10.50 to $11 per ton.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICE CHANGES

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

STOCKS.	For the Week. High.	Low	Open	Closed	Yearly Dividend	Yield on Last Sale.	Shares Sold.
Bell Telephone	173	144	150½	144	145	146	8	5.44	500
Brit. Col. Packers' Association	159	146	149½	149½	149½	149½	6	4.02	25
Pref., A.	159	148¾	....	....	....	97	7	....	....
Brazilian	101	92¾	97	94	94	97	5	5.15	2311
Canadian Pacific Railway	266½	219¼	235⅞	226¼	226¼	235	10	4.32	7416
Canada Car Foundry com.	82½	75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Preferred	118	113	113	113	113	113	7	6.40	50
Canada Cement common	28¾	27	27½	27½	27½	27½	....	....	225
Preferred	93¼	90	91¾	90¾	90¾	90½	7	7.69	278
Canadian Converters	50	45	45	45	45	45	4	4.20	30
Canada General Electric	116¼	113¾	....	....	....	....	7	....	....
Canada Locomotive Co., com.	67¼	56	....	....	....	....	7	....	....
Preferred	95	90	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Crown Reserve Mining Co.	411	347	380	373	373	378	60	15.70	1870
Dominion Canners, common	87	71¾	76½	75	75	75¼	6	8.00	....
Preferred	102½	100	100	100	100	100	7	7.00	20
Detroit Electric Railway	81	73	75	73½	73½	75	6	8.10	465
Dominion Coal preferred	112½	107	110	110	110	110	5	6.25	10
Dominion Iron and Steel pref.	103	99	101	99½	99½	101	7	6.93	155
Dom. Steel Corporation	55½	49	53⅜	49	49	52	4	7.84	2013
Goodwins pref.	84	78½	79¼	78½	78¼	79¼	6	7.59	15
Halifax Electric Railway	160	160	....	....	....	....	8	....	....
Illinois Traction Co. pref	93½	90	91	90½	90½	91	6	6.59	105
Lake of Woods Milling	137	130	137	131	131	137	8	6.25	35
Preferred	118½	114½	118	118	118	118	7	5.93	30
Laurentide Company Limited	232	204	218	207	207	218	8	3.66	230
Mackay Company common	80	67	80	80	80	80	5	6.02	95
Preferred	84	84	....	....	....	....	4	....	....
Mexican Light and Power Co.	82½	73	75	74	74	75	4	4.07	125
Minn. St. Paul and S.S.M. com.	142	132¼	134	132¼	132½	134	7	5.26	30
Montreal, Light, H. and Power	240	212½	225	215	215	225	9	4.00	2063
Montreal Tramway Debs	80	76	76½	75	76	75	5	6.66	$5750
Montreal Telegraph	139	139	139	139	139	139	8	5.76	2
Nova Scotia Stel and Coal com.	88	75	80	75	75	80	6	7.50	809
Prferred	125	123	....	....	....	....	8	....	....
Ogilvie Flour Mills common	129	118	123	118	118	123	8	6.77	100
Preferred	118	118	....	....	....	....	7	....	....
Ottawa Light and Power Co.	192	179	182	182	182	182	10	5.49	4
Penmans Limited common	58	54½	55½	55¼	55½	55¼	4	7.27	47
Preferred	86	83¼	84	84	84	84	6	7.14	100
Quebec Railway, L. and P.	21¼	14	18	17½	17½	18	....	....	326
Richelieu and Ontario Nav.	119¾	109	113½	109	109	113½	8	7.20	1035
Shawinigan Water and Power Co.	148	129	137	129	129	137	6	4.37	485
Sherwin Williams Paint Co.	61	57	60	58	60	58	....	....	....
Preferred	103¾	101	101½	101	101	101	7	6.93	75
Spanish River common	72¾	62	65	62½	67	63¾	....	....	20
Preferred	97½	93	96	93	93¼	96	7	7.29	35
Steel Company of Canada	23¾	23	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	....	....	150
Preferred	88	86	86½	85½	86¼	85½	7	8.23	72
Toronto Rails	144½	132	137¾	132⅝	132⅝	137¾	8	5.83	275
Tucketts	61	53½	57	53½	53½	57	....	....	65
Preferred	97	90	96	95	95	95⅞	7	7.29	115
Tooke Brothers com.	60	54	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Preferred	92½	90	91	91	91	91	7	7.69	3
Twin City Electric Railway	108½	95½	104¼	104	104¼	104	6	5.82	3
Winnipeg Electric Railway	216¾	200	206	200	200	206	12	5.70	220
COTTONS—									
Canadian Cottons Limited	44¾	30¾	39	38¾	38¾	38¾	....	....	160
Preferred	78¾	75	78	76¼	78	77	6	7.67	84
Dominion Textile common	87½	80	85	81½	81	85	6	7.14	411
Preferred	105	101	103	102	103	103	7	6.79	23
Montreal Cottons Limited	62	58	60	60	60	60	4	6.66	106
Preferred	103¼	102½	103	103	103	103	7	6.73	25
BANKS—									
Brit. North Amer.	214	214	....	....	....	....	10	....	....
Commerce	224	213	216	215	215	216	10	4.62	4
Hochelaga	170	150	....	....	....	....	9	....	....
Merchants	201	189¾	190	189¾	190	190	10	5.26	32
Molsons	203	197	197	197	197	197	11	5.60	38
Montreal	246	235	237	235	235	237	10	4.21	93
Nova Scotia	266	255	260	258½	258½	260	14	5.38	80
Quebec	126	123	123	123	123	123	7	5.69	28
Royal	228	221	222	221	221	222	12	5.40	75
Union	150	149	150	150	150	150	8	5.33	121

FARMERS LOOK FOR SMALL HAY CROP AND HOLD SUPPLIES

It is rather early yet to make conjectures in regard to the condition of the coming hay crop throughout the Province of Quebec; but it is certain that many of the farmers are convinced that a short crop will result from the bad, uncovered condition of the fields throughout the winter, and are holding back supplies in anticipation of a stronger market.

WINNIPEG GRAIN.

Following was the course of prices in the Winnipeg grain pit this morning:

	Wheat. May	July	Oct.	May	Oats. July
Close Saturday	89¼	89¾	87	33¾	34⅞
Open	88⅜	89⅜	87⅛	33⅜	34⅜
High	88⅜	89⅞	87½	34⅛	35⅛
Low	88¼	89½	87⅛	33⅜	34⅛
Noon	22¼	89⅝	87⅛	34	35⅛

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

John Rogers and Company cable that there was no change in trade at Birkenhead to-day, and Saturday's prices remain unaltered at 14 to 15 1-2 cents per pound for Irish steers.

London, March 17.—To-day's supply of beasts, compared with Monday last, showed increase of 10 head, and included a few Scotch beasts, which found buyers early in the day at late currencies. For both prime and second quality English cattle trade ruled slow, buyers holding out for easier terms, which sellers would not concede, late rates eventually governing all sales. The Irish consignment consisted entirely of Duffins, for which a slow trade prevailed at last Monday's prices. Fat cows and bulls met slack demand and showed a downward tendency in value. Top price paid per 8 lbs.:—80 to 90 st Scotch 9c to 95 stone Devons and 90 stone polled Norfolks, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; 35 st. Norfolk shorthorns and polled Dublins, 5s to 5s 2d; 100 stone Leicester shorthorns, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; 90 stone fat cows, 3s 10d to 4s; 100 stone fat bulls, 3s 10d to 4s; rough do., 2s 10d to 3s. Arrivals —20 Scotch, Irish, 25 m'dland, home and western counties, 565 Nolfolk, Suffolk and Sussex, 100 Devon. Increase of 1890 in number of sheep and lambs penned compared with Monday last. Trade foe English sheep ruled slow, though no alteration in value was noticeable. Scotch sheep firm, but unaltered. Today being the Monday preceding Easter day is commonly known as the great lamb day, the supply numbering about 2,000 head, trade for which was decidedly firmer; prices ruling higher than for many years past. Leading pens made per 8 lbs.:—8 stone Scotch sheep, 7s 2d to 7s 4d; 8½ to 8 stone Down tegs, 6s 6d to 6s 8d; 10 stone half bred tegs, 6s to 6s 2d; 10 stone ewes, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; 5 stone fat Down lambs, 9s 2d to 9s 4d; 6 stone half breds, 7s 6d to 7s 8d. Quotations per 8 lbs.: Beasts, 2s 10d to 6s 4d; sheep, 4s 8d to 7s 4d; lambs, 6s to 9s 4d. Total supply: Beasts 760; sheep and lambs 6860, calves 10, milch cows, 25.

London, March 17—Good supplies and trade slow, with drooping tendency in prices. English beef, 4s 2d to 4s 5d; Scotch sides, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; shorts, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; extreme, 10d; Deptford and Liverpool killed, 4s 2d to 4s 5d; Irish killed beef, 4s to 4s 4d; Argentine chilled hindquarters, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; do. forequarters, 2s 4d to 2s 6d. Mutton—Scotch wedders, 5s to 5s 4d; do. tegs, 5s 8d to 6s; do. ewes, 3s 8d to 4s; English wedders, 4s 10d to 5s 2d; do. ewes, 3s 8d to 4s; Irish killed sheep, 4s 8d to 5s; English lamb, 6s 8d to 7s; veal 4s 4d to 5s 4d; extreme, 5s 8d; English pork, 4s 6d to 5s 2d; Dutch do., 4s 4d to 5s per 8 lbs.

NEW GRAIN ASSN. MAKES STRICT LAW

The North American Export Grain Association — a newly former organization covering the whole of the United States, with headquarters in New York — have recordered and circulated their first rule. Rule No. 1, which is as follows:

'On and after May 1, 1913, all sales of grain to the United Kingdom by members of the North American Export Grain Association shall be for payment by cash in London in exchange for shipping documents.'

The object of this rule is to secure prompt payment for shipments which might be subjected to delays in England.

FAILURES FEW BUT BUSINESS NOT PERFECT

Complaints Made About Western Remittances--Some Factors Against Trade.

Dun's 'Bulletin,' of Saturday, March 29, says of Montreal trade:—"The breaking up of the country roads and the return of disagreeable wintry weather have not been conducive to activity in retail trade or improvement in collections, and in the latter particular there is much complaining, especially as regards remittances from the Far Western provinces. All things considered, however, failures are remarkably few, only four small insolvencies being reported in this district for the week, with liabilities of $30,000.

'Spring sorting business in dry goods has thus far been only moderate, and travellers report that the large stocks of woollens, etc., carried over throughout the country generally, owing to the open winter, will materially affect fall orders. The same is true of the heavier lines of furs, such as robes, men's coats, etc., but a fair trade is looked for in the lighter lines of women's wear.

'Boot and shoe men are well forward with the shipment of spring goods and are now turning their attention to the preparation of fall samples. The demand for leather is not very brisk at the moment, but prices are fairly held.

'Receipts of hides show some falling off this week; calfskins are rather stronger, dealers buying a $17 to $18 for No. 1.

'The iron market presents no new features, though inquiries from consumers of pig iron are rather more frequent.

'In groceries the usual seasonable movement is reported. Sugars, which showed some tendency to advance last week, are again somewhat easier, and factory quotations are unchanged at $4.50 for standard granulated, in bags. Molasses has moved up since the opening of the season, choice Barbadoes being now quoted at 37 cents laid down.

Notwithstanding the reported prospects of easier money in the near future, there is nothing in the situation to really warrant such anticipations, and bankers are reported as positively refusing to make advances, except for strictly legitimate commercial purposes, even on gilt-edged securities at 50 cents on the dollar, and at advanced rates.'

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, March 31. Closing—Wheat, spot steady; No. 2 Man. 7s 6½d; No. 3, 7s 5d; futures strong; May, 7s 4½d; July, 7s 3¼d; Oct. 7s 3d.

Corn spot steady; American mixed, new, 4s 10½d; do. old, 6s; futures are steady; May, American mixed, 5s 5⅜d; July, La Plata, 5s 3⅜d.

Flour, winter patents, 29s; hops in London Pacific coast, £4 10s to £5 10s.

Beef extra India mess, 155s; pork, prime mess western, 102s 6d; hams, sh. cut 14 to 16 lbs., 72s; bacon Cumberland cut 26 to 30 lbs., 69s; short ribs 16 to 24 lbs., 70s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 69s; long clear middles heavy 35 to 40 lbs., 69s 6d; short clear backs 16 to 20 lbs., 63s 6d; shoulders square 11 to 13 lbs., 59s; lard prime western in tierces, 57s; American refined, 59s.

Cheese Canadian finest white, 63s 6d; colored, 64s; tallow prime city, 32s 3d; do. Australian in London, 36s 3d; turpentine spirits, 33s; rosin common, 13s 6d; petroleum refined 9⅜d; linseed oil, 25s 6d.

Cotton seed oil, Hull refined, spot, 28s 6d.

TORONTO COBALT SALES

Toronto, March 31. Morning Sales:—Charter, 500 at 1⅛; Dome Extension, 100 at 11, 300 at 12; Dome Lake, 100 at 280, 200 at 305 full'rs, 100 at 277; Eldorado, 4000 at 1; Foley, 100 at 35, 300 at 26, 1000 at 37; Holly, 150 at 1800, 250 at 1795; Imperial, 100 at 4¾; Jupiter, 100 at 44¾, 1800 at 45; McIntyre, 100 at 360 Moneta, 5000 at 8; Pearl, 600 at 71, 4,100 at 72, 500 at 71½, 1500 at 72⅛, 3400 at 73, 600 at 73⅛, 1000 at 74; Porcupine Gold, 2200 at 28¾, 700 at 28½; Porcupine Reserve, 1000 at 12, Preston, 400 at 3¾; Swastika, 4500 at 14¼; W. Dome, 200 at 25; Bailey, 1200 at 9¼, 100 at 9½; Beaver, 100 at 39¼, 1000 at 38¾, 200 at 38½; Septembers, 500 at 23; City, 100 at 45; Gould, 4055 at 1⅞, 6000 at 2; Kerr Lake, 350 at 325; Little Nip., 7000 at ⅛, 2500 at 1¼; McKinley, 200 at 201 cash, 200 at 200; Ophir, 100 at 6; Otisse, 9500 at 2; Peterson, 500 at 24¼, 2500 at 24; Rochester, 1000 at 3; Temiskaming, 200 at 37½, 100 at 37.

GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

St. John, N.B., March 31—Grain shipments this week were 353,939 bushels of wheat, 22,944 bushels of flaxseed, and 1098 bushels of barley.

POTATOES QUIET.

The trade in potatoes is quiet, owing to the fact that buyers mostly are well supplied.

Green Mountains, in car lots, quote at 65 to 67 1-2c, and Quebec grades at 55 to 60c, and in a jobbing way at 65 to 90c per bag.

TRADERS EXPECT EARLY OPENING OF NAVIGATION

Signs Along the Lakes Favorable, Think Members on Change.

Grain dealers and navigation men on the Board of Trade are discussing with much interest the

BRILLIANT CAREER ENDS WITH DEATH OF VISCOUNT WOLSELEY

Great British Soldier Who Passed Away To-day Fought in the Crimea, in the Siege of Lucknow, in the Fenian Raids and Riel Rebellion in Canada, at Capture of Kumasi, Ended Zulu War and Triumphed at Tel-el-Keber.

London, March 25.— Field Marshal Viscount Wolseley, one of the most famous of modern British soldiers, died to-day at Mentone, France, in his eightieth year.

Garnet Joseph Wolseley was born near Dublin, on June 4, 1833, and was educated at Dublin. He entered the Army in 1852 as an ensign, and was transferred to the 80th Foot, with which he saw his first active service in the Burmese War. He was severely wounded in the attack of Donabyu, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant and invalided home.

Being later transferred into the 90th Light Infantry, then in Dublin, he accompanied that regiment to the crimea, and, as an assistant engineer, did duty in the trenches before Sevastopol.

He served throughout the siege, and was twice wounded. For his services he was made a member of the Legion of Honor, and in 1855 was advanced to the rank of captain, after less then three years' service.

For six months he was at Aldershot, and then he was off with his regiment to join the expedition to China under Major-General the Hon. T. Ashburnham.

Wolseley embarked on the ship 'Transit,' which was wrecked in the Strait of Banka. All the troops were saved, and were taken to Singapore, whence, on account of the Indian Mutiny, they were despatched in all haste to Calcutta.

IN FINAL SIEGE AND CAPTURE OF LUCKNOW.

Wolseley again came into prominence in some of the chief engagements, and he served in the final siege and capture of Lucknow.

After an exceedingly eventful career in India, he accompanied Grant in the expedition to China, serving as deputy assistant quartermaster-general. On his return home he published a book entitled 'Narrative of the War with China in 1860.'

STAYED IN MONTREAL, TOOK COURSE AT McGILL.

In November, 1861, he was one of the special service officers sent to Canada to make arrangements for the reception of troops a case of war with the United States over the incident of the mail steamer 'Trent.'

When the matter was amicably settled, he remained in the garrison at Montreal, on the headquarters' staff, as assistant quartermaster-general.

While in Montreal he was noted for his industry, and the time that the other young officers spent in amusements he devoted largely to taking special courses at McGill University.

He was appointed a brevet-colonel in 1865, and was actively employed in the following year in connection with the Fenian Raids.

While at the Montreal garrison he published a book entitled 'Soldiers' Pocket Book for Field Service.'

In 1870 he was placed in command of the Red River Expedition to put down a rising under Louis Riel at Fort Garry. The only way by which the site of what is now Winnipeg, could be reached, was by a network of rivers and lakes, over a route where no supplies were obtainable.

Wolsley's arrangements, however, worked admirably, and on his return home he was made K.C.M.G. and C.B.

On leaving Canada he received the appointment of assistant adjutant-general at headquarters, a post which he held till 1873. In the Ashanti war of 1873-4, his admirably planned march resulted in the capture of Kumasi, the native capital, and led to the securing of British authority on the Gold Coast.

The appointment of Imperial Commissioner for Natal followed, and in 1878 he went to Cyprusin, in the capacity of High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief. A year later he returned to South Africa as governor and High Commissioner of Natal and the Transvaal, in order to finish the Zulu war.

Returning home in 1880, he was appointed quartermaster- general of the army, holding this position till 1882, when he became general, and as Commander-in-Chief conducted the campaign in Egypt against Arabi Pasha, which ended in the utter defeat of the latter at Tel-el-Keber.

For this he was raised to the peerage as Baron Wolseley of Cairo, and of Wolseley in the County of Stafford.

He commanded the Nile expedition in 1884-5, which was sent too late to relieve General Gordon at Khartoum, and on his return was created Viscount Wolseley of Wolseley, and made a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick.

In 1890 he was appointed to the command of the forces in Ireland, and in 1895 succeeded the Duke of Cambridge in the post of Commander-in-Chief in the United Kingdom. He was succeeded in the latter post by Lord Roberts.

In addition to the books mentioned, Lord Wolseley published 'The Life of John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough,' 'The Decline and Fall of Napoleon,' and 'The story of a Soldier's Life.'

ALLIES CAPTURE ADVANCE POSTS AT ADRIANOPLE

Turks Driven From Positions East of Fortress at Point of Bayonet.

SURRENDER OF FORTRESS WOULD END WAR

Powers Reach Understanding on Boundary Question, Making for Peace.

Sofia, March 25. — The Turkish advanced positions, and all the fortified points to the east of the fortress of Adrianople, were captured by the Bulgarian besiegers this morning.

After a heavy bombardment, with all the siege guns at their disposal, the Bulgarians carried out a general assault on all the fronts of the fortress. The works to the east of the city were carried by storm, the Bulgarian infantry rushing in and driving out the Ottoman defenders at the point of the bayonet. The forts on the north, west and south resisted the attack successfully.

TURKS SURRENDER TO SERVIANS.

Cettinje, March 25. — Djavid Pasha, with a Turkish army numbering 15,000 men, has surrendered to the Servians on the Skumbi River, in Albania.

Djavid Pasha was commander of the Seventh Army Corps and formerly military commander at Uskup.

ADRIANOPLE'S SURRDENDER WOULD END WAR.

Cologne, March 25.— The reply of the Balkan Allies to the Powers on the suggested mediation will propose that the future frontier between Turkey and Bulgaria should run from Midia on the Black Sea, by way of Muradli, above Rodosti, to the Gulf of Saros, an inlet of the Aeagean Sea, according to a despatch from Sofia to the Cologne 'Gazette.' In this way Bulgaria would be excluded from the Sea of Marmora in accordance with the desire of the Powers.

Bulgaria, however, and the other Balkan Allies, insist on the payment of an indemnity by Turkey. They are willing to suspend hostilities at once if Turkey surrenders the fortress of Adrianople and demobilizes her armies.

London, March 25. — The Powers have come to an agreement regarding the boundaries of northern and northeastern Albania, from Jakova to Lake Ochrida. Their decision will be made known collectively to the allies, who at the same time will be informed that as Europe has settled the question there will be no further need of military operations, the result of which would not in any way affect the powers' agreement.

CIVILIAN POPULATION TO LEAVE SCUTARI.

Cettinje, March 25. — The Montenegrin Government, in replying to the Austro-Hungarian note, agrees to take steps to permit the civilian population of the fortress of Scutari to leave the city.

At the same time Montenegro informs Austria that the Montenegrin Government has addressed a note to the European Powers, protesting again the European Powers, protesting against Austria-Hungary's action, which it calls a breach of neutrality.

Belgrade, March 25. — The bombardmen of the Turkish fortress of Scutari by the Montenegrin and Servian besiegers is understood to have been stopped yesterday on orders from the Servian Government, acting on the advice of the French and Russian Ministers here, who notified the Servian Premier, M. Pachitch, that the European Powers had come to the unalterable decision that Scutari must belong to the future state of Albania.

GUELPH TO HAVE JESUIT NOVITIATE.

Guelph, Ont., March 25. — 'Mount Tara,' the beautiful farm of Thomas Bedford, a mile from the city, has been purchased by the Jesuit Fathers of Canada, for the sum of $25,000, and on this farm they will institute a Jesuit novitiate.

The Rev. Father Doyle, S.J., of the Church of Our Lady, stated yesterday that this will be the only English Jesuit novitiate in the Dominion of Canada.

FLOODS DRIVE PEOPLE TO THE OHIO HILLS

The Mayor and Twenty Citizens Are Reported Drowned at Delaware.

Columbus, Ohio, March 25.—Mr. B. V. Leas, mayor of Delaware, a town of 10,000 inhabitants, 25 miles north of here, is reported to be drowned. The town is said to be completely flooded, all telephone and telegraphic communications being cut off owing to the flooded condition of the Scioto River, which has left its banks.

Just before the telephone girls left their switchboards they reported all inhabitants were fleeing to the hills.

An appeal for help was received by Mayor Karb, of Columbus, from Delaware.

It is reported that besides Mayor Leas, 20 citizens of Delaware were drowned. Efforts to get details are curtailed because wire communications have been cut off.

Cleveland, March 25.—The Big Four Railway here, which was just in communication with its operator at Delaware, received from him the statement that the town was under water, ten persons had been drowned, and that scores of others were marooned in their homes, in danger.

LEVEE BREAKS, DAYTON FLOODED.

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 25.—It is believed here that the Miami River has gone over the levees and flooded the city of Dayton, Ohio.

At nine o'clock this morning a Western Union operator working with an operator in this city abruptly cut if a despatch he was sending and said: 'Good-bye, the levee was broken.'

St. Louis, Mo., March 25.—One person was drowned and several families were driven from their homes by the rising of the river Des Peres, which flows through the western and southern part of the city, to-day.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED FAMILIES FLOODED OUT.

Indianapolis, March 25.— Fifteen hundred families in Indianapolis had been forced to leave their homes at noon to-day by the high water, caused by incessant rains. White River, Eagle Creek and Pleasant Run are rising at the rate of six inches an hour. Only one of the thirteen interurban lines is running and traffic on the steam railways is at a standstill.

WORST FLOOD IN YEARS.

Yougstown, Ohio, March 25.— The Mahoning River and Crab Creek rose to an enormous height during the night and nearly all the big industries of this district are closed down. The Republic Iron and Steel Company, Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company are the biggest plants to suffer, and 14,000 men are thrown out of work temporarily at these plants.

The flood is the worst experienced here since October, two years ago when two millions of dollars of damage was done.

FIND BODIES OF BOYS DROWNED IN NOVA SCOTIA

New Glasgow, N. S., March 25.—The body of John Connors, the elder of the two boys who perished Saturday evening, was found yesterday afternoon on a small island opposite the Allan shaft. The body was found face downwards in a small grove of trees about fifty yards from the shore. The lad was in his bare feet, and his boots and stockings were found within ten feet of the body. Clutched in his hand was the sweater coat of his smaller brother. The body of the younger lad was found a few minutes later nearly a hundred yards above the spot where the other was discovered, lying in 18 inches of water.

JESUIT PRIEST COMING.

The Rev. Father Grenier, pastor of St. Andrews Roman Catholic church, Port Arthur, for five years, has been called to Montreal. He is a member of the Society of Jesuits, and one of the best known priests in the west. He will be succeeded by the Rev. Father D. Donovan, well known as an autnor and lecturer.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Parry Sound, Ont., March 25. — A few bones, all that remained of Edward B. Weart, of this town, were brought here from Boakview, a little settlement on the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway, about seventeen miles north of this place. The unfortunate man was burned to death in the cook house of the Rosseau Lake Lumber Company at Boakview on Friday night, when the great gale which swept the continent was at its height.

Weary Tiredness Changed to Vigor

That Played-Out Feeling Was Quickly Remedied and Health Restored.

Story of a Merchant Who Almost Lost His Business and His Health Through Neglecting Early Symptoms of Disease.

'My life for years has been of sedentary character," writes T. B. Titchfield, head of a well known firm in Buckingham. "Nine hours every day I spent at office work and took exercise only on Sunday. I disregarded the symptoms of ill-health, which were all too apparent to my family. I grew thin, then pale, and before long I was jaundiced —eyes and skin were yellow, my strength and nerve energy were lowered, and I was quite unfitted for business. In the morning a lightness in the head, particularly when I bent over, made me very worried about my health Most of the laxative medicines I found weakening, and knowing that I had to be at business every day I neglected myself rather than risk further weakness. Of course I grew worse, but by a happy chance I began to use Dr. Hamilton's Pills. I was forcibly struck by the fact that they neither caused griping nor nausea, and it seemed incredible that pills could tone, cleanse and regulate the system without causing any unpleasant after effects. Dr. Hamilton's Pills acted with me just as gentle as nature—they gave new life to my liver, strengthened my stomach, and won me back to perfect good health. My skin is clear, dizziness has disappeared, and my appetite, strength, spirits are perfect.'

Refuse anything offered you instead of Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which are sure to cure. Sold in 25c. boxes, five for $1.00, at all druggists and storekeepers, or postpaid, from the Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Canada.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

(We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column, or as an inquiry bureau for matters not of public interest; every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.)

GENERAL.

HOW BETSY AND I MADE UP.

Give us your hand, Mr. Lawyer; how do
you do to-day?
You drew up that paper—I s'pose you
want your pay.
Don't cut down your figures; make it an
X or a V;
For that 'ere written agreement was
just the makin' of me.

Goin' home that evenin' I tell you I was
blue,
Thinkin' of all my troubles, and what
I was going to do;
And if my hosses hadn't been the steadiest team alive,
They'd 've tipped me over, certain, for
I couldn't see where to drive.

No—for I was laborin' under a heavy
load;
No—for I was travellin' an entirely different road;
For I was a-tracin' over the path of our
lives ag'in,
And seein' where we missed the way,
and where we might have been.

And many a corner we'd turned that
just to a quarrel led,
When I ought to 've held my temper,
and driven straight ahead;
And the more I thought it over the
more these memories came,
And the more I struck the opinion that
I was the most to blame.

And things I had long forgotten kept
risin' in my mind,
Of little matters betwixt us, where Betsy was good and kind;
And these things flashed all through
me, as you know things sometimes will
When a feller's alone in the darkness,
and everything is still.

'But,' says I, 'we're too far along to take
another track,
And when I put my hand to the plough
I do not oft turn back;
And 'taint an uncommon thing now for
couples to smash in two,
And so I set my teeth together,and vowed I'd see it through.

When I come in sight o' the house 'twas
some'at in the night,
And just as I turned a hilltop I see the
kitchen light;
Which often a han'some pictur' to a
hungry person makes,
But it don't interest a feller much that's
goin' to pull up stakes.

And when I went in the house the table
was set for me—
As good a supper's I ever saw, or ever
want to see;
And I crammed the agreemnt down my
pockt as well as I could,
And fell to eatin' my victuals, which
somehow didn't taste good.

And Betsy, she pretended to look about
the house,
But she watched my side coat pocket
like a sat would watch a mouse;
And then she went to foolin' a little with
her cup,
And intently readin' a newspaper, a-holdin' it wrong side up.

And when I'd done my supper I drawed
the agreement out,
And give it to her without a word, for
she knowed what 'twas about;
And then I hummed a little tune, but
now and then a note
Was bu'sted by some animal that hopped up in my throat.

Then Betsy she got her specs from off
the mantel-shelf,
And read the article over softly to herself;
Read it by little and little, for her eyes
is gettin' old,
And lawyers' writin' ain't no print, especially when it's cold.

And after she'd read a little she gave
my arm a touch,
And kindly said she was afraid I was
'lowin' her too much;
But when she was through she went
for me, her face a-streamin' with
tears,
And kissed me for the first time in over
twenty years!

I don't know what you'l lthink, sir—I
didn't come to inquire—
But I picked up that agreement and
stuffed it in the fire;
And I told her we'd bury the hatchet
alongside of the cow;
And we struck an agreement never to
have another row.

And I told her in the future I wouldn't
speak cross or rash
If half the crockery in the house was
broken all to smash;
try and learn its worth
By startin' a branch establishment and
runnin' it here on earth.

And so we sat a-talkin' three-quarters
of the night,
And opened our hearts to each other until they both grew light;
And the days when I was winnin' her
away from so many men
Was nothin' to that even' I courted her
over again.

Next mornin' an ancient virgin took
pains to call on us,
Her lamp all trimmed and a-burnin' to
kindle another fuss;
But when she went to prayin' and
openin' of old sores,
My Betsy rose politely, and showed her
out-of-doors.

Since then I don't deny but there's been
a word or two;
But we've got our eyes wide open, and
know just what to do;
When one speaks cross the other just
meets it with a laugh,
And the first one's ready to give up considerable more than half.

Maybe you'll think me soft, sir, a-talkin'
in this style,
But somehow it does me lots of good
to tell it once in a while;
And I do it for a compliment—'tis so
that you can see
That that there written agreement of
yours was just the makin' of me.

So make out your bill, Mr. Lawyer; don't
stop short of an X:
Make it more if you want to, for I have
got the cheques.
I'm richer than a National Bank, with
all its treasures told,
For I've got a wife at home now that's
worth her weight in gold.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

H.V.H., Louis Creek, B.C., asks for some information regarding the climate and fertility of the Falkland Islands. Ans.—The climate of the Falkland Islands is like that of the more southerly portion of South America—equable, but very rainy. Rain falls on an average 250 days in the year, and November is accounted the only dry month. Strong winds are also common. The soil is clay—slate and sandstone, and is not very fertile. It is chiefly devoted to sheep raising. There is also a large amount of peat, which is used principally for fuel purposes. The inhabitants number about 2,000, and are mostly of Scottish descent. The chief town and seat of government, Port Stanley, has a population of about 900.

UNITED STATES AND HUDSON BAY

'Canuck.'—What claim does the United States make to rights in Hudson Bay? I was always taught this was Canadian water. Ans.—Canada has not persistently and in practice enforced her claim that Hudson Bay is an enclosed sea, though she has asserted it whenever occasion demanded. On the other hand, the States contend that Hudson Bay has not been made an enclosed sea.

AMBERGRIS.

J.B., Harbor Grace, Nfld., says:— I grease which I believe to be ambergris picked up during the summer a lump of which weighed about 1½ lbs. Could you tell me where I could get the sample analyzed? Ans.—If it is ambergris you will be able to detect it easily. When it first leaves the whale it is soft, grey, and has an unpleasant smell. It gradually hardens on exposure, takes on a marbled appearance, and the odor becomes distinctive,sweet and earthy. If you find it has no odor, it is not ambergris.

PRONUNCIATION.

H.S.M. asks for the correct pronunciation of 'Don Quixote,' also 'Suede.' Ans.—In Spanish it is pronounced 'Keeho-tay,' the accent being on the middle syllable. In English, it is pronounced almost as spelt, 'Kwik-sote.' The pronunciation of 'suede' is 'sway-d,' with a short 'a.'

ACKNOWLEDGED.

Miss E. M. Graham, Winnipeg, sends us the hymn 'The Old Account,' asked for by 'Reader,' Brampton, Ont., and says it can be obtained with music, in a hymn book entitled 'Best of All,' published by the 'Christian Witness' Company, 151 Washington street, Chicago.

TWO FAMOUS CHARACTERS.

D.H.S., Lansdown, Ont., asks: Who were Baron Munchausen and Lucrezia Borgia? Ans.—The name of Baron Munchausen is famous in history on account of the amusingly mendacious stories known as 'The Adventures of Baron Munchausen,' published in London in 1785. The book became very popular and ran through a number of editions. Its hero had a real existence, as the author of the book, Rudolf Raspe, had met him. The Baron was, in real life, Hieronynimus Karl Friedrich, Freiherr von Munchhausen, of Bodenwerder, in Hanover. He was born in 1720, and died in 1797. He served in the Russian army against the Turks, and in later years amused his friends by relating most extraordinary tales of his prowess and adventures as a soldier and sportsman. Raspe's book, however, owed a great deal to other sources, while later, more exaggerated tales were added by other authors. Baron Munchausen, however, has come down to the present generation as a synonym for 'drawing the long bow.' Lucrezia Borgia (1480-1519), Duchess of Ferrara, was the daughter of Cardinal Rodrigo Borgia, afterwards Pope Alexander VI., by Vanozza del Cattanei. She was famed for her beauty and charm. At the age of eleven she was married by proxy to Don Gaspero de Procida, son of a Spanish nobleman, but on her father becoming Pope, he annulled the marriage and in 1493 married her to Giovanni Sforza, Count of Pesaro. In 1497 this marriage also was annulled,and Lucrezia married Alphonse of Aragon, Duke of Biscegie. Alexander backed Louis of France in the conquest of Naples, and Alphonso, who was related to the Neapolitan reigning family, fled for his life. The Pope sent Lucrezia to Spoleto to receive its homage as governor, and on her return in 1499, her husband reioined her, but was murdered in the following year by order of her brother Cesare. Lucrezia acted as Regent in Rome during her father's absence and in 1501 married another Alphonso, heir to the Duke of Ferrara. Her husband became Duke in 1505 and the rest of her life was devoted to the education of her children and to charitable works. The only other tragedy connected with her life was the murder of one of her admirers, who is said to have fallen a victim to her husband's jealously. Although she belonged to a family notorious in history for its crimes, there seems to be little ground for the worst things alleged against her.

ADDRESSES.

Subscriber, Mountain, Ont., asks for the addresses of Lord Strathcona and Mr. Andrew Carnegie. Ans.—We have given this information on more than one previous occasion. Lord Strathcona's address is: Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Victoria St., London, W.C. Mr. Carnegie's is: Skibo Castle, Cromarty, Scotland.

'O, WILLIE, IS IT YOU?'

Mrs. W. Matheson, Lucan, Ont., sends the words of the song, 'O, Willie, is it you?' asked for by J.D.B., Elm Creek, Man.:

O, Willie, is it you, dear, safe, safe at
home?
They did not tell me true, dear;
They said you would not come.
I heard you at the gate,
And it made my heart rejoice,
For I knew your welcome footstep
And your dear familiar voice,
Making music on the ear,
In the lonely midnight gloom.
O, Willie, we have missed you,
Welcome, welcome, home!

The days were long without you, the
night dark and drear,
My dreams have been about you,
O welcome, Willie, dear!
Last night I wept and watched
By the moonlight's cheerless ray,
Till I thought I heard you coming
Then I wiped my tears away;
But my heart grew sad again,
When I found you had not come,
O Willie, we have missed you,
Welcome, welcome, home!

I've longed to see you nightly, but this
night of all
The nite was blazing brightly
The lamps were in the hall.
The little ones were up
Till 'twas ten o'clock and past,
Then their eyes began to twinkle,
And they're gone to sleep at last,
They listened for your voice
Till they thought you'd never come.
O Willie, we have missed you,
Welcome, welcome, home!

FLAGS.

Inquirer.—1. Can any private citizen use the flag of Canada, I mean the red ensign with the Union Jack in the corner and arms of Canada in the red centre, on national holidays and other patriotic occasions? 2. Have any steps been taken to put a white diamond,with a green maple leaf in it, in the place now occupied by the coat of arms? 3. What books or other literature could one procure that would give information upon the history and use of flages? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. No. 3. While there are several books published, they are mostly of an expensive type. Why not write a firm of pubjishers, such as the William Briggs Company, Toronto.

SEQUEL TO 'LITTLE WOMEN.'

F.E.—I am reading 'Little Women.' Please will you tell me if 'Little Wife' is the continuation of the story? Ans.—The sequel to Louisa M. Alcott's popular girls' story, 'Little Women,' is 'Good Wives.' In some editions, the whole story is complete under the one title.

A GIRL'S HAIR-DRESSING.

F.E.—Please tell me what is the nicest way for a girl, about the age of sixteen, to wear her hair. Ans.—It depends on whether the girl is tall or short for her age, whetner her hair is straight or curly, abundant or thin, etc. As a rule, girls of that age wear their hair braided and fastened low at the back of their head, and a bandeau or bow of ribbon confining it. The simple style at present interesting now in vogue, with the hair parted in the centre, is usually becoming to young girls.

SELECTIONS WANTED.

T.G.P. asks for the Irish song: 'The Ould Plaid Shawl,' the first verse of which is:

Not far from ould Kinevara
In the merry month of May,
The birds they sang quite merrily,
There came across my way
As if from out the sky above,
An angel chanced to fall,
A little Irish colleen
In an ould plaid shawl.'

H.M.B. asks for 'The Gay Little Spanish Maid,' 'The Cremation of Sam Magee' and 'Christmas Day' in the Poorhouse.

E.I.F., Valley, N.S., asks for the poem, 'Wee bairnies cuddle doon at nicht,' and its sequel.

A.L., Souris, Man., would like to have the poem, which ends:

'A brave man married her after all,
But the neighbors all said: "We shall
not call."'

W.J.J., London, Ont., asks for a 'classical' version of 'The House that Jack Built,' which appeared in our columns some twelve or fifteen years ago. Part of it ran:

'This is the maid with albic hands
Who drew albu-lactic from lactral
glands.'

Subscriber, P.E.I., asks for the old song, 'Th Cottage on the Hill,' beginning:

'Ah, the memories that cluster
Round the cottage on the hill
Fleeting years cannot efface them
For they linger with me still.
Though I ne'er may cross its portals,
Ne'er may enter at its door,
Yet it's memories will cluster
Round my heart for evermore.'

W.M., Lucan, Ont., asks for the old song beginning:

'One night when the moon 'luminated
the sky,
I first took a notion to marry,
I picked up my hat and away I did fly,
You'd have thought that I was in a
hurry.'

It is interesting to learn that Miss E. M. Dell's novel, 'The Way of an Eagle,' has not only been exceptionally popular in England, America and the Colonies, but has been translated into five foreign languages: French, German, Danish Swedish and Dutch. It is published by T. Fisher Unwin, London, England.

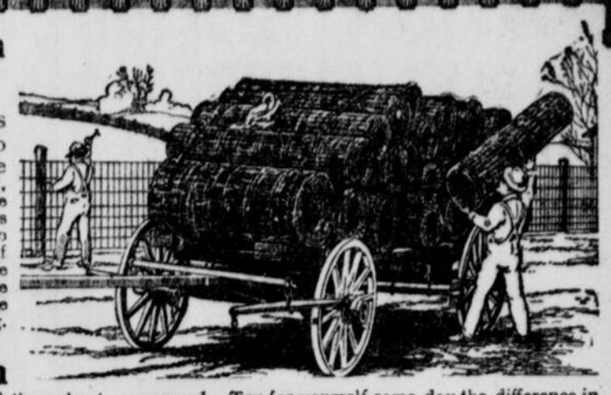
LEGAL.

QUEBEC.

TENANT VS. LANDLORD.

W.J.M.—1. Has a tenant in the Province of Quebec any right or claim to the property occupied, after twenty or more years occupation, and if so, what are the claims he may have? 2. Can a landlord refuse to renew a lease to a tenant who has occupied his property for over twenty years? 3. And can he compel him to leave, after duly notifying him that he will not renew the lease, if said tenant does not desire to do so? Ans.—1. No. 2. Yes. 3. Yes.

I H C Quality Shows in Service



WE could sell wagons for less money, but we don't care to sell that kind of wagon. We want your second order, and your third, and every order you give for a wagon. We can't be sure of getting those orders unless the first wagon you buy from us proves so satisfactory that you would not think of going anywhere else for the second. We have to tell you how good our wagons are to get your first order. After that, we expect the wagon itself to do the selling. I H C wagons

Petrolia Chatham

are made of selected, high-grade material throughout. Come with us to the works where these wagons are built, and see the tremendous sheds where the lumber is air-dried—seasoned out of doors—for three years or more before it is used. Do you know the difference between air-dried and kiln-dried wood? One process takes years of time, and leaves the fibres of the wood filled with and cemented together by the natural resinous residue of the sap. The other requires only a few days' time, drives out all the sap, resin and all, and leaves the wood brittle and weak. Air-drying produces elastic lumber, wagon parts that bend and give under loads and strains, but that come back to their original position when the strain is removed. Try for yourself some day the difference in breaking strain between an I H C wagon axle and a piece of kiln-dried wood a third larger. Then you will know why we can hardly keep up with orders.

The I H C local agent knows which wagon is best suited to your work, and will give you catalogues and full information about the wagon he sells. See him, or, if you prefer, write

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd
EASTERN BRANCH HOUSES

At Hamilton, Ont. Ottawa, Ont. London, Ont. St. John, N. B. Montreal, P. Q. Quebec, P. Q.
Built at Chatham and Petrolia, Ont.

Do You Know What This Label Means ?

It means cement of the highest possible quality.
It means cement tested by experts whose authority is final at all our mills.
It means cement acknowledged by engineers, architects and hundreds of thousands of farmers to fulfil every requirement of scientifically made Portland cement.
It means a cement that is absolutely reliable, whether used for a great bridge or for a concrete watering trough. You can use

Canada Cement

with complete confidence that your concrete work will be thoroughly satisfactory. You ought to have this confidence in the cement you use, because you have not the facilities for testing its qualities, such as are at the disposal of the engineers in charge of big contracting jobs.
These engineers know that when cement has passed the tests made upon it at Canada Cement mills, it will pass all their tests.
And this same cement is sold to you for your silo, your foundations, your feeding-floor, your milk-house or your watering-trough.
Used according to the directions in our free book "What the Farmer can do with Concrete," Canada Cement never fails to give satisfactory results. Write for the book. It not only tells you how to mix and place concrete, but will also suggest scores of uses for it on your farm, every one of them valuable to you. In asking for the book you do not incur the slightest obligation.

There is a Canada Cement Dealer in Your Neighborhood

Address: Farmers' Information Bureau

Canada Cement Company Limited, Montreal

Quality Butter

That's the kind you make with Maxwell's "Favorite" Churn.—



Maxwell's "Favorite" is used all over the world—in Denmark, the butter country of the world—in the United States, in spite of high tariffs—and in every Section of Canada. Our Agricultural Colleges and Govt. Inspectors recommend it, because it is the finest butter-maker in the world.
Write for catalogue if your dealer does not handle it.
DAVID MAXWELL & SONS,
ST. MARY'S, ONT. 94

FALL OF ADRIANOPLE, CITY IN FLAMES AND POPULATION IN FLIGHT

Bulgarians Carry the Fortress By Storm After Terrible Fight Which Has Lasted Since Monday---Turks Fire Arsenal and Store Depots, Blow Up Barracks, and the Flames, Spreading to the City, Put the Population to Flight.

Mustapha Pasha, March 26.—The fortress of Adrianople was taken by storm by the Bulgarians this morning after fighting of a most terrible character since Monday.

Flames are devastating the city at many points.

After the outlying fortifications had been captured the Turkish troops set fire to all their depots and stores, as well as to the arsenal and the artillery part. They also blew up the barracks and a number of powder magazines.

Most of the population fled.

TURKISH COMMANDER COMMITS SUICIDE.

London, March 26.—Shukri Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief of Adrianople, committed suicide after the capture of the city, according to a news agency despatch from Sofia.

ADRIANOPLE TWICE BEFORE IN HANDS OF CHRISTIANS.

Adrianople is on the Maritza river, just above where it is joined by the Arda and the Tundra rivers.

Long before Christ it was a city of no mean importance. Laid waste at the beginning of the Christian era, it was rebuilt by Emperor Adrian (or Hadrian) in 132 A.D., and renamed Adrianople.

In the fourth century Constantine fought one of his most brilliant battles there; and 50 years later the savage Goths took the city. In 1361, six years after the Turks had first set foot on European soil, Murad, the last of the Ottoman rulers called 'prince,' captured Adrianople and made it his European capital, which dignity it retained until the fall of Constantinople in 1453, when Mohammed the Conqueror moved the capital to the latter city.

At several times Adrianople has been a city of wonderful promise. Murad set out to make it the largest city in the world, and the best defended. A huge wall was built all around it, but now, little save crumbling rocks remain of the wall. Still it is strongly defended even yet, for upon all of the hills and mountains which surround the city modern forts and redoubts are scattered.

In the five and a half centuries of Turk control, Adrianople has been twice in Christian hands, both times during the last century. During the Russian-Turkish war of 1827-9, Russia defeated the Turkish forces and nearly wiped the city from the map. In 1877 another Russian army marched into the city unopposed.

Adrianople is the capital of a pachalik (province) of the same name. It now has a population of less than 80,000, half Turks; the rest are about equally divided among Greeks, Bulgars, Armenians, and Jews. All business is done by the Christians and Jews. The public buildings, for size and beauty, are equal, if no superior, to any in the whole Turkish empire. The Mosque of Selim and the Bazaar of Ali Pacha are the pride of Adrianople. The mosque is supposed to have 999 windows, but no Christian has been allowed to count them. Forty other mosques line the streets.

The city is typically Oriental, filthy and unhealthy; alive with noises indescribable during the day and quiet as a grave at night. No Christian or Jew is allowed out of his own house after sundown, and three hours later every candle must be out in Christian and Jewish homes. Turks are allowed to remain on the streets until 9 o'clock—if they carry lanterns.

Long, dimly lit tunnels with shops on either side are the bazaars. Everything sold there is imported from foreign lands. The merchants are Armenians, Greeks and Jews. The Turks repose most of the time.

There are three 'Sundays' each week in Adrianople. Friday for the Turk, Saturday for the Jews, and Sunday itself for the Christians. But on no day does business cease, nor noise diminish.

The only beautiful women are the Greeks. They are tall, carry themselves gracefully when young, and dress in the Parisian styles. The Turkish women are dirty, ugly and always bundle themselves up from head to foot.

CANNON, GUNS AND TURKS CAPTURED.

Sofia, March 26. — At an early hour this morning fires were raging in various sections of the beleaguered city. The maddened population, whose nerves had been shattered by the almost incessant bombardment for a period of over five months, was fleeing about the streets from one point to another, not knowing where to find shelter. Some of them rushed along the line of forts during the heavy infantry and artillery fire that was in progress.

The great artillery arsenal in the city was burning, and the barracks lying between the hospital and the northern forts were also in flames.

The Bulgarians, in strong force, gradually advanced their lines encircling the city, and, by short rushes, the infantrymen approached near enough to prepare for the final dash.

On all sides the combined movement of the attackers on the ever-resisting city was continued.

The eighth Bulgarian division, operating against the series of forts along the southern section of Adrianople, occupied some important advanced positions and captured twenty Turkish cannon, eight machine guns, and 800 Ottoman soldiers.

WAY CLEARED FOR ASSAULT ON CITY.

The Bulgarian infantry had reached within three hundred yards of the main forts by five o'clock last evening. They entrenched themselves there, while ammunitions and provisions were brought up from the rear, and preparations were made for the final deadly assault.

The entire line of fortresses defending the eastern side of the city was captured by the Bulgarians after a most spectacular assault at the point of the bayonet by long lines of infantry, which were strengthened rapidly by the second or reserve line. The eastern forts soon fell into their hands, and Bulgarian batteries were immediately placed in position to concentrate their fire on the other works. The way was thus cleared for a direct assault on the city itself.

VANKLEEK HILL CHURCH BURNED

Vankleek Hill, Ont., March 25. — Fire broke out in the Vankleek Hill Baptist Church on Sunday afternoon, which, but for the prompt action of neighbors must have resulted in the destruction of the building. About half-past five a young lady, living on the opposite side of the street, noticed a red glowing light of an unusual kind in the building, and instantly gave the alarm. By the time that assistance arrived flames were rising to a height of several feet and the building was filled with dense smoke. Before the manual engine could be brought to the scene the fire was exguished by means of water carried from neighboring pumps in pails.

The fire originated at the warm air inlet, and it is supposed to have been caused by someone having inadvertently closed the registers, thus shutting the warm air in its channels till it became so hot that the supporting framework ignited. Fortunately the damage done is not very great, and is covered by insurance.

SAVED BY FIRE DRILL.

Disaster Prevented by Coolness of the Sisters While Orphans' Home Burned.

Binghamtoon, N.Y., March 25.—Hundreds of children narrowly escaped the effects of a fire which broke out in St. Mary's Home at .30 o'clock last night. The rooms and coridors of the main structure were soon filled with smoke, and a serious conflagration threatened when the fire department arrived. The sisters in charge of the home, under the leadership of Mother Pauline, marshalled their little charges steadily under fire drill routine and soon had them all gathered in the south end of the home, far from the danger point. While the firemen worked below, the sisters posted sentinels on the roof, four stories above the ground, to give warning should the flames come up through the partitions and eat their way to the roof timbers of the main building. After a hard fight the flames were confined to the building in which they originated, when the orphans, who had been kept quiet during the excitement by the recitation of prayers and the singing of patriotic and sacred airs, went through the fire drill in reverse order and returned to their little cots in safety.

Michael Rape, the home's engineer, died from heart failure while the fire was raging, extreme unction being administered to him by the Rev. J. J. McLoughlin as the firemen fought in the rooms overhead to corner the flames.

LIBERAL CONCLUSIONS WRONG, SAYS 'TIMES'

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, March 25. — The 'Times' today, 'in view of the great interest attaching to Mr. Borden's naval proposal,' prints in full Mr. Borden's and Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speeches of February 27, remarking editorially: 'Although Mr. Borden's specific proposals are generally believed here to make for unity and security, they certainly are not regarded as involving the sweeping, irrevocable conclusions which Canadian Liberal speakers have drawn.'

ALBERTA PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS, APRIL 16.

Edmonton, Alta., March 26.—The Alberta Legislature prorogued yesterday afternoon and was immediately dissolved. Writs will be issued calling for new elections for April 16.

The Hon. L. Sifton, Premier, was nominated by the MacLeod Liberals to contest the constituency in the coming provincial election.

THOUGHT IT WAS SUICIDE

A prominent merchant was discovered a few days ago brandishing a razor at midnight. His wife called for assistance, but found her Hubby was only paring his corns. Far better not to risk blood poisoning —use Putnam's Corn Extractor 25c. at all dealers.

BANKER QUITS TO BE AN EXPLORER



BRENT ALTSHELER.

From banker and explorer and from Louisville, Ky., to the equator is the remarkable change which Brent Altsheler is preparing to make. He is in New York completing his arrangements, and hopes to leave for the coast of East Africa very soon.

The World's Added Wonder

Author Declines Testimonial and Acknowledges a Condition of 'Perfect Satisfaction.'

Rome, March 26. — Replying to an offer from the people of his native town of Pezeara, tendering him a beautiful villa on the seashore where he played in his boyhood days, Gabrielle D'Annunzio, the author, telegraphed from Paris as follows: 'I do not require either worldly or spiritual presents. I am perfect satisfied with myself and live where I like, in houses chosen by myself.' The townsfolk were chagrined on receiving this answer. A committee has been formed in Florence to present D'Annunzio with a gold medal and to try to induce him to return to Italy.

New York to Have New Opera House

Mr. Hammerstein Will Spend $1,000,000 on Home for English Grand Opera.

New York, March 26.—Mr. Oscar Hammerstein announces the purchase of a site for an opera house to be devoted to grand opera in English, and declares he will have it ready for opening on January 1, 1914. He insists that his contract entered into with the Metropolitan Company, when he gave up his Manhattan Opera House three years ago, providing that he would not produce grand opera here for ten years, will not interfere with the carrying out of his new project.

The new opera house, which will stand at Lexington avenue and 51st street, on the edge of the fashionable residence district, is to cost $1,000,000.

NOVA SCOTIA SEEKS JUDICIAL REFORM.

Halifax, N. S., March 26.—At a general meeting of the Nova Scotia Barristers' Society yesterday afternoon, it was decided to change the constitution of the society by providing for the election of the council on lines similar to the election of benchers in Ontario and the Western Provinces.

An interesting feature of the meeting was the introduction of a resolution to investigate by means of a Royal Commission, the condition of the administration of justice in Nova Scotia.

It was said the county courts in this province were practically sinecures for want of work and the probate courts were antiquated and unnecessary. Moreover, the magistrates, county stipendiary magistrates, city and municipal courts, have in certain claims concurrent jurisdiction with the county and supreme courts.

It was recommended that a court of appeal, similar to that about to be created in New Brunswick, would tend to improve the system. It was also urged that it was not in the public interest that the same group of judges should sit on each other's appeals.

The society will wait on the Government to urge the appointment of a commission

THINKS THORPE JUNIOR WILL BE A WINNER.

Carlisle, Pa., March 25.— Glenn Warner, the coach of the Carlisle Indian School athletes, is not so much cast down over losing Jim Thorpe as might be expected. When big Jim Thorpe came back from a hunting trip out in Oklahoma, after the close of the football season, he brought with him another Thorpe—a younger brother. Thorpe Junior is but fourteen years old, and it is impossible to tell as yet just how much latent athletic ability there is in him; but the sight of the young Indian, fresh from the plains, made Pop Warner smile as he seldom smiles.

NEW YORK CANADIAN SOCIETY ELECT OFFICERS

New York, March 25.—At the annual meeting of the Canadian Society, last evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, the Rev. Charles A. Eaton; first vice-president, Thomas N. Jarvis; second vice-president, the Hon. Julius N. Mayer; third vice-president, Alfred W. Kiddle; fourth vice-president, Dr. Elgin R. L. Gould; treasurer, Frank W. McLaughlin; secretary, Wylie C. Margeson, Ernest O. Jacobson, A. Percy Walker, John J. Barrett and N. Bruce MacKelvie were elected as additional directors.

At the close of the business meeting a concert was given, the performers being Miss Henriette Bach, violinist; Dan Beddoe, tenor, and Max Liebling, accompanist.

Frank M. McLaughlin, treasurer of the society for years, has been in a hospital for some days, after an operation which has resulted successfully, and it was reported to the meeting that he would be out in a short time.

POLICE PREFECT OF PARIS GETS $2,000 A YEAR

M. Celestin Hennion May Be Named Successor to M. Lepine.

Paris, March 26. — A high official of the French Government has given out that the successor to M. Lepine as prefect of the Paris police would be M. Celestin Hennion, now the founder of the Department of General Security under the Minister of the Interior.

M. Hennion is an officer of the Legion of Honor and wears the violet decoration of public instruction and the green and red decoration of agriculture. He is an enthusiastic biologist, an expert fencer, a splendid tennis player and a good pistol shot.

M. Hennion is eighteen years younger than M. Lepine. He was born in 1862, and educated in the north of France. The salary is ten thousand francs ($2,000.)

The Paris Prefect is never a promoted detective. Neither M. Lepine nor Hennion ever followed a single clue. Both are men who have risen by conspicuous ability from executive positions in the police department. M. Hennion is a member of a Republican club, married, and his first great try-out will be the May Day labor demonstration. Besides ten thousand police, the prefect commands over 30,000 soldiers of the Paris garrison.

U.S. Diplomats Difficulties

Congress May be Asked to Build Embassies and Legations.

Washington, March 25.—Senator Gore talked with President Wilson today about his failure to secure men of ability and with sufficient means to enable them to accept diplomatic positions.

The Senator suggested that perhaps Congress might be able to appropriate money to build embassies and legations and take away the chief expense with which this country's representatives abroad heretofore have been burdened.

THE REVOLUTION SPREADS IN CHINA.

Amoy, China, March 25.—Renewed revolutionary disturbances broke out to-day at Chaoan, in the southernmost part of the province of Fu Kien. The Government forces stationed there are not sufficiently strong to control the situation.

OFFERS RIFLES TO CADET COMPETITION.

Ottawa, March 25.—The Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, K. C., of Toronto, has announced to the Militia Department the donation of five cadet rifles each year for each province, to be competed for by cadet units. The prizes are to be awarded to the team of five cadets from any unit winning in a competition in first aid to the injured, transport of wounded men and hygiene.

This is the first occasion that any such competition had been provided for the cadets and should greatly encouraged proficiency in this work. The team that wins in each province becomes the permanent possessor of the five rifles and more are provided by the Hon. Mr. Nesbitt for the next years' competitions.

REDUCING LIABILITIES OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Charlottetown, P.E.I., March 26. — The public accounts of Prince Edward Island as presented to the Legislature show a net reduction in liabilities of $45,000, notwithstanding the Government were faced at the outset with a debt balance of 63,000 and liabilities of $85,000. The receipts and expenditures for the last fifteen months to December 12 show a deficit of $108,000 which is considerably less tha nanticipated in the budget estimate.

GENERAL SUNG'S MURDER.

London, March 26. — The Shanghai correspondent of the 'Daily Telegraph,' says the murderer of General Sung, formerly Minister of Agriculture, and at one time second in command of the Chinese rebels in the south, has been arrested and has confessed that he was hired to assassinate Sung by a political party which was opposed to him.

The World's Best Liniment Needed In Every Family From Infancy To Old Age.

If Your Home is Without "Nerviline" Read the Following Closely.

The high cost of living to-day demands economy on every side. Sickness is expensive. Far better to treat little ills before they grow serious. For this reason every home should have handy on the shelf a good remedy like Nerviline, which cures the minor ailments that occur in every family.

For example, when the boy comes in with wet feet and a slight cough, Nerviline will cure him. If a cold has settled on his chest, rub on Nerviline and the cold will go.

If something has been eaten that causes cramps, nausea, or diarrhoea, just twenty drops of Nerviline—that's all and cure is effected.

As a liniment for outward application in case of Neuralgia, Lame Back, Sciatica, Lumbago or Rheumatism, it's really hard to imagine how Nerviline relieves, and how soon it cures.

Nerviline is nothing new. No, it's one of the oldest and best known remedies. Used in thousands of homes by the people of many nations, simply because it stops pain, cures sickness, and rids the family of ills before they become troublesome. Get the family size bottle, price 50c.; trial size 25c., at all storekeepers and druggists or The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y.



M. BARTHOU, French Premier.

NEW PREMIER DEFINES POLICY

Urges Improved National Defence for France and Electoral Reform.

Paris, March 25.—The declaration of the policy of the new French Cabinet under the Premiership of M. Barthou was submitted to Parliament to-day.

It urges the adoption of the system of three years' service in the active army and of the other military and naval measures and financial bills relating to the national defence.

It proposes the appointment of a joint committee of members of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies to prepare an electoral reform bill providing for proportional representation of majorities and minorities.

The discussion of the ministerial declaration began immediately before a large gathering of deputies.

ICE FIELDS ARE MOVING EARLY

Washington, March 26.—The southward movement of the ice from the Arctic field has begun, according to reports received at the Naval hydrographic office. The German steamer 'Mannheim' has reported sighting an iceberg 100 feet high in lat. 43 north, longitude 49 degrees 39 minutes west. This is the first report this year of seeing ice below 45 degrees latitude, and it is now expected icebergs will be in the steamer tracks within two or three weeks.

The whaler 'Scotia,' detailed by the British Board of Trade to watch for ice in the steamship 'lanes' in the North Atlantic, will be at her station in a few days. The hydrographic office will receiver her report and distribute them among the shipping interests.

WOMAN MORTALLY HURT BY THUNDERBOLT

Fitch Bay, Que., March 26. — The dwelling house occupied by Henry Dustin, near Crystal Lake, was completely wrecked by a thunderbolt and Mrs. Dustin is not expected to recover from the shock and injuries she received.

The thunderbolt was of short duration, and only one flash of lightning was noticed. The bolt entered the house through the chimney, and all the family ,with the exception of two sons, who were in the barn, were partaking of a meal.

Mr. and Mrs. Dustin and four children were rendered unconscious by the shock. Mr. Dustin was the first to recover, and he found that his wife's clothes were on fire. This he extinguished, but she failed to recover consciousness. No hope is held out for her recovery.

Tragedy of the Mission Field

Sufferings in India Has Driven Devoted Girl Out of Her Reason.

New York, March 26.—Mr. Walter H. Thompson, of Chicago, met his fiancee, Miss Margaret Reynolds, at the pier when the steamer 'Verona' docked yesterday, to welcome her home from Indian, where she has been a missionary. But instead of the girl who left him two years ago he found a gray-haired woman of 24, bereft of reason, who failed to recognize him.

Miss Reynolds has been in the famine-stricken regions of India. The suffering she saw there drove her insane, and a nurse had to bring her back. Mr. Thompson and the nurse are taking her home to Waterloo, Iowa.

HON. DR. ROCHE MAY HAVE NEW POSITION.

Ottawa, March 26.—There is a report in Ottawa that when the Hon. Dr. Roche, who is ill at present, returns to Ottawa, he will be placed at the head of the new department of public health, which it is proposed to create. It is further rumored that Mr. Arthur Meighen, member for Portage la Prairie, will be the new Minister of Interior. This would give the West an additional portfolio and place four ministers west of the Great Lakes in addition to Senator Lougheed, minister without portfolio.

OFFERS TICKET OF LEAVE TO HUNGER STRIKERS

London, March 28.—A bill to circumvent 'hunger stikes' by militant suffragettes condemned to imprisonment, was introduced by Mr. Reginald McKenna in the House of Commons to-day. It provides for the temporary conditional discharge of prisoners whose detention is undesirable on account of their condition of health. Prisoners discharged in this way will have to return to prison on the expiration of the period stated in their order of release. Otherwise they may be arrested without a warrant.

WILL ACT AS THOUGH IT HAD POWER IT WANTS

Utilities Commission Does Not Intend to Give Up Tramways Inquiry.

Quebec, March 25.—The question of the 'one sideness' of the jurisdiction of the Public Utilities Commission in the matter of the Montreal Tramways dispute, and its relation to the city of Montreal, was not taken up at the meeting this morning until late.

As a result of the meeting, it is said that an order, will be drafted by the chairman and forwarded to the company this afternoon.

The Commission has not the slightest intention of giving up the inquiry. Although handicapped by the fact that it has no jurisdiction over the city, and that the latter is showing pronounced hostility, possibly because of the usual jealousy entertained by municipalities who are hasty to resent any appearance of infringement on their autonomy, the Commission intends to prosecute the inquiry with the utmost firmness and vigor.

It is probable that the policy followed will be to suggest what the Commission would do if it did possess the necessary powers to enforce its orders on the city of Montreal, and that by giving publicity to the defects in the system, the onus will probably be thrown on the city, as the obstacles and obstructionists in the way of improvement will thus be shown up.

It is expected the situation will be further clarified by summoning a city official as a witness in the investigations to be conducted.

BOY ELECTROCUTED AT CORNWALL.

Cornwall, March 25.—Shortly after seven o'clock on Monday evening, Patrick, the ten-year-old son of Allan Kavanagh, butcher, was instantly killed by grabbing the end of a heavily charged electric wire, which had been blown down during the afternoon, when a strong wind was raging. The lad, in grabbing it, got a shock which caused instant death.

HOME ON LEAVE.

Duke of Connaught Vetoes Official Reception on Arrival in England.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, March 26.—There will be no official reception to the Duke of Connaught either at Liverpool or London on arrival. The Duke himself desires this, he being at home, he says, 'merely on leave.'

THREE TRAIN WRECKS REPORTED IN U. S.

St. Louis, Mo., March 25.—It is reported that an Illinois Central train has been blown off the track at Makanda, Ill., and several persons killed.

Canton, O., March 25.—A wreck is reported on the Wheeling and Lake Erie, near Wellington, in which three persons are said to have been killed. This city is cut off from all railroad connection.

Urbana, Ohio, March 25.—It is reported that a Pennsylvania wrecking train on its way to West Liberty, Ohio, to clear up the Pennsylvania passenger train wreck there early today, went through bridge No. 91, near here. The train carried a crew of 13.

MR. BORDEN AND SIR WILFRID IN AGREEMENT.

(Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, March 25. —Mr. Borden this forenoon called on Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his office, and it is reported that the Opposition leader agreed to the passage of one-sixth of the main estimates.

A number of the votes to which particular objection is taken by the Opposition will be withheld for the present. There will not be any more continuous sittings for the present.

PULLMAN CAR BURNS, PASSENGERS SUFFER LOSS

Port Arthur, Ont., March 25.—A Pullman car attached to the Toronto express, which arrived in Port Arthur early yesterday, burned to the trucks thirty miles this side of Chapleau. The fire started from a spirit lamp a lady passenger was using, and in a moment the whole car was ablaze, the alcohol giving it a rapid start. The porters tried to extinguish it, but were compelled to vacate the car.

The lady had her hands scorched, and forty-eight passengers lost practically all their belongings, consisting of suit cases, travelling bags, overcoats and boots. Most of the men were in the observation car; two or three had but slippers on their feet. The cars at the rear and ahead of the Pullman had to be disconnected from it and the burning Pullman run on to a switch where it was left to burn. Nothing but the trucks and wheels remained, and the loss to many of the passengers was heavy.

STEPPED ON LIVE WIRE, KILLED INSTANTLY.

Halifax, N.S., March 25. — William Lawlor, 22 years of age, a telephone lineman of Musquodoboit, was electrocuted while at work this morning. Lawlor completed a circuit by stepping on a live electric wire while grasping a grounded telephone cable. He was at the top of a pole at the time, and the shock hurled him to the ground. Death was instantaneous.

FELL DEAD AT SHERBROOKE.

Sherbrooke, March 25. — While attending a concert in Wesley Hall last night, Mrs. C. Davis, a well-known Sherbrooke resident, dropped dead. As the result of her sudden death, the concert was cancelled.

KILLED BY ROCK SLIDE.

Cobalt, Ont., March 26.—J. Komadina, an Austrian, is lying buried under several hundred tons of rock at the 300 foot level of the Temiskaming mine. The slide of rock came from the slope above, which was about twelve feet wide and full of ore. It may be some time yet before the body of the unfortunate man is reached.

BABIES SORES.



Every mother should realize that the skin of her baby is so tender that the secretions of the body often lead to rashes, eruptions, etc., all of which may be removed by Zam-Buk. Scores of restless, crying babies, upon examination, are found to be suffering from some form of skin irritation or "heat." Don't let the little one suffer when Zam-Buk will cure!

Mrs. L. Hood, of 475 Alexander Avenue, Winnipeg, says: "I have proved the value of Zam-Buk when applied to children's sores. Some nasty sores broke out around my baby's mouth, and despite all the preparations used, they refused to heal. I took him to St. Boniface hospital and he remained there for two weeks. At the end of that time he was no better, and we again took him home. I was then advised to try Zam-Buk and obtained a supply. The effect of the first few applications was very gratifying, and I continued with the use of the balm. A little perseverance resulted in a complete cure."

Mrs. F. Cocker, of Yorkton, Sask., says: "My little baby girl had a bad running sore all over her little chin. A few applications of Zam-Buk healed the sore in such a perfect manner that no scar was left behind."

Scores of similar cases could be quoted. Zam-Buk is absolutely pure—contains no rancid animal fats, no mineral coloring matter, no astringent poisons. It is the ideal balm for baby.

Zam-Buk cures eczema, rashes, ringworm, chapped hands, scurvy, bad rashes, cuts, burns, ulcers, discharging sores, and all skin injuries and diseases. 50c. box, all druggists and stores, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Don't take the risk of using harmful imitations!

Zam-Buk

BIG LOCOMOTIVE ORDERS.

The government has just placed some large orders for locomotives. Tenders for four large Pacific type and five consolidated type of freight engines, costing $24,500 each, have been accepted from the Montreal Locomotive Works. The Canadian Locomotive Company has secured the contract for five switching engines at $17,600 and ten freight engines at $24,000 each. The Canadian Foundry Company has secured the order for ten freight engines at $24,00 each.

DEATH OF MR. W. W. FARLEY.

Cobourg, March 25.—Mr. William Worden Farley, the pioneer apple grower of the Brighton district, is dead in Murray Township, in his seventy-first year. Mr. Farley was one of the best known men of East Northumberland, where he was for years president of the Liberal Association in that constituency.

ROOKS AND GULLS AT WAR.

('London Chronicle'.)

A Dover correspondent reports a curious incident which was witnessed at a farm at Elms Vale, on the confines of the borough.

A flock of seagulls flying inland had taken possession of a newly sown field and were pecking away, when a still more numerous flock of rooks swooped down and attacked the gulls. The rooks, being about two to each gull, flapped and rushed the gulls until they withdrew to a field some distance off.

The victorious rooks then proceeded to enjoy themselves in the field, having first set what were apparently sentries along the side of the field. It was amusing to watch those sentries hustling away any gull which strayed too near.

It has been noted by naturalists that this setting of sentries is in accordance with the habits of rooks.

IGORROTE WOMEN AS CLAY WORKERS.

(From the 'Christian Herald.')

Though their tools are few and crude, the Igorrotes are clever workmen. Some of their axes, spears and shields show a wild art all their own. The pipemakers, too, turn out pipes of peculiar and graceful design. One day I watched the women working in clay and turning out kitchen utensils. Two girls carried clay from a distant pit, while older women in the village worked it up. Shapely urns and bowls are moulded from the plastic clay and set in the hot sun to dry. I did not see them bake any pottery.

NOT A VILLAGE IN ALL CANADA

But Can Tell of Genuine Cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Dunnet, Ont., Man Tells How Quickly they Built Him Up and Brought Him Back to Perfect Health.

Dunnet, Ont., March 28.—(Special.) —That there is not a village or post-office in Canada that cannot provide a genuine cure by Dodd's Kidney Pills has been shown again and again. In this little village many people bear grateful testimony to the wonderful curative powers of this simple remedy. Mr. Alex. Roy is one of these.

'I used Dodd's Kidney Pills for a run-down system,' Mr. Roy states. 'My head ached, my limbs were heavy, and my skin had a harsh dry feeling, and would itch and burn at night. Three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me.'

Dodd's Kidney Pills simply cure the kidneys. The work of the kidneys is to strain all the waste matter out of the blood. If the kidneys are out of order they fail to do their work, the waste matter remains in the blood, putrifies and causes serious diseases. The natural cure is to make the kidneys do their work. Dodd's Kidney Pills always do this.

THE FAMOUS WRITER SERIES FOR 'WITNESS' READERS

12.---THE PASSAGE IN THE SQUARE *by FLORENCE WARDEN*

(Author of 'The House on the Marsh,' 'Mad Sir Geoffrey,' etc.).

Copyright. All Rights Reserved.

At the drawing-room window of Lady Winterbrook's house in Berkeley Square two young men were lounging, one wet May afternoon.

They seemed rather out of place there, for the other occupants of the room were two elderly ladies who, at a long distance from the young men, were keeping up a gentle twitter of gossip over the tiny tea-table in the corner.

'Going to the Derby?' asked Denham Sutherley, a tall, thin young man, with sleek fair hair and the well-groomed look of a British subaltern, of his companion, Eric Masters, a dapper little fellow with blue eyes and curly hair, who was reckoned the handsomest man in London.

Masters shook his handsome head with a comical expression of despair.

'No such luck,' said he. 'I'm broke. Came to see my aunt to-day to see if I could raise a loan, but it's no go.'

'By Jove! And so am I,' said Sutherley. 'That's why I'm on duty.' And he threw a glance across the room towards that one of the two gossipping old ladies who was wearing a bonnet.

The rain was coming down in torrents driven in slanting lines by a strong wind; the trees in the grounds of Lansdowne House bent and groaned.

An old woman selling bootlaces, who was tottering slowly up the street on the opposite side, made a valiant struggle to hold up her old cotton umbrella, but was vanquished, and finally shut it and contented herself with such shelter as was afforded by the overhanging branches of the dripping trees.

'You see that old woman,' said Masters. 'She's up and down here every day with her bootlaces, which she never sells, and she's fed and fed for doing nothing by every soul in the neighborhood. I bet you she's better off than you and I together will ever be in all our lives.'

'By Jove! An inspiration!' cried Sutherley. With a face full of mischief he turned to his companion. 'I'm off to the club. Are you coming?'

Two minutes later the two young men were in the street, and Sutherley, stopping short as soon as they had gone half a dozen yards, hailed the old woman across the road.

She was a curious figure. Bent nearly double, and leaning heavily on the bulky cotton umbrella of greenish hue which she always carried, the old lady, in her rusty black silk bonnet darting from the early sixties, and the long full cloak which reached nearly to her heels, was often alluded to by frivolous passers-by as one of the witches out of Macbeth. But others scented some history of struggle with genteel poverty in this weird figure, and noted the rusty black veil, reaching half-way to her knees, which obscured her features, and the ancient and oft-mended gloves, last relic of decayed gentility, without which she was never seen.

A few grey hairs straggled out behind from under the curtain of her bonnet; and through her veil it could be seen that a great bush of grey hair hung over her forehead, reaching nearly to the thick grey eyebrows. As a respirator covered her mouth, there was very little to be seen of her features, and she shuffled along, slowly and painfully, like one dead to the world.

But she was quick to hear the young man's call, and she came shuffling over the road slowly, and with a lingering prudent glance to right and left; and standing in the gutter, held out a trembling hand in its worn glove, with the bootlaces dangling.

'My dear madam,' said Sutherley, 'my friend and I are both without a penny. Look here,' and he turned out his pockets. 'We want to know whether you'll be so kind as to lend us a ten pounr note to go to the Derby and try our luck.'

He spoke with the utmost gravity, so that at first his companion wondered what was coming. The old woman seemed at first bewildered. The hand which she was holding out trembled, was drawn back, then protruded again. Finally, when the truth dawned upon her fully, and she knew she was being 'chaffed,' she uttered no sound, but quietly turned her back on the young men and began to recross the road, as slowly and laboriously as before.

'Aren't you going to give her anything?' asked Masters quickly.

'Of course not. As you say, she's a precious deal better off than we are.

'Oh, rot!' said Masters. Running across the road after the old woman, he thrust a sixpence into her hand, laughing as he did so. 'You mustn't mind what he says, old lady,' said he, 'for, upon my life, it's quite true!'

She took the money and dropped a curtsey, but said nothing. She was far too well used to fortune's buffetings to make a fuss about one snub more or less.

'Rum-looking old creature! Where does she live?' asked Sutherley, as they walked on.

'How should I know? Somewhere in the slums, I suppose. Every evening she disappears — goes down to Lansdowne Passage, I believe, and every morning she's back again. That's all I know.'

It was a couple of days later, when Masters was walking up Berkeley street from Piccadilly to dine with his aunt, that he heard an odd sound behind him, a sort of wheezing and panting, which made him look round. The be..t old woman in her rustry black was making frantic evertions to come up with him.

It was so evident that she had something to say to him that Masters waited for her to come up. The shock was indescribable when she held out her trembling hand in its rusty glove, and coming quite close to him pressed into his palm two perfectly clean five-pound notes!

For the moment he stood as if petrified, and when he recovered the power of speech, she had already passed him at her usual halting pace, head bent, feet shuffling, without a word.

He ran after her and, laughing and uttering uttering some confused words of thanks and apology, tried to give back the notes. But she pushed him off with her elbow, shaking her head and muttering to herself, and as at that moment he reached the door of his aunt's house, where another guest was getting out of a carriage on to the red baize which was stretched across the pavement, the old woman stepped into the road behind the vehicle and he, bewildered, annoyed, and amused was obliged to give up the strange chase.

As he entered Lady Winterbrook's house he wondered what he should do. Not for long. Suddenly thrusting the money into his pockekt, he murmured to himself.

'By Jove, perhaps she'll bring me luck!' And he worthwith earmarked the two five-pound notes to be put on minoru in the morning.

In the following week the Derby was run, and in the evening Masters, with a hundred and fifty pounds which he had made that day, dashed up to his aunt's house in a taxicab.

The old woman had brought him luck. He had won money on every event of the day, and his very first care, before entering the house, where Lady Winterbrook was giving a small dance, was to go in search of his unexpected benefactress. He had to walkk as far as the square before he found her, and coming up to her with a beaming face, he took her hand and pressed into it two five-pound notes, saying with a ringing laugh:

'Here you are madam. Here's your money back, with my best thanks. And here's the interest, and may it bring you as much luck kas your money brought me!'

As he spoke, he pressed upon her a third five-pound note, and was about to turn away to go to his aunt's house, when the old woman, with a movement much quicker than any he had yet seen in her, threw down the third note into the mud of the road. Rather abashed, Masters laughed and picked it up.

'What! You're too proud to take interest. Oh, all right. Sorry. Let's hope I may have a chance of doing you a good turn some other time then. Anyhow, I'm grateful, very grateful!'

And he disappeared, curiously excited by the odd adventure, and amazed at the singular reticence of his benefactress.

The story was such a strange one that he did not venture to tell it to anyone that night.

The luck which the old lady had brought him was not shared by his aunt. A most unpleasant circumstance occurred to mar the success of the evening. One of the guests lost a splendid diamond and pearl bracelet, and before the excitement caused by this discovery had subsided. It was found that she was not the only victim. No less than three ladies left the house that night complaining of losses in jewellery which amounted in the aggregate to many hundred of pounds, and in spite of every effort made to find the missing jewels.

On the following day, Eric Masters, with his full budget of news, called in the afternoon at the house of Sir Ralph Cranston in Curzon street, with the hope of seeing the baronet's second daughter, Dorothy, for whom he pined by no means in secret.

Dorothy was very pretty and very fond of Eric. And but for the terrible stumbling-block, want of money, he would have been accepted by her father, as he had long ago been accepted by her as her future husband. While they lived in hope of something turning up, Eric called as often as he dared; and on this occasion, after discussing with her the unfortunate affair at Lady Winterbrook's, he made her the confidante of his strange adventure with the old vendor of bootlaces.

To his surprise and annoyance, she refused to believe a word of it. Or, rather, she did worse than that: she believed just enough of his story to be offended and mistrustful. He noted the restless manner and little scornful laugh with which she listened, and stopped abruptly.

'What's the matter?' he asked. 'Don't you believe it?'

'I believe some of it,' said Dorothy icily.

Eric Masters rose indignantly. He was angry with himself for having told her the story, and he said so.

'Why be angry?' asked the girl blandly. 'Wouldn't it have been more to the purpose to say what really happened, and to admit that it was not an old woman, but a young one, who lent you the money?'

He stared at her in astonishment.

'A young woman- You're jealous?' he asked.

'I don't know whether I'm jealous, but I know it was a young woman who was so generous to you. She lent you the money because you are good looking. You owe this bit of luck to your beaux yeux, my dear Eric!'

He raised his eyebrows coldly, looked at his watch, and walked to the window which was open.

By looking out they could see the entrance to Lansdowne Passage, and he beckoned her and pointed this out.

'It's now half-past four,' said he. 'At five o'clock, or thereabouts, my old woman comes through that passage after her day's begging. If you will do me the kindness to watch for a little while, you will see her come through, and then, perhaps, as I've given you an exact description of her you will believe me.'

'Very well,' said Dorothy.

There was challenge in the eyes of both as they exchanged a glance, and then sat at the window, he taking the seat from which the best view was obtainable of the entrance to the passage. They talked a little, but not much. Somehow the matter, from being half a jest, gradually became earnest, and as the minutes passed and the half-hour sounded on the little French clock on the mantelpiece, Dorothy stole a look at Eric, and saw that he was puzzled and annoyed.

'Have you seen your old woman?' asked she.

He turned angrily away from the window.

'No, I suppose she's not coming this evening. However, it's of no consequence. I dare say you wouldn't believe me even if I were to point her out to you. You would require to question her, before you wefe convinced.'

But already Dorothy was ashamed of her doubts, and she said so, said so very prettily in fact, that they made up their little quarrel, if quarrel it could be called, before he went away.

Eric, however, was still annoyed at his failure to point out the heroine of his adventure; and on the following afternoon he made a point of being in Curzon street, in the neighborhood of Sir Ralph's house, at five o'clock.

But again he was disappointed.

The matter, trifling as it was, began to irritate and puzzle him. On the following afternoon he was in Curzon street again, and this time, with a curious vague feeling of suspicion, he noted the appearance of each person who came out of the passage.

A telegraph boy came through whistling; a loafer unkempt and blear eyed, shuffled through; a smart little messenger boy followed; then came a nurse in uniform, who threw a glance at the handsome young man as she passed him. A soldier came through, two old women with a washing basket; a military looking man from one of the clubs; then another young woman, a good looking girl with fine eyes and a square jaw; finally a tradesman's boy sauntered through, who stared at Eric, recognizing him.

And at that the young man turned, more puzzled than ever. The old woman was not ill; he had seen her in Hill street that morning, she having shifted her ground during the past two days as she was in the habit of doing, always keeping to the same neighborhood, but not to the same street.

The air of mystery which these little disappointments threw round the commonplace figure of the old bootlace seller began to take hold of him, to fascinate him, and on the following day he tried a new way of solving the puzzle as to what became of her when she left her stand in the neighborhood of the square.

He took care to be in Hill street a little before five o'clock, but remained a long way from the spot where the bent figure of the old woman, with her bootlaces dangling from her gloved fingers, appealed to the compassion of the passers-by.

The hour of five rang out from a church clock in the distance, and at once the old woman turned towards Berkeley street, tottered slowly towards Lansdowne Passage, and began with feeble movements to descend the steps into it.

Eric Masters followed.

As he reached the entrance he saw her standing, panting, and feeble, about ten yards along the passage. He retreated a few steps, and then approached the entrance again. She was still standing in the same position, with her back against the wall and her bootlaces held out as if in the act of begging. Again he went back, and when he returned, she had moved not a single step.

Afraid of looking as if he wished to play the spy upon the woman who had done him a kindness, Eric then felt constrained to pass her, and went through the passage, giving a sixpence as he passed, and greeted her with 'How do you do?'

She curtseyed as before, but uttered no word, and he went through the passage into Curzon Street, and waited at the first corner for her to come through. He waited half an hour, and then finding that she did not come, and growing irritated with himself at his failure to solve the stupid little mystery, went back through the passage.

The old woman was no longer there, neither was she in the Square, nor in Berkeley Street, nor in Hill Street, nor in any of the thoroughfares where he had been wont to meet her.

She had vanished and left no trace.

He thought little of the old woman for the next few days, during which, indeed, other excitements drove her quite out of his head.

A robbery of jewellery took place in Hill Street; a man had been sent for to repair a broken blind, and on the following day another man had called to finish the blind, as he said: and after his departure it was found that several valuable rings had been taken from the dressing-table of the lady of the house.

Eric Masters heard of this robbery from Denham Sutherley, two nights afterwards, when they were both at a dance in Grosvenor Square.

They were going on together to another ball, and it was while they were putting on their overcoats that Sutherley told the story. The man-servant who was helping him said, in a low voice:

'I'm sorry to say, sir, that there's ben another loss here to-night.'

The young men turned to him quickly.

'Was that what the commotion was about upstairs just now?'

'Yes, sir. The Duchess of Grasmere has lost her diamond necklace, and there's a great to-do. It makes it very unpleasant for us, sir,' added the old servant, with dignity.

The two young men went out exchanging comments on this new disaster, until they got into the roadway, where a new turn was given to Eric's thoughts by the sight of the woman who had played good fairy to him. She was standing, as usual, in the gutter, on the opposite side of the road, under the trees of the square. One of the men-servants from the house was at that moment offering her a huge sandwich on a plate, and the old woman, taking it, was dropping her usual curtsey.

As the man turned round Sutherley uttered an exclamation, and the servant, violently startled, narrowly escaped dropping the empty plate.

'By Jove!' said Sutherley, as he suddenly placed his hand on the man's shoulder. 'You're not one of the house-servants, are you?'

'N—no, sir. I—I—I'm one of the waiters from the—from—'

He mentioned the name of a well-known firm of caterers, and Sutherley asked rather drily:

'What were you giving to that old woman?'

A piece of chicken between two slices of bread, sir. She's always fed from the 'ouses round about when there's a party.'

'Oh, all right. Get off with you.'

The man lost no time in returning to the house, and Sutherley turned to Eric.

'What could be easier,' said he, 'than for one of these men—' He stopped short and glanced across the road at the old woman, who was moving away. 'I wonder what she's got in that basket!' went on the young man, in a low voice, as he strode quickly after her.

'Leave her alone and come along. She's all right,' said Eric, hastily, although even as he thus stood up in defence of his strange benefactress, certain odd qualms made themselves felt within him.

Sutherley, however, paid no heed to him. To catch up with the old woman, to snatch the basket from her trembling hand, and to run to the nearest street lamp with his prize, was the work of a couple of seconds. Eric went after him, angry and perturbed. Before he got up with him, a hoarse exclamation from his friend struck unpleasantly upon his ears.

'By—Jingo!'

Eric caught the flash of light from something Sutherley held in his hand. The next moment both were looking, open-mouthed, at the diamond necklace.

Sutherley spoke in a hoarse whisper. 'Found it in the basket, hidden under scraps of food, bread and butter, chicken, a piece of cake.' He lookked round him. 'Where is she? Where's the woman?'

But she had disappeared.

'Come with me back to the house. This is a find,' said Sutherley.

But Eric shook his head and excused himself. He felt sick with the shock of the discovery.

He went on, while his companion went backk and told the wonderful story at the house he had just left.

The police had already been sent for, and, unknown to the majority of the guests, a detective was already in the hause. A dapper little man in dress clothes, whose occupation nobody would have suspected, asked Sutherley a few questions, and at once found out and examined the waiter whom the two young men had seen giving the food to the old woman.

The butler confirmed this: he had received instructions to let the old woman, who was a well-known character, have some supper on such occasions, he said.

And so, the old servant, being above suspicion, and the waiter perfectly straightforward in all his replies, things seemed to have come to a deadlock.

The one important thing was obviously to catch the old woman. But this was not so easy. A watch was, of course, kept for her reappearance in her usual haunts, but prudence had probably suggested a change of habits, and on the following day she was nowhere to be seen.

The police, however, were not without resource. They procured the address of the waiter, and a couple of plain clothes officers made their appearance on the following day at a small and shabby house in the vicinity of Shepherd's Market, where the young man and his wife had a couple of rooms.

The men came unannounced into the little sitting-room, where the poor waiter, aware that he was under suspicion, was sitting dejectedly between the window and the fire-place, with his legs stretched out before him and his hands in his pockets.

He started up nervously when the men came in, while his wife, a bright-eyed young woman with a baby in her arms, put down the jug of milk she was carrying and stared inquiringly at the visitors.

'What's up?' she asked wonderingly.

The foremost of the officers smiled.

'Hasn't your husband told you, Mrs. Gibbs, of the little scene we had in Grosvenor Square?' he asked pleasantly.

She frowned indignantly.

'Oh, yes, I know. He was told to take some food out to a beggar, and then got called over the coals for it. Nice thing to badger a decent 'ard-working man about, when he only obeys orders!'

The man looked hard at her and nodded.

'How's Grannie?' said he.

She stared at him with her mouth open.

'''Ow's 'oo?' she asked.

'Come, come, you beh open with us, and we'll make it worth your while. We don't want to trouble you. We're after the old woman.'

'What old woman.'

'The one who stole the necklace.'

'Gracious!'

Whether the detectives thought she knew more than she pretended, or whether they hoped that in her ignorance she might let out some clue, but they put her through a very close interrogatory, to which she submitted with much good sense and good nature, without, however, affording them any information of value.

When they had finished, one of them asked Mrs. Gibbs if she had any objection to their searching the rooms.

John Gibbs moved uneasily, but his wife smiled with a calm countenance and asked:

'Search our rooms! What for?'

John Gibbs remonstrated with a flushed face.

'You've no right to search without a—a—a warrant,' he said.

But his wife put a quiet hand upon his shoulder.

'Let 'em search, John, if they like,' she said. 'Show them where everything is, while I go and do my marketing, and get the money the young gentleman owes me for the washing.' Her fine eyes were fixed steadily on his, and her hand pressed his shoulder more firmly, with a comforting gesture. 'I'll get Mrs. Williams to mind the baby,' she added, as she took her hat from a nail behind the door, her black handbag from the dresser, and nodding cheerfully to her husband, opened the door of the bedroom for the detectives, and went calmly downstairs.

It was ten o'clock in the morning, and the world that amuses itself was scarcely awake.

Mrs. Gibbs went into a grocer's shop, and purchased a two-ounce packet of cocoa, and a pound of loaf sugar.

Being a housewifely sort of woman, she did not look behind her, so intent was she on her purchases; so the detective who had followed her downstairs was able to watch her through the doorway of the shop, taking care to draw back when she turned to come out.

She next went into a green grocer's, and asked the proprietor for a cabbage, for which she paid a penny. Then, her shopping over, she went on more briskly, along Curzon street, through Lansdowne Passage, and into Piccadilly, where she went into a handsome block of bachelor flats, and made her way upstairs to the first floor, where she rang the bell, and asked the servant who opened it, for Mr. Masters.

'He's not up yet,' said the man.

The woman nodded.

'He'll see me,' she said quietly. 'It's important. Tell him a messenger has come from the old woman.'

The man stared, but there was something reassuring in the calm manner and respectable appearance of the visitor, and he let her in, shut the door, and bade her wait.

Two minutes later he returned, and showed her into a sitting room, the door of which opened as soon as he had gone away. Eric Masters, flushed and excited, entered in his dressing gown, and looked intently at his visitor.

'Well?' said he sharply. 'What have you come to say?'

She held towards him her black bag, out of which she took a small, dark, tightly rolled bundle.

'For the sake of the old woman and what she did for you when you were in a hole,' she said in a deep, steady voice, 'will you burn this?'

He staggered back.

'Burn it? Burn what?' he stammered hoarsely.

She looked at him steadily.

'You'd better not ask. You'd better not know,' said she. 'But burn it. I'm followed. If you're not quick it will be too late. Will you do it?'

Eric Masters shook from head to foot. He vaguely guessed the sort of thing he had to do, yet he had not the heart to refuse.

Staring intently into her face in the morning sunlight across his little table, he asked huskily:

'Can you swear to me it's not—' his voice dropped—'stolen property?'

Her fine eyes met his steadily. 'I swear it,' said she.

'All right, I'll burn it—at once—on one condition. You must swear to give up these habits. And if you fail to keep your word, I'll give you up to justice.'

She held out a broad palmed hand, a fine hand, slightly rough of skin, but strong and perhaps almost masculine in its grip.

'Thank you. I knew you were a gentleman,' said she. 'I promise. Good-bye.'

Two minutes later she was walking quietly down the stairs, and Eric Masters, shaking like a leaf, had made up a fire in his empty grate, and was keeping his promise.

He had thrown the bundle on the fire without opening it, but, as he watched it burn, and wondered whether any one coming up the stairs would notice the smell, he caught sight of just enough to let him know what he was doing.

He saw—and smelt—a grey wig burning, an old rusty bonnet, and a pair of ancient gloves.

When he had got back into bed again, and was told that a person wished to see him particularly, Eric Masters sent out a message that he would receive him in an hour; and when the detective came back and interviewed him, without result, about the young person who did his washing, there were no signs in the grate of the conflagration which had taken place there, and the open window had carried off the last fumes of burning hair and stuff.

John Gibbs was put upon his trial, as being concerned in the robbery of the duchess's necklace. Eric Masters, who was in court, saw Gibbs's wife, weeping, in a conspicuous part of the building. She was without the baby, and the police gave blunt evidence to the effect that she hadn't got one, having borrowed that of a neighbor for purposes of effect, when they paid their first visit to her home.

They made out a very good case, asserting that Gibbs was one of a gang, who, upon information supplied by a spy, who passed as an old beggar-woman, gained access, by various pretexts, to the houses of rich people, and stole whatever jewels they could lay hands on. They further asserted that the beggar-woman used a disguise, which she was believed to have been in the habit of throwing off and putting on as she passed through Lansdowne Passage on the way between her home in Shepherd's Market and her 'beat' in the neighborhood of Berkeley Square.

They regretted not to be able to offer proof of this, or to be able to produce any witness to swear to the identity of the old woman who, in one character at least, had disappeared as completely as if she had never existed.

It was at this point that the case broke down against John Gibbs. There was no evidence that it was he who stole the necklace, or that it was he who gave it to the vanished old woman.

It was a close shave, but in the end he was acquitted, and left the court, if not exactly without a stain on his character, at any rate with his wife on his arm and his pals round him.

Eric Masters met the fine eyes of the wife as the court cleared, and he felt himself grow red, though he was careful to give her no sign of recognition.

Something in the look of her eyes made him think, suddenly, of Dorothy's jealous words, that it was a young woman who had lent him the ten pounds, and that she had done it for his beaux yeux.

He had a chat with one of the police engaged in the case, and found that they had a complete theory about it, which he judged to be the correct one. According to them, the whole gang had worked by the woman's direction, and all were under her influence.

Her influence! By Jove, yes. Eric knew they were right there. He had felt that influence himself.

And yet he wondered what might have been made of the woman in happier circumstances. For she kept her word to him, and Eric Masters had the satisfaction of knowing that it was his act which had reclaimed the criminal.

EXCITEMENT MAY LEAD TO MUCH MISERY

Excesses of Fear or Anger As Dangerous to Body as Alcohol or Morphine.

(By Dr. Leonard Keene Hirshberg, in New York 'Sun.)

The only creatures that have the emotions of fear, anger, joy and grief are those endowed with muscles that can give expression to such feelings. The late William James maintained this thesis from a few limited observations, but it remained for Prof. George Crile, the surgeon of the Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, finally to clinch the proof.

A bear or a jackrabbit fears, says Dr. Crile, because he is equipped by hereditary selection with the proper muscles for such an emotion. When a human being becomes frightened, whether it is by a second story thief, impending shipwreck, financial loss, domestic troubles or even the most hidden thought, whether the danger is real or imaginary, whether he is awake or asleep, all of the 'fear' muscles immediately get busy.

Suppose it is you who are alarmed. At once you are troubled; you perspire, your eyes bulge, your heart palpitates, your breath comes and goes, you grow weak in the knees. Even your internal organs become affected if the fright is great and the tiny muscles in your skin contract and squeeze out the blood. You are as 'pale as a ghost.' Look at the picture of a frightened man or woman, giant or child; see the characteristic expression on the face. Particular groups of muscles in the eyeballs and face produce this typical 'mask of horror.'

William James brought forward data to show that when a man saw a bear for the first time all the muscles of fear became disturbed first, and not until then did he 'feel fear.' Comes now Dr. Crile and goes a step further and proves that a snake and some other creatures cannot have the emotion of fear because they cannot show fear. Or to use his words, 'they have not inherited the appropriate muscles to give that particular emotion.'

In precisely the same manner, when a man becomes angry from an external or an internal cause, whether his corns are trod upon, his daughter is insulted, or a street car conductor carries him carelessly one block too far, he clenches his teeth, doubles up his fists, bangs on his desk, loses his voice and becomes a vibrating armature of muscular contraction. Anger cannot appear, unless the 'anger' muscles are formed.

Inherited from the days of savagery, when men fought with their teeth, arms, feet and fists, even centures of disuse and the protection of civilization have not served to eliminate these muscles of rage, fear and offence.

Says Dr. Crile, the muscles of fear are the defensive mechanism, while the muscles of rage are those of attack and onslaught. Man is endowed with both, but like certain orders of the feline tribes some human families and races have the offensive muscles overdeveloped while others have the defensive and flight muscles dominant.

To prove his contentions, Dr. Crile performed numerous elaborate experiments with rabbits and dogs, as well as recording many extensive observations upon friends, acquaintances and patients in his hospital. Thus a rabbit—rabbits have the fear flight group of muscles dominant and are wholly wanting in the angry fight group—was placed in such a position that a dog—the canine family have both groups—pursued it but could in no way harm it. The dog bristled, barked angrily, and all of its brave attacking muscles became alert and strained. The rabbit's breathing doubled, its heart palpitated, it grew feverish, and its eyes and mouth gave all indications of terror.

Not content, Dr. Crile went further, and in the midst of their signs of terror and rage he killed both animals. Marvellous to tell, it was found that definite changes had taken place in the brain and nerve tissues of the animals. It was demonstrated that during both fear and anger poisons are generated in the body which do permanent injury to the brain and other issues.

Furthermore, in the observations on the human race, Dr. Crile found that these poisons are generated in greater quantity if the emotion is suppressed, hidden, unacted and untold. That is to say, if you become angry and sit down and write a letter about it or tell it to your dearest friend, or your doctor, less harm ensues. Less permanent damage results and less of those same internal antotoxins are generated.

It is better, according to Dr. Crile's discoveries, to stamp your foot, smash a few goblets and burst into tears than to sit stolidly mute with suppressed excitement hammering for an outlet at every tiny muscle of your irritated body.

Strange to say, that disease in which a swelling appears in front of the neck—the enlarged thyroid gland—and which is recognized by medical men under the name of exophthalmic goitre, has for its striking symptoms all of the emotions of fear. If you examine a person with a goitre of this character you will observe the whites of his eyes, the staring expression, the bulging eyeballs, the trembling fingers, the scared, nervous, anxious look, the rapid breathing and palpitating heart. These are typical symptoms of the malady, as well as the appearance presented by a frightened person.

Dr. Crile at once brings the two apparently dissimilar conditions together. For, says he, in fright, when the emotion of terror seizes you the normal gland—the thyroid—which is small and hidden below your Adam's apple, gets busy and pours a libation of extra thyroid juice into your blood stream. This thyroid juice, affected like your muscles, poisons and anger may do no harm, but if you allow yourself to indulge in such excesses often as much damage to your brain and body will ensue as follows the use of alcohol or morphine.

No man or woman can afford, according to these researches, to allow himself or herself to become excited. To do so may lead to untold misery.

FOR BABY'S SAKE

For baby's sake a reliable medicine should always be kept in the house—one that will quickly relieve any sudden illness of baby; regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach and drive out colic, worms, colds, etc. Such a medicine is Baby's Own Tablets. They are guaranteed by a Government analyst to be absolutely safe and thousands of mothers always keep them in the house—they are the mother's best friend when her little one is ailing. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

HOW LOSS OF AN EYE AFFECTS WORKINGMAN

(New York 'Evening Post').

Just how serious is the loss of an eye for a workman—serious from a dollars and cents point of view because of interference with working power—is a question that has puzzled many doctors and judges, and juries. Superficially, at least, one-eyed persons seem to get along about as well as their normal bifocal brothers. Their efficiency appears but slightly, if at all, impaired, and the ability to earn a living not interfered with.

Researches that have been carried on for several years, particularly in Germany, throw considerable doubt on this seeming efficiency of the one-eyed. The several defects of one-eyed vision are as follows: The brightness of objects seen is less, the distinctness of outline is diminished, the exact location of small things is less accurate, the diminished field of vision seriously interferes with some kinds of work, and loss of the power to estimate depth (the so-called stereoscopic vision, a power of great importance in some callings, may seriously incapacitate the victim of such an accident. This loss of the ability to estimate depth accurately and rapidly appears to be one of the most serious faults of monocular vision.

According to Zeeman, the two-eyed workman who can make the gross estimate of depth in one-two hundredths of a second, has an enormous advantage over the one-eyed man, who requires at least one-half second for the same reaction. Thus the one-eyed workman may at first do as good work and as much of it as the normal workman, but it is done at the expense of constant strain and hence the former's staying power is much less. Zeeman suggests that the obscure symptoms of asthenopia (rapid tiring of the eyes, with impaired vision, and more or less discomfort not usually amounting to positive pain often noted in one-eyed persons, may be largely due to this interference with normal stereoscopic vision.

ERRORS THAT PERSIST.

Wrong Notions of What Happened in the Past.

One is surprised to find that in the mental storehouses of many pupils lie hidden quaint and curious ideas, distorted historical truths, popular fallacies, and false beliefs which modern historical criticism has long since banished to the realms of the historical novelist, the neswpaper writer, and the maker of almanacs.

To suggest a few of these old friends: Church of England was founded by Henry VIII. because the Pope would not allow him to marry Anne Boleyn, meets one constantly. Another interesting item is that the Puritans were so much purer and better than the members of the Church of England that they were persecuted for religion.

Only the children of the rich planters were ever educated in Virginia or in the other Southern colonies, and these children were sent to England or had tutors at home, for there were no schools of any kind in the South, is a statement sincerely believed, historians to the contrary notwithstanding.

The King of England caused the Revolution because he taxed the Americans so heavily. The King, in the student's mind, laid the tax and acted in a most outrageous fashion in general. Such a body as the English Parliament or the English theory of representation appear to have made no mental impression upon him.

A royal colony was always tyrannically governed and was much worse than a charter or proprietary government, the word 'royal' evidently striking the democratic mind as fundamentally wrong.

Poetic justice is also ever present as to the ultimate end of certain notable personages. Benedict Arnold and Aaron Burr always spend their last days in deepest poverty and remorse, while Columbus still persists in dying in prison and in chains. Jefferson is a peculiarly fortunate character, for the average pupil insists that he originated democracy and solemnly states that we owe our government by the people to the Sage of Monticello. He also wrote the Constitution. This rather irritating falsehood is strangely common.—'History Teacher's Magazine' (American).

COLORADO LEGISLATOR'S LONG SERVICE.

(Washington 'Post.')

Uncle Joe Cannon, who in length of service in Congress holds a record, is only a beginner as a legislator compared with Casimira Barilla, who represents Trinidad, Las Animas county, in the Colorado Legislature.

'Mr. Barilla is a Mexican and began his service as a legislator in the Territorial Legislature of Colorado,' said M. A. Roche, of Pueblo, Col. 'He has been a member of the Colorado Legislature continuously since that time. Mr. Barilla served six years as a member of the Territorial body, and was a member of the first State Legislature after Colorado was admitted to the Union in 1870. He has never missed a single session since then. When he first entered the Legislature he was under the legal age, being only 19 years old, but no one raised the question of ineligibility, and he has served ever since.'

RATS ATE HIS MONEY.

(St. Paul correspondence Indianapolis 'News.')

Otis Darby, a farmer living near here, never believed in banks, and hid his money in an old stocking, and tucked it away in the clothes press. Rats gnawed the stocking and the money. Part of a $5 bill that showed one number was found, and it was sent to the United States Treasury. He lost about $50.

CANADA'S BEST STOCKMEN BUY THIS GATE



I guarantee every Clay Gate to be free from defects in material or workmanship. I will replace, FREE, any parts, or the entire gate, giving out for such reasons.

H. Ralph Steele
Manager

ASK any prominent stockman in Eastern Canada which is the best Farm Gate made, and it is almost certain that he will reply "THE CLAY GATE." The chances are that he has "CLAY" Gates on his own farm, and so KNOWS FROM EXPERIENCE how good they are.

CLAY STEEL FARM GATES



Are liked by every farmer who has used them because they (1) positively keep back breachy cattle; (2) raise (as shown) to let small stock through, yet keep back large stock; (3) won't sag, bend, break, lifetime; (5) are positively and fully guaranteed; (6) Gate worry.

CLAY GATES are made of tubular steel of large diameter (far stronger than gas pipe or tee or angle iron), and heavy wire mesh fabric. Five men can stand on a Clay Gate without injury to the "hang" of the gate or to the gate itself.

CLAY GATES are made in a great variety of sizes—a gate for every purpose. Send to-day for illustrated Price List. Read our guarantee and the terms of our free trial offer.

burn, blow down or rot; (4) last a solve every Gate problem and every

60 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

One or a dozen Clay Gates, sent without expense or obligation, for 60 days' free trial in order that you may try them before buying them. 30,000 Clay Gates sold in 1912.

THE CANADIAN GATE CO., LIMITED 79 MORRIS ST., Guelph, Ont.

NEWS OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

FOUNDER OF MENDELSSOHN CHOIR DEAD

The Late Mr. Joseph Gould Established World-Famous Organization.

The death occurred last week at his residence, in Montreal, of Mr. Joseph Gould, who was for the greater part of his life a resident of this city. He was eighty-one years of age, and was long connected with art, literary, and musical circles here.

Mr. Joseph Gould was the fourth of six sons of the late Mr. Ira Gould, who established the first merchant flour mills in the Province of Quebec, and was the first manufacturer of Canadian flour for export to Great Britain. Though born in Penn Yan, a small town in the State of New York, Mr. Joseph Gould was educated in Montreal, where he lived almost his whole life. As a young man, he entered business as head of the firm of Gould and Hill, piano importers, continuing the business under his own name after a few years, and making his warerooms on St. James street a rendez-vous for lovers of art and music throughout the city.

It was in these warerooms that the early concerts were given of the afterwards famous Mendelssohn Choir. Having carried on this business with success for a number of years, he joined his brothers, Charles and C. M. Gould, as a member of the firm of Ira Gould & Sons. Long before, in 1864, he had founded the organization with which his name will always be inseparably connected—the Mendelssohn Choir. Beginning with about forty voices, this choir gradually increased to 120 picked voices, and its reputation for unaccompanied part-singing replete with feeling and the highest finish grew until qualified musicians unhesitatingly ranked its performances with those of the most famous European choirs of the day.

For thirty years Mr. Gould managed the business of this organization, and conducted all its rehearsals and concerts. Then, as his health was not good, with the choir's reputation and his own at the highest point, he resigned his post of conductor and director, and unwilling to sing under any other leader, the choir disbanded. After winding up its affairs, the surplus funds were placed in the conductor's hands for the purchase of a collection of works on music, which, when made, was presented to the library of McGill University as the Mendelssohn Choir memorial collection.

Although throughout his life he had been interested in art and letters, as well as in music, it was not until 1892, when he established 'Arcadia,' of which he was editor and proprietor, that his taste and capacity for writing were fully shown. But he was frequently induced to read papers before organizations in and out of town, several of which he read before the Art Association of this city, and before large and appreciative audiences. Throughout the greater part of his life he strove actively and successfully to promote the true musical interests of this city and country and to elevate musical taste in the city which he loved and worked for.

Mr. Gould was twice married. A widow and three children, Mr. Charles H. Gould (librarian of the McGill University library), Miss Mary C. Gould, and Mrs. H. M. Jaquays, all of this city.

PICTURE CENSORS READY TO START

Within a few days now the newly created Quebec Board of Moving Picture Film Censors will be in operation, in Montreal, the old Provincial Government building, at the corner of St. James and St. Gabriel streets having been fitted up for the censors. Films dealing with acts of vice or violence, attacking religious practices, showing prize fights, or in any way showing immorality will be banned by the censors.

Only after much personal investigation on the part of Sheriff Lemieux, chairman of the board, have the arrangements for viewing the films been brought to a conclusion so successfully. At first some picture theatres in the city offered the use of their halls in the morning, but these were not centrally situated, and in each case a fee of $3,000 to $3,500 per annum was asked. This was considered unsatisfactory, and eventualy the second floor of the building named was selected, an expenditure of $350 sufficing to put the place in good order, while an up-to-date operating chamber has now been installed, and within a short time the censors will now be working.

The 16 film exchanges in the city are all that the censors will deal with, proprietors of picture shows having, under a penalty of from $50 to $2000, to see that the films have received the 'approved' stamp of the censors before exhibition. It will be the duty of the Provincial Revenue Police to see that only approved films are shown.

MOTION PICTURE OWNERS PROTEST

Ottawa, Ont., March 27. — 'That the proposed amendments to the act governing motion picture houses by the Ontario Legislature is an unjust and iniquitous measure, gotten up for the purpose of driving the moving picture houses out of business,' was the expression of opinion passed by the members of the Moving Picture Association of Ontario, in session at the Chateau Laurier yesterday. The amendments include: The imposition of a $500 license fee; no license to be granted to any picture theatre not on a corner, and the necessity of a fifteen foot driveway.

Several proprietors, in discussing the matter, blamed the present agitation against their shows on the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Children's Aid Societies, churches and other religious institutions, who, it is said, had led the Government to take such drastic steps.

It was finally decided to have each member get up petitions from his centre for presentation to the Government against the proposed increased taxation.

PRIVY COUNCIL MAY HEAR THE TREMBLAY CASE

Court of Review Permits Appeal if $2,000 Security is Given.

Dame Malvina Despatus, alias Mrs. Napoleon Tremblay, has been granted a chance to have her marriage validated by the highest tribunal of the Empire, after its having been declared null and of no effect by the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical authorities, the Superior Court of the District of Sorel, and the Montreal Court of Review. The parties are fourth cousins, and were married in 1904, but after several years of married life the relationship was considered by the church sufficient to invalidate the union and on the application of the husband it was annulled. Despite the strenuous opposition of the wife, the civil courts upheld the ecclesiastical ruling.

Mr. Wainwright, of Davidson, Wainwright and Alexander, who is acting for Mrs. Tremblay, immediately after the decision of the Court of Review was announced by Justice Tellier and Delarimier (Mr. Justice Archibald dissenting), applied for leave to appeal direct to the Privy Council, skipping the Provincial Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of Appeals, and the Supreme Court of Canada. This application was made several months ago and after much deliberation has been granted by the Court of Review, the only stipulation being that $2,000 security be lodged within fifteen days. The case will, therefore, be heard by the Privy Council, provided the security is put up, at an early date, probably next fall.

CANADA MAY BUILD HER OWN SHIPS VERY SOON

That the day when Montreal may witness the launching of an ocean liner of the 'Titanic's' dimensions or a battleship of the Dreadnought class is not altogether a remote probability is evidenced by the development work which has been quietly but steadily pushed forward by the Canadian Vickers at their Maisonneuve plant. The Canadian Vickers' shops at their Maisoneuve dock are now fully equipped for repair work of all kinds and steel ship construction. The facilities of this plant include large punch and shearing machines, angle cutters, seam bending machines, plate edge machines, powerful drills, plate counter sinking machines, and other big mechanical equipment necessary for the most advanced class of work. In the future, steel ships, from the largest ocean liners to the tramp steamers, will be able to have any repairs, etc., performed here. In addition to the facilities named above, large plate furnaces have been installed capable of making steel plates of the largest size.

This plant will be an excellent adjunct to the great floating dry dock which is at present lying at the Maisonneuve docks. Steam has been kept up on it all winter, in order to prevent ice from forming in the air-chambers, and the ice has been partially chipped away from the sides to relieve the pressure, a slot of about two feet surrounding the dock. The ice at this point is 41 inches in thickness. A small crew of men have also been employed on board during the entire winter putting the dock into shape after the voyage across the Atlantic.

PRACTICALLY READY FOR LAYING KEELS.

The proposed steel shipbuilding site of the Canadian Vickers Company is located here, and is practically ready for the laying of keels. The site is splendidly situated on a level tongue of land running down to deep water, and requires only piling to make it sufficiently solid to bear the immense weight of a heavy ship.

Mr. J. Burlinson, the genial dock and plant superintendent, who has had much experience in marine engineering in Great Britain, told the 'Witness' that the shipbuilding plant would be ready for constructive work by this fall. He is very optimistic regarding the future of Canadian steel shipbuilding, and expressed the opinion that it was not only quite practicable in every respect, but necessary. When asked if they would be prepared to lay the keel and start building a super-Dreadnought this fall, he smiled.

'That's a pretty large order,' he said, reflectively. 'I wouldn't like to make a statement either way. We will have the facilities for building big ships, but I would not like to say that we will be prepared to make our first ship a Dreadnought.'

When asked for his opinion regarding the possibilities of war between Britain and Germany, he replied: 'It must come.'

The establishment of this plant will mean a great deal for Maisoneuve. Mr. Burlinson said that naturally Canadian labor would be used to as great an extent as possible. Skilled mechanics would at first have to be obtained from Britain, but the plant would soon become self-sustaining in this respect.

LATE MRS. W. MARSHALL.

(From A Correspondent.)

Danville, Que., March 27. — Isabella Rose, wife of the late Mr. Wm. Marshall, was born at Loch Broom, Scotland, in 1832, and died at Abbotsford, Que., on March 16th, 1913. In childhood she came to Canada with her parents, and resided with them in Ely, Que., until her marriage with Mr. Marshall in 1850. They made their home in West Ely until 1873 when they removed to Abbotsford. A long and happy life was interrupted by the death of Mr. Marshall ten years ago. Mrs. Marshall became an earnest Christian in early life, and united with the Methodist Church, proving through life a worthy and consistent member. She took a sympathetic and intelligent interest in every good work. The generous hospitality of her home was through the years extended without grudging to the ministers of her church, and to Christian workers of other denominations also. Her interest in the welfare of others, her many social qualities and charm of manner drew to her many friends, who mourn her death.

The immediate surviving relatives are a sister, Mrs. W. Gill, of Granby; a son, John R., who, with his family, resides on the homestead, 'Braemar,' Abbotsford; and several nephews and nieces.

TO GIVE RIVER 35-FOOT CHANNEL

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Suggests Coming Survey Should Extend Above Montreal.

Ottawa, March 28. —The composition and the scope of the commission appointed by the Department of Marine and Fisheries to investigate during the coming summer the water levels on the River St. Lawrence at and below Montreal, occasioned a debate in the House of Commons yesterday.

The matter was brought up by Mr. Frank Carvell, who stated that dredging had reduced the level in the harbor of Montreal very considerably from what it was eight or ten years ago. He suggested that the channel had something to do with the lowering of the water level in the harbor. Mr. Carvell thought that the personnel of the new commission ought to be stronger, and that a search ought to be made round the world for the most competent engineers.

The Hon. Mr. Hazen stated that the efforts of his department were now being directed to getting a thirty-five foot channel. He had discussed the matter of the water level with officials of the department and had come to the conclusion that it was most desirable to obtain the best information on the point. On the recommendation of Messrs. Stewart and Forneret, of the department, he had invited Professor Haskell, dean of the Engineering School at Cornell University, to join them. Prof. Haskell had been engaged upon the Mississippi, the Hudson, and other river undertakings, and he had been assured that there was no Canadian engineer nor British engineer who had quite the same unique experience he has. The commission would confine its attention to the question of water levels between Montreal and Quebec, because the matter of navigation was urgent. A report was required without delay, whereas a commission with wider instructions would necessarily occupy a much longer period.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier commended the action of the Government. He was in favor of the survey taking a wider scope and embracing the waters above Montreal. He also stated that no attention had been paid in the past to the effects which dredging would have on the water level generally.

Mr. L. A. Lapointe congratulated the Government upon the appointment of the commission.

The Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works, in answer to the Hon. George Graham, stated that he had never been approached with regard to the construction of a dam on the Long Sault. He had never heard anything with regard to it.

OBJECTS TO U. S. APOINTMENT.

The Hon. William Pugsley expressed the view that the levels of the whole St. Lawrence system should be considered at the same time and that the inquiry should not be confined to the waters below Montreal. He obected to an American being placed at the head of the commission, giving as his reason the fact that the United States, by the construction of the St. Clair Flats channel, had reduced the level of Lake Huron by at least eighteen inches. In connection with work no provision had been made to hold back the water of the upper lakes and the rights of the Canadian people had been disregarded. Mr. Pugsley further expressed the view that Professor McLeod of McGill University, who was the head of a somewhat similar commission appointed by the late government, would be just as well bualified to undertake this inquiry as Professor Haskell of Cornell.

Hon. Mr. Hazen took the view that to investigate levels all over the great lakes as well as on the St. Lawrence, would be a work of years, and that it would be better to go ahead and do something on a part of the problem at once.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux also agreed with the importance of the work, but criticized the fact that Professor McLeod of McGill had not been appointed.

Mr. W. M. German, of Welland, emphasized the necessity of Canada undertaking at the earliest possible moment the deepening of the system between Lake Ontario and Montreal to thirty feet. With this done there would be a channel of thirty foot depth from the head of Lake Superior to the Atlantic ocean.

Mr. Borden agreed that broader work must be undertaken at some time, but said that the work outlined by Hon. Mr. Hazen should be undertaken at once. He agreed with the importance of the ideas brought out by Mr. German, and said he had reason to believe that in a proect of this kind the State of New York would be ready to co-operate. The broad considerations which had been outlined during the afternoon's discussion would not be lost sight of.

Mr. E. B. Devlin, of Wright, took the opportunity of saying a few words in favor of the Ottawa River and the necessity of the government doing something in that quarter.

ONE FRIEDMANN PATIENT IS REPORTED WORSE

No Change Apparent in Two Other Cases From Institute Bruchesi.

Three of the tuberculosis patients treated by Dr. Friedmann were from the Institute Bruchesi, Montreal, and one is worse rather than better after the treatment, it is said, while there is no change apparent in the other two cases.

The three patients all had tuberculosis of the bone. One is a young woman, 22 years of age, one is a three-year-old girl, and the third is a boy 18 months old. It is the little girl who has not been so well since the treatment. She had no temperature before, but has had ever since. It happens in all cases that the temperature rises after injection with a serum, but in normal cases it goes down again in a short time. In the case of the little girl, however, it has not done so.

In the other two cases, it is said, there has been no change, good or bad.

AN ENORMOUS PRICE PAID FOR SUB-DIVISION

350 Acres at Back of Mount Royal Brought $3,500,000.

One of the biggest real estate deals ever made in Canada was completed at Montreal, when Mr. James E. Wilder and Sir Max Aitken, M.P., paid $3,500,000 for 350 arpents of vacant land on the back slope of the mountain. The sellers were the Canadian Northern Montreal Land Company, Limited, and the Mount Royal Land Company, Limited. The property is situated between the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks, St. Catherine Road, the Outremont Golf links, and the Cote des Neiges Road. The lots, after taking out the portion used for the streets, have an area of about 9,000,000 square feet, so that the price that was paid for the land that will be sold for residential purposes, is about 40 cents per square foot.

A few days ago, Mr. Wilder secured an option on the property for a short time. He tried to interest local capitalists in the deal, but the money market was too tight, and the necessary cash could not be secured at home. Then he took the matter up with Sir Max Aitken by cable, and succeeded in inducing him to join in the purchase of the big block.

The property is one of the finest residential sections of Montreal, situated as it is on the slope of the mountain. To it has been given the name 'Mount Royal Heights.'

Since purchasing it arrangements are said to have been made for the erection of a station in its centre connecting with the Canadian Northern Railway tunnel.

STRICTER LAWS FOR CHAUFFEURS

Drivers Must Pass Examination For License in Province of Quebec.

Quebec, March 29.—According to information obtained from the Tramway Department, the new regulations for automobile driving, which will come into force in the immediate future, will provide that from now on a chauffeur who desires a license must first file with the issuer of licenses a certificate of competency from an authorized examiner, and in addition to this references attesting his sobriety and general good character, of such a nature as to satisfy the Treasury Department. In Montreal and Quebec the examiners will be professors of the technical schools. In other centres the treasurer may appoint local examiners if the latter can produce certificates of competency obtained from the technical schools. The examination will consist of three parts, oral, written and a demonstration. In the last case the chauffeur must furnish his own car.

Special allowance will be made where the chauffeur has taken a six months automobile course at the technical schools, or where he possess certificates guaranteed by other countries or provinces.

Every year when the chauffeur applies for his annual license the application must be accompanied by a photograph taken not earlier than thirty days before the time of application; this must be furnished in duplicate, one copy to be gummed into the license and the other filed with the chauffeur's record kept by the Treasury Department. The number plates of motor vehicles must in future be attached to the back of the car in such a manner that they will not be easily removable or swing with the car when it is in motion; they must never be attached to the axle, and the bottom of the plate must be horizontal and never less than eighteen inches from the ground. The department will see that the only forms of number plates used will be those issued by itself, and it will recognize no others.

GERMANS WILL BE WELCOME HERE

Receptions and Entertainments Planned For Them on Tour of Dominion.

A party of prominent German business men will make a seven weeks' tour of Canada this summer in order to gain first-hand knowledge of the resources of the Dominion, and the trade possibilities here, will arrive at Quebec on July 4th. They will be given an official reception by both the city and the Provincial Government. After seeing the sights of the ancient capital, and enjoying a trip to the Montmorency Falls, they will come on to Montreal on a special train on July 6th. They will be officially received by the city, the Board of Trade, and the German Club. During their two days' stay they will live at the Place Viger Hotel.

Their programme there will include a tour about the city, inspection of the banks and other institutions, as well as the various large industrial works of the city. Information regarding the party can be secured from the German Consulate, Dr. Lang, secretary, in the Merchants Union Building, or from Mr. Meldrum, secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

FIRE IN TORONTO OPERA HOUSE.

Performers Escape From the Building In Light Attire.

Toronto, March 29.—There was a small fire in the Grand Opera on Adelaide street early this morning, which necessitated the members of a company performing there, making their escape in light attire.

QUEBEC CASES HEARD BEFORE SUPREME COURT

Lake St. John Appeal on Lumber Contract is Taken on Reserve.

Ottawa, March 28. — The Supreme Court reassembled yesterday pursuant to adjournment, Sir Louis Davies presiding, and the hearing of appeals on the Quebec list was taken up.

The first case heard was a motion in the matter of the Phoenix Land Company, and Provost, as curator, vs. Bedard. At the opening of the winter session a motion was made on behalf of Bedard to quash an appeal taken by the company was insolvent and had ceased to exist, and therefore could not assert the appeal proposed. The court allowed the motion with costs, but reserved a curator appointed to the estate of the company and obtaining, if possible, special leave from the Court of King's Bench at Montreal extending the time for bringing an appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada, and the matter was enlarged until the commencement of hearing of appeals from the province of Quebec.

In the meantime, Mr. Prevost was duly named as curator to the dissolved company in process of liquidation, and the Court of King's Bench in view of the order made by the Supreme Court, enlarged the time for bringing the appeal in its present stage on the following grounds:

Mr. St. Germain, K.C., moved to quash the appeal in its present stage on the following grounds:

(1) That the court appealed from in extending the time had not done so in the exercise of a proper discretion, but in view of the former order made by the Supreme Court.

(2) That the curator had not obtained the necessary special leave to proceed with the appeal.

(3) That the security on the appeal was insufficient and ineffective.

Mr. Lamarche, K.C., appeared to oppose the motion, but was not called upon for any argument. The court refused the motion, but without costs, as the parties were obliged, under the former order, to appear again at the opening of the hearing of Quebec appeals.

LAKE ST. JOHN RAILWAY CASE.

The first case on the Quebec list was then heard, being the appeal in the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company versus Kennedy.

Mr. L. Kennedy brought the action to recover a claim under a contract he made with the railway company in virtue of which he was given special rates on all lumber shipped from the mills or limits at Lake St. Joseph and vicinity along the line of railway. A condition of this contract was that that respondent should ship at least 3,500 cars of lumber in each year during five years, but respondent alleged that this condition had been modified, and that he was to receive a rebate of $1.00 on each car actually shipped, payment to be made every six months.

The contract was in force from the 6th of October, 1903, to the 1st of November, 1906, and during that time the respondent shipped many cars of lumber. He brought his action to recover the rebate of $4,310 and $223 for interest. The company relied in the courts below, and now rely on the present appeal, on the ground that the contract was illegal as contrary to public policy and the provisions as to unfair discrimination in the Quebec Railway Act, and also that the condition requiring the shipment of 3,500 cars in each year had not been complied with and had never been modified.

At the trial the action was dismissed on the ground that the contract was illegal, but this judgment was reversed by the Court of King's Bench and the plaintiff's action, maintained with costs on the ground that the freight tariff sought to be enforced by the railway company had never been made properly effective by approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, according to the provisions of the Quebec Railway Act.

Judgment was reserved.

The Hon. L. A. Taschereau, K.C., appeared for the appellants, and Mr. G. G. Stuart, K.C., for the respondent.

APPEAL FROM PORTNEUF.

The next case heard was the appeal in Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Company versus Naud. The appellants having taking property of the respondent in the parish of Deschambault, in the county of Portneuf, for railway purposes, offered $300 compensation, which was refused and an arbitration proceeded under Sec. 264 of the Canada Railway Act. The arbitrators at their first meeting in January, 1911, fixed the 15th of February, 1911, for making the award, but the award was not made on that date nor until the 22nd of May following, when the majority of the arbitrators decided upon an award of $1,980 in favor of the respondent with about $800 costs. The company appeal on the ground that the award was illegal, as there had been no extension by consent or order of the arbitrators enlarging the time for making the award, and that, therefore, by operation of S. 204, the sum offered by the company was the proper compensation to be paid.

In an action by the company to have the award set aside on the grounds mentioned, the Superior Court for the district of Quebec and the Court of King's Bench decided in favor of the respondent.

Mr. G. G. Stuart, K.C., appeared for the appellants, and Mr. Eusebe Belleau, K.C., for the respondent.

FRAUDULENT EMPLOYEES

A case of deep interest to railway men was before the Courts last week when two employees of the C. P. R. — Conductor A. Collins and J. A. Bartley, ticket clerk at Three Rivers — were each sentenced to nine months imprisonment for conspiracy to defraud the company. The way the game was worked was that after selling tickets to passengers the ticket clerks would board the train and after conductor Collins had taken up the tickets they were returned to the ticket clerk unpunched, and he caught the first homeward bound train and resold the tickets the same day. The fraud was soon discovered and detection was followed by arrest.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS

REV. FATHER McQUAK DEAD.

Chatham, N. B., March 28.—The Rev. Hugh McQuak, Catholic priest, died in the Hotel Dieu to-day. Deceased was 90 years of age.

MAY LEAVE ROBLIN MINISTRY.

Winnipeg, Man., March 27.— The 'Free Press' publishes a rumor that the Hon. Colin C. Campbell will leave the Roblin Ministry on account of ill health.

WHALES OFF VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, B. C., March 27.—Seventeen whales from southern waters turned into Burrard Inlet, and were the centre of attraction. They may become stranded there.

TESTING PILOTS' EYESIGHT.

Quebec, March 27. — Mr. H. B. Fritz, oculist, of St. John, N.B., and Captain Lindsay, Wreck Commissioner, of Ottawa, have arrived here, and have commenced to test the eyesight of the Quebec pilots.

FIRE AT SPRINGHILL, N.S.

Springhill, N.S., March 28. — One of the principal business structures of the town occupied by Mr. J. W. Terris, merchant, and the Royal Bank of Canada was destroyed by fire yesterday. There was $16,500 insurance on the building.

SUSPECTED OF ARSON.

Winnipeg, March 27. —James Dodds, 23 years of age, a Scotsman, formerly of London, and well known, has been arersted here on suspicion of having set a large number of fires, including a fifteen thousand dollar fire in the Canadian Oil Company's works, and a hundred thousand fire in the Emmanual Baptist Church last October.

FLOODS BLOCK TRAINS ON INTERCOLONIAL

Moncton, N.B., March 28. — Sleet, snow, and a down-pour of rain have flooded this county. Considerable damage to bridges is reported. There is a serious wash-out at Maccan Station, N.S., on the Intercolonial. The tracks are said to be submerged for a distance of five hundred feet.

VANCOUVER FACES INCREASED TAX RATE

Vancouver, March 27.—At a City Council meeting last night, Mayor Baxter stated that the Council had to confront the unpopular task of raising the tax rate this year. He also stated that $5,000,00 worth of money by-laws already authorized would have to be re-submitted. The interest rate could be raised to 4 1-2 percent.

TO APPOINT CO-ADJUTOR TO BISHOP MILLS

Kingston, Ont., March 27.—Bishop Mills' condition, although unchanged from the beginning of his recent illness, is such that it is deemed advisable to appoint a coadjutor bishop for the diocese of Ontario.

Accordingly a special meeting of the synod has been called for April 22nd, at the synod hall, Kingston.

The purpose of this meeting is to appoint the co-adjutor.

ALLEGED FRAUD THROUGH TRUST COMPANY

Victoria, B.C., March 27.—Franklin C. Cook, J. O. Hearn and R. N. O'Connor were committed for trial yesterday on a charge of theft of $8,000 from F. J. Popham, of this city, as a result of a business transaction through the Bankers' Trust Company, now defunct. All are out on bail.

The case excites great interest in financial circles in this city, and Vancouver, because of the prominence of all of the accused. Hearn was president of the Negotiators, Ltd., and O'Connor was one of his salesmen.

URGES NEW GAME LAW.

Toronto, March 28.—'Canada is the last stand of our big game, and I am trying to lock the doors before it is gone,' said Colonel 'Buffalo' Charles J. Jones, the famous game hunter, in the course of an interview yesterday. 'There ought to be only game law, by which no man should be allowed to kill any animal except for meat. This sums up the whole question, and we have got to teach our people to it. It is much more heroic and manly to match our cunning with animals than to kill them.'

FIRE DESTROYS MEGANTIC FACTORY

Lake Megantic, Que., March 28. — Fire broke out in the factory of the Megantic Furniture Company at four o'clock, this morning and burned it to the ground. The flames spread to two dwelling houses opposite and burned them down. In addition to the loss of the buildings all machinery and lumber were destroyed. The loss of the factory will be a serious blow to the town as a large number of men were employed there. The damage is estimated at $50,000.

GETTING INTO LINE FOR ALBERTA ELECTIONS

Edmonton, March 27. — The Hon. Mr. Cross, Attorney-General, and the Hon. A. G. Mackay, late leader of the Ontario Opposition, were unanimously nominated by Edmonton Liberals to contest the city in the general election on April 17.

Other nominations are: Messrs. V. C. Tyser, Liberal, and J. R. Lowery, Conservative, for Lloydminster; J. C. Turgeon, of Hardisty, for Robstone. The latter is a brother of the Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, Attorney-General for Saskatchewan.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Toronto, March 28. — A counterfeit $10 note of the Bank of Toronto is in circulation at Toronto, four of them having turned up during the past two days.

The face of the note is a very clever pen-and-water color reproduction, and likely to deceive. The watermark of the word 'Ten' across the face is much lighter green than the genuine. The numbers are larger and heavier. The imprint of 'American Bank Note Co., Ottawa,' is missing from both sides of the note. The back of the note is very crude, being simply a red daub, easily distinguished.

C.P.R. TO IRRIGATE MORE FARM LAND

During the last few days two hundred engineers divided into four divisions, left Calgary for survey work on the eastern section of the C.P.R. irrigation block. This is the largest party which has ever taken the field for this class of work. Three of the divisions will operate in the Brooks district and one at Bassano.

By the time the frost is out of the ground the contractors will be able to resume work on the irrigation project and about twenty-five hundred men will be engaged on construction work. The work will be conducted on a larger scale than last year, and it is anticipated that the end of the year will see the greater part of the work completed.

WILL CONFER AS TO PEACE CELEBRATION

Ottawa, Ont., March 27.—Arrangements have been made whereby an unofficial international conference will be held from May 5 to May 9 in New York for the purpose of discussing the best method of conducting the celebration of the centenary of the signing of the treaty of Ghent in the winter of 1914-15.

The Canadian committee consists of the president of the Canadian Peace Centenary Association, Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto; Sir Alexander Lacoste, former Chief Justice of the Province of Quebec, Montreal; Mr. Travers Lewis, K.C., Ottawa, and Mr. C. F. Hamilton, honorary secretary, Ottawa.

Cut His Arm off With Jack Knife

Ontario Man's Self-Mutilation Under Hallucination of Aiding Dawn of Millenium.

Lindsay, Ont., March 29.—A remarkable story comes from Dysart township, near Haliburton, concerning the action of a young man who, in a period of religious hallucination, mutilated himself in such a manner as to cripple him for life.

The young man is 26 years of age, and his family are adherents of the Anglican faith. He received the rites of confirmation a year ago, but since then has become a Millennial Dawn enthusiast.

On Sunday last believing he was carrying out the fulfilment of a Scriptural commission, he tied his left hand to a post and with a jack knife actually severed the arm at the wrist, throwing the dismembered portion away. His family summoned Dr. Baker from Haliburton, who dressed the mutilated arm, but the patient remained quite unconcerned throughout believing he had successfully performed a duty which was expected of him.

METHODIST CHURCH AT AYLMER REOPENED

Aylmer, Ont., March 29.—The services in connection with the re-opening of the Methodist Church were a great success. The church has been in the hands of the renovators for the last ten months, and about $10,000 has been expended in its remodelling. The spacious building was packed to its utmost capacity on Sunday morning, when the Rev. William Timberlake, pastor of the Bell Street Methodist Church, Ottawa, preached, and again in the evening, when the pulpit was filled by the Rev. B. W. Thompson, pastor of the Dominion Methodist Church. Special music was rendered at both morning and evening services.

On Thursday evening there was held a big banquet in the church, the chairman of the occasion being the Hon. Sam Hughes, who delivered an address, declaring that as long as there was humanity on the face of the earth there would be aggressors. Therefore, it was hardly right to neglect the training of the boy along military lines. He made some references to temperance, and said that he had never seen the place where a drunken man or a drunken boy fitted in. Addresses were also delivered by the Rev. Mr. Harris, the Rev. W. B. Thompson, the Rev. C. S. Deeprose and the Rev. Elwood Lawson.

The church is vastly improved in appearance since remodeling. All the inside fittings, including the pulpit and communion table, are new. The panel work around the pulpit is in walnut and is very pretty. The seating capacity of the church has been increased by seventy-five, while the Sunday School seating capacity has been almost doubled. The new wing in measurement is 24 feet by 39 feet while the tower is 14 feet square and 78 feet in height. Two vestries have been built, one on each side of the choir loft, and everything is carried out in amphitheatre style.

PICKPOCKET JUMPS BAIL AT TORONTO.

Toronto, March 28. — With the hurried departure from the city of Harry Davis, a New York man, whose pictures have been repeatedly reproduced in police papers here and in the United States, Toronto got rid of three of the slickest pickpockets who ever operated here. Davis was one of the trio who made a good haul in the Easter holiday season rush at the Union Station, one of the victims being Mr. Lorne Mitchell, of the C. N. R.

Detectives who were sent to round up the pickpockets at the Union Station when the reports kept coming in, arrested Davis in a railway coach. His hand, the officers alleged, was in the pocket of a passenger. Two others who were associated with him in the thefts, got clean away.

Davis, who was on remand at the jail until yesterday, retained counsel, who secured an order for bail of five hundred dollars cash. The money was wired from Buffalo. When Davis was released from the jail a taxicab was in waiting, and Davis went straight to the Union Station, where he boarded a train for Buffalo.

Unknown to Davis, Detectives Miller and Armstrong, in an auto followed him on the journey, hoping that he would meet some of his pals. In this they were disappointed, for Davis' departure was not delayed a moment. From the time he left the jail until he boarded the train he spoke to no one except the taxi-cab driver.

Bail will be estreated.

MISSING RELATIVES.

Information concerning the following inquiries from friends may be sent to the Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal:—

Dean (William Henry), native of Bedford, left Biggleswade for New York 37 years ago; was last heard of when on a visit to England about five years ago. Sister Jemima asks.

Hayward (William), was working on a farm in Saskatchewan three years ago. Sister Flora asks.

MacDonald (Neil) left Nine Mile Creek about 30 years ago. Last heard of in Vancouver, B.C., about 18 years ago. Sister Jane asks.

Ranger (Richard James), was last heard of in Ontario, 16 months ago. Mother asks.

Young (Minnia), was living in Wellington street, Toronto, three years ago. Sister Jessie asks.

Johnston (Miss Ethel) resided with her father and stepmother at Lucknow, Ont., five years ago. A friend inquires.

REPLIES.

Harry Jaskson, formely of Radcliffe, Manchester, Eng., can be written care of Mrs. Andrew Nicholls, Bracebridge P. O., Muskoka, Ont.

Richard A. Swain, formerly of the Monadnock block, Chicago, Ill., is now in Minneapolis, we are informed by Mr. R. E. Mace, of Duluth, Minn. Mr. Swain's address is care of General Electric Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

AGRICULTURE

Holstein Records

The following results in the yearly record of performance tests of Holsteins have been forwarded to us by Mr. W. A. Clemons, the secretary of the society.

MATURE CLASS.

1. Lunice Jane Posch, 7032, at 6y.; milk 16757.31 lbs.; fat 587.61 lbs; equal to 734.64 lbs. butter. Owner, H. F. Patterson, Alford Junction, Ont.

2. Patsy of Brookholme, 9835, at 5y.; malk, 15853.4 lbs.; fat 539.09 lbs.; equal to 673.87 lbs. butter. Owner, F. S. Passmore, Brantford.

3. Rosa Lee DeKol, 3127, at ten years, 256 days; milk 15843.4 lbs.; fat 535.53 lbs.; equal to 669.42 lbs butter. Owner, F. R. Hallory, Frankford, Ont.

4. DeKol Lady Inka, 5716, at seven years; milk 16384 lbs.; fat 503.27 lbs.; equal to 629.08 lbs. butter. Owned by R. O. Morrow, Hilton, Ont.

5. Kitty Abberkerk, 5678, at 6 years, 239 days; milk 14817.48 lbs.; fat 494.01 lbs.; equal to 617.52 lbs. butter. Owner, W. A. Andrews, Oxford Station, Ont.

6. Maxima Elliott, 4221, at 9 years; milk 15418.1 lbs.; fat 481.62 lbs.; equal to 602.03 lbs. butter. Owner, F. S. Passmoro, Brantford, Ont.

7. DeKol Butter Girl Madrigal, 12463; at 5 years, 180 days; milk 13159.7 lbs.; fat 413.35 lbs.; equal to 516.69 lbs. butter. Owner, W. B. Allison, Dunbar, Ont.

8. Countess Zoo DeKol, 4563, at 8 years; milk 11562.5 lbs.; fat, 410.10 lbs.; equal to 512.63 lbs. butter. Owner, Parnham Allison, Chesterville, Ont.

9. Trenton Pride DeKol, 6222, at 7 years; milk 13056.18 lbs.; fat, 403.12 lbs.; equal to 503.90 lbs. butter. Owner, G. A. Kingston, Campbellford, Ont.

10. Gracie Bell, 6640, at 5 years; milk, 13055.6 lbs.; fat, 398.42 lbs.; squal to 498.03 lbs. butter. Owner, W. Fred Bell, Britannia Heights, Ont.

11. Kitty Harling 3rd DeKol, 5571, at 6 years; milk, 11061.6 lbs.; fat, 398.24 lbs.; equal to 497.80 lbs. butter. Owner, W. Fred Bell, Britannia Heights, Ont.

12. Duchess of Burnbrae Farm, 4962, at 8 years; milk, 11344.5 lbs.; fat, 390.28 lbs., equal to 487.85 lbs. butter. Owner, W. E. McKillican, St. Elmo, Ont.

13. Paul's Nellie, 6457, at 6 years; milk, 11913.75 lbs.; 382.53 lbs.; equal to 478.17 lbs. butter. Owner, Estate of I. G. Wyckoff, Tyrrell, Ont.

14. Flossie DeKol Clothilde, 6158, at 6 years; milk, 12859 lbs.; fat, 369.36 lbs.; ekkual to 461.70 lbs butter. Owner, Wm. S. Shearer, Listwoel, Ont.

15. Flora Abberkerk Pauline, 6459, at 5 years; milk, 11239.5 lbs.; fat, 367.48 lbs.; equal to 459.35 lbs. butter. Owner, Estate of I. G. Wyckkoff, Tyrrell, Ont.

FOUR YEAR OLD CLASS.

1. Camille Ormsby, 9309, at 4 years, 269 days; milk, 12451.1 lbs.; fat, 446.92 lbs.; equal to 558.65 lbs. butter. Owner, W. Fred Bell, Britannia Heights, Ont.

2. Della May, 7544, at 4 years, 300 days; milk, 10622.3 lbs.; fat, 390.91 lbs.; equad to 488.64 lbs. butter. Owner, W. Fred Bell, Britannia Heights, Ont.

3. Teake Fairmount Pride, 7679, at 4 years, 173 days; milk, 10345.1 lbs.; fat, 341.58 lbs.; equal to 426.98 lbs. butter. Owner, Monro and Lawless, Thorold, Ont.

THREE YEAR OLD CLASS.

1. Buffalo Girl Butter Maid, 11651, at 3 years, 17 days; milk, 15533.7 lbs.; fat, 563.8 lbs.; equal to 704.75 lbs butter. Owner, Tig Wood Mitchell, Ont.

2. Posch Mercedes Springbank, 11636, at 3 years, 112 days; milk, 14842.8 lbs.; fat, 559.80 lbs.; equal to 699.75 lbs. butter. Owner, T. H. Dent, Woodstock, Ont.

3. Mollie Darkness Keyes, 9551, at 3 years, 46 days; milk, 11750.8 lbs.; fat, 395.77 lbs.; equal to 494.71 lbs. butter. Owner, W. Fred Bell, Britannia Heights, Ont.

4. Breta, 9795, at 3 years, 357 days; milk, 13380.87 lbs.; fat, 378.37 lbs.; equal to 472.97 lbs. butter. Owner, H. F. Patterson, Alford Jct., Ont.

5. Maple Grove Irene, 12446, at 3 years, 21 days; milk, 12260.6 lbs.; fat, 371.0 lbs.; equal to 463.75 lbs. butter. Owner, Jacob Mogk, Tavistock, Ont.

6. Bess Princess, 9346, at 3 years 225 days; milk, 10,374.7 lbs.; fat 330.01 lbs., equal to 412.51 lbs. Owner, Monro and Lawless, Thorold, Ont.

7. Laurel Cornucopia Pietertje, 11,570, at 3 years 232 days; milk, 9.492.2 lbs.; fat, 326.54 lbs.; equal to 408.18 lbs. butter. Owner, W. A. Bryant, Cairngorm, Ont.

TWO-YEAR-OLD CLASS.

1. Alta Posch Beets Maid, 14756, at 1 year 334 days; milk, 13,476.8 lbs.; fat, 478.71 lbs.; equal to 598.39 lbs. butter. Owner, Parnham Allison, Chesterville, Ont.

2. Posch Mercedes Springbank 2nd, 15197, at 2 years 20 days; milk, 13,451 lbs.; fat, 478.70 lbs.; equal to 598.37 lbs. butter. Owner, T. H. Dent, Woodstock, Ont.

3. Corinne Pietertje, 12358, at 2 years 325 days; milk, 13,461.0 lbs.; fat, 445.34 lbs., equal to 556.68 lbs. butter. Owner, Samuel Magee, Norwood, Ont.

4. Sadie Korndyke Wayne, 11572, at 2 years 304 days; milk, 9,283.68 lbs.; fat, 427.54 lbs.; equal to 534.42 lbs. butter. Owner, W. A. Durant, Chesterville, Ont.

5. Rhetta DeKol, 13746, at 2 years 176 days; milk, 11,954 lbs.; fat, 388.84, equal to 486.05 lbs. butter. Owner, Monro and Lawless, Thorold, Ont.

6. Blanche Kay Beauty, 12300, at 2 years 176 days, milk, 11,954 lbs.; fat, years 23 days; milk, 10.339.75 lbs.; fat, 366.19 lbs.; equal to 457.73 lbs. butter. Owner, H. F. Patterson, Alford Junction, Ont.

7. Braemar's Pietertje, 12069, at 2 years 179 days; milk, 10,139.1 lbs.; fat, 337.21 lbs.; equal to 421.51 lbs. butter. Owner, Monro and Lawless, Thorold, Ont.

8. Adelaide Brook Ormsby, 11,264, at 2 years 226 days; milk, 8,750.9 lbs.; fat, 322.30 lbs.; equal to 402.87 lbs. butter. Owner, W. A. Bryant, Cairngorm, Ont.

9. Lawncrest Lee DeKol, 15022, at 2 years 4 days; milk 9,962.1 lbs.; fat, 322.25 lbs.; equal to 402.81 lbs. butter. Owner, B. Mallory, Belleville, Ont.

10. Grace Pledge DeKol, 11,751, at 2 years 343 days; milk, 9,994.0 lbs.; fat, 316.06 lbs.; equal to 395.08 lbs. butter. Owner, B. H. Thomson, Boharm, Sask.

11. Ormsby Lady DeKol, 12253, at 2 years, 137 days; milk, 9,937.6 lbs.; fat, 315.89 lbs.; equal to 394.86 lbs. of butter Owner, G. H. McKenzie, Thornhill, Ont.

12. Braemar Cornelia Tensen, 12067, at 2 years 197 days; milk, 10,772.6 lbs.; fat, 304.97 lbs.; equal to 381.22 lbs. butter. Owner, Monro and Lawless, Thorold, Ont.

13. Braemar's Stamboul 2nd, 12068, at 2 years 238 days; milk, 9,245.1 lbs.; fat, 303.69 lbs.; equal to 379..61 lbs. butter. Owner, Monro and Lawless, Thorold, Ont.

14. Pietje DeKol Palestine, 12732, at 2 years 229 days; milk, 10,446.4 lbs.; fat, 299.19 lbs.; equal to 373.98 lbs. butter. Owner, Glenn E. White, Lacombe, Alta.

15. Kate Castleton 5th, 14510, at 2 years 88 days; milk, 10,091.5 lbs.; fat, 288.7 lbs.; equal to 360.88 lbs. butter. Owner, F. S. Passmore, Brantford, Ont.

Collars Should Fit Properly

Most injured shoulders are the results of poorly fitted collars, and the fault usually lies in a collar being too large. It is a good idea to have a harness maker fit the collars to your horses. He may be able to remove pad padding and in other ways make the collar over so that it will fit nicely. Heavy collar pads should be avoided if possible. They are hot and cause the shoulders to sweat; this keeps the pad and shoulders wet, and the skin becomes soft and blisters easily. Dirty collars are probably as responsible for sore shoulders as are ill-fitted ones.

In the spring the horse's hair is long and holds large quantities of dirt and scales from the skin. He is soft from lack of work, and sweats profusely. This forms a gumy dirt that adheres to the collar and makes, when dry, a hard, rough surface.

The ordinary farm hand feels that his duty is done if he scrapes the dirt from the collar with the back of his knife. This method is not a very good one for the leather of the collar, and a smooth surface is not left. A damp sponge used in the evening as soon as the collar is taken off will remove the dirt much better. This may be followed by an oiled rag; if this is done, the collar, in the morning, should be soft and smooth. Careless driving, jerking a horse out of the furrow and into it again allowing him to work with his head around to one side all tend to produce sore shoulders.

Of course the first precaution to take is not to risk the colt to do a full day's work until he learns something about his job and ceases to fret. The shoulder will then gradually become toughened. It is well to sponge the shoulders with cold water—just plain cold water. Alum water has been used to good advantage; also common salt dissolved in water makes an excellent solution. Alcohol tends to toughen the skin. Injuries to the top of the neck very frequently terminate in fistulas, withers, etc. A blister near the point of the shoulder is likely to become a callous and form what is known as a 'cold abscess.' Ill-fitting collars and poor drivers are equally responsible for a condition known as 'sweeney.' If an accident occurs and in spite of careful attention a horse's shoulder becomes injured, do not wait until a fistula has developed, or an abscess has formed, but seek the advice of a veterinarian while there is still a chance to check the progress of the injury.

Rearing Colts

I shall try to describe my method of raising colts. The mares are usually worked until time of foaling. I prefer to have this occur about May 1, which can, in a measure, be controlled by the time of breeding. When the foals are dropped I keep the mares in the barn until the colts are strong enough to follow and partly take care of themselves, after which they are turned into a small pasture of tame grass. Here both the mare and colt are left for about two weeks.

Then the mares are fed a little grain and the colts soon begin to make rapid growth. Now I turn them into a large pasture through which runs a small stream, and where there are plenty of shade trees. I keep them here until October, when the colts are taken to the barn, halter broken, and weaned. Weaning is not difficult, because at this time most mares give little milk, and the colt having eaten grass, can get its nourishment from other sources.

When the halter is first placed on the colt, it is kept tied for about two weeks, then all are allowed to run loose in a large yard enclosed with a high board fence. Now I feed them plenty of hay and give them plenty of water, and they always have access to a large stall in the barn. The colts are fastened at night and given grain and hay. I follow this method carefully during the winter, and in spring, as soon as the pastures are green, they are again turned out. Good pasture and plenty of fresh water will keep colts growing and developing rapidly.

It pays to watch the feed and not allow them to become stunted. In the fall they are again taken up and fed grain and hay. At three years old they are broken to drive, but are not worked until the following year to amount to anything. Overwork may cause injury to young growing colts, and this point should not be overlooked. Fillies are handled in much the same way as geldings.—E. J. Keeler.

Barley is a Useful Crop

As a farm crop, barley is so generally useful and easy to cultivate that it is deserving of more attention as a crop in the rotation of many farms than ordinarily falls to it. A shallow rooted piant, it is a surface feeder, that is, drawing nutriment from the surface soil; deep cultivation is therefore not necessary and the land may be quickly fertilized, by the application of surface dressing worked in by shallow cultivation. Land on which some legume or root crop has been fed off by sheep or hogs, will generally bring a good crop of barley. After the stock are off, the land should be lightly ploughed and if in good tilth two or three cross cultivations with a disc harrow will prepare a fine seed bed.

As barley is a good nurse crop to sow clovers or grasses with, this is an easy and inexpensive way to get run down lands in good condition. Being a quick growing cereal, a much shorter season will suffice for barley to reach maturity than most other small grains. Sown any time from April to late in May, the crop will ripen in good season for saving. In addition to its value as a grain and straw crop, barley is very useful as a forage crop and for this purpose may be sown up to August, as it withstands injury from frost better than any forage crop of equal value for soiling purposes.

Apart from its value as a sale crop, barley is a most excellent feed for consumption on the farm; it may be fed to all kinds of stock with advantage. In Europe it is freely fed to cattle and hogs. The finest pork produced in England and Denmark is principally made on barley meal. Barley meal is a useful food for dairy cows or beef cattle. It is largely fed in the dairy herds of Denmark; there it is generally sown with oats and ground into meal; results from this mixture are excellent.

Where cows or other cattle are fed heavily on roots, silage or other laxative foods, barley in moderate allowance will be found very beneficial, in regulating the action of more laxative foods. Tests in feeding corn against corn and barley mixed have been in favor of the mixture. In many ways barley will be found a satisfactory crop to raise where general or mixed farming is the idea.—A. Williams, in 'Agricultural Epitomist.'

The Scientist and the Farmer

When the scientist gets fairly busy in the interests of the man on the land, says the 'Farm Journal,' Sydney N.S. W., he promises to do things which will astonish the farmer. A French writer is out with a series of suggestions which simply take one's breath away. He forsees with the greatest certainty a new evolution in cultural processes, and anticipates the time when it will not only be possible to verify and regulate the phenomena of production, but to realize and perfect them by artificial means. The nitrogen problem, the author believes, will be evolved by new varieties of microbes which will fix the necessary nitrogen without intervention of artificial fertilisers. He also recommends the removal from the agricultural land of the vegetal excreta which now pollute it and sometimes, he says, stultify the effect of manures to the point of sterility.

Catalysers—chemical agencies—will be used instead of ploughing and harrowing the land, and will also obviate the necessity for its lying fallow. Dry farming, in fact, which has exercised the minds of agricultural scientists in America and Australia, will be done away with. The new idea will, of course, reduce the labor to a minimum.

All this may possibly come about with the millenium, but the point is interesting as showing the economic value of any new ideas or methods in relation to agricultural science, and the intense research which is ever being carried out by scientists in the laboratory as well as in the field, in the work of harnessing the forces and the secrets of nature for the service and highest development of humanity.

PORK PIG SELLS BEST.

Most of the profit in hogs, excepting from breeding sows is made by fattening them when they are six to seven months old. If kept growing without check until this time they ought to weigh 225 pounds or more. It pays better than to feed an extra year, even though the weight is doubled in that time. The pork pig sells quickest and highest. Breeding sows may be kept so long as they produce two good litters a year, one dropped early in the spring, and the second in August or September.

The Care of Young Dogs

It is Well to Distinguish Between Distemper and a Spring Cold.

A great many people are not aware that there is a difference between an ordinary cold and the catarrh symptoms that are usually part of that dreadful scourge, distemper. All dogs are liable to cold or catarrh, and so they are to distemper. The latter is one of those complaints which are liable to affect dogs under one year old, though the exceptions are not uncommon. When a dog is affected with an ordinary cold, it will, if kept warm and dry, usually be all right in a day or two, whereas distemper seldom runs such a short course, unles it is about to terminate fatally. When a young dog, particularly when it has not had distemper, begins to show signs of catarrh, such as a discharge from the eyes and nose, especially if it has a cough in addition, it is a hundred to one chance that the animal is in the initial stages of distemper.

Strictly speaking, the most reliable means of distinguishing between catarrh or cold and distemper is by means of a clinical thermometer, though an experienced person can usually do so almost at once without resorting to its use. In distemper this thermometer usually registers a bodily heat of not less than 104 degrees Fahrenheit, whereas in catarrh the temperature seldom equals or exceeds the figure given. All dogs are equally liable to catarrh, especially in the spring and autumn. The animal will be found to be dull and refuse to take its food. There may be a slight cough, but not of that husky nature so very prevalent in distemper. Catarrh is the result of an exposure or chill, or rather it is believed to be caused thus, whereas distemper arises through infection, direct or indirect.

When there are several young dogs in a kennel and catarrh appears amongst them, it will be fairly safe to conclude that the complaint is distemper, an opinion generally strengthened if the dogs have not passed through the trouble. Distemper soon makes itself known by increasing severity of the symptoms. For instance, bronchitis, pleurisy, pneumonia, ophthalmia, diarrhoea, vomiting, rapid loss of flesh and severe prostration generally comprise part of the complaint. Frequently there is an eruption (pimples) on the inner side of the thighs, arms, and on the belly, etc., which is very characteristic of distemper.

From the foregoing statements the reader will understand whilst one disease has a tendency to the development of various complications, the other usually subsides in two or three days. This sign serves as a means of distinction. All that is required to do if a dog has a cold is to act as previously stated; i.e., keep it warm, clothe the body if necessary, give warm broth, rice milk and warm milk, to which add a little black pepper. It is very seldom that anything else is required. If the dog has a cough, administer a teaspoonful of oxymel of squills three or four times a day. Twenty drops of paregoric can be added to each dose of medicine.—'Derby Mercury,' Eng.

Is Better Than Plow

Silently and persistently alfalfa has worked its way from southern latitudes to the north, carrying verdure and riches throughout practically every state of the Mississippe. Nor have its virtues been confined to the western half of the country, as the past few years have seen marked spread of its beneficient present eastward to the Atlantic coast. Sussessfully grown for untold centuries in the old world, finding its first establishment in Greece somewhere about 500 B. C., and long one of the chiefest crops in modern Europe, alfalfa is now firmly established in the affections of the American people. What better introduction to our printed array of up-to-date methods than to here quote a few lines from Coburn in his Book of Alfalfa:

'There are some silent subsoilers that do their work with ease, and in their way more effectually than any team or plough ever hitched. The clover plant is righteously famed as one of these, but alfalfa is its superior. Its roots work night and day; they strike 5, 10, 15 or 20 feet deep, storing up nitrogen, and when these roots decay they leave not only a generous supply of fertility for any desired crop, but millions of openings, and help to constitute an unfailing reservoir of wealth upon which the husbandmen can draw with little fear of protest or overdrafts.'

DO NOT BREED SOWS TOO YOUNG.

The age for breeding young sows has been demonstrated by the Mississippi experiment station. Young sows should not be bred until one year old, for a sow cannot make a litter of pigs and grow at the same time, according to their support. Our early maturing breeds mature at eight and ten months old, when properly fed and are more generally bred before a year old, but breeding too young injures the stamina.

THE MILK AND THE MILKER

Hand Process Yields Best Results---Different Qualities Given by Same Cow.

Broadly considered, the operation of milking is a rational massage that has the effect of drawing from the udder a quantity of milk much greater than that which is contained at the outset. It is admitted that the udder of a good cow may, before the operation, contain three quarts of milk already formed, while, if the animal is well treated, the udder may yield from ten to fifteen quarts. It follows, besides, from the experiments of M. Lepoutre, that milking exerts a greater influence upon the proportion of the fatty materials contained in the fluid. This influence is due, according to the experiments, to the peripheric excitation of the nerves of secretion, which in their turn by reflex action, bring about a greater excitation of the glandular cells.

If we can consider the general use of milking from two teats at once, as usual we find the effect produced is not the same during the entire period of the milking. The milk extracted from the first two teats is generally richer in fat than that of the two milked in the last place, and the richness will be greater if we simultaneously milk one teat of one side and one of the other, and then the two remaining ones—in other words, if we do the milking diagonally instead of laterally.

The phenomenon is singular, if not obscure. It seems, however, explainable by the fact that in diagonal milking the excitation extends to all of the nerves of the gland, while in lateral milking it extends only to one side on which the operation is performed, and is consequently stronger. At all events, the influence of milking upon the proportion of fat is shown by the following experiment of M. Lepoutre: The same cow was milked several times and simultaneously by two different persons, who at each operation changed sides. The milk of each side was collected separately. One of the persons performed the operation by exerting a simple alternating pressure upon the teat, while the other performed a downward massage at the same time.

METHOD OF MILKING INFLUENCES QUALITY.

The milk collected by the latter person was always markedly richer in fatty matter than that collected in the former. The difference was considerable, since in the first case there was 56 percent. of the total yield and in the second 45 percent. The method of milking has, therefore, a great influence upon the quality of milk, and this influence is not explainable, unless we grant that it bears some relation to the excitation produced.

On the other hand, the milk obtained at the beginning of the operation is not so rich as that obtained at the end. Up to the present, this fact has been explained by the statement that a prolonged operation ends by detaching from the lactiferous vessels the particles of butter adhering to the walls. M. Lepoutre is not of this opinion, and remarks that the operation is performed more vigorously at the end than at the beginning. The excitation must therefore be stronger, and the reflex action be greater upon the mammalary tissues, thus causing a lactiferous secretion richer in fat. The experiments of Professor Roquet's assistant tend to condemn all milking machines, especially those based upon the use of a centrifugal pump. Up to the present it has been thought that the superiority of hand milking is shown only by the quantity of milk obtained, but now it is necessary to add the superiority from the viewpoint of richness in fatty matters.

MILKING MACHINES MAY BE IMPROVED.

Although these facts would show machines to be useless, which, it was thought, would some day solve the problem of mechanical milking, it is probable that more highly improved ones will eventually take their place. The principles upon which these new apparatus will be based will be those of the mechanical and intensive production of nervous excitation at present effected, unconsciously as it were, by manual treatment. It is not unlikely even, and it is the logical consequence of what has just been said, that the milking machines of the future, based upon such principles, will be able to perform the operation of milking better and obtain a greater quantity of milk, richer in fatty matters, in a more uniform and more scientific manner.—'Irish Farming World.'

DO NOT TURN COWS OUT TOO EARLY.

Do not be in a hurry to turn the cows out on spring pasture. Most dairymen welcome the time when this can be done, as it relieves them of a great deal of work around the barn.

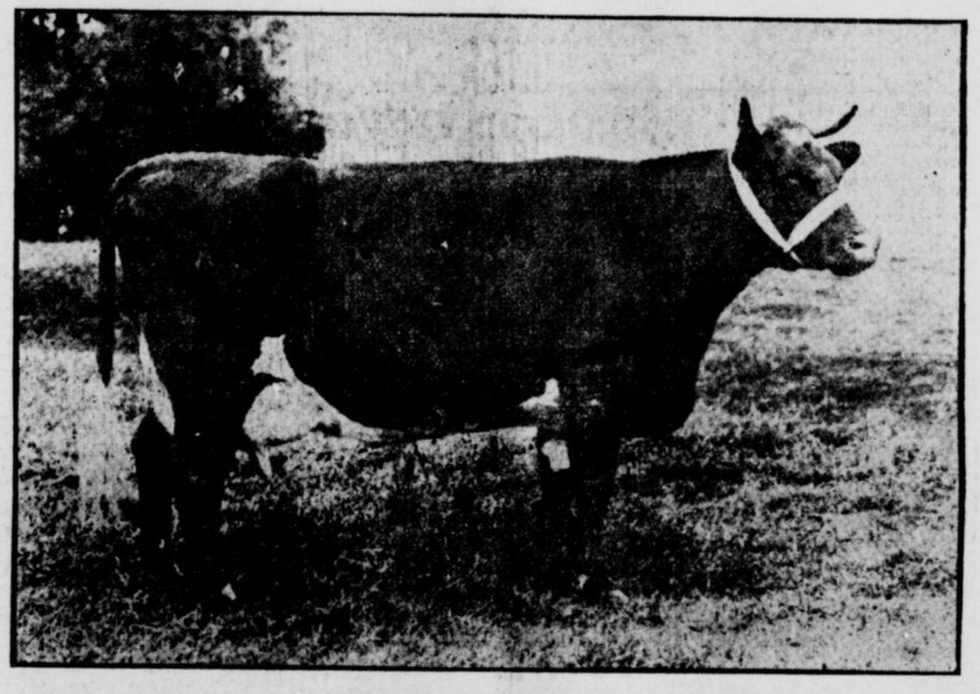
It is a mistake, however, to turn them out too soon. Early grass is poor feed because it contains very little nutriment. Let the grass get to that stage of maturity where it has a chance to store up in the stems and leaves the nutriment needed by the cow.

When changed from winter feed early in the spring the cow does not always decrease in the flow of milk at once, for she is stimulated by the succulence of the young grass and for a time produces more nutriment in her milk than there is in the grass she eats. This is done at the expense of her body and leaves her in a weakened condition to continue her year's work and will naturally cut down her yearly average to a considerable extent.

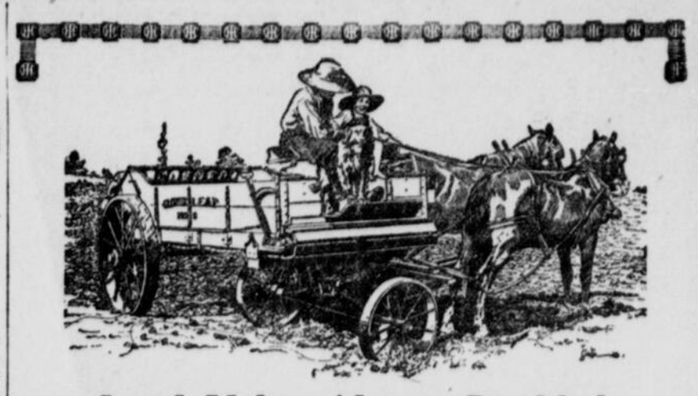
Early grazing is also hard on the pasture. When the grass is young and short it is usually kept short all summer by constant grazing. No pasture can be expected to furnish as good grazing as it naturally would do if allowed to get a good start before turning on the cattle.

The dairyman who has sufficient silage can keep the cows up until the grass has made a good growth and the cows can eat their fill without a full day's work. When the grass gets a good start before being grazed, it usually insures a good pasture all summer and the cows will keep up a good flow of milk.

A TYPICAL ENGLISH DAIRY SHORTHORN.



RINGLET 9TH, CALVED JUNE, 1904, WON FIRST PRIZE AT TUNBRIDGE WELLS SHOW, 1911.



Land Value Almost Doubled

IT is no longer an unusual thing for us to get reports from farmers who have been using manure spreaders properly and consistently for periods ranging from three to five years, to the effect that the land on which the manure spreaders have been used is regularly raising so much more produce that the value of the land is almost doubled.

"The beauty of it is," writes one Ontario farmer, "that the increased fertility seems to be permanent. Dry weather has less bad effect on our crops now than it used to, the soil is much more easily worked, making the day's work easier both for the horses and for the men, it is less trouble to raise better crops, and we are a good deal surer of good returns since our soil was built up by the use of an

IHC Manure Spreader

I H C manure spreaders, **Corn King** or **Cloverleaf**, are made in various styles and sizes to meet any and all conditions. There are wide, medium and narrow machines, all of guaranteed capacity; return and endless aprons; in short, a spreader built to meet your conditions and made to spread manure, straw, lime, or ashes as required.

I H C spreaders will spread manure evenly on the level, going up hill or down. The wheel rims are wide and are equipped with Z-shaped lugs, which provide ample tractive power without jarring the machines excessively. The apron moves on large rollers. The beater drive is positive, but the chain wears only one side. The I H C agent will show you the most effective machine for your work. Ask to see an I H C manure spreader. You can get catalogues from him, or, if you prefer, write the nearest branch house.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd
BRANCH HOUSES
At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Estevan, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, N. Battleford, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton

BRANTFORD GASOLINE ENGINES
are as well made as the machinery that makes them

BRANTFORD WINDMILLS ARE THE ADMITTED STANDARD TOWERS GIRTED EVERY 5 FEET AND DOUBLE BRACED GALVANIZED AFTER COMPLETION.



GRAIN GRINDERS 6 TO 15 INCH BURRS PUMPS, TANKS, WATER BOXES, STEEL SAW FRAMES, CONCRETE MIXERS POWER SPRAYING OUTFITS

½ to 50 H.P. Stationary, Mounted Traction.

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR COMPANY LIMITED
Brantford Winnipeg Calgary

LIVE POULTRY

WRITE US FOR
Prices before disposing of your stock.
THE HARRIS ABATTOIR CO., LIMITED.
BONSECOURS MARKET, MONTREAL



ABSORBINE
Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from any Bruise or Strain; Cures Spavin Lameness, Allays Pain. Does not Blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. $2.00 a bottle, delivered. Book 1 E free.
ABSORBINE, JR., liniment for mankind. For Synovitis, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic Deposits, Swollen, Painful Varicose Veins. Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. $1 and $2 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 404 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Can.



YOUR BOAT
is suited to one of our
14 SIZES
of engines, 2 and 4 cycle, gasoline and kerosene. Second-hand engines on hand; send for catalogue.
GUARANTEE MOTOR CO.
HAMILTON, CAN.

Seeds Grown by Rennie are the best it is possible to produce

RENNIE'S SEED CATALOGUE FOR 1913
Full of interesting and instructive information for the Farmer and Gardener. Tells what and how to plant. A bright book—profusely illustrated. Shall we send you a copy? If so, write to-day.
WM. RENNIE CO. LIMITED
TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER

Lasts a Lifetime!
WILSON'S GOLD MEDAL SCALES
Established 60 Years. Awarded 32 First Prize Gol Medals.
WILSON PAYS THE FREIGHT
HAY AND STOCK SCALES IN 100 DIFFERENT STYLES
Get special prices at once
C. Wilson & Sons
89 Esplanade st. E.
Toronto



ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANT FOR SALE

Complete, modern, and in splendid condition. Consisting of two direct-connected Robb-Armstrong High Speed Engines with Westinghouse D.C. Generators.

One of the Units E.M.F. 125; R.P.M. 215; Amperes 280; 25 K.W., or about 47 horse power.

The other Unit is E.M.F. 125; R.P.M. 400; Amperes 140; 17½ K.W., or about 24 horse power.

Three-panel Switchboard with Volt Meters, Ammeters and Circuit Breakers, two Main Switches and six Distributing Switches. The whole plant is modern, everything the best of its kind, and each feature properly balanced with the others.

This equipment was installed under the supervision of experts of high standing, and is only being superseded as a result of conditions demanding a larger service. This is a great opportunity for anyone to start an Electric plant in one of the fast growing towns out West. We are not dealers in Electrical Goods, and prefer to deal with purchasers direct. But prospective purchaser may have any expert he likes to look the plant over before purchasing. For further information, apply to
THE MANAGER,
Post Office Box 3116,
Montreal.





POULTRY

BRITISH COLUMBIA POULTRY INDUSTRY

Although the Climate is Well Adapted, Province Still Imports Largely.

British Columbia, the most glorious province of the Dominion, with its area of 395,000 square miles, a coast line of 700 miles and the extent of inland navigable waters totalling 2,500 miles, has approximately 70,000,000 acres of arable and pasture land.

Notwithstanding the seeming greatness of British Columbia and the possibilities of development in agricultural production, it is surprising indeed that the production of staple food products forms only a small portion of the industries of the people. It is in fruit alone that British Columbia is an exporter and that to the extent of approximately one million dollars' worth only annually. At the same time large quantities of fruit are imported from Washington, Oregon and California. The importations of butter and cheese approximate several million dollars' worth annually, and are brought in chiefly from New Zealand, Australia, Ontario, Quebec, and the prairie provinces. Enormous importations of New Zealand mutton are made annually, while the chief sources of beef and bacon supply are the Prairie Provinces and the Middle West States. The importation of eggs assumes astonishing amounts, and if the hen that laid a particular egg, of the many millions imported was to be located she might be found in any one of the five provinces immediately east of the Rockies, or in one of the Middle West States, or even in China. British Columbia also has a large field from which she draws her supply of dressed poultry.

The large importations of food products and the fitness of the country for all branches of agriculture, which has been demonstrated by actual results secured, do not seem to argue well for the past development of the agricultural industry.

Agriculture, nevertheless, is in a transition stage, and while, considering the poultry industry, the supply of eggs and dressed poultry has not kept pace with the constant and increasing demand, the increase in production has been considerable. As nearly as can be determined, the increase in home production has doubled within the last two years, and for the last year amounted to approximately $1,500,000. The increase in importations during the last two years, was over $1,000,000, the total importations for last year being over $4,000,000, of which egg importations amounted to over $2,000,000. A large majority of the province's population is a consuming class, while only comparatively few are producers, and the consumers are increasing more rapidly than the producers. That explains why egg importations in 1911 increased enormously over importations in 1910. Although for the same period home production increased considerably, still the increased production did not affect seriously the market situation at any time. This is a serious state of affairs, and one which will meet with but little improvement for some time yet.

Aside from the fact that the Province imported last year over $2,000,000 worth of eggs, it must be remembered that transportation charges were borne, duty was paid at the rate of 3 cents a dozen on importations from the United States which were approximately 25 per cent. of the total importations, and there was a direct loss through breaks, cracks, spots and moulds, there being about six spots and moulds per case. Previous to 1909 practically no attention whatever was given the development of the industry on the part of the government; now several thousand dollars are expended in promoting and developing this important branch of agriculture. Less than three years ago there were but six local poultry associations in the more settled parts of the province, while now the number of associations totalls over twenty and they are operating in every part of the province. The co-operative question is receiving the attention of many of the associations, and it is expected that considerable advancement will be made along improved co-operative methods.

The more important poultry centres of the province are to be found in the southern part of Vancouver Island, on the Lower Mainland, more particularly in the district surrounding Vancouver and New Westminster, throughout the entire length of the Fraser Valley, in the Okanagan Valley, in East and West Kootenay, and in the boundary country. It is surprising indeed to note the increased interest being taken in poultry raising. So rapidly is the industry developing that in many sections the flocks are invading the forests. The most popular varieties of fowls kept on the poultry plants and farms are the Singlecomb White and Brown Leghorns, the Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, the white Wyandotte, the Rhode Island Red, and the Buff or White Orpingtons. Houdans, Faverolles and Dorkings are also quite popular, which is accounted for largely by the large number of Englishmen in the province. There are more White Leghorns raised than many other variety of fowl, and on some plants on the coast thousands of Leghorns are being raised annually.

STIMULATES LEGHORN INDUSTRY.

The excellent egg market, together with the comparatively mild climate of the Lower Mainland and Vancouver Island, stimulates considerably the Leghorn industry. In the upper country, where the winters are more severe, the general-purpose breeds are more popular. Naturally the greater distance from the central markets necessitates consideration being given to the question of the production of table poultry rather than specializing in egg production.

Poultry plants, where egg and other poultry produce form the basis of returns are quite successful. Conditions seem to allow of intense specialization at the same time excellent profits are being made on farms of mixed husbandry. The returns from the flock add materially to the income of the fruit grower, the dairyman, or even the man who is in the process of clearing his land.

The climate of the Province, as a whole, is quite favorable to poultry raising, and chickens can be raised everywhere. In the Wet Belt, the raising of ducks and geese proves profitable, while the Dry Belt is specially adapted to turkey raising. The climatic conditions are such that fowls may be kept under more or less natural conditions and therefore the best.

The average price paid per dozen for eggs, in 1905, was 30 cents, and this has increased until now the average price in some parts reaches 50 cents per dozen. The production of eggs is the chief aim of the British Columbia poultryman, and it is with this end of the business that we are most interested.

It has been noted previously that the Province is importing large quantities of eggs, and on the importations she is losing vast sums of money. As a matter of fact, she should be an exporter rather than an importer, of poultry products. It is highly improbable, however, that the supply will meet the constant and increasing demand for some time to come and under present conditions improved methods of marketing are wanting.

What is most needed among the poultrymen is education. It takes familiarity with proper methods of production, handling and marketing to place a perfect egg on the table of the consumer. The best method to bring about a superior quality and better care is by buying on the 'loss-off' method rather than on the old 'case-count' method. The dealer will be able to buy on the quality basis when the poultrymen co-operate. The greatest drawback to co-operation among poultrymen is the lack of sufficient quantities. The poultry industry has not been sufficiently developed, and a sufficient number of eggs is not being produced in any one centre, with the exception of one or two places, to justify the expenses in connection with a co-operative scheme.

The Cowichan Creamery at Duncan last year, handled 81,706 dozen eggs at a cost of 4.03 cents per dozen. The cost of handling was rather high, which, of course, is due largely to the comparatively small number of eggs handled. In 1909 Petaluma exported 7,159,481 dozen eggs through the Petaluma Egg Exchange at a cost of a little over 2 cents a dozen. The Petaluma Egg Exchange handles only a portion of the country's output. The eggs received from the producers are graded into three grades—Nos. 1, 2 and 3. All eggs passing into No. 1 grade must be spotlessly clean and weigh 1 5-6 ounces, which weight was adopted as the commercial standard, although the standard weight is 2 ounces per egg, or 24 ounces per dozen. No. 2 grade are smaller eggs, while No. 3 are cull and cracks, and are used locally.

The difference in price between grades No. 1 and No. 2 varies considerably, from 5 to 20 cents a dozen. One only needs to watch the steady growth of the poultry industry at Petaluma to realize the importance of co-operation in the selling of the products from the flocks.

Co-operation is the fundamental principle underlying success in the marketing of eggs in British Columbia, but any project directed toward bringing the producer and consumer to a better understanding of the needs of each, and bringing the producer and dealer to adopt some system of co-operation of buying must be very carefully undertaken. The egg-circle method of gathering eggs, as adopted in parts of Ontario, would not be applicable in British Columbia. The most successful practical method is to have the eggs gathered through the creamery. The success of the Cowichan Creamery is assured as far as the handling of eggs is concerned, and the results of the method adopted there show an increase in the number of farmers keeping poultry, greatly increased flocks, better methods of caring for the fowls, improved methods in handling the eggs and consequently more profit per bird.

Education and organization are stepping stones to co-operation, and co-operation is the key-note to the situation. The poultry industry of British Columbia needs no vain boasting to reassure itself.

Seasonal Notes

Era of Artificial Incubation—To Get Fertile Eggs—Disinfect Incubators and Brooders—Early Chicks—Breeding Stations.

(By M. A. Jull, Macdonald College, Que.)

This is the era of artificial incubation, and to realize the part the incubators have taken in the development of the poultry indusry we have but to imagine the condition of affairs if all the incubators were suddenly taken out of use. Without the use of incubators our industry would not have advanced nearly as far as it has. Still, there are many features of artificial incubation which must yet be overcome, and not the least of these is the effect of continued use of artificial methods on the vigor and vitality of the fowls.

The great trouble on many farms and poultry plants during the breeding season is to get a good percentage of fertile eggs. This is usually due to an insufficient number of male birds. The breeding season is rather short at best, and the male birds are expected to accomplish much in that time. Much better results will be obtained in the number of fertile eggs if more cockerels are kept than is usual. Keep on hand two or three 'extra' cockerels. This is wise, in case of emergency, should any of the 'regular' breeders die or become indisposed. Also it is well to give the male birds a rest during the breeding season, and this can be done by changing with the extra ones kept in reserve. In this way a higher percentage of fertility will be secured, and the chicks should be more vigorous. All breeders used should be good ones—healthy and vigorous.

After once being used, all incubators and brooders should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. An ordinary sitting hen's nest should be cleaned out after the first hatch is brought off. Disease and death are sure to follow where things are not kept in a most sanitary condition. Clean incubators and brooders, with boiling water and soap. Scrub them well and then disinfect with some good commercial disinfectant.

This season is opening up much earlier than last, and the chicks should be earlier, too. A great many chicks are already out, but some have not as yet started. From the first to the last of April is the best time to do the hatching. Give the April hatched chick a chance, and she should be ready to lay by October.

As a means of promoting the development of the poultry industry, several countries have established poultry breeding stations. Denmark and Ireland have led other countries in this matter, and in these countries the poultry industry has been greatly improved, particularly through an improved class of stock. By means of these established breding stations, a higher grade of fowl and hatching eggs were distributed throughout the country. The results were quite satisfactory. Breeding stations could be established throughout Canada, and if properly conducted, would doubtless be the means of raising the standard of our laying and breeding stock.

ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION.

Ventilation And Care Principal Aids To Success.

The incubator is deserving of a place in the poultry industry. Its use becomes almost a necessity on our large poultry farms. Although as yet it has not attained the same degree of success as the natural system in the percentage and the quality of the birds hatched, yet it is a machine that can be relied upon, that can be put into operation at any season of the year. In the natural system we are dependent upon a fickle hen; when she balks, we are the losers.

The incubator would not be a profitable investment for the man who only raises a few birds to renew his small flock; but where a hundred and fifty or more are intended to be reared, and early hatches are desired, the question of purchasing an artificial machine is worthy of consideration.

The principles involved in the artificial system are the same as in the natural system. The conditions existing in the incubator have been modeled after those present under the hen.

PRINCIPLES OF NATURAL HATCHING.

In the natural, or hen hatching system we find the following conditions:

1. Heat for eggs is obtained from the contact with the hen's body.
2. The eggs are ventilated by the air passing through the feathers of the hen.
3. The eggs are turned frequently by the hen's feet. This is for the purpose of keeping the yolk from sticking to the shell, and to allow the uniform development of the young chick.
4. The moisture required by the eggs to prevent too great a drying out, is obtained from the damp earth in the nest. Also from the hen's feet which often become moist when she is off feeding.
5. The eggs are cooled and aired as often as the hen leaves the nest to feed and exercise.

In the incubator these conditions have been artificially supplied, although not yet entirely to such a degree that equal success is always obtained.

The heating is usually performed by a lamp, which is situated on the exterior of the machine, the fumes of the lamp escaping, and only the heated air around the jacket of the heater passing into the incubator. Gas, electricity and coal are also successfully used for heating these machines.

Ventilation is obtained through openings in the incubator, either up or down draft being obtained.

The eggs are turned twice each day by hand.

Moisture is obtained by the evaporation of water from a tray of moist sand, or water placed in the bottom of the machine.

Cooling of the eggs takes place when they are being turned or in warm weather they may be left exposed to the air of the room for a few minutes.

There are many makes of incubators on the market, all of which are being operated with more or less success. The diffusion type is recommended by some the radiant by others. Both are good. It is important, however, in purchasing to obtain a double cased machine with convenient access to the lamp and other parts.

Too often it is the case that the machine purchased by the amateur is operated in a poorly ventilated place. But experience teaches him that the room or cellar in which it is to be operated should be well ventilated, and of a fairly even temperature. If the cellar is used, it should be free from the odor of decaying vegetables, or other objectionable matter.

DIRTY INCUBATORS CAUSE DISEASE.

Recent scientific investigations indicate that disease organisms found in dirty incubators are the cause of serious diseases in young chickens, hence the disinfection of the machine is the first consideration.

Aten percent solution of zenoleum or other similar preparation sprayed thoroughly on the interior of the machine, gives satisfactory results. The machine may then be levelled up and the lamp lighted and regulated for a couple of days, bringing the air in the machine to a constant temperature of about 103 degrees Fahr.

The eggs selected may now be placed in the machine, and the temperature properly regulated, which in case the contact thermometer is used, should be 103 degrees. For the egg thermometer it should be 100 1-2, and for the hanging thermometer 105 degrees Fahr.

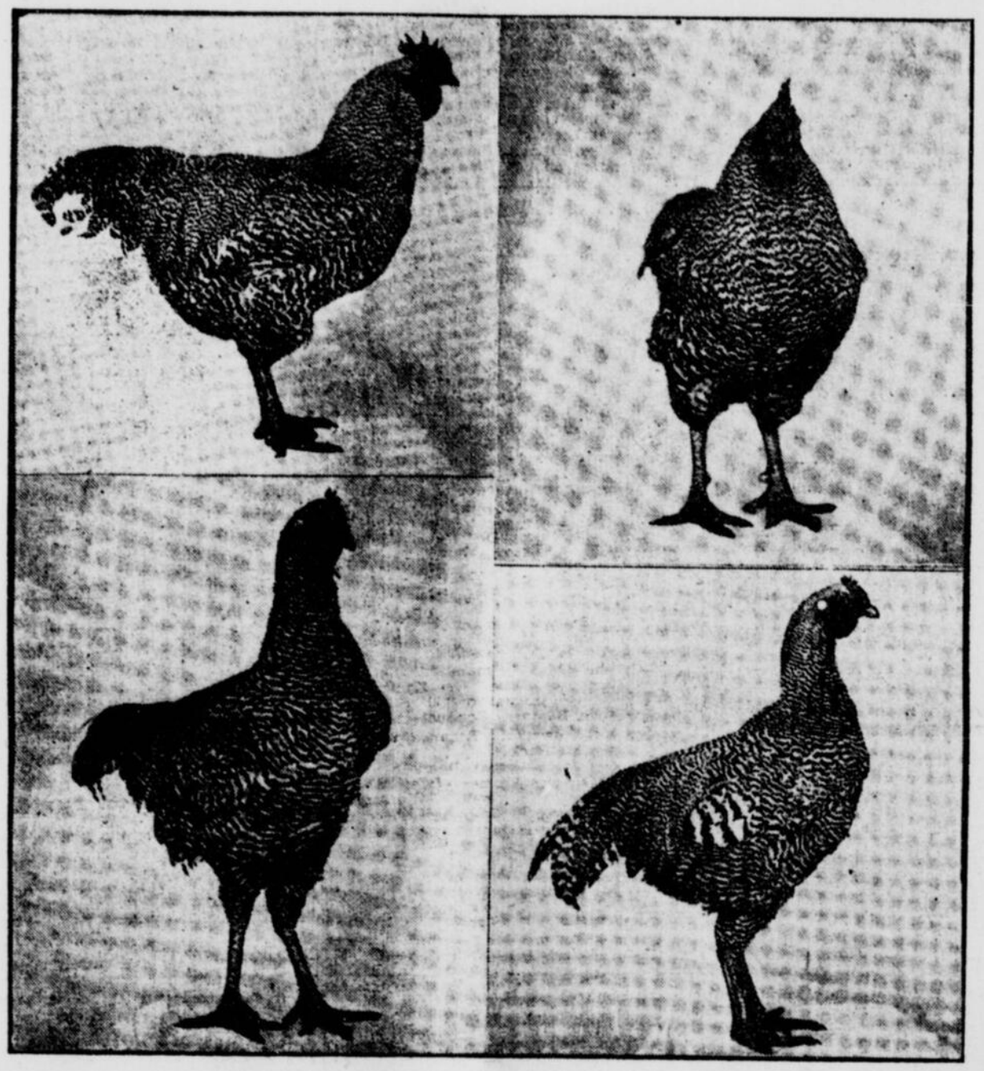
It is unnecessary to turn the eggs for the first three days, but from this time until the eighteenth day they should be turned morning and evening. On the ninth day the eggs should be tested, and those appearing quite clear, or those showing blood rings should be removed.

The lamp should be nearly filled with good coal oil every day, and the burner thoroughly cleaned. This operation is best done in the morning, so that after lighting the lamp the machine may be watched to see that it is going all right. All handling of eggs should be done before the lamp or oil can is touched with the hands, for the least oil on an egg is fatal to the embryo within.

The moisture tray is removed from the bottom of the machine on the eighteenth day, and a burlap bottom substituted for the chickens to rest upon when they drop from the egg tray as hatching proceeds.

At hatching time close attention is necessary, making sure the desired temperature is constant. In the normal hatch little assistance to the chicks is required; in fact the less the egg chamber is tampered with the better. The chicks may be left without harm in the chick tray for a day or so before removing them to the brooder.—A. T., in the 'O. A. C. Review.'

GOOD AND BAD BREEDERS.



The upper pictures represent a good type of breeder. Note the blocky appearance, with a good head, and neck well set on a broad back. The legs are straight, and set well apart. Other points are the length and depth, broad back, and low-down, well-dropped breast.

In the lower illustrations a poor type of breeder is shown. Note the lack of proportion throughout, the thin head, long thin neck, shallow breast and 'knock' knees. This bird shows poor constitution and lack of vigor. Compare shape and depth of body with those of the other bird.

Early v. Late Hatched Chicks

Although some people believe that early chickens are not so profitable as those hatched late, yet for those who cater for the table, poultry markets or for exhibition it is necessary to be early in the field if they wish to stand a chance of making high prices. It is well-known that the market for table fowls in April, May and June is very promising, and those who can have birds ready for sale during this period are sure to make satisfactory prices. Still, chicken raising in winter time, even with the best of appliances, and ample time to attend to all the wants of the birds reared, must always be a very delicate game.

Now it is generally admitted that for quick growth, exceptional hardiness, and all-round excellence cross-bred chickens are better than any pure breed, and it is sincerely hoped all those who intend hatching and rearing chickens will try some kind of first cross between two heavy varieties, then if they attend to details they should come out on the right side—'Poultry World.'

POULTRY QUERIES.

J. N. B. (Lansdowne, Ont.), will you kindly answer in 'Poultry Queries' the following:

1. In the case of hens, how many eggs may be fertilized at one act of mating.
2. When a new male bird is introduced about what time must elapse before eggs can be trusted to show his influence, hens laying continuously?
3. When an egg is broken into a basin is there anything in the yolk to indicate fertility?

J. N. B. — (1) Just how many eggs may be fertilized at one act of mating is difficult to say. I do not know that this has been closely investigated. With turkeys we know that one mating will fertilize the whole lot of eggs. With chickens I believe that one mating will fertilize about ten eggs. (2) Results here will depend on the number of females mated with the male. If you have 10 females and one male you could start keeping the eggs on the 7th day after putting the male bird with females. The larger the number of females to the male the longer it will take to get a good percentage of fertile eggs. We have been running some tests here at Macdonald College along that line and we have found that the first egg after mating is somewhat fertilized. Commercially speaking, we wait for 7 to 10 days before using eggs for incubation. (3) As yet we do not know that the condition of the eggs will give us any clue as to its fertility. As soon as fertilization takes place the term is immediately subdivided, and if incubation has proceeded far enough we could see the small cells under the microscope. There is, however, no practical test for the amateur.

M. A. J.

J. W. (Inlet Baddeck, N.S.) — As I have taken great pleasure in reading the Poultry Department of your paper, I would like some information. 1. Do you advise feeding hens a warm mash in the evening and throwing some grain in the litter at the same time, so as to visit them once each day? Would they lay on these rations? 2. What is the better general purpose fowl: Houdans, Redcaps, or Black-Breasted Red Game? Which is the better layer; which is the hardiest; which lays the largest egg? 3. Which breed of turkeys is the best to raise. Are they as profitable as geese? Do geese spoil the pasture for other grazing animals?

(1). Your inquiry of March 5th, has just reached me and at this time of the year I do not think you need worry about feeding wet mashes. If I were feeding wet mash at all I would feed it at noon, giving about the size of a walnut to each bird. Our method of feeding here at Macdonald College is grain in the morning, (this is usually wheat), mash and green food at noon, and more grain, wheat and corn at night. We try to keep them scratching as much as possible. (2). You have chosen three funny breeds, Houdan, Red Caps, and Red Games, all of which are not nearly as popular as Barred Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Islands Reds or Leghorns. I do not know that any of the three breeds you mention is to be bred especially for egg production in very isolated cases. The Houdan is a good table bird. The strain of any one breed would determine largely which is the best layer, also the breeding. That has much to do with the hardiness, although Games are naturally among our hardiest chicks. (3). The Bronze turkey is undoubtedly the best as land turkey for commercial purposes. Geese are inclined to spoil pasture for animals. Best place for geese is on low land near a creek or a small river. There is probably no risk in turkey-raising and also possibility of greater profits.

M. A. JULL.

Subscriber (P. E. I.), — Would like to know what causes little white specks on the inside of some of my fowls I killed a rooster some time ago and there seemed to be hundreds of those specks scatter round. I also killed two hens lately, but they only contained a few. They do not adhere to any of the organs, but are loose. Resembled little white seeds or eggs, a little larger than a pin point. The birds were in good condition. Rooster had diahhhoea. Would birds having those be fit for food? Would it affect the egg? All the organs were normal as far as I could judge.

I do not know just what causes the little specks you refer to, and I certainly do not know what they are. Physiologically, they might possibly be small fat granules, although I would hardly think so. If you are sure they are not attached to any organs then I do not know what they could be. Should they be attached to the line of the abdominal cavity or to the intestinal organs, one can readily suspect tuberculosis.

I. M. B. G. — Please tell me the address of a firm in Montreal to whom poultry could be shipped alive in the fall of the year, say 100 live B. P. Rocks or Rhode Island Red chickens or hens, one year old only, fat and in good condition and what prices such would bring a lb. alive. There I can get 20c a lb. dressed where I live, but have not market enough, so I wish to ship them alive somewhere in the city.

The following are addresser of firms handling poultry in Montreal. You would do well to communicate with these firms when you have poultry to offer: American Poultry and Provision Company, 15 St. Antoine street, Montreal; R. Bougie, 11 St. Antoine Market, Montreal; Anthime Dalbec, 18 Bonsecours Market, Montreal; Gunn, Langlois and Company, 241 Saint Paul street; P. Poulin and Co., 38 Bonsecours Market; Stanford Market, 438 Catherine street west. We have found that June and July are good months to dispose of your old stock as prices are higher then than in the fall of the year. Market prices vary every year. Prime-fed fad poultry was worth about 25c to 30c in Montreal last fall and I think you could have done a little better than 20c by communicating with a good reliable poultry firm. Ordinarily poultry sells at much less, but if you can supply good quality you can also get a high price.

Send your Raw FURS to John Hallam

FREE Hallam's 96 Page Trapper's Guide and Game Laws. Write for it to-day

I can pay you higher prices than you ever got. Send me your shipments at once and get top prices. We remit same day furs are received and pay express charges. Largest and oldest dealers in Canada.

John Hallam Limited
Mail Dept. 233
111 Front St. East TORONTO

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-the-order rate of one cent a word per insertion, twenty-five cents being the minimum amount of an order for a single insertion, and forty cents the minimum amount for orders of more than one insertion. SIX consecutive prepaid insertions will be given for the price of FOUR, a number or a single letter to be counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

Copy for insertion in these columns should be in the 'Witness' office not later than Friday morning to secure proper classification in following Weekly Edition.

FARMS AND OTHER LANDS.

EGGS AND POULTRY.—START right. Rose Comb Reds. Popular vigorous winter-layers. Healthiest, hardiest of all. Beautiful type, color. Eggs, $1.50. Exhibition, $3.00. Splendid trio Breeders, $10.00. M. ZURBRIGG, Glencoe, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE, 242 ACRES; 90 acres timber and wood; remainder tillage and pasture; two sugar orchards; apple orchard; fair buildings; water at house and barn; about one mile from county seat, railroad station, stores, churches, school, and creamery; situated near the head of beautiful Massawippi Lake; overlooks the same and large extent of country.

FARMS FOR SALE. — IMPROVED FARMS in the Beautiful Section, near Stanstead, Que. Good market. Stanstead Wesleyan College here. Fine farming section. Write to E. W. HAY, Stanstead, Que.

REAL LAND BARGAINS. ALL Close to Warman. Good soil, water, shipping facilities, school; easy driving distance from City of Saskatoon; three-quarter (480 acres) of 2—39—5 W. 3rd. Considerable cultivated. Practically no stones, slues or scrub; $18.00 and $20.00 per acre in separate quarters. Worth $30.00. Two quarters in 4—39—4 W. 3rd; two miles from Warman. Nearly all cultivated. Worth $35.00, goes for $22.00. A. E. ELLIOTT, Warman, Sask.

CASH FOR YOUR FARM, NO MATter where located. I bring buyer and seller together. I charge no commission. If you want to buy or sell, address H. F. LINDE, Box 44, Wadena, Sask.

PORT ALBERNI, B.C.,
AND
DISTRICT.
FOR SALE, FRUIT and POULTRY FARMS,
ranging from $25.00 to $200.00 per acre.
For full particulars, write to
HAYNE & WILKINSON,
Real Estate and Insurance. | P.O. Box 60 | Engineers and Contractors.
Reference—Royal Bank of Canada.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL LIVERPOOL
A First Class Temperance Hotel, Homelike and modern Adjoining Central Hall, and Roscoe Gardens, and near Stations. Mount Pleasant Cars from Landing-Stage stop at the door. Cab fare 1-6. References: Rev. Dr. Biggs and Rev. Dr. Crews, of Toronto.



HERE IT IS! and 40c
This indestructible steel mantle does the work; burns more air, consumes less oil. No smoke, no odor. Fits any ordinary lamp. Use common wick and chimney. No subsequent expense. I will send 4 for $1.00 for a limited period. AGENTS WANTED.
B. C. BRIMMER, Windsor, Ont. Can.



MALLORY'S SEED CORN
Highly productive, prize winning strains of best standard varieties at moderate prices. Strong growing seed. Shipped on ten day approval. Returnable at our expense. Send for samples and circular. Also Berry Plants of reliable varieties, carefully packed for shipment by mail or express.
N. E. MALLORY, Blenheim, Ont.

Owing to the High Standard maintained in the popular
TWO TIMELY TRACTS
BY A TORONTO LAYMAN:
"What is God's Purpose in Man?"
AND
"God's Trip-Up to So-Called Higher Criticism."
For Sale by The Upper Canada Tract Society, 2 Richmond St. East, Toronto. 10c per copy, or sent postpaid upon receipt of price by WILLIAM WARWICK, 8 Woodycrest Avenue, Toronto.

TEACHERS WANTED.

ELEMENTARY TEACHERS WANTED. Salary, $25.00 per month. Eight months' term, commencing 1st September, 1913. Apply to P. C. DUBOYCE, N.P., Secretary-Treasurer, of Cleveland School Board, Richmond, Que.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

GREAT LAYING STRAIN, SINGLE-Comb White Leghorns; eggs, one dollar per fifteen, four dollars per hundred. M. L. ROBERTSON, Kent Centre, Ont.

FOR SALE, EGGS FROM PRIZE WINning pens. Barred Rocks, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, Blue Andalusians and Silver Grey Dorkins; $2.00 per fifteen eggs. F. W. KROUSE, Guelph, Ont.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS! — BY Birds are the Genuine Runners. Greatest Layers of Pure White Eggs; $2.00 per setting of 12, from my prize-winners. (Miss) MARY W. BERTRAM, Vinemount, Ont.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS LAY MORE eggs than hens; eggs are not strong to eat; no water required, except for drinking; also Anconas, greatest layers in poultrydom; have won many prizes at big shows. Eggs, two, three and five dollars per fifteen, guaranteed. WALTER BOWRON, Sanford Co., Hamilton, Ont.

EGGS FOR SALE—AT INTERNATIONAL on Silver Wyandottes won 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet, 1st pen; 15 eggs, $3. Mrs. B. M. WEES, Sarnia, Ont.

EGGS FOR SALE — AT WINTER Show, won Bank of Commerce medal on White Wyandottes, all varieties competing; 1st display, 1st hen, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet; 15 eggs, $3. Utility pens, 15, $1.50; 50, $3; 100, $5. BURT WEES, Sarnia, Ont.

FOR SALE, AT REASONABLE Prices, Cockerels, pairs and trios, S.C. Brown Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Buff and Barred Rocks and Black Orpingtons. Eggs, $2 per setting, or two settings, $3. My birds were winners at London, Toronto and Guelph this winter. Please mention this paper. WM. MOORE, 19 Oxford street, London West, Ont.

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES, Utility and Exhibition combined. We are paying special attention to the egg-laying qualities of our birds, besides their being true exhibition specimens, and winning in the strongest kind of competition. Eggs from three pens at $2.00 per 15. Exp. prepaid on two settings. We guarantee satisfaction. GEO. P. STIRRETT, Hymers, Ont.

HALEYDOTTE STRAIN OF BRED-to-Lay White Wyandottes are a superior strain of Heavy Winter Layers. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $2.75 per 30; $4.00 per 50; $7.00 per 100. Baby Chicks, 25c each; $11.50 per 50; $20.00 per 100. A. HALEY, Box 245, Burlington, Ontario.

OUR PRIZE WINNING COCKEREL



BARRED ROCKS

I have some of the finest males in Canada heading my pens. Every opportunity is given for you to hatch winners. Many of my customers did so last year. Our bred-to-lay Rocks lay like a gatling gun. Eggs from our quality exhibition mating, $3 for 15. Selected eggs from selected pens, $4. Bred-to-lay pens $7 for 15. Get my catalogue. Wm. L. POWELL, Gibraltar Poultry Yards, Aylmer West, Ont.

BOOKS, POST CARDS, ETC.

FORTY DIFFERENT CARDS, 12c; 30 Dandy Comics, 25c; 24 'Gems,' 25c. IMPERIAL CARD CO., Toronto.

NEBRASKA HOMESTEADER, THE funniest song out — just out. Describes the sod-house life of a bachelor, snakes, fleas, and all. Words and tune, ten cents. Full sheet music, fifty cents. SPECIALTY PRESS CONCERN, Regina, Canada.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED, YOUNG WOMAN TO ASsist with general house work on a farm, good wages; Protestant preferred; good home. Mrs. SAMUEL MEEK, Blockwood, Sask.

$100 MONTHLY, MAILING CIRCULars. Instructions, 25c. CLARENCE EDGAR, Brockville, Ontario.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WE WILL PAY YOU $120.00 TO DIStribute religious literature in your community. Sixty days' work. Experience not required. Man or woman. Opportunity for promotion. Spare time may be used. INTERNATIONAL BIBLE PRESS, 190 Spadina avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

THE MAN
or woman who begins a Business career with the Business training
THE
BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE
Limited
gives, has many less obstacles to overcome in the battle for Success. Thousands of successful graduates in America can testify as to our reliability.
Write for free Catalogue "A."
T. W. WAUCHOPE,
Principal.

BOOKKEEPING SHORTHAND
and all essential business subjects are included in our excellent Home Study Commercial Courses. Many have used these courses as a means to a good salaried position. We invite you to write for particulars.
Shaw Correspondence Schools
Yonge and Gerrard Sts., Toronto.

ELLIOTT Business College
Cor. Yonge and Alexander Streets, TORONTO, Ont.,
the demand for the graduates is far in excess of the supply. College open all year. Enter now. Write for catalogue.

The Philosopher of Folly.

(BY SHERWOOD HART.)

BACK YARDS.

Behind our homes, 'neath the open sky, exposed to view all our back yards lie; behind our backs do they lie and yell—to the neighbors round what a tale they tell! We'd hear them shout past the high board fence but our wits are dull and our minds are dense, so we pay no heed, yet each back yard plot can talk, talk, talk, such a lot, lot, lot! Our chests bulge out as we view with pride our loved abodes from the sidewalk side: the paint is fresh and the windows bright—oh, the sidewalk side is a gladsome sight! Our doorknobs shine and our front steps glow; our walks are cleared of the ice and snow; when springtime comes and the roses bloom, their fragrant scent will our porch perfume. In the summer's prime all our grass is green, and our whole front view is a lovely scene. But let folks once at our back yards peep and they'd there see sights to make angels weep. If they put their eyes to our side gate slats they might watch the curs and the half-starved cats as they skirmished round through the rags and bones, like the deep-sea fish about Davy Jones. On life's long road we may take our stand and show a front that will beat the band; as the strangers pass they may stop to gaze they may think we're it and may chant our praise. We may look O.K. to their glancing eyes—they may hold us up as the Just Right guys. Though 'tis often so, yet the fact remains that we're also viewed from our own back lanes. The strangers pass, but our neighbors know the kind of crops that our back yards grow.

O TEMPORA! O MORES!

The highbrows sigh for days gone by and poets long departed; the kings of rhyme of olden time they long for, broken-hearted. From coast to coast they hand a roast to trivial rhyme contrivers; they rant and swear and paw the air, and wave their bunch of fivers. 'The modern verse grows worse and worse!' they shout till windows rattle; 'To cop the cash folks now write trash and poppycock and prattle! Why read their stuff, so crude and rough—read Wyatt, Jonson, Spenser! They wrote a line which took a shine—their flights are far intenser! Oh, do not moor to verse that's poor, but slip your fancy's hawser, and fill your mind with stuff refined from Browning back to Chaucer!' But in the days the critics praise the reader had more leisure. In peace he read from A to Z each long poetic treasure. Ochone! Ochone! those days have flown, and Poesy's a mourner. Our leisure fled, we find instead a job on every corner. For bread and cheese and things like these each man of us must hustle; from six to six we're laying bricks and using brain and muscle. When home we tramp and light the lamp, and tuck our toes in slippers, we like to smile a little while when through our kale and kippers. Our labor through, we do not glue to bards of bygone ages; we cannot train our weary brain to follow seers and sages. We have no time for miles of rhyme or forty-volume stories. We want to grin ere turning in. O tempora, O mores!

HOUSECLEANING DAYS.

The house is full of dusters, and soap and cloths and pails, and mops and cobweb busters, and brooms and whisks and flails; our dining-room and kitchen is full of suds and paint, and soon we'll have to pitch in, though loud is our complaint. For at this vernal season, when Spring is in the air, when every prospect's pleasa..t, and all is fresh and fair—when all is glad and greening and Nature smiles anew, the yearly spring housecleaning hoves grimly into view. And vain is our complaining, for now's the time to clean; the Winter's dust remaining must now vamoose the scene. When Spring in golden glory speeds gaily o'er the land, we know—an old, old story—with soap and brush in hand the women of the nation will battle day and night; with feelings of elation they'll gird them for the fight. Now matron and now maid'll no longer shopwards roam; the hand that rocks the cradle will shortly rock the home; now carpets must be lifted and beaten loud and long; the rooms must all be shifted—and we are men, and strong! And so we'll face the struggle with faces drawn and tense, and furniture we'll juggle till we are full of dents. Our hands will fill with blisters, our hearts will fill with pain, but we are non-resisters—we'll tackle it again; with sofas on our shoulders and wardrobes on our head, before we grow much older we'll here and there be led; and while we thus are squirming the birds and brooks may sing; we shall not cease affirming we do not like the spring.

GERMS.

Whenever we're baking or freezing or shaking or creaking or squirming with grippe—whenever we're doing a gentle cachooing or sneezing with ginger and zip—whenever we've tussles with mutinous muscles which cause us to bellow and shriek—whenever we question our powers of digestion and turn from good 'bubble and squeak'—we know hat's the matter, we've swallowed a platter of some brand of microbes or germs; we've made a collation of half a germ nation, and now they will bring us to terms. These foes, pioneering, have staked off a clearing, dividing our innards in lots; their taste for exploring has started us roaring and tying ourselves into knots; as through us they wander, beyond and beyonder, they fill us with anguish and pain; our mind often totters when fighting these squatters—the hope of our winning looks vain. These wee little villyuns by decadecillions steal on us all armed for the fray; prepared for a battle, with horses and cattle they come and make ready to stay; in milk and in honey, on food and on money, by water or maybe by dust, obeying their orders they enter our borders—their motto is 'Get there or bust!' They camp on our nickels and poison our pickles and swarm in the air in the cars; they hook on our candy or anything handy from marmalade up to cigars. Doc shows us their pictures and says 'I have ticked yours—the ones with the horns and the claws; those fellows are frisky; your chances are risky from germs with such cavernous jaws.' If modern-day science they set at defiance, these microbes so busy and bold, we oftentimes wonder whatever in thunder they stopped at in ages of old.

SHOP EARLY.

Procrastination is the thief of time so all the best authorities inform us, they tell us he's the emperor of crime the loss we suffer through him is enormous. Upon your youthful copybooks they wrote this line to be a precept and a warning, and by a strange coincidence we note that nine months from to-day is Christmas morning. Oh let us keep this adage in our mind, and strive to do our Christmas shopping early—and thus escape the dreadful last-day grind—the crushing crowds and fearful hurryburly. Let us go forth resolved at once to start and buy our gifts with thoughtful introspection; let us not wait, but hustle to the mart and use a little sense in their selection. Let's hasten to the avenues of trade where Art is long, for time is very fleeting, and see the dinkidorums there displayed while early birds are twittering and tweeting. Let us not put it off from day to day, or spring will pass and hurl us into summer, and summer will give fall the right of way, and find us getting gloomier and glummer; then fall will leave and winter will return, and to the stores by carloads they'll be hauling the junk for which we hope our friends will yearn, and once more at these doodads we'll be mauling. Once more, unless we here and now reform, December twenty-fourth will find us tearing about the town through winter's biting storm with faces tense and eyeballs wild and glaring. The week before December twenty-five each bygone year our minds were twisted curly, so shun procrastination, look alive, and let us do our Christmas shopping early.

THE PESSIMIST.

He who enrolls in the pessimist class drinks of life's bitterest dregs; always he's wailing 'Alack and alas!' over some basket of eggs. Fresh every morn is his navy-blue grouch when he climbs out of his bed; all the long day he is hollering 'Ouch!' on till the twilight has fled. Looking behind him to years that are o'er little he sees that was bright; turning his optics on what is before, loud are his wailings at night. Grey is the dawning, and dull is each day; cloudy and chill is his sky; something is bound to spoil April and May, also all June and July. Something will happen each purpose and plan, putting his ship on the rocks; rough is his road from Beersheba to Dan—nothing but buffets and knocks; right from the start to the end of his street nothing but wallops and whacks, save when Fate marches his suffering feet square on a saucer of tacks. Life is a burden and striving is vain here in this valley of woe; on the world's stage all is trouble and pain through to the end of the show. Briars and brambles and double-barbed thorns fill every packet of seeds; while we are planting our turnips and corn he will be looking for weeds. Weeds may be plenty and thorns may be thick down every row that we plant; yet if they tear us and make us feel sick, how does it help us to rant? If we but labor with patience and skill all in the end will come right, those who keep at it with cheery good will can not well lose in the fight.

PEPPER TALKS.

By George Matthew Adams.

ESSENTIALS.

Do you want to Double your Efficiency, your Influence, your Results—your very Life? Here's a Secret—Cut out the NON-essentials.

Give your Time to Things that Count.

Half the 'Faithful' Employees, the 'Always-to-be-depended-upon' people that fill the Offices and Shops of the land, are nothing more nor less than just 'Sputterers,' and their Employers are too blind to see it. They do their work from day to day—but they take twice the Time necessary and thus WASTE for their Employers one-half.

Give your Time to Things that Count.

Did you ever watch the Doer, the Executive, the Leader—at his job? He instantly sees Big things in his Correspondence; immediately he sees the Large side of an Employee or of a Problem. Then he dismisses the Non-essentials, and sees that the Essentials are Done—carried out according to his orders. Such a man is usually the one, too, that does the most and yet always has Time—for things Worth While.

Give your Time to Things that Count.

Try to pick out the things in your Work To-day that really look Essential. Then push aside and away, the useless details. Concentrate on Essentials. For you will never Count in this world unless you—

Give your Time to Things that Count.

THOROUGHNESS.

This world is saturated with Human Beings, Jobs, Businesses, Works of Art, Enterprises of Machinery—that are ragged and frayed at the edges, so to express it, because somebody is constantly blundering through their daily Tasks.

Whatever you Do—Do it Well—to the Finish.

Failure starts to germinate when you first begin to slight your work. The slight may be ever so small—but be not deceived—at that point your Success begins to die.

Whatever you Do—Do it Well—to the Finish.

Have Sense and Courage enough to realize that you will make Mistakes right along. The big thing to Master is the Art of Learning from these Mistakes so that you never make the same ones twice. Conquer every Obstacle that gets in front of you. Win and pass on. Be Thorough.

Whatever you Do—Do it Well—to the Finish.

Nothing that is Worth While is unimportant. And nothing that is important can you afford to neglect or do in a slipshod way. Your Employer IS your Employer because he was once a Good Employee. Thoroughness is at the bottom of Winning. No structure ever stood—built upon half sand and half stone. Be Thorough—stamping upon your very Brain, as a Motto for this day, this thought—

Whatever you Do—Do it Well—to the Finish.

SILENCE.

Yes, Silence is many times Golden. You know that. But try to learn it a little better. For the Silent man is usually the Thinking man and the Silent Worker is the Get-Things-Done Worker. But best of all, Silence as a rule of Business Conduct makes you Big and Powerful. Because you—

Don't hit Back.

The World's great Doers have all been Men and Women of few words—Napoleon, Cromwell, Washington, Grant, Lincoln, Edison. These men didn't have time for disputes, wrangles—revenges.

Don't hit Back.

The World is coming to the Idea of Silence—fewer Words, more Deed-doing. It is the big Law of Nature. It is becoming the great Law of Business. For Silence can't be answered. There is nothing to answer.

Don't hit Back.

Look around you. You admire the Silent people—those who mind their own business and Build. You know the Names of the Useful men of your town. You can't waste their time—you can't get them 'mad.' You can't steal anything from them. Their Silence is their Wealth because every time they walk these streets they speak volumes. Add another motto to those you may already have. Make it this—Silence.

Don't hit Back

50-50.

No man in all this world ever rightfully Gets more than he Gives. And if he does he is just a plain Thief—discredit first to Himself, then to everybody else. The Equal Division is always the Just Division—half to you and half to him. In other words, on the basis—50-50.

Be glad to Give as much as you Take.

You who are an Employee, are you Sure you are giving in Service as much as you are taking in Money, Experience, Inspiration and Training from your Employer? Right now, take invoice. Do the results look like 50-50? If not start this plan into action—

Be glad to Give as much as you Take.

This plan of 50-50—rightly interpreted, means death to Whiners, to the Disgruntled, and to the Assinators of Success. They can't live in the atmosphere of it. The Air is too Invigorating.

Be glad to Give as much as you Take.

Every dispute in this World is traceable to the lack of the 50-50 principle. The broken-up Homes, the disintegrated Businesses, the abandoned Friendships, the wasteful Armies of the World. There is need of this principle in every phase of Life. But never will it become a rule of every day Action until You, in your place, begin to apply—50-50.

Be glad to Give as much as you Take.

GHOSTS.

There is nothing in Ghosts. But they do exist. Ghosts are nothing more nor less than the phantom Imaginations of sick, afraid Minds. They go by various names—Failure Ghosts, Idea Ghosts, Mistake Ghosts, Chance Ghosts, Regret Ghosts—and Millions of others.

Face your Ghosts.

Walk right up to your Ghosts. Look them in the eye. Give them a hearing. And then kick them out — for they never will do you any good.

Face your Ghosts.

Ghosts are always on the Job. In the office of the Doctor, Lawyer, Business man, in your Home, on the Street—everywhere. But Ghosts get uneasy in the Light. They are born and bred in the Dark Alleys and exist only by the Sandbag. Your cue is to keep the Lights turned on—your Mind open—your Courage alert.—Your Character Impregnable.

Face your Ghosts.

To-day when you read your newspapers there will be Ghosts between the Lines of the Print. Ghosts seek you out and constantly try for your scalp. They like Time-Wasters, The Man-Afraid-of-His-Job-Hesitaters. They revel among the players of idle Goodfellowship. But Ghosts sneak like cowed dogs with their tails between their legs at the sight of Doers, Time Users, Obstacle Riddlers, and Path Makers. Be unafraid of Ghosts.

Face your Ghosts.

But don't harbor them. Live, Red-Blooded Men can't be dragging around a lot of Ghosts and be Anything.

Face your Ghosts.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

PUZZLES FOR LAWYERS NOW

Johnny—'Mamma, will you wash my face?'

Mamma—'Why, Johnny, can't you do that?'

Johnny—'Yes, but I'll have to wet my hands, and they don't need it.'—'Lippincott's.'

'Have you been annoyed by the snapshot photographers?'

'Not until recently,' replied the statesman. 'Since the election went against me I find that I can walk through a crowd of them without anybody's snapping a camera.'—Boston 'Transcript.'

It Has Many Qualities.—The man who possesses a bottle of Canadian Healing Oil is armed against many ills. It will cure a cough, break a cold, prevent sore throat; it will reduce the swelling from a sprain, cure the most persistent sores, and will speedily heal cuts and contusions. It is a medicine chest in itself, and can be got for a quarter of a dollar.

'Has Smythe any qualifications for service in the diplomatic corps?' 'Yes; he can interfere in a quarrel between friends and still retain the good will of both.'—Buffalo 'Express.'

It Has Many Qualities.—The man who possesses a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is armed against many ills. It will cure a cough, break a cold, prevent sore throat; it will reduce the swelling from a sprain, cure the most persistent sores, and will speedily heal cuts and contusions. It is a medicine chest in itself, and can be got for a quarter of a dollar.

The Hon. Tim Sullivan, of Tammany fame, tells of a young philosopher he encountered not long ago on the street.

This lad was of diminutive size, and carried under his arm such a load of newspapers that the Hon. Tim was moved to pity.

'Son,' asked the Tammanyite, 'don't all those papers make you tired?'

'No,' cheerfully replied the bit of humanity; 'I can't read.'—New York 'Sun.'

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.

DECISION OF A SOLOMON.

('London 'Daily Mail.')

'Open the window, waiter; I'm roasting,' a customer exclaimed who had just dined in a Paris restaurant. 'Shut it up, waiter; I am frozen,' protested a man who had just sat down.

The waiter hesitated. The proprietor settled the dispute at once. 'Obey the customer who has not yet dined,' he said.

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.

'I want an engagement ring—something cheap that looks well.' 'Don't you want it solid?' 'No. Something for about seventy-five cents.' 'Certainly. We have them.' 'That's what I want. You see, it's like this—seven girls have thrown me over in the last six month, and I've lost a perfectly good ring each time.'—Cleveland 'Plain Dealer.'

They Soothe Excited Nerves.—Nervous affections are usually attributable to defective digestion, as the stomach dominates the nerve centres. A course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will still all disturbances of this character, and by restoring the stomach to normal action relieve the nerves from irritation. There is no sedative like them, and in the correction of irregularities of the digestive processes, no preparation has done so effective work as can be testified to by thousands.

'You will pardon me for mentioning it,' said the old-time friend. 'But you seem to have grown a trifle opinionated and egoistic since you were before the investigating committee.' 'Perhaps,' replied Mr. Dustin Stax. 'I never realized what a far-sighted and powerful business man I was till I had a talk with those fellows.'—Washington 'Star.'

Miller's Worm Powders do not need the after-help of castor oil or any purgative to complete their thoroughness, because they are thorough in themselves. One dose of them, and they will be found palatable by all children, will end the worm trouble by making the stomach and bowels untenable to the parasites. And not only this, but the powders will be certain to exert most beneficial influences in the digestive organs.

A NEW TIME TABLE.

('Lippincott's.')

'When does this ferry run, Uncle?' asked the would-be passenger.

'Dis ferry, Marse,' said the old man, 'she runs at quarter arter, half arter, quarter to and at'

Look for this Trade Mark



on every bag

Cost of Living Reduced

that is as far as your livestock is concerned, in fact you cannot only actually reduce the cost of feeding, but in addition, **increase** the butter fat in the milk from your cows—increase the growth and weight of your cattle, sheep and pigs—and get better work and efficiency out of your horses.

All this can be accomplished by simply feeding regularly GENUINE

MOLASSINE MEAL

Made in England

Remember there are dozens of molasses meal preparations on the market but only **one MOLASSINE MEAL** which is the original and **genuine.**

Scientifically prepared and protected by patents.

THE MOLASSINE CO., LTD.
LONDON, ENGLAND

Distributors for Canada
L. C. Prime Co., Ltd., St. John, N.B.
402 Beard of Trade Bldg., Montreal
Pacific Bldg., Toronto

Fill in the following Coupon and Mail To-day

THE MOLASSINE COMPANY, LIMITED
402 Beard of Trade Building, Montreal, Quebec

Please send me your Free Booklet telling me all about MOLASSINE MEAL.

Name.....
Address.....
Name of Feed Dealer.....
Address.....

Bruce's Big Four Field Root Specialties



BRUCE'S GIANT FEEDING BEET—The most valuable Field Root on the market; combines the rich qualities of the Sugar Beet with the long-keeping, large size and heavy cropping qualities of the Mangel. We offer two colors, WHITE and ROSE. ¼ lb. 15c, ½ lb. 25c, 1 lb. 50c, postpaid.

BRUCE'S MAMMOTH INTERMEDIATE SMOOTH WHITE CARROT—The Best of all field Carrots. ¼ lb. 35c, ½ lb. 94c, 1 lb. $1.80, postpaid.

BRUCE'S GIANT YELLOW INTERMEDIATE MANGEL—A very close second to our Giant Feeding Beet, and equally easy to harvest. ¼ lb. 15c, ½ lb. 25c, 1 lb. 50c, postpaid.

BRUCE'S NEW CENTURY SWEDE TURNIP—The best shipping variety, as well as the best for cooking; handsome shape, uniform growth, purple top. ¼ lb. 15c, ½ lb. 24c, 1 lb. 40c, postpaid.

FREE—Our handsomely illustrated 112-page Catalogue of Vegetable, Farm and Flower Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Poultry Supplies, Garden Implements, etc., for 1913. Send for it.

184

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO., Ltd. Hamilton, Ontario
Established Sixty-three years

$15.95 —AMERICAN— SEPARATOR

AND UPWARD SENT ON TRIAL. FULLY GUARANTEED.



Thousands In Use giving splendid satisfaction justifies your investigating our wonderful offer to furnish **a brand new, well made,** easy running, easily cleaned, perfect skimming separator for **only $15.95.** Skims **one quart of milk a minute,** warm or cold. Makes thick or thin cream. Different from this picture, which illustrates our low priced large capacity machines. The bowl is **a sanitary marvel** and embodies all our latest improvements.

Our Twenty-Year Guarantee Protects You

Our wonderfully low prices and high quality on all sizes and generous terms of trial will astonish you. Whether your dairy is large or small, do not fail to get our great offer. Our richly illustrated catalog, **sent free of charge** on request, is the most complete, elaborate and expensive book on Cream Separators issued by any concern in the world.

Shipments made promptly from
Winnipeg, Man., St. John, N. B., and Toronto, Ont.

Write today for our catalog and **see for yourself** what a big money saving proposition we will make you. Address,

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., BOX 1216 BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.

BIRTHDAYS.

SUNDAY, MARCH THIRTY.

HIS HONOR R. H. MYERS, judge of the County Court of the Eastern Judicial District of Manitoba, is fifty-seven years of age to-day. He is an Ontario man, who has been residing in Manitoba since 1883, where he is prominent in Masonic and Oddfellow circles.

• • •

THE REV. R. E. KNOWLES, Canadian novelist, reaches his forty-fifth birthday to-day. He is pastor of Knox Church, Galt, and first came into prominence as author of 'St. Cuthbert's.' He has since written several other novels.

• • •

THE HON. CHARLES ARCHER, puisne judge of the Superior Court of Quebec, was born on this date in 1869, at Quebec. He was a leader of the Bar in Montreal for several years, and was also interested in various financial promotions.

MONDAY, MARCH THIRTY-ONE.

SIR WILLIAM RALPH MEREDITH, Chief Justice of Ontario and a man of great prominence in Canada, is seventy-three years of age to-day. He is the eldest son of the famous Meredith family, and was born in Middlesex County. He was for many years leader of the Conservative Opposition in the Ontario Legislature and has sat on the Bench since 1894.

• • •

THE HON. GEORGE P. GRAHAM, former Minister of Railways and Canals, is fifty-four to-day. He is a native of Eganville, and was for years interested in journalism in Brockville. He sat in the Ontario Legislature for nine years and was Provincial Secretary in 1904-5.

• • •

THE HON. E. M. FARRELL, Senator of Canada since 1910, was born on March 31st, 1854, at Liverpool, N.S. He is a journalist by profession, sat in the Nova Scotia Assembly for many years and was its Speaker 1905-10.

TUESDAY, APRIL ONE.

Mr. DAVID CREIGHTON, assistant receiver-general at Toronto, was born on April 1, 1843, in Glasgow, Scotland. He was for years engaged in journalism, was the founder of the Toronto 'Empire' in 1887, and was editor of it and the 'Mail and Empire' until 1895.

• • •

MR. CASTELL HOPKINS, Canadian historian and editor of the 'Canadian Annul Review,' was born on April 1, 1864. He was for several years in the service of the Imperial Bank, and was later associate editor of the Toronto 'Empire.' Since 1895 he has devoted himself to literary work.

• • •

THE RIGHT HON. J. W. LOWTHER, Speaker of the British House of Commons, was born on this date in the year 1855. He is a lawyer by profession and was called to the Bar in 1879.

WEDNESDAY, APRI LTWO.

THE HON. F. A. ANGLIN, judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, is forty-eight to-day. He is a native of St. John, N.B., practised law in Toronto for several years, and was elevated to the High Court of Justice of Ontario in 1904. He went to the Supreme Court in 1909.

• • •

MR. HAMILTON CASSELS, a prominent layman in the Presbyterian Church in Canada, was born on April 2, 1854, at Quebec. He has long practised law in Toronto, and is much devoted to educational and philanthropic work, being prticularly interested in Prisoners' Aid work.

• • •

MR. DENNIS MURPHY, one of the commissioners of the Temiskaming & Northern Railway, was born on this date in the year 1842, at Cork, Ireland. He was long engaged in the forwarding business on the Ottawa River, and hts many interests in Ottawa, of which city he is a leading citizen.

THURSDAY, APRIL THREE.

THE HON. R. A. IRVING, judge of the Court of Appeals, British Columbia, was born on April 3, 1857, in Hamilton. He was for many years Deputy Attorney-General of British Columbia, and went on the Bench in 1897.

• • •

LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM GARTSHORE, general manager of the McClary Mfg. Company, London, was born on April 3, 1853, at Dundas. He has been engaged for many years in commercial life, and is prominent in manufacturing and military circles in Canada.

• • •

MAJOR-GENERAL C. W. ROBINSON, youngest son of the late Sir John Beverley Robinson, Bart., was born in Toronto, on April 3, 1836. He has served in numerous campaigns and has received many honors. He is author of several books, among them a life of his father.

FRIDAY, APRIL FOUR.

PROF. A. P. COLEMAN, one of Canada's foremost geologists, was born on April 4, 1852, at Lachute. He has undertaken numerous geological expeditions both in Europe and Canada and is a Fellow of the Royal Society. He holds the position of professor of geology at Toronto University.

• • •

MR. J. G. GAUDAUR, the famous oarsman, was born on April 4, 1858, at the narrows, Lake Couchiching. From his earliest years he has had a strong fancy for aquaitc sports and developed into a remarkable oarsman, rowing in races all over the world with continuous success until 1896.

• • •

MR. J. E. B. McCREADY, for many years editor of the Charlottetown 'Guardian,' was born on April 4, 1839, in Sussex, N.B. He has had a long newspaper career, beginning with service on the St. John 'Telegraph.' He was editor of that paper and also of the Moncton 'Transcript' before going to Charlottetown.

SATURDAY, APRIL FIVE.

MR. J. R. BOOTH, the veteran lumberman, is eighty-seven years of age to-day. He was born in Shefford Co., Quebec, and came to Ottawa in 1857, where he built a small shingle mill, from which developed his later enterprises.

• • •

THE HON. G. A. WARBURTON, Charlottetown, who has had a long public career in Prince Edward Island, was born on April 5, 1852. He practised law for many years, and in 1897 became Premier of the Island for two years. Latterly he sat in the House of Commons.

• • •

THE HON. R. F. SUTHERLAND, puisne judge of the High Court of Jusaice of Ontario, and prior to that Speaker of the House of Commons, was born on April 5, 1859, at Newmarket. He practised law for many years in Windsor and sat for North Essex at Ottawa.

REBELS REPULSED WITH SLAUGHTER

Brownsville, Texas, March 26.—An official despatch from Monterey, Mex., says that between 300 and 400 of the followers of Venustiano Carranza, rebel governor of the State of Coahuila, were killed or injured in a battle with federal troops near Saltillo yesterday.

The rebels, numbering about 2,000, are reported to be in full retreat towards Monclova, with General Lopez and 1,500 men in pursuit.

Cold Settled On Lungs.

LEFT THEM IN VERY WEAK STATE.

A cold, however slight, should never be neglected, for if it is not treated in time it will, in all possibility, lead to bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, or some other serious throat or lung trouble.

Obstinate coughs and colds yield to the grateful, soothing action of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, containing as it does all the lung healing virtues of the Norway Pine tree.

Mr. G. G. Rhynard, Mill Village, N.S., writes:—"I have had occasion to use Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and can say that it is certainly a good medicine. About a year ago I contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, and left them in a very weak state. The cough racked me terribly, and I was in despair, until a friend advised Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I took five bottles in all, and it cured me of my cough, and left my lungs strong and well."

Price, 25 and 50 cents.

Be sure you get "Dr. Wood's" when you ask for it. See the three pine trees the trade mark.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Anaemic Condition or Bloodlessness

A peculiar pallor or even ghastliness of the skin is the marked symptom of anaemia. The eyelids, gums and lips appear to be almost bloodless. The cause of this condition is the absence of red corpuscles from the blood.

The anaemic patient is usually thin and weak, but may be fleshy and inclined to dropsy. Stomach troubles and weakness of the bodily organs are accompaniments.

Red corpuscles must be added to the blood, and this can best be accomplished by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

This great food cure is so gentle and natural in action that it is admirably suited for the use of women and girls suffering from anaemia or other diseases which arise from an impoverished condition of the blood.

It is readily assimilated, enters the blood streams and carries health and strength to every organ of the body.

The vigor of the digestive system is quickly restored, and the food taken into the body is properly digested and nourishment supplied to the whole system.

To get well and keep well you must supply the body with an abundance of pure, rich blood. Nothing can help you so well as

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

50 cents a box, 6 for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates and Co., Limited, Toronto.

Lady Dorothy Nevill Dead

Lived Under Five British Sovereigns, Celebrated Among the Celebrities.

London, March 24.—Lady Dorothy Nevill died last evening.

She wielded a great influence in the English political and social world, and numbered among her friends the best English men and woman during a period of some fifty years. She enjoyed the close friendship of Disraeli and knew the Duke of Wellington and Lord Palmerton; G. F. Watts, who painted her portrait in 1844; Cobden, Bright, Gladstone, Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir Henry Irving, Chamberlain, Bulwer-Lytton, Arthur Balfour, Lord Morley, and countless others of equal eminence in politics, art, literature and diplomacy.

No French heroine of the revolution had a more important salon. To her house princes of the royal family, ambassadors, ministers, judges, fieldmarshals, admirals, authors and artists came for her wisdom, her advice, and the solace of her conversation. Her literary and artistic friendships included James Cotter Morrison, Frederic Harrison, Austin Bobson, and Sir Henry Lucy. She also knew Tennyson, Thackeray, Cardinal Manning, Ellen Terry and Sir Squire and Lady Bancroft.

Her Sunday luncheons were famous for many years. King Edward, as Prince of Wales, frequently attended them and used to describe them as the pleasantest parties in London. Lady Dorothy was one of his most esteemed friends.

It was in her house that the idea of the Primrose League originated. The arts had a great attraction for her. At different times she made collections of a great variety of things, many of which are now most interesting and valuable. One of these was a collection of Sussex ironwork, relics of an industry which came to an end at the beginning of the last century. This, at the request of Sir Casper Purdon Clark, she placed in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

She lived under five British sovereigns: George IV., William IV., Victoria, Edward VII., and George V. Her father, Horatio Walpole, the third Earl of Oxford, was born 130 years ago.



A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME-MAKERS



WORDS OF COUNSEL FROM ONE OF THE MTHERS.

As I see many letters from mothers to the 'Witness,' I feel that a few lines from me might perhaps be read. I would gladly help others if I may be permitted the space in your Mother's Page. I would counsel your younger mothers to use wisely, and faithfully and prayerfully, your opportunities while you have them; mine are past now. Teach your children while they are young; train them to be, when they are boys, ever just what you wish them to be when they are men. For they will soon be men, and the opportunity will be gone forever. In this rushing age, their minds grow ever quicker than their bodies, and when they are young is the only time we can be sure of them. So I would say, make the best of the material while you have it, and bend the twig while it will bend. They are the talents given to use for the Master, whether it be two or five, remember, they are entrusted to you to use, or make them useful for the Master and His service.

Now is the time to put in your work so it will show to the best advantage, and yield the best fruit for this world and the next. How many mothers are saying to-day, 'Oh, if I only had another chance, how differently I would train my boys. But we do not get a second chance—our chance slips by and our boys with it, unless we are always watching and busy.

None of us, or few of us, would be willing to own we had not good material I supose, and we are told to improve the talents, or the material, and our reward will be abundant. As we watch our loved ones develop and the good seed we have sown bear fruit in their lives our reward shall be abundant not only in this life but also in that that is to come and our reward will not be all but others will reap and share the happiness of good lives.

My dear mothers with families, they will live on and on, when we are gone.

There was a sad and fearful thing happened in our town lately. A young man was hung for murder, and when his poor broken-hearted mother came to see him, he cursed her, because in her foolish love, she had let him run wild when he was young. And the saddest part about it was that he was right, and she was wrong. She had her opportunity, and let it slip, and now all her sorrow and remorse cannot bring back her dear bright little boy again. She has a load to bear none of us could bear. Oh, when shall we mothers realize that a child is something too precious to spoil.

I know this is a great responsibility placed on us mothers, and God expects us to be faithful to our trust. But He does not ask us to work alone. We are to come boldly to the throne of grace. The next is better still, that we may obtain mercy and grace to help in every time of need. Surely that last part was put there for us mothers. Our needs are so many, but the supply is full and free. We are not supposed to do the work alone, only to do it alone, when we have help right at hand only waiting for us to take and use. That help is the fullness of God's help.

I am so thankful for my good boys, but when I look at them now they are men), I wonder if I made the very best for the material given. Have I ever allowed the necessity for food and clothes and other comforts to take the first place in their lives, instead of keeping before them the duty to live to make this old world better. Could they be more helpful in the world than they are if I had persistently kept before them this greater ambition of living for others. But now, as my opportunity has in part gone by, I want other mothers to profit by my failures, and, rest all in a loving Father's hands.

FROM ONE MOTHER.

If only the mothers, and fathers, too, who have their precious little ones about them now, could realize the cruelty of letting these little ones grow up selfish and wilful and spoiled, they would surely change their method of dealing with them, if only for the sake of the children's own happiness. I once heard a man say, 'No one has a right to let a puppy grow up with habits that will get him kicks when he is a dog, however cute they are in a puppy,' and yet 'll round us we see children being smiled on and admired for tricks that will cause them to be ridiculed and despised when they grow older. And for this, those who love them are to blame. This is true of the many little ways and habits that make or mar social and business success, then what of the greater things? Truly those who have the joy of children have with that joy a tremendous responsibility. How can any of us forget the Master's words when he said, 'It is not the will of your Father which is in heaven that one of these little ones should perish.' And what will we answer when he asks us for an account of our stewardship if we have lost them or led them astray?

Thinking of the poor broken-hearted mother, we can only pray, in all humility, that the Great Father will in some way give her another opportunity to serve him, and so win healing, and that he will give to us all wisdom and never failing love and patience, so that we may never fail one of his little ones.

HOW TO KNIT A STOCKING.

Dear Madam:—

Will you please publish in your Saturday edition directions for knitting a woman's stocking with full explanation of turning the heel, and oblige, your sincerely,

A READER.

This will, I think, be found clear and exact as to both heel and foot of stocking.

Quantity of wool required.—6 skeins 4-ply 'Bee-hive' Scotch fingering. 4 knitting needles, size 16. For a medium size foot, 9 1-2 inches. Cast on 104 stitches.

1st row—Knit 1, purl 1, and repeat this 15 times.

16th row—Knit 103, purl 1, repeat this for 6 inches, or 100 rows.

116th row—Knit 5, purl 3 for 6 inches or 100 rows.

To decrease: 1st row—Knit 3, knit 2 together, purl 3, * knit 5, purl 3, repeat from * and at the end knit 2 together, knit 3, purl 3.

Note—Always knit 3 purl 3, and the directions given are for decreasing at the beginning and end of rows.

2nd row—Knit 4, purl 3, and at the end knit 4, purl 3; repeat this row 5 times.

8th row—Knit 2, knit 2 together, purl 3, and at the end knit 2 together, knit 2, purl 3.

9th row—Knit 3, purl 3, and at the end knit 3, purl 3; repeat this row 5 times.

15th row—Knit 2, knit 2 together, purl 2, and at the end purl 2, knit 2 together, knit 2, purl 3.

16th row—Knit 3 purl 2, and at the end purl 2, knit 3, purl 3; repeat this row 5 times.

22nd row—Knit 2, knit 2 together, purl 1, and at the end purl 1, knit 2 together, knit 2, purl 3.

23rd row—Knit 3, purl 1, and at the end purl 1, knit 3, purl 3; repeat this row 5 times.

29th row—Knit 2, knit 2 together, knit 5, and at the end knit 5, knit 2 together, knit 2, purl 3.

30th row—Knit 8 purl 3, and at the end knit 8, purl 3; repeat this row 3 times.

33rd row—Knit 2, knit 2 together, knit 4, purl 3, and at the end knit 4, knit 2 together, knit 2 purl 3.

34th row—Knit 7, purl 3, and at the end knit 7, purl 3; this row to be repeated 5 times.

40th row—Knit 2, knit 2 together, knit 3, purl 3, and at the end knit 3, knit 2 together, knit 2, purl 3.

41st row—Knit 6, purl 3, and at the end knit 6, purl 3; repeat this row 5 times.

47th row—Knit 2, knit 2 together, knit 2, purl 3, and at the end knit 2, knit 2 together, knit 2, purl 3.

48th row—Knit 5, purl 3, and at the end knit 5, purl 3; repeat this row for 120 rows, or 7 inches.

Heel.—Take 20 stitches each side of the back seam; 3 purl, and work backwards and forwards for 18 rows.

To Turn the Heel.—Knit 21, purl 1, knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, turn, purl 3, knit 1, purl 1, purl 2 together, purl 1, turn, knit 3, purl 1, knit 2, knit 2 together, knit 1, turn, purl 4, knit 1, purl 2, purl 2 together, purl 1.

You widen your heel in this manner until you have no stitches left, then pick up 18 stitches on the right hand side of the heel; knit the stitches as you pick them up, then take 3 stitches off the front needle, rib the front of your feet, and take the last 3 stitches on to another needle and pick up 18 stitches the other side of your heel.

For Instep.—Decrease at the third stitch from the beginning and end of the two side needles, every second row, until you have 8 stitches left. Knit about 90 rows, or 5 1-2 inches from the last, take in.

For the Toe.—Divide your stitches, 21 on the side needles, 42 on the front needle. Decrease every second row at the beginning and end of the front needle, at the beginning of one and the end of the side needles. Continue until you have 10 stitches left on the front needle, and 5 on each of the side ones. End off with a darning needle.

This stocking can be knitted in silk, when a few more stitches must be cast on, say 120, or a big leg, 144, and a few more rows added before you take in for the first time.

LAMPS.

(By Alfred Noyes.)

Immense and silent night,
Over the darkling downs I go,
And the deep gloom is pricked with points of light,
Above, around me and below.

I cannot break the bars
Of fate; nor, if I scan the sky,
Comes there to me, questioning those cold stars,
Any new signal or reply.

Yet—are they less than these,
These village-lights that I do scan
Below me; or, far out on darkling seas,
Those twinkling messages from man?

Round me the darkness rolls!
Out of the depth each lance of light
Shoots from lost windows, thrills from living souls,
And—shall I doubt that starrier height?

No signal? No reply?
As o'er the Hills of Time I roam,
Hope opens her warm casements in the sky
And lights the heavenly lamps of home.

DO NOT LEAVE LETTERS

They May Be Read By Strangers or Misread By Friends.

Not many years ago, in a far western town, a lady teacher in the academy of the place was swept from a point of rock while bathing, and was drowned. She was without immediate family, and in the boarding-house where she had resided but a short time an inconsiderate landlady threw out into the rubbish-heap a large parcel of old letters found among the dead teacher's effects, and the passing school children gathered up and read the story of the woman's girlhood, courtship, and unhappy marriage, as told in these letters.

In this instance, happily, there was no one to be injured by this indelicate unveiling of heart-secrets, for the husband had long been dead; but the rude lesson was taken to heart by many in the community. In scores of homes boxes of old letters were looked over and destroyed. Few who heard the fate of the dead woman's letters were willing to run the risk of having their own cherished correspondence thrown to the winds for the gaze of the curious.

More than half a century ago a young mother, writing a long, confidential family letter from her distant new home to the group of sisters still living in the old homestead, described in detail and with unnecessary harshness the faults of one of her children, a young son, and declared that so aggravating were his faults she sometimes almost lost her affection for him. As time went on the nervous, restless, ungovernable youth outgrew the faults of his boyhood, which were largely the result of his lack of health, and became the much-beloved son, reliable, tender, and generous, the heart's comfort of the mother's declining years.

Long after the mother had been laid away to rest, this letter fell into the hands of the son and caused him many a pang of regret.

A good lesson for writers and readers of letters followed from these true incidents. The recipient of a confidential letter owes it to the writer to destroy, at the earliest possible moment, any lines which would injure or cause unhappiness to any one if the letter were to be lost or pass into other hands than those for which it was intended. If it be desirable to preserve the contents, it is far better to make an abstract of the dangerous letter in one's own writing, with the time of receipt and any other necessary data, and file it away for future reference after destroying the original copy. Few recipients of letters pay strict heed to the injunction 'burn when read.' The vicissitudes of life in our country are so numerous that the housekeeper has little reason or assurance that her own private box of letters will never fall into the hands of strangers.

It is quite safe to include a general overlooking of correspondence with the semi-annual or monthly housecleaning or any change of residence; and superfluous papers of every sort would then naturally be relegated to the fire, for this is the only destroyer whose work can be depended upon.

Letters written by a hand now folded in the silence of the burial-casket should receive that careful respect which we would wish accorded to our own when left to the care of strangers. If no loving friend or relative remains to receive and cherish these messages of the years, let the flames devour them rather than permit them to fall into the hands of the indifferent or unfriendly. — 'The Outlook.'

NO TIME TO BE DISCOURAGED.

'No, I wasn't discouraged. 'Twouldn't have been any use I had to keep right on any way,' simply answered a plain, practical woman to an inquiry as to the way she had won through a hard time in her life. 'When you just have to do things, you don't stop to think whether you have courage to do them or not, you go ahead because there is nothing else to do. I suppose the folks that get discouraged are the ones that have a chance to stop and study themselves to see how they are feeling. When something has got to be done and you have to do it, you're not watching your courage, you're watching your chance.'—Selected.

EVERYDAY FRIENDSHIP.

It is easy to offer to stand by another in an emergency; it is a different matter to be ready to help when there is no spectacular demand for assistance, but only the everyday need of friendship. Yet the world most needs those who are willing to be neighbors not only once in a while, but all the time. 'If you ever get into trouble, come to me!' a New York business man said to a boy who had been rescued from the life of the streets. 'I can go to most any one when I'm in trouble,' was the answer; 'but what I need most is a man who'll be a friend to me when I'm not in trouble!' That cry was foreseen by Him who said, not only, 'Call upon me in the day of trouble,' but also, by the lips of his Son, 'Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.' In proportion as men have the mind of Christ will they be able to respond to calls for commonplace assistance.—'S. S. Times.'

Home Cookery

APPETIZING SAUCES FOR MEAT, FISH OR VEGETABLE.

To the novice in the kitchen or to the young housekeeper, considering what she should serve with different dishes there seem to be an endless variety of sauces. In her bewilderment she often refuses to be bothered with any of them and bores herself and her household by an insipid, badly put together gravy or white sauce. A talk with an experienced cook or a little study and comparison of the sauces that make up that 'endless variety' would show that there are after all only a few varieties with a great many different seasonings and slight changes.

One and another of these different seasonings may become known and for a time be the fashionable thing, and a little later go out so entirely that even their names are forgotten.

There are, however, a number of sauces which, introduced years ago, are as popular to-day as when first introduced. They were invented by really skilled and noted chefs, and it is well worth while for every housekeeper to learn to make them. They are worthy of the place they hold and when made properly add very much to the enjoyment of food.

Once you have thoroughly mastered even a few of these standard sauces you will find yourself able to make many combinations and so add much variety to your bill of fare.

Bechamel Sauce Plain:—To make this sauce put into an enamelled saucepan one dessertspoonful of butter; to this add two tablesspoonfuls of flour and mix thoroughly over the fire till quite enough. Then add by degrees three glasses of milk, stirring all the time without stopping until it boils and thickens. This is used by the French to serve over stewed apples, pears, prunes, and other fruit as well as with many vegetables.

Bechamel Sauce, Elaborate:—Take two ounces of raw ham and mince fine. Cut up fine, one stalk of celery, a small new carrot, a small white onion. Put two tablespoonfuls of butter into a saucepan and when melted add the chopped onion and stew until tender without browning. Then add the minced ham and chopped vegetables. Brown a minute and then add the vegetables and a bunch of sweet herbs, two whole cloves, a blade of mace, four whole allspice, and two fresh mushrooms, if convenient. Simmer gently for a few minutes without browning. Then add a pint of white sauce and let boil for ten minutes, stirring constantly. Then add by degrees a cupful of rich sweet cream. Blend until the sauce is of velvety smoothness, then strain and heat over hot water for a few minutes. Serve with fish, chicken or sweetbreads.

Beurre Noir.—This is for fried or broiled fish and an old-time favorite. Put two tablespoonfuls of butter in a frying pan and heat very hot; then add a tablespoonful of vinegar, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, a tablespoonful of onion juice, half a teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of pepper and let it boil up at once and serve.

Caper Butter.—Mince fine a tablespoonful of capers and rub them through a sieve with a wooden spoon; add a salt-spoonful of salt and a dash of pepper to the capers and mix thoroughly with an ounce of chilled butter. Spread this on a platter and lay fried or broiled fish on it and serve. Or spread it over broiled salt mackerel and serve at once.

Caper Sauce.—Beat to a cream two tablespoonfuls of pastry flour with half a cupful of butter. Add a pint of boiling water. Place over the fire and stir constantly until it comes to boiling; then add salt and pepper to taste; one tablespoonful of lemon juice and three tablespoonfuls of capers. Serve in a separate dish or poured over the meat it accompanies.

Sauce Bernaise.—Take the yolks of four eggs, four tablespoonfuls of butter, one tablespoonful chopped parsley, one tablespoonful chopped tarragon; one tablespoonful tarragon vinegar; one teaspoonful onion juice; salt and pepper to suit the taste. Put the butter in a cup heated over hot water, and stir until it is soft, but not oily. Put the eggs into a small saucepan and beat them until light; add a third of the butter and beat until smooth; then another third and heat again; then the remainder of the butter and beat again until smooth. Add salt and pepper and, last of all, the vinegar and onion juice, and beat again. Set the saucepan over boiling water and cook three minutes, beating all the time with the egg whip. Take from the fire and add the parsley and tarragon and use at once.

Plain Bread Sauce.—One and a half ounces of fresh bread crumbs placed in a saucepan with half a cupful of cold water. Add half an ounce of butter, salt and pepper to suit the taste, six whole peppercorns or a small chili cut fine. Cook five minutes; then add a cupful of milk or cream and cook five minutes longer. Take out the peppercorns and serve very hot. Some like the flavor of onion in this sauce. Do not use more than one good thick slice, or a quarter of an onion.

Horseradish Sauce.—Put one pint of consomme or broth into a saucepan and add from half to a cupful of fresh grated horseradish and let boil ten minutes, not longer. Season to taste with salt. Meanwhile mix together in a bowl three eggs and a cupful of cream, beating and mixing thoroughly. Add these to the horseradish, stirring constantly, but do not let it boil or the horseradish will curdle. Serve with roast meat or baked, stuffed fish.

Egg Sauce.—Chop an onion fine and put it into a saucepan with a bay leaf minced fine and two tablespoonfuls of butter. When the butter melts stir in two tablespoonfuls of flour and add a pint of veal or chicken broth. Mix well and add salt to taste, a dash of nutmeg and pepper. Beat the yolks of three eggs with the juice of half a lemon and pour gradually into the sauce. Do not let the sauce boil after adding eggs. Put through a sieve and when ready to serve sprinkle two chopped, hard boiled eggs and a teaspoonful of minced parsley over the top.

Cold Sauce Tartare.—To make sauce tartare to serve with cold meats or fish, take a cupful of good mayonnaise jelly and gradually beat in one tablespoonful of minced parsley, the same of minced olives and pickles, and a teaspoonful of minced chives. The Creole cook takes one clove of garlic, six shallots, one pickle, a handful of parsley, all minced fine and half a clove bruised or minced, places these together in a cloth and presses and squeezes out the juice into the mayonnaise, adding a teaspoonful of mustard, salt and cayenne to taste.

Hollandaise Sauce.—Make hot one gill of white sauce, add quarter of a gill of good white stock, well mixed, with the beaten yolks of two eggs, beat all together over the fire or in a double boiler until the sauce thickens, but do not allow it to boil. Add one dessertspoonful of lemon juice, and one ounce of butter a little at a time, season to taste, pass through a fine strainer and reheat over hot water.

Hollandaise Sauce for Fish.—Beat half a cupful of butter to a cream with a wooden paddle. Add the yolks of three eggs, one at a time, beating each one in thoroughly. Then add the juice of half a lemon, salt and pepper to taste and about five minutes before serving add half a cupful of boiling water, a little at a time, stirring it in thoroughly. Place over hot water and stir rapidly until you have a custrad-like sauce. Then serve at once.

CORRESPONDENTS' DEPARTMENT

Questions and Answers on Practical Cooking.*

Dear Madam,—

When we had a Swedish girl cooking for us she always served noodles with the soup that were quite different from the white flabby ones we get now. Her's were crisp and brown and round. Can you tell us how she made them, and oblige?

SEVERAL OF YOUR FAITHFUL READERS.

Your cook probably made for you the noodles she had learned to make at home in Sweden, and they were fried like little doughnuts. To make them beat up an egg with a pinch of salt until it froths; then work in as much sifted flour as it will take up, (about three tablespoonfuls). Knead it until it becomes a firm, smooth, elastic paste. Then roll it out on a slightly floured board until as thin as writing paper. When it is as thin as you can get it, slip under the sheet of paste a smooth, lightly floured cloth. Cover the paste likewise. This will enable you to roll the paste still thinner. Now cut the paste into rounds with a thimble or something equally small. The paste should be folded so that two discs are cut at one time. Have ready on the fire a pan of deep hot fat. When you are certain it is hot, drop in the discs of paste. They will immediately swell into golden balls requiring not more than a minute to color. Skim them out; drain on paper, and add to the soup when serving.

Dear Madam,—

Could I make kisses for a children's party at home? I do not mean the taffy kisses, but the big white and pink ones you fill with whipped cream.?

MISS M. L.

You can certainly make them and will not find it difficult. The one thing which requires great care is your oven. To be a success the kisses must bake very slowly in a slow oven. One might almost call it drying them, not baking them. Take the whites of four eggs beaten to a stiff froth and stir into it very gently nine ounces of granulated sugar. Have readyt a board about one inch thick, that will fit in your oven. Cover this board with white paper. With a spoon put your mixture on in any shape you fancy, for filling the shape of a large half egg is best. Set the board in a slow oven and leave in for one hour. They should become quite hard to the touch, but without being more than a pale light brown. When done detach them from the paper with a knife and put them together in pairs. You can, if you wish, color some with cochineal a light pink. They may have the flat side scouped out slightly and filled with either whipped cream or ice cream and then joined together.

Dear Home Editor,—

Kindly give through your correspondence department a recipe for making the old Devonshire 'pot and puddings.' These are somewhat like sausages, and some of your readers might know just how they are made. There are two kinds, white and black, the former are splendid if rightly made. Yours truly.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Rockwood.

I must plead guilty to ignorance on the subject of Devonshire 'Pot and Puddings.' Are they by any chance the black or blood pudding, and the white puddings which are made by our farmers' wives, when the pigs are killed? Will some of our readers tell us about them?

*Housekeepers are invited to write to the Editor of the Home Page asking for suggestions; recipes will be given on request, and we will be pleased to have favorite tried recipes sent for publication in this column.

ECZEMA



Also called Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pruritus, Milk-Crust, Weeping Skin, etc.

ECZEMA CAN BE CURED TO STAY, and when I say cured, I mean just what I say—C-U-R-E-D, and not merely patched up for awhile, to return worse than before. Remember I make this broad statement after putting twelve years of my time on this one disease, and handling in the meantime nearly half of a million cases of this dreadful disease. Now, I do not care what all you have used, nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured—all I ask is just a chance to show you that I know what I am talking about. If you will write me TO-DAY, I will send you a **FREE TRIAL** of my mild, soothing, guaranteed treatment that will convince you more in a day than I or anyone else could in a month's time. If you are disgusted and discouraged, just give me a chance to prove my claims. By writing me to-day I believe you will enjoy more real comfort than you had ever thought this world holds for you. Just try it and you will see I am telling you the truth.

Dr. J. E. Cannaday, 782 Court Block, Sedalia, Mo.

References: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo.

Could you do a better act than to send this notice to some poor sufferer of Eczema?

THE GARDEN

NOTES BY A PRACTICAL MAN

WHEN PLANTING FRUIT TREES. GET DOWN TO BUSINESS.

A good many fruit trees which are planted never bear any fruit. In a great many cases this is due to wrong methods of planting and others to neglect after planting. The situation should be higher than the general level of the land on which you are placed. If, wherever possible a little rise of ground, or sloping land, is preferable to moist low lying rich soil. But if your ground is all on the level, drain it rather than not have any trees.

Land that has had cultivated crops on it, the previous year is in the best shape for planting an orchard. For an orchard, plough and harrow as early as possible in the spring, and open out a trench with the plough. Plant the trees in check rows, thirty to forty feet apart according to your location, thirty feet for north and forty feet for south. When the fruit trees arrive if you are not ready to plant heel them in a trench, keeping the roots moist till ready to plant. When ready to plant take out only a few at a time, as needed, for a drying wind, or hot sun will dry up the roots directly and that is one thing that has caused the death of many fruit trees.

When planting root prune the trees, cutting back the roots to about a foot from the base. Cut with the slope up, not down—this keeps the new roots near the surface. Also cut off all broken roots. Dig out a hole wider than the roots, and work in the loose surface soil to cover the roots. Do not plant any deeper than the tree was in before, you can see the mark on the tree. Work the soil into the roots with your hand and tread firm. If the soil is dry, water when planted and place a good mulch of strawy or long manure for three feet around the tree six inches deep. If the weather is very dry they will require water and the mulch will help to keep the moisture in.

In regard to pruning the head, I differ from most people. I wait till the tree has been planted a year, when you can make your tree grow stronger by pruning, when you cut back all the roots there is nothing to make a good growth, but by waiting till the tree has made roots and then cutting to form a head you have some power to drive the shoots the way you want them. I know I am treading on most delicate ground, but after nearly forty years I see no reason to change my mind as to the best method in this.

Protect the tree by staking, and cultivate the orchard, putting in vegetables or a root crop for a year or two. Do not let any crop interfere with the trees, as it will do if planted too near them. Protect the roots in fall by a mulch of manure or something to hold the snow.

As to a choice of varieties, the readers of the 'Witness' spread all over the Dominion, are many of them, a very great distance apart, and the same varieties will not suit all. A letter sent to the Dominion Horticulturist, asking for advise as what to plant in your own special locality will be the safest and best plan to follow. Address, The Horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. The department is always ready and willing to give advice free to any that ask it.

For a small garden, the dwarf trees are best, if you are able to obtain them, as you can plant them so much closer. Apples on the Paradise or dwarfing stock, pears on quince, cherries on the mahaleb, these are all stocks that are dwarfing in their nature, and will give you trees that do not grow so fast, but come into bearing earlier.

The old Scotch saying which I remember as the motto of the forestry exhibition in Edinburgh in the eighties, is worth quoting: 'Be aye stickin in a tree it will be growing when you are sleeping.'.

GET DOWN TO BUSINESS.

As April is nearly here you must get down to work, if you want to make your garden a success. Of course the different soils and the different latitudes make quite a difference as to the time of starting, but as soon as the land is ready to work, be ready with everything needed, such as tools, manure, seeds, plants, trees, have your plan made and decide what you want to try in anything you have not grown before. These things are often neglected until wanted, and a week's bad weather following often means failure.

If you are making a lawn you cannot have the soil too deep, two feet is a good depth, using plenty of manure mixed with the subsoil. Be careful not to get straw manure on the surface, as it will cause lots of trouble. If your lawn is already made fill up any holes in it by raising the turf and putting good soil underneath, and reseeding any place that needs it.

All construction work, such as grading, levelling, making walks or draining, should be done as soon as possible after the frost is out of the ground. Anything wanted for filling up or using should be got on hand now without delay. Whatever is done, should be well done, in gardening. It is so often seen that failure was caused by not doing the work well at the start, and many have been discouraged by their plants dying a lingering death through starvation. If the ground is deeply dug it will stand both dry weather and wet weather better, so that you gain whichever comes, a dry or a wet summer. If you use poultry netting for your peas order at once, as it is better to erect before the peas are six inches high.

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF.

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right," but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse was n't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now, this set me thinking.



You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six Minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month' free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it.

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 50 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week 'till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in 6 minutes.

Address me personally, R. G. Morris, Manager, 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge Street, Toronto, Can.

A SLIGHT MISCALCULATION

(By Susan B. Robbins, in the 'Sunday Republican.')

'But, aunt!' young Haygood's tone was mildly expostulating. 'It seems to me rather imprudent to begin to use your principal. By using just the interest you can live in comfort here. I should think you'd want to continue living quietly and happily here, as you always have done.'

Mrs. Drake smiled indulgently, but there were no signs of yielding in her manner. 'A great deal you know about whether I'm happy or not. I've been repressed, that's what I've been. I ought not to say anything in criticism of my poor husband, who is dead and gone, but he did not understand me. He treated me like a child. He meant well, poor man, but he did not know. But now I am going to enjoy my money. I'm going to do some of the things I've always wanted to do.'

'But when it is gone,' suggested the nephew, 'what then?'

'I shall be gone, too,' she smiled at him brightly. 'Oh, I'm not so foolish and improvident as you may think. I've figured it all out and I know exactly how much I can spend each year so as to have it last just as long as I do. You see my father and mother died at 70 years, and a number of my aunts and uncles died at the same age. To be sure, my grandfather on my father's side lived to be 95, but his wife died when she was only 45, so that evened things up. After all my figuring and calculating I have set the time of my departure from this life at exactly 70 years and two months. To be sure, I shall not leave any money behind me, but that will save the bother of making a will. I'm going to begin to enjoy myself right away, and the first thing will be to start for Southern California for the winter, and I leave in just a week. You see I am 60 now, and I've only got 10 years left, so I don't want to lose any time. It is too precious and will slip away all too quickly.'

Haygood rose to go. 'So you have made up your mind, aunt,' he said. 'Well, I hope you will have a delightful time every minute the next 10 years. And if you live to be older than 70 and need any assistance, let me know, won't you?'

Mrs. Drake smiled. 'I'll let you know, she said, 'but I shall not live to be any older. I have made my calculations very carefully. I'm not so strong as I seem, and if I have made any mistake it is on the side of coming short of 70.'

Haygood chuckled as he went down the stone steps to the sidewalk. 'I'll bet on her being good for a hundred,' he said. 'I see where I'll have to support her in her old age. She's a dear old lady, an dI guess I'm good for it,' and he squared his broad shoulders as he walked briskly along the sidewalk.

It was Mrs. Drake's birthday, and she was 70 years old. She was observing the day quietly at her old home. There had been two reasons for her return. From the first she had so planned it, wishing to spend her last days there, and the end was set for two months from this day. But there was another and most imperative reason: Her money was all gone. Not that she was absolutely destitute, but her finances were so straightened that it was impossible to continue her travels and the expense that they necessitated. She had spent rather more than she had planned, and there had been some unexpected bills which she had felt obliged to pay.

As she looked back upon the past 10 years her strongest feelings were regret and dissatisfaction. Some of her money she had spent for others, but that which she had used for herself had brought far less happiness than she had expected. At the first she had been as pleased and interested as a child, but soon she had become bored and over-critical, and the last few years had dragged wearily.

As she sat thinking of these things she was not happy The ill use to which she had put her money and the nearness of her exit from life's stage were enough in themselves to cause distress of mind; but these things were of secondary importance, while it was the financial situation which weighed most heavily upon her.

What was she to do? The expenses of the coming two months were likely to be heavy, what with doctors, nurses and all that was to come after. There was the house, but she knew that her husband's will provided that she was to have merely a life interest in that. She got up and paced the floor in her keen anxiety. It was the first time in her life that she had been worried about money matters, and for the first time since her husband's death she longed passionately for his masterful presence and for what she had called his repression of her, but which she now thought of as a blessed safeguard and protection.

In the futile groping for a way out of her difficulties she thought of young Haygood's offer of aid, but she repudiated it proudly. 'I'll go out as a scrub-woman,' she declared, 'before I will live on charity. Besides, he has a family now, I believe, I ought to go and see them, I suppose.'

At this point in her reflection the telephone bell rang, and she answered the call, impatient of the interruption.

'I have called you up to see if you can help a friend of mine,' said the voice from the other end of the wire. 'They are a lovely family, a man and a wife and three children. They want to find an old lady who would come and help about taking care of the children, amuse them, tell them stories, do light sewing, and be a companion for the mother. In fact, they want to adopt a salaried grandmother, but she must be intelligent and nice, you know. It would really be a lovely place for some nice old lady. You know so many people all over the country, I thought you might think of just the right one.'

'Why, no,' answered Mrs. Blake, slowly, 'I can't seem to think of anyone.' Then she caught her breath sharply.—'Oh, yes, I do,' she said eagerly. 'I know just the one. What is your friend's address?'

Mrs. Marshall,' came the answer. 'Two hundred and seven Orchard street. So glad you know some one, and I hope you'll send your friend's name to Mrs. Marshall at once—Goodby.'

'Good-by,' said Mrs. Drake in a trembling voice. She walked excitedly about the room. 'I've found a way out! A salaried grandmother! Isn't that delightful?'

Suddenly she stood still, while a shadow crossed her face. 'I forgot,' she said slowly, 'I forgot. It's only for two months. Oh, what shall I do? Well, I'll stay till I am taken sick, and then I can go to a hospital or something.'

It was the middle of that night that Mrs. Drake suddenly burst out laughing. She got up and turned on the electric lights and stood before her mirror, looking at herself long and earnestly. Then she turned out the lights and went back to bed, where she lay and laughed and chuckled to herself in the most absurd manner. 'I'm an old goose,' she said aloud. 'I'm in perfect health, and there's no earthly reason why I shouldn't live to be 100. And it's very fortunate, too, that I'm so well and strong, seeing that I've got to earn my living.' With another prolonged laugh she turned over and went to sleep.

It was the third week that she had held her position in the Marshall family, and she sat darning stockings with Mrs. Marshall in the pleasant sitting-room.

'I don't know how I ever got on without you,' the younger lady was saying. 'You are such a help to me, and you are so cheerful and companionable. My husband will be delighted to find I have you with us, for I have kept it for a surprise when he comes home. And I want you to promise that you won't ever leave us. The children love you dearly, and I'm very fond of you myself. You won't ever leave us, will you?'

'Not till you request my resignation,' said Mrs. Drake, smiling. 'That is,' she added, 'unless Mr. Marshall and I should not get on together. You know that might make things less pleasant than they are now. When is it I am to meet him?'

'To-morrow,' answered Mrs. Marshall. 'He will be home from his trip then. But I have no uneasiness on that score, for I know you will be very fond of each other.'

The next morning as Mrs. Drake came down to breakfast, she heard a man's voice in the dining-room. Then the children, hearing her step, ran out into the hall shouting, 'Papa has come—papa has come.'

As she entered the room the man of the house turned toward her and they stood confronting each other.

Mrs. Drake was the first to speak. 'Marshall Haygood!' she cried, and then her nephew kissed her affectionately. 'I shall hold you to the promise you gave Mary,' he said, 'and there won't be any trouble about our getting on together, will there?'

Mrs. Drake looked long in each of the faces about her, then she sighed contentedly. 'No,' she said, 'I don't think there will.'

WORLD'S WELFARE

The Moslem Bulgars

Wholesale Change of Faith.

(By H. M. Wallis (of the Friends' Relief Mission to Bulgaria.)

Sofia, February 19.—'Are the Pomaks (Moslem Bulgarians), being forcibly converted?' This is a question which I have had put to me to-day twice; the second time by Mr. Prime Minister Gueshoff. 'Now do tell me what you really think; the truth, please; for this affects me very closely, and you who have just come down from the Chepino must have seen something of what is going on.' The appeal was direct and urgent and transparently honest. If mischievous and cruel bigotry is having its innings, Bulgaria will be the sufferer.

Said I, 'I can only give you my impression. I met the men, did business with them, drank my coffee with them, smoked and chatted (through my friend Mattheeff's intermediation), worshipped with them, four hundred at a time, in their own mosque, a church now' (with the queerest interior, the names of Hosein, Ali, and the rest still upon its walls). The Chepino Valley may not be a fair sample; let my readers judge. It is in the heart of the Rhodope Mountains, and backs upon the (old) Turkish boundary. It is approached by a narrow and very steeply graded road rising one thousand feet from the valley of the Maritsa and Tatar Bazaarjik. Miles of Cheddar Gorge open out into a wide amphitheatre containing seven villages, populated by about 13,000 persons. Of these, say, 12,000 were Pomaks until three weeks ago; now they are baptised members of the Bulgarian State Church.

So sudden and sweeping a change of faith by a race hitherto regarded as the most stubbornly conservative in the East requires a good deal of explanation. These Chepino Pomaks have been Bulgarian subjects since Eastern Rumelia declared for incorporation. They are hereditary woodcutters and hauliers, farmers and herdsmen, freeholders all, and have the worst of records. The very worst. Six of their seven villages (the seventh is Christian) sent their men to the massacre of Batak in 1876. Batak lies in the next valley; it was rich, prosperous, and Christian. They looted it to the ultimate piastre, cut the throats of its three thousand five hundred inhabitants (and about ten thousand in neighboring villages), burned it to the ground, and went back to their own Chepino Valley as happy as boys who have robbed an orchard. That is the sort of persons they were thirty-seven years ago come May. Almost all their older men were in it.

I have drunk coffee with and shaken the hands of Pomaks—Christians now of three weeks' standing—who were reported to me as having been engaged in the Batak atrocity. ('Nobody casts it at them; they thought they were doing their duty,' said an elderly Christian. Be that as it may be, the record of the six Pomak villages of the Chepino is no clean one.) They were never punished for their work. For thirty years they have paid taxes and given no trouble. Send their sons to school they would not, nor register their births, but King Ferdinand is very lenient and wise; he let them bide, he allowed them to keep their old guns and swords until the outbreak of this war, when their weapons were collected as a precaution, and, I must say, without any difficulty.

A SUDDEN CONVERSION.'

But why did they all come over with a rush? Assuredly not under pressure, for since the war opened there have been but three gendarmes to the 13,000! And I repeat, the Moslems are, or were, six to one. Again, they came when they did come almost as one man. I can hear of but half a dozen who have not been baptised (exclusive of teamsters upon Government service who may not yet have heard of the movement or made decision). The Hodja himself has 'verted, and is reported to me as assisting the new Pope. The leading protester, who headed a deputation to Sofia, where he related stories of oppression to Minister Ludskanoff, failed to substantiate one of them to the Commissioner despatched to investigate, and has since gone to the front with the rest.

It has been a landslide, due, as I believe, to quite natural causes. In the first place, the unchecked march of Bulgarian troops from victory to victory and the deplorable show made by the Turk have impressed the imagination of a fatalistic race. It has been God's will; who may resist Him? The contrast between their own educational, social, and financial conditions and those of their Christian neighbors, always obvious, has lately grown acute. They can no longer blink the patent fact that a Pomak stands no chance with his Christian brother at any game you like to mention, or that the root of his inefficiency is ignorance. The big white schoolhouse which he has hitherto refused to allow his children to attend is, in the speech of Bulgaria, the stick that has beaten the Turk, and has beaten the Pomak. 'You can't expect us oldsters to like the change; we were brought up in the old way,' said a greybeard elder over the coffee; 'but what is done is well done, and it gives a better chance to the youngsters.' The women are for it. They timidly hug their novel liberties. 'He can't divorce me now!' said the young childless wife, who owned she had trembled daily for three years. 'They will level up; 'tis a good breed stunted by untoward conditions,' said the sub-prefect to me.

THE INRUSH.

From what I could see and hear, both civil and religious functionaries are treating them tenderly. 'Your Church has a marvellous opportunity,' I ventured to say to M. Gueshoff; 'for God's sake send your best men to this business, and plenty of them.' He is well aware of the emergency, but it has come with such dramatic and overwhelming suddenness that no church organization in Europe could cope with the inrush efficiently. Protosingh (Dean) Parel, whom the Exarch has placed in command until new dioceses and districts can be arranged, assured me that three hundred thousand applications for baptism have either reached him or are confidently expected.

As to the conditions under which these applications were made I cannot speak yet, but one fact speaks for itself and rebuts any idea of compulsion; new Christians from villages as far south as Drama have walked 80 miles or so to the Prisoners of War Depot at Tatar Bazaarjik to tell their imprisoned sons and brothers the news, and these, claiming baptism for themselves, have been given their liberty, three batches of them. I interviewed twenty-nine upon the evening before their starting for their homes, and no one could doubt the sincerity of their gratitude and pleasure. The watchwords of the movement are: 'Brotherhood' and 'Bulgaria.' Men like to be in the swim, to belong to a 'going concern,' and I do not anticipate much reaction. We shall see. Up at Chepino the new Christians after baptism dug up the font of the buried and lost Christian church, desecrated and forgotten since 1657. This was their treasured secret. Its revelation does not smack of a forced conversion.—The Manchester 'Guardian.'

CHRISTIAN LEADERS OF CHINA.

The quality of leadership shown by the young men who convened the Sixth National Convention of the Y.M.C.A. in Pekin from December 12 to 18 is perhaps the best demonstration of real leadership yet seen in China. The order and expedition of that convention was something remarkable, particularly when one considers that it was almost entirely in the hands of Chinese young men. Perhaps that and the wonderful new patriotism displayed by the whole body of the delegates are the two most remarkable facts of this unique convention. It was not a patriotism of loud talking and empty words, but the three hundred delegates gathered from the fourteen provinces of China were considering momentous questions in the welfare of their country and of the individual that goes to make up the country. Every subject grappled with was discussed from the point of Christian equality and progress, of justice and fair play for all, and these problems were dealt with in a penetrating and concise manner that would do credit to any deliberative body. The chairman of the convention was Mr. Chang Peh Ling, president of the Nan Kai Government School, Tientsin, and the general secretary was Mr. C. T. Wang, a member of Yuan Shih Kai's first Cabinet, through whom the various subjects to be discussed were presented to the convention.

The convention opened with a reception by President Yuan Shih Kai in person. The three hundred delegates, after repeated instructions as to the proper ceremony for the occasion, were marshalled in rows of fifty into the reception hall at the Board of War Office. President Yuan Shih Kai, who looks not unlike Bismarck, and, though only fifty-three years of age, might be well over seventy, stepped with a firm tread upon the platform before the standing delegates, and pronounced an interesting and personal address of welcome on the part of the people of China, as well as of the President himself, to those young men with their high Christian ideals for body, mind, and spirit. Later, he sent Dr. W. W. Yen, a member of the Cabinet and a Christian, to make a further address before the conference. The Vice-President of the National Assembly also addressed the convention with words of strong approbation for Christianity.

It is to be noted that the delegates must each one be a member in good standing of some evangelical church, and that, although technically gathered as delegates of the Y.M.C.A., they in reality represented organized Christianity as such in the various parts of the Republic. Containing, as it did, many of the leaders in the political, educational and business life of the country, many returned students with degrees from various universities of the world, and many men of keen intellect and good standing who had never before perhaps crossed the boundary of their native province—in some cases men who had been educated up from the lower ranks of society in mission colleges—this gathering of men showed that wherever Christianity may have begun in China, at present, at any rate, the leaders of the Christian Church in China stand in the very front rank of the citizens of the Republic.

The convention met in the splendid new building of the Pekin Y.M.C.A., now nearing completion at a cost of £12,000. Delegates were entertained for the most part in the building itself, and every courtesy was extended, not alone by the local Y.M.C.A., but as well by all the branches of Government. Reduced fares were granted on all railways, and passes were given to all sorts of Government buildings and places as a rule difficult of access.

It is significant that such leaders of the Church amongst the foreigners of China as Bishop Roots, of Hankow, and Dr. Lowry, of Shanghai, thought it worth while to take the long trip to Pekin for the convention, and every one present seems to have united in the opinion that this convention marks a milestone in the progress of Christianity in China.

—H. A. Moran, B.A. (Oxon.), in the 'Christian World.'

My Work

Let me but do my work from day to day,
In field or forest, at the desk or loom,
In roaring market-place, or tranquil room;
Let me but find it in my heart to say,
When vagrant wishes beckon me astray—
'This is my work; my blessing, not my doom;
Of all who live, I am the one by whom
This work can best be done in the right way.'
Then shall I see it not too great, nor small,
To suit my spirit and to prove my powers;
Then shall I cheerful greet the laboring hours,
And cheerful turn when the long shadows fall
At eventide, to play and love and rest,
Because I know for me my life is best.

—Curtis Yorke.

NEW IDEAS OF INDIA'S WOMEN.

The 'Kaukab i Hind' of India says: 'There are many changes in the manners and customs of this country that may be considered as byproducts of Christian Missions. One of the best is the changed and still changing attitude of the thought of the people regarding education for women. Christian Missions opened and maintained schools for girls, and slowly wrought a change in the sentiment of people regarding it. So great is that change that one of the leading Indian ladies, H. H. the Begum of Bhopal, ventures to found a great school for girls at Delhi; and to forward the scheme is delighted to give a lakh of rupees from the State and 20,000 from her private purse. Her daughters-in-law are in practical sympathy with the scheme and have respectively contributed 5,000 and 7,000 rupees. She proposes to found a well-equipped school which will in time become a model institution of its kind. Provision is to be made for the education of rich as well as poor families. She calls for twelve lakhs of rupees, and hopes that "the scheme will commend itself to all friends of India who have the education of women at heart."'

A REST HOME IN PORTO RICO.

Mrs. Earl Cranston writes in the 'Christian Advocate': 'After several years of effort at last we have seen our dream come true. Near the centre of the island, on a mountain overlooking other ranges of mountains and valleys, stands a beautiful building, with yellow-gray concrete walls and red-tiled roof. Against a background of green trees and blue sky, illuminated in the sunshine, it seems to bid a cheery, hospitable welcome. There are beds for eight adults and a nursery for the children. The idea is that of a quiet home for rest for all the tired-out American Protestant missionaries on the island; a large number at one time in a great sanitarium would prevent this. Though all the $12,000 except $500 was given by Methodists, and the Methodist Board of Home Missions owns the property, and it is under the direction of our superintendent, Dr. B. S. Haywood, yet our plan from the first was to extend brotherly Methodist hospitality to all these fellow workers.

THE SERMON.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS AND WOMAN'S DUTIES.

Preached by the Rev. Hugh Pedley, D.D., in Emmanuel Congregational Church, Montreal, on Sunday evening, March 9th, 1913:

Judges iv.: 8.

I have chosen for my subject this evening 'Woman's Rights and Woman's Duties,' and I have selected this text because it sets before us one of the most conspicuous examples found in the Old Testament of a woman's power to rule and lead. The times of the Judges were stormy times. Israel was just getting her footing in the land of Canaan, and was constantly subjected to invasion by the surrounding nations. One after another, Philistine, Canaanite, and Midianite, made forays upon the land. These were often successful, and it meant that the Israelites had to submit to long periods of subjugation. At the particular juncture before us the invaders were the Canaanites, their leader was Sisera, and of him it is said, 'and twenty years he mightily oppressed the children of Israel.'

DEBORAH.

The remarkable thing that happened was that in a time when almost brutal conditions prevailed and physical force was in the ascendant, the deliverer should come in the form of a woman. She is thus described: 'Now, Deborah, a prophetess, the wife of Lapidoth, she judged Israel at that time.' That word prophetess needs to be emphasized. It carries with it the idea of Divine inspiration. Deborah evidently belonged to the same class as St. Theresa and Joan of Arc. She had visions and the convictions that sprang out of the visions. She felt persuaded that the day of deliverance had come and that God would visit His people. So she sent for Barak the soldier, and laid it upon him to organize the forces of Israel. From this task he shrank and would undertake it only on the condition set down in the text, 'If thou wilt go with me then I will go; but if thou wilt not go with me then I will not go.' There was such force, such inspiration, such courage in this woman, that, man as he was, he would not venture on the great undertaking unless she was his companion. When we remember that the scene of this narrative was an Oriental land in which the subjection of woman is taken for granted we can perceive more clearly the significance of the story. Deborah is eminently fitted to draw the curtain for a view of the Rights and the Duties of woman.

There is of course a distinction between a right and a duty. The one is a matter of receiving; the other of giving. The one is passive; the other active. But there is no doubt a connection between the two. The right usually implies the duty; and more than that, unless we have our rights we are not in the best position to perform our duties.

HUMAN RIGHTS.

Taking first the question of right we ask what are the rights that belong to humanity as such. The definition given by the American constitution tells us that the inalienable rights of man are 'Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.' A more general and comprehensive way of stating the matter would be to say it is the right of every man to have the opportunity to realize his own nature. Most of us have but a portion of our rights. We fall far short of the chance to realize our own capabilities. What the poet Gray saw in the country churchyard was the tragedy of unfulfilled manhood, the obscure dust of

'Hands that the rod of Empire might have swayed,
Or waked to ecstacy the living lyre.'

But we do not need to go to churchyards to be reminded of this phenomenon. We find it among the living. There are men and women who have no chance to realize themselves physically. Ten minutes walk from this church will furnish abundant evidence. People who are condemned to pig together in overcrowded tenements, and the only playground for whose children is the gutter are not enjoying their physical rights. And the privation extends all the way through the intellectual and moral spheres. There are atrophied bodies, but also atrophied minds, atrophied affections, atrophied consciences.

WOMAN'S RIGHT TO AN ADEQUATE LIVING.

Turning now to woman, there are certain rights that are surely hers.

The first is the right to a generous and kindly living. This is in a special way her due, because of her woman's nature and peculiar responsibilities. Please bear in mind that I am not pleading for softness and luxury, but only for all that is necessary to make the body strong and vigorous, the mind bright and intelligent, the heart kind and sympathetic. Woman's health is ultimately society's health. We go to tremendous expense in gymnasiums and race tracks to secure health for young men. This is of consequence, but it is of less consequence than the health of womanhood. And because of this, cursed be whatever tends to rob her of her birthright. Cursed be the folly and ignorance of her own that leads her to waste in feverish excitement the precious and mysterious vital force. Cursed be the greed that seeks to coin money out of the unwholesome and unremitting toil of shop and factory. Cursed be the poverty that condemns women to live in narrow rooms rarely lit by the blessed light of the sun. Cursed be those social customs which rob the eyes of wholesome sleep, and give in its place the heavy poisoned slumbers prolonged until the day is well-night at the noon. For her own sake and for the sake of the dearest interests of our humanity woman has a right to that kind and generous living that ministers to a full-orbed womanhood.

IN GOD'S IMAGE.

A second right is that of being treated as a fully equipped human being, just as fully equipped as the man. The supreme quality of humanity is its likeness to God. This is brought out in the first chapter of Genesis. There we have set before us, like a procession of moving pictures, the successive acts of creation, but when we come to man an absolutely new note is struck. The language used of the first five days and the beginning of the sixth is such as this, 'Let there be light,' 'Let there be a firmament,' 'Let the waters under the heavens be gather into one place,' 'Let there be lights in the firmament,' 'Let the waters bring forth abundantly,' 'Let the earth bring forth the living creature after its kind.' But when we come to the afternoon of the sixth day we hear something totally different. 'And God said let us make man in our own image and after our likeness,' and this 'And God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them.' You see there is a two-fold sense in which the word man is used. There is the generic sense including humanity as a whole; and there is the specific application to one of the two sexes. But both sexes are created in the image of God—one aspect of the divine reflected in man, the other in woman. Such is the simple and sublime treatment of the subject in the old Scripture narrative. It is an axe that lies at the root of the upas tree of every doctrine which degrades woman to the position of a mere thing. In our discussion of the literary character of Genesis we have, I think, sometimes forgotten the great fundamental ideas that are there enunciated. Amongst these is the parity of man and woman in their likeness to the Creator. Let that idea once prevail and what a change will come over the civilization of the world, and what a new impulse will be sent into the jungles of barbarism. I have spoken of this doctrine as an axe lying at the root of the tree, and what trees shall its sharp edge bite into until they fall? The tree of that Oriental custom that shuts women in from the light of day and the wholesome intercourse of the world's life. The tree of that contempt with which even in western civilization the man often speaks of the woman. The tree of that infamous traffic that treats woman as the toy of man's pleasure, and the slave of his lust.

NO COMPARISON.

In this connection the words of Ruskin are in place: 'We are foolish, and without excuse foolish, in speaking of the "superiority" of one sex to the other as if they could be compared in similar things. Each has what the other has not; each completes the other and is completed by the other; they are in nothing alike, and the happiness and perfection of both depends on each asking and receiving from the other what the other one can give.' This is an extreme statement. To some of the details I would object, as for example, 'they are in nothing alike'; but the truth is there that each is the complement of the other. It takes man and woman to give us the image of God. It was the combination of the masculine and feminine in Jesus that made Him the perfect image of the Father, and entitled Him to be called in a unique fashion the 'Son of Man.' It requires both man and woman to give us a complete humanity.

RIGHT TO FREEDOM.

The third right that a woman has is that of self-government, — or in other words the right to freedom. With us freedom has come to mean that we shall have a part in making the laws under which we live. Command and obedience are combined in one personality, but woman is in the sole position of a subject, I had almost said, a serf. She is under laws with whose framing and administration she has nothing directly to do. Mazzini the famous Italian prophet and leader thus closes his great work on the 'Duties of Man.'

'To-day, half the human family, the half from which we seek inspiration and consolation, the half to which is entrusted the first education of our children is, by a singular contradiction, declared civilly, politically and, socially unequal, and is excluded from this unity (the unity of the human family.) It is for you who seek your emancipation in the name of religious truth to protest in every way and upon every occasion against this negation of unity.

'The emancipation of woman should be always coupled by you with the emancipation of the working man. It will give your work the consecration of a universal truth.'

Thus a great leader speaks of the anomaly in our modern civilization, 'the fact that one half of the people are disqualified from self-government and disqualified by the fact of sex.' It seems to me that there are only two possible grounds on which such a contradiction could be justified.

The first is that of woman's essential inferiority. She is not, it is argued, intellectually or morally competent to discharge the duties that go with political rights. She is classed with the child. She is a perpetual minor. Here is a young man of eighteen. He is a subject of the laws. To use the language of Wendell Phillips, he is eligible for the gallows, the jail, and the tax list, but not for the ballot box. This is because he is a minor. He is not sufficiently mature in character and judgment to be entrusted with political rights. He must wait until his majority. Then he will be a ruler as well as a subject. But the girl at eighteen will never reach her majority politically. Under our present system she will always be a subject but never a ruler. The man's incapacity is transitory; hers is permanent. Why? The answer may be that she is permanently unfit. She never emerges from the narrowness, the rawness, the incompetency of a semi-infantile life. But there are few who will give that answer to-day. The absurdity of it is too obvious. The man who on the score of intellectual competency will give the vote to a bartender because he is a man and deny it to a teacher because she is a woman; give it to a billiard-marker because he is a man and deny it to a university graduate because she is a woman; give it to a horse-jockey because he is a man and deny it to a Jane Addams because she is a woman is not likely to be listened to with much respect. The achievements of women during the last century have proved beyond a doubt that she is intellectually fitted for the highest tasks and morally capable of the weightiest trusts.

DIFFERENCE OF SPHERE.

The other ground on which the argument for the exclusion of woman might be based is that of woman's peculiar function in the social order. Let it be freely granted that she has the moral and intellectual capacity to take part in the government of the country, yet is not her life of such a kind as to make it inadvisable for her to take upon herself the burden of public life? The woman is not inferior to the man, only different, but the difference is of such a nature, her place in the social order is so unique, that she cannot without damage to herself, and to these great interests of which she is pre-eminently the guardian perform the duties that go with the right to vote.

Unquestionably there is some force in this. No doubt, woman is different from man. No doubt, the ordinary life of a woman is in a different sphere from that of a man. On the average the years from a little over twenty to between forty and fifty are so bound up with the life of the home and the care of children that the woman could not give herself to public life in the same way that the man does. There have been all kinds of criticisms and jocosities, more or less clever, (usually less), endeavoring to represent the absurd side of a woman's political career. She has her limitations no doubt, just as a civil servant or a soldier has limitations, but while these limitation may affect the manner and the degree of the exercise of her political rights, it is hardly a valid reason for denying her the possession of these rights altogether.

WOMAN'S DUTIES.

So much then for the rights of woman. I pass on now to speak of her duties. Many of these she has in common with man. There are certain great principles of conduct which belong to us not as men or women, but simply as human beings. The Ten Commandments know no distinction of sex, and the Sermon on the Mount is incumbent equally upon our sons and our daughters. But there are always special duties that spring out of special circumstances. On board ship there is a difference between the duties of the pilot and those of the chief engineer. In the erection of a building the architect has one set of tasks, the contractor another. So a woman has special duties that spring out of special peculiarities of her own nature and her own circumstances. It seems to me that these duties are in the main two, the education of children, and the maintenance of a high standard in religion and morals.

First the education of children. In regard to this a woman's duty begins with herself. It is her duty to **be** as well as to **do.** The moulding influence begins before the child is born, and after its birth the chief force in shaping the life is the mother's character. In primitive civilization, and to-day on the farm, the father comes into fairly close contact with his children, but in the artificial conditions that exist in the cities he plays but a small part in their development. He is away from his home the live-long day, and the little ones go to bed at an early hour. He sees but little of them. On the other hand the mother under ordinary circumstances is with them all the time. What she is, what she knows, how she conducts herself, — these are of immense moment to her children. Surely there is no function more sacred and important than that of woman in the home. The statesman makes laws for citizens; the woman is the maker of citizens. Parliament legislates for such men as Cromwell, Wesley, Gladstone, Bright, and Livingstone; but the mothers of these men make them what they are, the most precious treasures that the land possesses. It is an honor to cast a vote at election time; it is an infinitely greater honor to send to the voting booth one who takes to it conscience and intelligence. The maker of laws is honorable; the maker of character is ten times more honorable. It is to this latter class that woman has the privilege of belonging, and not only that, but of occupying the fundamental vantage ground. It is not Magna Charta, nor the British Constitution that is the paladium of our liberties; neither of these, but the home, in which a true mother exercises her royal and far-extending influence.

HOLY INFLUENCE.

The second duty of woman is that of maintaining a high religious and moral standard in the community. For this she seems to be specially fitted. There is naturally less of coarseness in her nature than in the man's. She is more closely shielded against temptation. To be unselfish is with her more instinctive than it is with a man. Because of the more intuitive character of her mind, it is easier for her to lay hold upon the unseen things, the existence of God, the idea of a future life. The preservation of faith in a skeptical and materialistic age is more natural to her than it is to a man. It was not without an insight into the reality of things that the Greeks made the vestal virgins the keepers of the sacred fire on the altar.

Because of these qualities woman is supremely the guardian of religion, purity, and honor. These words of Ruskin's deserve to be quoted again and again: 'You cannot think that the buckling on of the knight's armor by his lady's hand was a mere caprice of romantic fashion. It is the type of an eternal truth—that the soul's armour is never well set to the heart unless a woman's hand has braced it; and it is only when she braces it loosely that the honor of manhood fails.' These are strong words, but not too strong. I do not wish to make light of man's responsibility, or to suggest that apart from woman's influence he cannot be pure, brave, reverent, chivalrous; but I do say that woman has a peculiar power in strengthening him in these nobler purposes and in keeping before him the highest standards. For this reason there are some features of modern life that one cannot help looking on with deep misgiving.

FRIVOLITY.

One of these is the thoughtlessness, the carelessness, the self-indulgence of woman that makes her the temptress of young men in the direction of debt, dishonesty, and even impurity. In a recent issue of a society paper there was a column in which a young man gave his experience of social life in Montreal. According to his own account, on a salary of $1,000 he was not able to keep out of debt, and the main reason given for this unfortunate state of affairs was the demand that came upon him in connection with his attentions to society young ladies. He evidently felt himself to be shut up to the alternative of either keeping out of society, or else becoming involved in such a way as to put a heavy strain upon his honesty. This ought not to be. It is a pity and a peril when a woman instead of inspiring a young man in the direction of thrift and integrity becomes his lure in the direction of extravagance and fraud.

FANATICISM.

Another ominous sign is the fanaticism which in England has led women to the commission of extraordinary outrages in their endeavor to obtain their political rights. Their crusade rests upon two immoral and mischievous maxims. One is that two blacks make a white. The outrages committed by the suffragettes become righteous, so they argue, because outrages were committed by a mob of men in Bristol a century ago. The other is that the end justifies the means. It is a woman's right to vote, and, therefore, in securing that right, she is justified in destroying the property of innocent people. These extremists are trying to get rights by doing wrongs, to secure justice by working injustice, to win the kingdom by bowing to Satan, to bring in the light by darkening the lamps. Thus the guardians of national righteousness become its destroyers.

COARSENING.

Still another menacing tendency is the disposition of some of the most highly favored among young women to give themselves up to coarsening indulgences. There may not be anything wrong in a woman smoking. I remember as a boy seeing three very old ladies sitting around a farmer's kitchen fire each with a pipe in her mouth. They were very kind decent old bodies, but I do not know that I would have cared to claim one of them as my grandmother. But when a young woman smokes and with that smoking goes a certain amount of drinking, and with both of these indulgences, the kind of talk that verges on the questionable, we feel that she has lost her noblest prerogative, and are tempted to say:

'How has she cheapened Paradise!
How given for naught her priceless gift,
How spoiled the bread and spilled the wine,
Which, spent with due respective thrift,
Had made brutes men, and men divine!'

So rights and duties march side by side. Both have their place; but if there be a difference of value that difference is in favor of the duties. These duties as we have seen are immeasurably sacred. They have to do with the very foundations of human society. She who guards the home and keeps vigil over our altar fires is the world's incomparable benefactor. That her rights will come we are sure, and we are sure also that they will come the more securely if the quest be along the highway of duties nobly and faithfully performed.

Sunday School Lesson

(By Dr. G. Campbell Morgan.)

JACOB AT BETHEL.

April 13, 1913.

Lesson.—Genesis xxviii: 10-22.
Golden Text.—Genesis xxviii., 15.
'I am with thee and will keep thee whithersoever thou goest.'

THE STORY.

In this story we have to do with some of the first results of the action of Jacob concerning the blessing. So far as Jacob himself was concerned, there were that he was driven forth, and had become an exile. The home lover was homeless. The man conscious of the responsibility and importance of the son, was driven away from father and mother, and all the affairs of the household. He was entering upon a period of discipline, which had in it the element of punishment, and of restoration. The process of restoration commenced immediately in the discoveries he made of the Divine nearness and interest, and the consequent dedication of himself to God.

Looking at the results from the Divine side, we reach the first definite and personal appearing of God to this man. That appearing was introduced by the wonderfully suggestive dream, in which the intimate relation between earth and heaven was revealed to the man by the vision of the ascending and descending angels. This was followed by the actual speech of God to Jacob, in which he ratified to him the terms of the covenant made to his fathers, adding the personal word in which he declared his intention to be with him and never to leave him until He brought him again into the land from which he was going.

To this revelation Jacob responded as he solemnly registered his vow that if God would fulfill the promises now made to him, he would worship Him, and give a tenth of all his possessions to Him.

THE TEACHING.

The supreme teaching of this lesson is unquestionably that of its wonderful revelation of the love and grace and patience of God. He is revealed as watching over this man, even in the hour of the exile which resulted from his own deceit. It is to be observed that the story gives not the slightest suggestion of anything in the nature of penitence on the part of Jacob. However much he was conscious of the loneliness and loss of exile, he does not seem to have been greatly troubled. Tired, doubtless, with the journey he had taken, he had quietly settled himself to sleep, content with a stone for a pillow. His dealing with God was not the result of his seeking, but of God's seeking. His exclamation when he awaked was a startling revelation of this. 'Surely the Lord is in this place; and I knew it not.'

The revelation suggested by the story constitutes some of its principle values for us. That of the dream is the unveiling of the constant nearness of the spiritual world, and of God, to this material earth and to man. This is a great truth upon which the Bible insists in many ways and by many illustrations. It is not too much to say that even within the household of faith the number of those who have any strong belief in the truth is very small. We are in perpetual danger of thinking of the earth as in some way cut off from all contact with heaven. While it is true that in the law of God for man during the period of his probation he may not hold conscious intercourse with the angel world, it is equally true that that world has relationships with this, and that the angels exercise a ministry under Divine command on behalf of men. It is also true that so far as actual values are concerned, men are constantly forgetful of the presence of God. The great discovery of Jacob was that of the nearness of Jehovah. This was the meaning of the name he gave to the place of the revelation as he called it Beth-el, the house of God.

It is full of interest to observe that this is the first occurrence of this thought in the Bible, and that the name was applied not to temple or sanctuary, or place of altar, but to the comparatively haphazard locality where a man had rested for the night. It was the place of Divine revelation, of human humbling, and consequently the place where the opportunity was created for the making of a covenant between God and man.

THE GOLDEN TEXT.

The golden text is a part of the personal note of the Divine communication to Jacob, on this memorable occasion. It is in itself sufficient to emphasize the essential values of that particular communication. Jacob, unworthy, as he was in himself, at the moment in exile as the result of his own failure, was nevertheless linked to the Divine process which may be marked by the names Abraham, Isaac and Jacob; and this because in spite of all his failure, the deepest fact in his life was that of his belief in God, and his conviction of the importance of the Divine purpose.

The Divine undertaking revealed in these words is remarkable in that no conditions were imposed; the promise was direct and positive, and expression of the will and determination of God.

This, however, is not to suggest that God ever makes such promises to men capriciously, or without reference to character. The only conditions necessary were, as we have seen, already fulfilled by Jacob. He believed in God; he believed in the Divine purpose; he did most earnestly desire to have some part in that purpose as the instrument through which he would be carried forward. That attitude of mind created God's opportunity in this man; because of it He was able to deal with all that was unworthy, and by discipline to correct it.

This is always so. Where these things are truly found He can ever work in this life, to will and to do of His good pleasure; and through the life towards the consummation of His larger purposes.

G. CAMPBELL MORGAN, D.D.
(Copyright: McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSONS.

(By Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

(Copyright, 1912, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)
The Bradley-Garretson Co., Ltd., Publishers, Brantford, Ont., Canada.

April 13, 1913.

Jacob at Bethel. Gen. xxviii: 10-22.
Golden Text—I am with thee and will keep thee whithersoever thou goest. Gen. xxviii: 15.

(1). Verse 10—What in all probability would be Jacob's state of mind when leaving home?

(2.) Verse 11—Why did God make night and day, and also sleep, a necessity for both man and beast?

(3.) Verse 12.—Was Jacob's ladder anything more than a dream? Why?

(4.) Would you say or not, and why, that the ladder and the angels could have been just as real and helpful to Jacob even if only a dream?

(5.) What reason, if any, is there to believe that angels are always going and coming between everp sleeper's pillow and heaven? (This is one of the questions which may be answered in writing by members of the club.)

(6.) Where is heaven?

(7.) Verse 13—What would you say the Lord looked like to Jacob?

(8.) God clothed himself in the body of Jesus; would that indicate that God may have taken a body in his appearance to Jacob and to others in the olden times? Give your reasons.

(9.) Explain how and when the land on which Jacob then slept was given to him and his descendants.

(10.) Verse 14.—What is the estimated Jewish population of the earth to-day?

(11.) What has been the benefit to the world at large of the Israelitish people?

(12.) Verse 15—When did Jacob come back again to that place, and what was his worldly condition on his return?

(13.) To whom does God promise to be a companion and a protector in these days, and how much practical dependence may we place upon the promise?

(14.) Does God or not give sinners as well as saints necessary things, so far as they will permit him to do so? Why or why not?

(15.) Verses 16-17—Should we place any dependence upon anything which we may think God tells us in our sleep? Why?

(16.) Are there places and times when God is not with us? Give your reasons.

(17). Seeing God is necessarily in every place where we are, how is it that he does not always reveal himself, or that we are unconscious of his presence

(18). Verses 18, 19. —Why is every place where we consciously meet God so sacred and such a glorious memory?

(19.) Is it possible or not for every traveller remaining only one night in the same bedroom to joyously remember each room as a Bethel? Give your reasons.

(20.) Verses 20-22—Why did Jacob make the vow to give to God one-tenth of his earnings?

(21.) What effect would you say this tithe vow had upon his after phenomenal material prosperity?

Lesson for Sunday, April 20, 1913. Jacob's Meeting With Esau. Gen. xxxii.3—xxxiii: 17.

THE

Gentleman From Indiana

BY BOOTH TARKINGTON

Author of 'Monsieur Beaucaire' and 'The Two Vanrevels'

(Copyright by McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.)

CHAPTER I.

THE YOUNG MAN WHO CAME TO STAY.

There is a fertile stretch of flat lands in Indiana where unagrarian Eastern travellers, glancing from car-windows, shudder and return their eyes to interior upholstery, preferring even the swaying caparisons of a Pullman to the monotony without. The landscape lies interminably level: bleak in winter, a desolate plain of mud and snow; hot and dusty in summer, in its flat lonesomeness, miles on miles with not one cool hill slope away from the sun. The persistent tourist who seeks for signs of man in this sad expanse perceives a reckless amount of rail fence; at intervals a large barn; and, here and there, man himself, incurious, patient, slow, looking up from the fields apathetically as the Limited flies by. Widely separated from each other are small frame railway stations—sometimes with no other building in sight, which indicates that somewhere behind the adjacent woods a few shanties and thin cottages are grouped about a couple of brick stores.

On the station platforms there are always two or three wooden packing-boxes, apparently marked for travel, but they are sacred from disturbance and remain on the platform forever; possibly the right train never comes along. They serve to enthrone a few station loafers, who look out from under their hat-brims at the faces in the car-windows with the languid scorn a permanent fixture always has for a transient, and the pity an American feels for a fellow-being who does not live in his town. Now and then the train passes a town built scatteringly about a court-house, with a mill or two humming near the tracks. This is a country-seat, and the inhabitants and the local papers refer to it confidently as 'our city.' The heart of the flat lands is a central area called Carlow County, and the county-seat of Carlow is a town unhappily named in honor of its first settler, William Platt, who christened it with his blood. Natives of this place have sometimes remarked, easily, that their city had a population of from five to six thousand souls. It is easy to forgive them for such statements: civic pride is a virtue.

The social and business energy of Platville concentrates on the Square. Here, in summer-time, the gentlemen are wont to lounge from store to store in their shirt sleeves; and here stood the old, red-brick court-house, loosely fenced in a shady grove of maple and elm—'slipp'ry ellum'—called the 'Court-House Yard.' When the sun grew too hot for the dry-goods box whittlers in front of the stores around the Square and the occupants of the chairs in front of the Palace Hotel on the corner, they would go across and drape themselves over the court-house fence, under the trees, and leisurely carve their initials on the top board. The farmers hitched their teams to the fence, for there were usually loafers energetic enough to shout 'Whoa!' if the flies worried the horses beyond patience. In the yard, amongst the weeds and tall, unkempt grass, chickens foraged all day long; the fence was so low that the most matronly hen flew over with propriety; and there were gaps that accommodated the passage of itinerant pigs. Most of the latter, however, preferred the cool wallows of the less important street corners. Here and there a big dog lay asleep in the middle of the road, knowing well that the easy-going Samaritan, in his case, would pass by on the other side.

Only one street attained to the dignity of an amenity of a name—main Street, which formed the north side of the Square. In Carlow County, descriptive location is usually accomplished by designating the adjacent, as, 'Up at Bardlocks',' 'Down to Schofields',' 'Right where Hibbards live,' 'Acrost from Sol. Tibbs',' or, 'Other side of Jones's field.' In winter, Main Street was a series of frozen gorges and hummocks; in fall and spring, a river of mud; in summer, a continuing dust heap; it was the best street in Platville.

The people lived happily; and, while the world whirled on outside, they were content with their own. It would have moved their surprise as much as their indignation to hear themselves spoken of as a 'secluded community'; for they sat up all night to hear the vote of New York, every campaign. Once when the President visited Rouen, seventy miles away, there were only a few bankrupts (and not a baby amongst them) left in the deserted homes of Carlow County. Everybody had adventures; almost everybody saw the great man; and everybody was glad to get back home again. It was the longest journey some of them ever set upon, and these, elated as they were over their travels, determined to think twice ere they went that far from home another time.

On Saturdays, the farmers enlivened the commercial atmosphere of Platville; and Miss Tibbs, the postmaster's sister and clerk, used to make a point of walking up and down Main street as often as possible, to get a thrill in the realization of some poetical expressions that haunted her pleasingly; phrases she had employed frequently in her poems for the 'Carlow County Herald.' When thirty or forty country people were scattered along the sidewalks in front of the stores on Main street, she would walk at nicely calculated angles to the different groups so as to leave as few gaps as possible between the figures, making them appear as near a solid phalanx as she could. Then she would murmur to herself, with the accent of soulful revel, 'The thronged streets,' and, 'Within the thronged city,' or, 'Where the thronging crowds were swarming and the great cathedral rose.' Although she had never been beyond Carlow and the bordering counties in her life, all her poems were of city streets and bustling multitudes. She was one of those who had been unable to join the excursion to Rouen when the President was there; but she had listened avidly to her friends' descriptions of the crowds. Before that time her muse had been sylvan, speaking of 'Flow'rs of May,' and hinting at thoughts that o'ercame her when she roved the woodlands thro'; but now the inspiration was become decidedly municipal and urban, evidently reluctant to depart beyond the retail portions of a metropolis. Her verses beginning, 'O, my native city, bride of Hibbard's winding stream,'—Hibbard's Creek runs west of Platville, except in time of drought—'When thy myriad lights are shining, and thy faces, like a dream, Go flitting down they sidewalks when their daily toil is done,' were pronounced, at the time of their publication, the best poem that had ever appeared in the 'Herald.'

This unlucky newspaper was a thorn in the side of every patriot of Carlow County. It was a poor paper; everybody knew it was a poor paper; it was so poor that everybody admitted it was a poor paper—worse, the neighboring county of Amo possessed a better paper, the 'Amo Gazette.' The 'Carlow County Herald' was so everlastingly bad that Platville people bent their heads bitterly and admitted even to citizens of Amo that the 'Gazette' was the better paper. The 'Herald' was a weekly, issued on Saturday; sometimes it hung fire over Sunday and appeared Monday evening. In their pride, the Carlow people supported the 'Herald' loyally and long; but finally subscriptions began to fall off and the 'Gazette' gained them. It came to pass that the 'Herald' missed fire altogether for several weeks; then it came out feebly, two small advertisements occupying the whole of the fourth page. It was breathing its last. The editor was a clay-colored gentleman with a goatee, whose one surreptitious eye betokened both indolence of disposition and a certain furtive shrewdness. He collected all the outstanding subscriptions he could, on the morning of the issue just mentioned, and, thoughtfully neglecting several items on the other side of the ledger, departed from Platville forever.

The same afternoon a young man from the East alighted on the platform of the railway station, north of the town, and, entering the rickety omnibus that lingered there, seeking whom it might rattle to deafness, demanded to be driven to the 'Herald' Building. It did not strike the driver that the newcomer was precisely a gay young man when he climbed into the omnibus; but, an hour later, as he stood in the doorway of the edifice he had indicated as his destination, depression seemed to have settled into the marrow of his bones.

Platville was instantly alert to the stranger's presence, and interesting conjectures were hazarded all day long at the back door of Martin's Dry Goods Emporium, where all the clerks from the stores around the square came to play checkers or look on at the game. (This was the club during the day; in the evening the club and the game removed to the drug, book, and wall-paper store on the corner.) At supper, the new arrival and his probable purposes were discussed over every table in the town. Upon inquiry, he had informed Judd Bennett, the driver of the omnibus, that he had come to stay. Naturally, such a declaration caused a sensation, as people did not come to Platville to live, except through the inadvertency of being born there. In addition, the young man's appearance and attire were reported to be extraordinary. Many of the curious, among them most of the marriageable females of the place, took occasion to pass and repass the sign of the 'Carlow County Herald' during the evening.

Meanwhile, the stranger was seated in the dingy office upstairs with his head bowed low on his arms. Twilight stole through the dirty window-panes and faded into darkness. Night filled the room. He did not move. The young man from the East had bought the 'Herald' from an agent; had bought it without ever having been within a hundred miles of Platville. He had vastly overpaid for it. Moreover, the price he had paid for it was all the money he had in the world.

The next morning he went bitterly to work. He hired a compositor from Rouen, a young man named Parker, who set type all night long and helped him pursue advertisements all day. The citizens shook their heads pessimistically. They had about given up the idea that the 'Herald' could ever amount to anything, and they betrayed an innocent, but caustic, doubt of ability in any stranger.

One day the new editor left a note on his door, 'Will return in fifteen minutes.'

Mr. Rodney McCune, a politician from the neighboring county of Gaines, happening to be in Platville on an errand to his henchmen, found the note, and wrote beneath the message the scathing inquiry, 'Why?'

When he discovered this addendum, the editor smiled for the first time since his advent, and reported the incident in his next issue, using the rubric, 'Why Has the "Herald" Returned to Life?' as a text for a rousing editorial on 'honesty in politics,' a subject of which he already knew something. The political district to which Carlow belonged was governed by a limited number of gentlemen whose wealth was ever on the increase; and 'honesty in politics' was a startling conception to the minds of the passive and resigned voters, who discussed the editorial on the street corners and in the stores. The next week there was another editorial, personal and local in its application; and thereby it became evident that the new proprietor of the 'Herald' was a theorist who believed, in general, that a politician's honor should not be merely of that middling healthy species known as 'honor amongst politicians'; and, in particular, that Rodney McCune should not receive the nomination of his party for Congress. Now, Mr. McCune was the undoubted dictator of the district, and his followers laughed at the stranger's fantastic onset.

But the editor was not content with the word of print; he hired a horse and rode about the country, and (to his own surprise) he proved to be an adaptable young man who enjoyed exercise with a pitchfork to the farmer's profit while the farmer talked. He talked little himself, but after listening an hour or so, he would drop a word from the saddle as he left; and then, by some surprising wizardry, the farmer, thinking over the interview, decided there was some sense in what that young fellow said, and grew curious to see what the young fellow had further to say in the 'Herald.'

Politics is the one subject that goes to the vitals of every rural American, and a Hoosier will talk politics after he is dead.

Everybody read the campaign editorials, and found them interesting, although there was no one who did not perceive the utter absurdity of a young stranger's dropping into Carlow and involving himself in a party fight against the boss of the district. It was entirely a party fight; for, by grace of the last gerrymander, the nomination carried with it the certainty of election. A week before the convention there came a provincial earthquake; news passed from man to man in awe-struck whispers — McCune had withdrawn his name, making the hollowest of excuses to his cohorts. Nothing was known of the real reason for his disordered retreat, beyond the fact that he had been in Platville on the morning before his withdrawall and had issued from a visit to the 'Herald' office in a state of palsy. Mr. Parker, the Rouen printer, had been present at the close of the interview; but he held his peace at the command of his employer. He had been called into the sanctum, and had found McCune, white and shaking, leaning on the desk.

'Parker,' said the editor, exhibiting a bundle of papers he held in his hand, 'I want you to witness a verbal contract between Mr. McCune and myself. These papers are an affidavit and copies of some records of a street-car company which obtained a charter while Mr. McCune was in the State legislature. They were sent to me by a man I do not know, an anonymous friend of Mr. McCune's; in fact, a friend he seems to have lost. On consideration of our not printing these papers, Mr. McCune agrees to retire from politics for good. You understand, if he ever lifts his head again, politically, we publish them, and the courts will do the rest. Now, in case anything should happen to me—'

'Something will happen to you, all right,' broke out McCune. 'You can bank on that, you black—'

'Come,' the editor interrupted, not unpleasantly. 'Why should there be anything personal in all this? I don't recognize you as my private enemy — not at all; and I think you are getting off rather easily, aren't you? You stay out of politics, and everything will be comfortable. You ought never to have been in it, you see. It's a mistake not to keep square, because in the long run somebody is sure to give you away — like the fellow who sent me these. You promise to hold to a strictly private life?'

'You're a traitor to the party,' groaned the other, 'but you only wait—'

The editor smiled sadly. 'Wait nothing. Don't threaten, man. Go home to your wife. I'll give you three to one she'll be glad you are out of it.'

'I give you three to one,' said McCune, 'that the White Caps will get you if you stay in Carlow. You want to look out for yourself, I tell you, my smart boy!'

'Good-day, Mr. McCune,' was the answer. 'Let me have your note of withdrawal before you leave town this afternoon.' The young man paused a moment, then extended his hand, as he said: 'Shake hands, won't you? I—I haven't meant to be too hard on you. I hope things will seem easier and gayer to you before long; and if — if anything should turn up that I can do for you in a private way, I'll be very glad, you know. Good-by.'

The sound of the 'Herald's' victory went over the State. The paper came out regularly. The townsfolk bought it and the farmers drove in for it. Old subscribers came back. Old advertisers renewed. The 'Herald' began to sell in Amo, and Gaines County people subscribed. Carlow folk held up their heads when journalism was mentioned. Presently the 'Herald' announced a news connection with Rouen, and with that, and the aid of 'patent insides,' began an era of three issues a week, appearing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The Platville brass band serenaded the editor.

During the second month of the new régime of the 'Herald,' the working force of the paper received an addition. One night the editor found some barroom loafers tormenting a patriarchal old man who had a magnificent head and a grand white beard. He had been thrown out of a saloon, and he was drunk, with the drunkenness of three weeks steady pouring. He propped himself against a wall and reproved his tormentors in Latin. 'I'm walking your way, Mr. Fisbee,' remarked the journalist, hooking his arm into the old man's. 'Suppose we leave our friends here and go home?'

Mr. Fisbee was the one inhabitant of the town who had an unknown past; no one knew more about him than that he had been connected with a university somewhere, and had travelled in unheard-of countries before he came to Platville. A glamor of romance was thrown about him by the gossips, to whom he ever proved a fund of delightful speculation. There was a dark, portentous secret in his life, it was agreed; an opinion not too well confirmed by the old man's appearance. His fine eyes had a pathetic habit of wandering to the horizon in a questioning fashion that had a queer sort of hopelessness in it, as if his quest were one for the Holy Grail, perhaps; and his expression was mild, vague, and sad. He had a look of race and blood; and yet, at the first glance, one saw that he was lost in dreams, and one guessed that the dreams would never be of great practicability in their application. Some such impression of Fisbee was probably what caused the editor of the 'Herald' to nickname him (in his own mind) 'The White Knight,' and to conceive a strong, if whimsical, fancy for him.

Old Fisbee had come (from nobody knew where) to Platville to teach, and had been principal of the High School for ten years, instructing his pupils after a peculiar fashion of his own, neglecting the ordinary courses of High School instruction to lecture on archaeology to the dumfounded scholars; growing year by year more forgetful and absent, lost in his few books and his own reflections, until, though undeniably a scholar, he had been discharged for incompetency. He was old; he had no money and no way to make money; he could find nothing to do. The blow had seemed to daze him for a time; then he began to drop in at the hotel bar, where Wilkerson, the professional drunkard, favored him with his society. The old man understood; he knew it was the beginning of the end. He sold his books in order to continue his credit at the Palace bar, and once or twice, unable to proceed to his own dwelling, spent the night in a lumber yard, piloted thither by the hardier veteran, Wilkerson.

The morning after the editor took him home, Fisbee appeared at the 'Herald' office in a new hat and a decent suit of black. He had received his salary in advance, his books had been repurchased, and he had become the reportorial staff of the 'Carlow County Herald;' also, he was to write various treatises for the paper. For the first few evenings, when he started home from the office, his chief walked with him, chatting heartily, until they had passed the Palace bar. But Fisbee's redemption was complete.

The old man had a daughter. When she came to Platville, he told her what the editor of the 'Herald' had done for him.

The journalist kept steadily at his work; and, as time went on, the bitterness his predecessor's swindle had left him passed away. But his loneliness and a sense of defeat grew and deepened. When the vistas of the world had opened to his first youth, he had not thought to spend his life in such a place as Platville; but he found himself doing it, and it was no great happiness to him that the congressional representative of the district, the gentleman whom the 'Herald's' opposition to McCune had sent to Washington, came to depend on his influence for renomination; nor did the realization that the editor of the 'Carlow County Herald' had come to be McCune's successor as political dictator produce a perceptibly enlivening effect on the young man. The years drifted very slowly, and to him it seemed they went by while he stood far aside and could not even see them move. He did not consider the life he led an exciting one; but the other citizens of Carlow did when he undertook a war against the 'White Caps.' The natives were much more afraid of the 'White Caps' than he was; they knew more about them and understood them better than he did.

CHAPTER II.

THE STRANGE LADY.

It was June. From the patent inner columns of the 'Carlow County Herald' might be gleaned the information (enlivened by cuts of duchesses) that the London season had reached a high point of gaiety; and that, although the weather had grown inauspiciously warm, there was sufficient gossip for the thoughtful. To the rapt mind of Miss Selina Tibbs came a delicious moment of comparison; precisely the same conditions prevailed in Platville.

Not unduly might Miss Selina lay this flattering unction to her soul, and well might the 'Herald' declare that 'Carlow events were crowding thick and fast.' The congressional representative of the district was to deliver a lecture at the court house; a circus was approaching the county seat, and its glories would be exhibited 'rain or shine;' the court had cleared up the docket by sitting to unseemly hours of the night, even until ten o'clock—one farmer witness had fallen asleep while deposing that he 'had knowed this man Bender some eighteen year' — and, as excitements come indeed when they do come, and it seldom rains but it pours, the identical afternoon of the lecture a strange lady descended from the Rouen Accommodation and was greeted on the platform by the wealthiest citizen of the county, Judge Briscoe, and his daughter, Minnie, and (what stirred wonder to an itch almost beyond endurance) Mr. Fisbee! and they then drove through town on the way to the Briscoe mansion, all four, apparently, in a fluster of pleasure and exhilaration, the strange lady engaged in earnest conversation with Mr. Fisbee on the back seat.

Judd Bennett had had the best stare at her, but, as she immediately fell into a dreamy and absent state, little satisfaction could be got from him, merely an exasperating statement that the stranger seemed to have a kind of new look to her. However, by means of Miss Mildy Upton, a domestic of the Briscoe household, the community was given something a little more definite. The lady's name was Sherwood; she lived in Rouen; and she had known Miss Briscoe at the eastern school the latter had attended (to the feverish agitation of Platville) three years before; but Mildy confessed her inadequacy in the matter of Mr. Fisbee. He had driven up in the buckboard with the others and evidently expected to stay for supper. Mr. Tibbs, the postmaster (it was to the post-office that Miss Upton brought her information) suggested, as a possible explanation, that the lady was so learned that the Briscoes had invited Fisbee in the ground of his being the only person in Platville they esteemed wise enough to converse with her; but Miss Tibbs wrecked her brother's theory by mentioning the name of Fisbee's chief.

'You see, Solomon,' she sagaciously observed, 'if that were true, they would have invited him, instead of Mr. Fisbee, and I wish they had. He isn't troubled with malaria, and yet the longer he lives here the sallower-looking and sadder-looking he gets. I think the company of a lovely stranger might be of great cheer to his heart, and it will be interesting to witness the meeting between them. It may be,' added the poetess, 'that they have already met, on his travels before he settled here. It may be that they are old friends—or even more.'

'Then what,' returned her brother, 'what is he doin' settin' up in his office all afternoon with ink on his forehead, while Fisbee goes out ridin' with her and stays for supper afterwards?'

Although the problem of Fisbee's attendance remained a mere maze of hopeless speculation, Mildy had been present at the opening of Miss Sherwood's trunk, and here was matter for the keen consideration of the ladies, at least. Thoughtful conversations in regard to hats and linings took place across fences and on corners of the Square that afternoon; and many gentlemen wondered (in wise silence) why their spouses were absent-minded and brooded during the evening meal.

At half-past seven, the Hon. Kedge Halloway of Amo delivered himself of his lecture: 'The Past and Present. What we may Glean from Them, and Their Influence on the Future.' At seven the court-room was crowded, and Miss Tibbs, seated on the platform (reserved for prominent citizens), viewed the expectant throng with rapture. It is possible that she would have confessed to witnessing a sea of faces, but it is more probable that she viewed the expectant throng. The thermometer stood at eighty-seven degrees and there was a rustle of incessantly moving palm-leaf fans as, row by row, their yellow sides twinkled in the light of eight oil lamps. The stouter ladies wielded their fans with vigor. There were some very pretty faces in Mr. Halloway's audience, but it is a peculiarity of Platville that most of those females who do not incline to stoutness incline far in the opposite direction, and the lean ladies naturally suffered less from the temperature than their sisters. The shorn lamb is cared for, but often there seems the intention to impart a moral in the refusal of Providence to temper warm weather to the full-bodied.

The room was so crowded that the juvenile portion of the assemblage was ensconced in the windows. Strange to say, the youth of Platville were not present under protest, as their fellows of a metropolis would have been, lectures being well understood by the young of great cities to have instructive tendencies. The boys came to-night because they insisted upon coming. It was an event. Some of them had made sacrifices to come, enduring even the agony (next to hair-cutting in suffering) of having their ears washed. Conscious of paternal eyes, they fronted the public with boyhood's professional expressionlessness, though they communicated with each other aside in a cipher-language of their own, and each group was a hotbed of furtive gossip and sarcastic comment. Seated in the windows, they kept out what small breath of air might otherwise have stolen in to comfort the audience.

Their elders sat patiently dripping with perspiration, most of the gentlemen undergoing the unusual garniture of stiffly-starched collars, those who had not cultivated chin beards to obviate such arduous necessities of pomp and state, hardly bearing up under the added anxiety of cravats. However, they sat outwardly meek under the yoke; nearly all of them seeking a quiet solace of tobacco—not that they smoked; Heaven and the gallantry of Carlow County forbid—nor were there anywhere visible tokens of the comforting ministrations of nicotine to violate the eye of etiquette. It is an art of Platville.

Suddenly there was a hum and a stir and a buzz of whispering in the room. Two gray old men and two pretty young women passed up the aisle to the platform. One old man was stalwart and ruddy, with a cordial eye and a handsome, smooth-shaven, big face. The other was bent and trembled slightly; his face was very white; he had a fine high brow, deeply lined, the brow of a scholar, and a grandly flowing white beard that covered his chest, the beard of a patriarch. One of the young women was tall and had the rosy cheeks and pleasant eyes of her father, who preceded her. The other was the strange lady.

A universal perturbation followed her progress up the aisle, if she had known it. She was small and fair, very daintily and beautifully made; a pretty Marquise whose head Greuze should have painted. Mrs. Columbus Landis, wife of the proprietor of the Palace Hotel, conferring with a lady in the next seat, applied an over-burdened adjective: 'It ain't so much, she's han'some though she is, that'—but don't you notice she's got a kind of smart look to her? Her bein' so teeny, kind of makes it more so, somehow, too.' What stunned the gossips of the windows to awed admiration, however, was the unconcerned and stoical fashion in which she wore a long bodkin straight through her head. It seemed a large sacrifice merely to make sure one's hat remained in place.

The party took seats a little to the left and rear of the lecturer's table, and faced the audience. The strange lady chatted gaily with the other three, apparently as unconscious of the multitude of eyes fixed upon her as the gazers were innocent of rude intent. There were pretty young women in Platville; Minnie Briscoe was the prettiest, and, as the local glass of fashion reflected, 'the stylishest'; but this girl was different, somehow, in a way the critics were puzzled to discover — different, from the sparkle of her eyes and the crown of her trim sailor hat, to the edge of her snowy duck skirt.

Judd Bennett sighed a sigh that was heard in every corner of the room. As everybody immediately turned to look at him, he got up and went out.

It had long been a jocose fiction of Mr. Martin, who was a widower of thirty years' standing, that he and the gifted authoress by his side were in a state of courtship. Now he bent his rugged head toward her to whisper: 'I never thought to see the day you'd have a rival in my affections, Miss Selina, but yonder looks like it. I reckon I'll have to go up to Ben Tinkle's and buy that fancy vest he's had in stock this last twelve years or more. Will you take me back when she's left the city again, Miss Selina?' he drawled. 'I expect, maybe, Miss Sherwood is one of these here summer girls. I've heard of 'em but I never see one before. You better take warning and watch me — Fisbee won't have no clear field from now on.'

The stranger leaned across to speak to Miss Briscoe and her sleeve touched the left shoulder of the old man with the patriarchal white beard. A moment later he put his right hand to that shoulder and gently moved it up and down with a caressing motion over the shabby black broadcloth her garment had touched.

'Look at that old Fisbee!' exclaimed Mr. Martin, affecting indignation. 'Never be 'n half as spruced up and wide awake in all his life. He's prob'ly got her to listen to him on the decorations of Nineveh — it's my belief he was there when it was destroyed. Well, if I can't cut him out we'll get our respected young friend of the 'Herald' to do it.

'Sh!' returned Miss Tibbs. 'Here he is.'

The seats upon the platform were all occupied, except the two foremost ones in the centre (one on each side of a little table with a lamp, a pitcher of ice-water, and a glass) reserved for the lecturer and the gentleman who was to introduce him. Steps were audible in the hall, and every one turned to watch the door, where the distinguished pair now made their appearance in a hush of expectation over which the beating of the fans alone prevailed. The Hon. Kedge Halloway was one of the gleaners of the fleshpots, himself, and he marched into the room unostentatiously mopping his shining expanse of brow with a figured handkerchief. He was a person of solemn appearance; a fat gold watch-chain which curved across his ponderous front, adding mysteriously to his gravity. At his side strolled a very tall, thin, rather stooping — though broad-shouldered — rather shabby young man with a sallow, melancholy face, and deep-set eyes that looked tired. When they were seated, the orator looked over his audience slowly and with an incomparable calm; then, as is always done, he and the melancholy young man exchanged whispers for a few moments. After this there was a pause, at the end of which the latter rose and announced that it was his pleasure and his privilege to introduce, that evening a gentleman who needed no introduction to that assemblage. What citizen of Carlow needed an introduction, asked the speaker, to the orator they had applauded in the campaigns of the last twenty years, the statesman author of the Halloway Bill, the most honored citizen of the neighboring and flourishing county and city of Amo? And, the speaker would say, that if there were one thing the citizens of Carlow could be held to envy the citizens of Amo, it was the Honorable Kedge Halloway, the thinker, to whose widely-known paper they were about to have the pleasure and improvement of listening.

The introduction was so vehemently applauded that, had there been present a person connected with the theatrical profession, he might have been nervous for fear the introducer had prepared no encore. 'Kedge is too smart to take it all to himself,' commented Mr. Martin. 'He knows it's half account of the man that said it.'

He was not mistaken. Mr. Halloway had learned a certain perceptiveness on the stump. Resting one hand upon his unfolded notes upon the table, he turned toward the melancholy young man (who had subsided into the small of his back in his chair) and, after clearing his throat, observed with sudden vehemence that he must thank his gifted friend for his flattering remarks, but that when he said that Carlow envied a Halloway, it must be replied that Amo grudged no glory to her sister county of Carlow, but, if Amo could find envy in her heart it would be because Carlow possessed a paper so sterling, so upright, so brilliant, so enterprising as the 'Carlow County Herald,' and a journalist so talented, so gifted, so energetic, so fearless, as its editor.

The gentleman referred to showed very faint appreciation of these ringing compliments. There was a lamp on the table beside him, against which, to the view of Miss Sherwood of Rouen, his face was silhouetted, and very rarely had it been her lot to see a man look less enthusiastic under public and favorable comment of himself. She wondered if he, also, remembered the Muggleton cricket match and the subsequent dinner oratory.

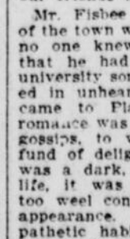
The lecture proceeded. The orator winged away to soary heights with gestures so vigorous as to cause admiration for his pluck in making use of them on such a night; the perspiration streamed down his face, his neck grew purple, and he dared the very face of apoplexy, binding his auditors with a double spell. It is true that long before the peroration the windows were empty and the boys were eating stolen, unripe fruit in the orchards of the listeners. The thieves were sure of an alibi.

(To be continued.)

Biliousness

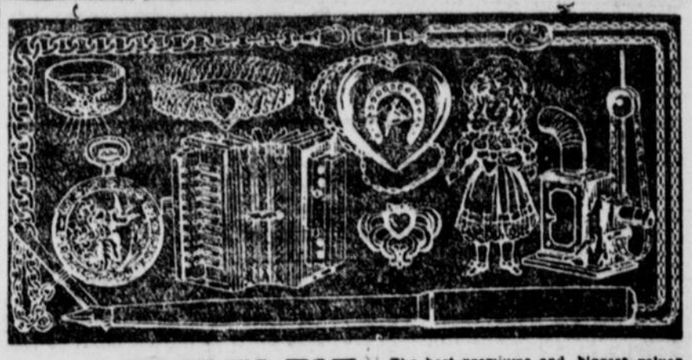
is certainly one of the most disagreeable ailments which flesh is heir to. Coated tongue—bitter taste in the mouth—nausea—dizziness—these combine to make life a burden. The cause is a disordered liver—the cure Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. They go straight to the root of the trouble, put the liver right, cleanse the stomach and bowels, clear the tongue and take away the bitter taste from the mouth. At the first sign of biliousness take

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills



DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c.

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. 25c. blower free. Accept no substitutes. All dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.



FREE TO YOU. The best premiums and biggest values ever offered. Gold and Silver Watches, Gem-set Rings and Brooches, laughter-producing **Moving Picture Machines**, finely-decorated **Tea Sets, Silverware, Accordians, Lovely Dressed Dolls** and many other beautiful premiums given **FREE** for selling our high class **Gold Embossed Picture Post Cards at 6 for 10c.** Our cards are the very latest designs in Floral, Birthday, Views, Comics, also Valentine, St. Patrick and Easter in season, of such artistic colors and superior quality that you will have no trouble selling them. You can win any of these Splendid Premiums by selling $3.00 worth and upwards, and to those who are prompt in answering this advertisement and selling the cards we will give an Extra Present of a Beautiful Electric Diamond Scarf Pin which flashes and scintillates with all the colors of the rainbow. Alfred Pineau writes, "I was offered $1.50 for my scarf pin, but refused to sell." Send us your name and address, plainly written, and we will forward you a package of cards and our big premium list. We get a great many repeat orders from our customers. Why? Because Our Premiums Are the Best. **COBALT GOLD PEN CO., Dept 118 Toronto, Ont.**

THE

NORTHERN MESSENGER

16-24 PAGES OF INTEREST TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY.

Messenger Stories and Illustrations have delighted more people during the last two generations than any other papers designed for Sabbath Reading. Its Sunday School lessons and temperance talks are features that make it invaluable for Church or Sunday School distribution, as such it is the most widely circulated family paper in Canada. **Subscription price 40c. a year.**

THREE SUBSCRIPTIONS separately addressed for $1.00
SUNDAY SCHOOL CLUB RATE only .... 20c. A YEAR
(When in Clubs of 10 or more to one address, which is equal to about three copies for one cent.)

A FREE TRIAL AT OUR EXPENSE IN ANY SCHOOL.
ASK FOR SPECIAL OFFER TO NEW SCHOOLS IN THE WEST.
JOHN DOUGALL AND SON, ... 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

Hooping-Cough

CROUP

The Celebrated Effectual Cure without Internal Medicine.

ROCHE'S Herbal Embrocation

will also be found very efficacious in cases of

BRONCHITIS, LUMBAGO and RHEUMATISM.

In constant use for over 120 years. Of all Chemists.

London—EDWARDS, 157, Queen Victoria Street
Montreal—LYMANS, LIMITED, St. Paul Street.

SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him, or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

LIFE.

'Tis morn, new light o'er all the earth is breaking
Rise, then, my soul! and gird thee for the fray;
Where thou shalt lead, there shall the many follow,
Why delay?

Forward, brave heart! What though the road seem weary,
And stretch up hill, e'en to the very end
'Ever to be the best,' the stars are quiring,
Still ascend!

'Tis night, deep peace has wrapped the earth in slumber
Lift up thy brother, lying by the wayside,
Rest thou, my soul! till dawns another day:
Why delay?

ALEXANDER SHAW MARSHALL.

The pale little sprout kept singing,
'I cannot tell how; but I know, I know,
I know what the days are bringing:
Birds and blossoms and buzzing bees,
Blue, blue skies above me;
Bloom on the meadows and buds on the trees,
And the great glad sun to love me!'
A pebble spoke next. 'You are quite absurd,'
It said, 'with your song's insistence,
For I never heard of a tree or a bird,
So of course there are none in existence.'
'But I know, I know,' the tendril cried,
In beautiful sweet unreason;
'Till lo! from its prison glorified
It burst in the glad spring season.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in Chicago —'American.'

JIMMY THE NEWSBOY.

'Sun and World!' cried Jim, as loud as he could, but the big boys pushed him back; his papers were not all sold, and it was getting late.

'I did my best,' said Jim to himself; 'they are bigger than me; I am bigger than Pete, but I could not punch him; his mother is sick, and he is all she has.'

'Stand in front of me, Pete, till yours are all gone,' said Jim, 'and then I'll sell mine.'

Pete's lot was soon gone, and he ran home to his sick mother with a loaf of bread for supper, which was the first food they had had that day.

'Sun and World!' said Jim, as he stood alone, his bare feet stinging with the cold. 'Sun and World!'

His papers were not sold, and there was no one left to buy.

'Come here, my boy,' said a fine-looking gentleman who had been watching Jim. 'You lost your chance to sell papers by helping another boy. Remember you will never lose anything by being kind to others. Do so all your life, my boy, and God will bless you.'

As he said this, he slipped a shining silver dollar into Jim's hand.

'Oh, thank you,' said Jim, 'I will try,' and he saluted like a little soldier as his friend turned away. Then he looked at the silver dollar, and knew it was not a dream.—'The Little One.'

Was Troubled With His Heart.

HAD TO GIVE UP WORK.

When the heart begins to beat irregularly, palpitates and throbs, skips beats, and sometimes seems to almost stop, it causes great anxiety and alarm.

Many people are kept in a state of morbid fear of death, become weak, worn and miserable, and are unable to attend to either social or business duties, through this unnatural action of the heart.

To all such sufferers Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will give prompt and permanent relief.

Mr. Alfred Male, Eloida, Ont., writes:—"I was troubled with my heart for two or three years. I thought sometimes that I would die. I went to the doctor, and he said he could not do anything for me. I had to give up work. My wife persuaded me to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. The first box relieved me, so I kept on until I had taken seven boxes, and they cured me. I would not be without them on any account, as they are worth their weight in gold. I advise my friends and neighbours who are troubled with heart or nerve trouble to try them."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents a box, 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited Toronto Ont.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

I KNOW.

Under the snow, in the dark and the cold,
A pale little sprout was humming;
Sweetly it sang, 'neath the frozen mould,
Of the beautiful days that were coming.
'How foolish your songs,' said a lump of clay,
'What is there, I ask, to prove them?
Just look at the walls between you and the day!
Now, have you the strength to move them?'
But, under the ice and under the snow,



The Original and Only Genuine

Beware of Imitations Sold on the Merits of Minard's Liniment

OUR WEEKLY PAGE OF FUNNY PICTURES



MR. TWEE DEEDLE.





1—Dickie meets Mr. Twee Deedle talking to Johnny Rabbit, who says he is resting because he has to deliver a lot of Easter eggs in the evening.



2—On the way to see the eggs prepared they meet Gran'pa Hedgehog with a basket of eggs.



3—They go a little farther and meet two lady crows with another heavy basket of eggs. Dickie carries Gran'pa's basket and the lady crows' basket.



4—Mr. Twee Deedle takes Dickie through the coloring room, where little gnomes color the eggs and pile them neatly on long shelves to dry.



5—Mr. Twee Deedle takes Dickie to the shipping department, where little Teeny Weenies drive the young rabbits to the egg carts and the carts are loaded.



6—They then go to the colored grass department. Here the little gnomes fill the bunnies' baskets with pretty colored grasses and the bunnies carry the grass and make the Easter nests. When the nests are finished, the eggs are delivered in the carts.



7—When all the rabbits have left except Johnny Rabbit, Dickie asks if he may go with him and help build a nest. Johnny says "Sure!"



8—So Dickie directs Johnny Rabbit and Mr. Twee Deedle to Chet Turner's house and they build a dandy nest and fill it with beautiful colored eggs. Chet almost catches them while they are making the nest, but they hide under the rose bush.

LETTERS FROM READERS

THE NAVAL QUESTION.

A General Criticism.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It seems to me that the Rev. Mr. Lowry has had his eyes closed some of the time in 1911 and 1912, and that he has not got them opened in 1913. It did not need a wide open eye to see that all the loyalty cry during the election campaign was a hollow sham. The purpose was to attract the minds away from the real issue, and it simply was a sacrifice of principle, which was proven out by the uniting of the forces of Messrs. Bourassa, Lavergne, and others, which I think Mr. Lowry cannot consistently term a holy alliance, or one that had for its principle the formation of good government. Then let us ask the question, why did they take so long to evolve a Navy Policy? Was it not that the government had first to settle the question of how much the Nationalists would stand for in the navy line, and then with their petty loyalty off they march to England to see how little England will be satisfied with. If that constitutes loyalty, I say shame on all such loyalty, and I want to say that I don't think there ever was a time when our Government needed a stronger opposition or the opposition to be more watchful in the country's interest. The days of McGreevy are not to be compared to the present. When we consider the tactics of Messrs. Boyce, Rogers, Coderre and others which have been revealed the last few days, they certainly point to the danger of Canada's honor being sacrificed.

It reminds me of the story of the old man when his son was leaving home to start for himself, who advised him to get all he could honestly, but if he could not get it honestly to get it anyway. There is always a certain element outside the Government that would get their party elected at any cost, and then there seems to be some in the Government that would stay at any cost. And I say if the Government has made such an unholy alliance, it behooves the Opposition to see to it that they do not sacrifice or sell our national honor. And I would like to ask Mr. Lowry if the divine principle does not call for a sacrifice of self, of our dollars, in fact, a surrender of our all to the King Emmanuel? Should our loyalty consist o. less than our money, our ships, and our men? We hear the story repeated, England is satisfied with the $35,000,000. Yes, I venture to say that there would be no kick if it was less. But don't let us offer any gift that does not couple self with the gift. Such loyalty reminds me of the old man's prayer, who said, Lord bless me, and my wife, my son John, and his wife; us four, and no more. Amen. That prayer has about the same breadth of thought as the Government's naval policy. They have never given us any reason for lowering their standard from 1909 to the present, save the excuse of emergency. Oh, that they might break the ties asunder that bind them to the very dishonoring of the nation.

Be strong, quit yourselves like men. One great danger of the churches of the present is that they lower the standard in some cases to increase their numbers or make it numerically strong, and this is true to a greater extent in party politics. And it is quite evident the Conservatives have lowered their standard since getting into power. No doubt, there was a lowering to get there, by increasing their membership. But, they have abandoned the principles and high ideals enunciated in Opposition. The Grits were accused of catering to Quebec by having Sir Wilfrid as leader, and some of the Orangemen were loudly condemning that sort of thing, and would ask the question how could any good Protestant support a man of that class, and then we find at the first opportunity they tie themselves up with the Nationalists. Is that not a sacrifice of principle? All right thinking citizens should try and raise the standard in politics, and, believe me, we must get rid of some members of Parliament to do it. Some have shown no respect for themselves, or the country, or the position they hold. How can they expect us as loyal citizens to respect them or their laws. The law certainly needs some change; it is a bad mistake to allow Members of Parliament to abuse one another in the House, or allow privileges that they cannot use outside the House. It is a very poor example to set, and has a tendency to detract from their prestige or influence. Some in both parties seem to think it is necessary to have men of the lower type of humanity brought into the field as candidates. This is noticeable of the present Government, and our Ontario Government has made their bow to the liquor interests, or to a class that does no government credit.

R. J. THOMAS.

The Churchill Memorandum.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Mr. Winston Churchill's memorandum seems to be the bone of contention in the naval debate at present. I would like to ask a question. For instance, what is the difference in the composition of the British Isles and of Canada; Britain is able to locate dozens of shipbuilding yards able to turn out dreadnoughts. Mr. Churchill thinks that in all of Canada we have not solid ground enough to locate even one such plant. No wonder the Hon. Mr. Pugsley thought it enough to make a horse laugh. I consider the rest of his letter equally absurd. Let us remember that Mr. Churchill is a politician depending on the votes of the English public for the high position which he occupies. That being so, would it be advisable for him to say anything which would directly prevent this $35,000,000 from being spent, among the British manufacturers and workmen, and it is safe to say if the one contribution is given it will mean millions every year in the pockets of the same people. I think the public can easily see that the memorandum is simply a political move in Mr. Churchill's political interests.

O. F SEWELL.

Maugerville, N.B.

Note.—It is hardly wise to count as silly the best knowledge that those who have given all their thoughts to the question of imperial naval defence have been able to gather, or to impute interested motives when they give reasons for their conclusion. It is certain that battleships cannot now be built in Canada and that we cannot make arrangements to build them for anything like the price they can be built for in Great Britain. A yard for the largest class of battleships can only be kept going with the world for a market, and the world market is for those who can build most cheaply. It is also certain that we cannot man ships in Canada at sixteen dollars a month with almost no prospect of advancement. Our people are loyal and would be ready enough in time of need, but to bind themselves for years to scrub decks at fifty cents or even a dollar a day would not tempt them. Such were the difficulties set forth by the Admiralty through Mr. Churchill. We have other ways of increasing the cost of government contracts in Canada to which Mr. Churchill did not allude. We do not say that Canada cannot man ships, but it will cost her dear and the pay she will have to give will deplete the British navy somewhat. If we did not artificially make Canada a dear country to live in the problem would be different.

Liberal Imperialists.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—If you will grant me the space, I should like to offer the following comments on a letter which appeared in one of your recent issues, over the name of J. W. S. Lowry. First, let me protest against the arrogant assumption made by your correspondent as to the position that should be taken by Liberal Imperialists on this question. As a consistent admirer of the traditions and the principles of the Liberal party, both in the British Isles and in Canada, and as one who is desirous of seeing the Empire's prestige and honor maintained, I consider that the present attitude of the party in the Canadian Parliament, in opposing the Borden Naval Bill, worthy of the highest commendation. The citizens of this country who are utterly opposed to doing anything whatever to assist the Empire are, I believe, comparatively few, but I am convinced that a vast number of them, probably a very substantial majority, are utterly opposed to the Borden proposal.

Mr. Lowry's position is based, presumably, on the idea of an emergency, but the recent statistics furnished by the Admiralty show that up till the end of 1915 Britain will have an immense superiority in the matter of the most modern and most powerful vessels. We have heard for the last six or seven years of the German menace, and from all any ordinary observer or reader can gather, there is no imminent peril at the present time than there has been since the jingoes and scaremongers started out on their frenzied career. In his utterances in 1909, the First Lord of the Admiralty distinctly stated, in discussing the assistance of the Overseas Dominions, that the proper division of naval responsibility was for the Dominions to provide for their own requirements, thus leaving free all the resources of the British Admiralty to concentrate on any centre of action that might arise. This view was clearly adopted in the action of the Canadian House of Commons, and might have remained so had it not been for the petty partyism of the Tory Party in importing the question into the range of controversy for the gaining, in certain sections of the country, a temporary advantage for themselves.

Mr. Borden certainly did not come before the electorate with any such proposal as he has now placed before Parliament, and it is well known that his confreres, in some sections of the country, led the people to expect a very different course of action. His proposal is not only wholly unauthorized, but in view of the fact that it is strongly resented by a large proportion of our people, it may fairly also be characterized as wholly unwise. If Mr. Borden will submit his proposal to the judgment of the people, either in a general election, or in a referendum, and his proposed action is approved, that will finally and definitely dispose of the matter. There is nothing in the situation to justify the passage of the legislation without such approval, and the present Opposition in Parliament are entitled to the warmest gratitude from the Canadian people for the splendid fight they are putting up against the Borden outrage.

HENRY TIMMIS.

Montreal, March 22, 1913.

Centralized and Decentralized Nations.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—My attention has recently been called to an editorial in the 'Witness' (weekly, 8th March) on 'Canada's Future,' in which occur the words: 'What sort of federations have proved the strongest, those with the largest or those with the smallest central power,' etc. As the present condition of the British Empire is of but recent creation, and as the fatal separatist doctrine has already begun its skilful and insidious work, we have no means of knowing just how long the confederation will stand these well timed and carefully devised arguments, before the 'painter is cut.' But we can easily get an answer from history, and especially from the life of those two empires or confederations which have affected our institutions and civilization most—Greece and Rome.

The one, the incarnation of hopeless internal weakness and want of central direction; the other the symbol of strength, justice and real freedom. Greece has been called the mother of freedom, but it was the kind of freedom which is played on a harp; the theoretical freedom which appeared to blossom for a time, but was eaten at the heart like a canker. It is almost impossible to retain a permanent impression of Grecian history, with its kaleidoscopic changes, its confederations, its eternal internecine struggles, and its traitors.

We turn from the glory of a great victory, to the squalid treachery of Greeks toward their greatest leaders. Those who made the name of Greece immortal were often given the choice between exile and a cup of hemlock. Many Greek victories are tarnished by the treachery of Greek contingents, as at Salamis and Platea.

It may not be known to some of your readers, who are such admirers of a divided navy, that the great naval victory at Salamis was only won by the Greek commander with the most brains (he had equal command with the other 'admirals') by a ruse in which he prevented a large section of the 'allied' fleet from running away the night before the great sea fight. This will be better understood when we remember that the other Greek 'states,' and their respective commanders, usually had the same doubt as Sir Wilfrid Laurier has about Imperial wars;—that is whether their respective 'nations' could be considered at war too when Athens was at war with Persia.

Greece was a confederation (if such a name could be applied to a number of warring tribes) of kingdoms or states, with apparently no cohesion, except when threatened by the Persian or such other common peril.

The only time that Greece became really powerful abroad, was when Philip and Alexander, having broken down all sectional opposition, and ruling with a sceptre of brass, devoted their genius to world conquest, in which art Alexander has never been excelled. But at his death the separatist element soon divided his empire into four different kingdoms, to become individually a prey to a strong centralized power like Rome.

Now contrast decentralized Greece with centralized Rome

From the very beginning there was a strong centralizing sentiment in this people; and although separatist and decentralist had their fling from time to time, usually with bad results, there can be no doubt that centralization was the dominant note in Roman policy that raised it to a pitch where Roman peace and justice meant law and order for a world.

We are apt to forget and belittle the freedom, the civilization, the justice of this great empire, which even in its decadence was infinitely better than the barbarous hordes which overthrew it, and brought the evils of decentralization, anarchy, bloodshed, treachery and the dark ages to Europe for hundreds of years.

Greek history is full of the names of traitors to the confederation. Roman history is singularly free from them, and thus the name of Coriolanus stands out pre-eminently among those false to their country. In Rome it may be said that every man was for the state. In Greece every man appeared to be for himself, unless compelled otherwise.

But history is full of the evils of decentralization. Saxon England was an illustration of this. Modern writers speak of the blessing of the Norman conquest because it brought that divided country under one strong central rule; and made it what it now is—less the separatist element.

Almost at our doors is a living example of the two systems. Before the days of Diaz, the country was full of crime, bloodshed, and highway robbery was a national trade. Under the stern rule of one man, Mexico made wonderful strides toward liberty, civilization, education and peace. Diaz was overthrown, and what have we since? Just what the writer said, when the criminal movement was successful—anarchy and endless killing. But that will not deter the fool separatist from insisting on the right to do as he likes.

If we were permitted to put it into words, we could say the Roman watchword was 'One fleet, one flag, one throne.' The Greek watchword, like that of the separatist, is 'Many fleets, divided counsels, our autonomy, and one throne as long as it suits us.'

Ten years ago there was practically no German navy worth fearing, and the Liberal plan of divided navy control would not be so dangerous. Now the blow can fall on the British fleet or coast days before a Canadian fleet could reach the spot.

It is Britain's policy to force Germany into one of three positions as a result of her costly naval plans; either bankruptcy, a reduction of armaments, or to declare war on Britain at a German disadvantage. The Borden naval contribution is to force Germany to see that Britain, aided by her colonies, cannot be surpassed in naval strength. This now seems to be dawning on German statesmen, and we may have a halt called on the naval armament race.

HENRY J. WOODSIDE.

Ottawa, March 20, 1913.

WOMAN'S LOT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It seems to me that if some of your correspondent's letters were laid before intelligent citizens of foreign lands, who were otherwise unacquainted with American affairs, they would certainly get the impression that women here are despised and down-trodden, whereas there is no country where they are more generally honored, or given the right of way over man in more matters of comfort and safety, and of life and death. And I am convinced that that class of women who contend the most vehemently about 'Women's Rights,' and clamor the loudest for the vote, are, in the great majority, the very ones who care the most about exalting themselves to public favor and power, and the least about the noblest use of God's rights and reforms. Those women who are really His, and have the doing of His will, and the establishing of His Kingdom at heart, are not those who think He made a mistake in creating man first (or creating him at all), and who storm about man's evil qualities, and women's superiority, and go parading and rampaging here and there over the land. I would like to inquire of your correspondents who talk about men of low character and intellect voting, while highly moral and intellectual women are denied the ballot if they advocate the granting of the suffrage to that class of women alone? Or have they the idea that the great majority of women are naturally more moral than men? One would think so, to judge by their assertions of how the liquor and white slave traffics, gambling, etc., would forthwith be abolished if they only had the vote.

When you prove that Eve was more innocent than Adam; that women ever since have overcome temptation better than men, that they are naturally less prone to evil, then you may prove that women will make better use of the ballot and effect reforms quicker than men; but if they are no stronger in resisting and rejecting evil temptation and tendencies, then their claim of a more righteous and wiser use of the ballot is a vain one; and their invasion, through the ballot, into every department of public life, while giving them equal power with man in doing good, would also give them equal power for doing evil. And they would use such power in about the same degree that man now uses it or she is not the bone of his flesh and flesh of his flesh. But one would think to hear and read their arguments, that they were united (like the opponents of slavery) in striving to abolish as great an evil, whereas, if they obtained their great end, they would be united no longer. One part of them would vote for a certain measure, and the other part would vote against them. And so it seems, they, as a whole, do not want the ballot for the good that may be done with it, but because they want to wield equal power with men, and whatever will give them that power, whether it be the ballot, or something else, they want it. Is it right and proper that they should have such power? I am inclined to think so, but not for the reasons which certain of your correspondents have been reiterating, and which I have discussed. Your correspondent, Mr. John Austin, declares that 'Women should vote because men are partial to men, and prejudiced against women, and unjust to them, and always have been.' It might be answered that women have likewise been partial to those of their own sex, and prejudiced against, and unjust to men; but I cannot see that there would be much wisdom or truth in either statement.

As for women not being owned by or belonging to men, wives belong to husbands, and are owned by them just as much (no more or less) than the husband belongs to his wife, and is owned by her. Also, I cannot see how lack of the suffrage has, in times past, or will in times future, deprive the fair sex of life, health, or happiness; but Mr. Austin seems to think God intended to make the two sexes independent of each other in the pursuit of health, happiness, etc., which, of course, was never His purpose. But the first reason given by your correspondent, viz., 'Women should vote for the same reason men vote,' seems to me the only logical reason he gave, and is quite sufficient, to my mind, without the others. Were men granted the ballot on condition that they would make right use of it? I think not. By what right, then, did they get it? And why—if there is neither male or female in heaven, and sex has nothing to do with God's estimation of the human soul—should women not have the same right? This whole question rests just there, or ought to, and what women will do with the ballot, or what they have done to get it, has nothing to do with their right to possess it, any more than man's right to it has depended on his good or evil use of it.

Some of your fair correspondents argued that they should have the privilege of voting because they would make better use of it than 'mere man,' and that is the only reason I have discussed that point, and not that I thought it should affect the granting or withholding of the vote, in the least. But let us not forget that God made both man and woman, for each other, and for Himself, and He made them both human, with the same will and inclination to commit sin or to do good, therefore we, as human creatures, cannot do a more unwise thing than to measure ourselves by ourselves, or to judge one sex by the other as though God had made sex the standard by which to judge the world.

ARTHUR PETERS.

Colborne, Ont., March, 1913.

THE HIRED MAN.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir, — I should be much obliged if you could find space in your columns for a few words on a matter of vital importance to all lovers of fair play. We are all familiar with the much advertised problem of the 'hired man,' but there are some factors in it which have escaped notice. From newspaper articles, immigration statistics, etc., we are apt to imbibe the mistaken idea that a salary of from $20—$25 awaits anyone willing to become a farm laborer. However this may be in other provinces, I know from actual residence in Ontario that it is a deceptive myth there. The accentuating motive seems to be to get as big a value from your money as possible. Therefore, as the farmers cannot get a Canadian or a Yankee to work at anything lower than $20 a month, they obtain from such institutions as the Salvation Army, and the various Boys' Homes, men who will work for $8, $9 or $10. The distributing officials are naturally relieved to get their charges off their hands and consequently are not in a position to demand higher wages. In extenuation, these employers of cheap labor will say the men are 'green' and the consequent time required to be devoted to teaching them, together with their natural slowness of adaptation, fully justifies the low money; besides those from the homes are mere boys, incapable of doing a man's work. Plausible enough, but it lacks corroboration by facts.

According to the papers, Ontario farmers last summer offered as much as $20 for a 'raw recruit.' If some can pay this amount, why not all? They expect identically the same quota of labor and yet one pays twice as much as the other. Then, the time expended on teaching a 'green' hand is insignificant. For if a man can use his strength to good advantage, skill and proficiency will soon come, and in any case there is not much to learn. 'Hired men' have nothing to do with the theory of farming; all they want are the rudiments.

Then there is the boys' case. The prevalent impression seems to be that they are all about twelve years of age and of diminutive stature. In reality, the vast majority are over 5 feet in height and many are big, strapping, sturdy fellows. Anyone in doubt as to their ability to quit themselves like men, has only to see the work they accomplish in a day to be convinced. Of course, I refer to straight hard work. Last year these boys got $8 a month the first year, rising one or two dollars the next, and so on. Perhaps they cannot expect as much money as men, but they assuredly deserve more than this meagre pittance. What about the Salvation Army man? He is not a boy, and yet he receives no more than $10 a month. I challenge any Canadian to work for such a paltry sum. Had he a bad name in the Old Country? Perhaps so, but that is irrelevant; trust the boss to see he loses nothing by the deal. 'Circumstances alter cases,' and as his environment changes so may his character.

I once saw an article in the Toronto 'Globe' from the pen of Mr. Peter McArthur, with whom your readers are well acquainted. In that he defined the ideal 'hired man' as one who would 'work hard all summer and suck his thumb in the winter.' He then drew a comparison with the actual reality. He asserted that he did as little as possible in work hours and went to the villages in the evenings, leaving the boss 'to do the chores.' I wonder where he met this interesting personality. Perhaps he confused him with the day laborer. He evidently is not cognizant of the fact that Home Boys and Salvation Army men work hard all day, and if they are lucky, do the 'chores' themselves after six p.m. As for 'sucking your thumb in winter,' you can't do that when you are cutting wood, and it is too cold to do it when you are 'husking' corn or some other pleasant occupation in an icy barn! Perhaps, he referred to the 'boss' for, of course, he is exempt from these alluring pursuits. Farmers seem to consider their men as something near a kin to horses, something to make money from, with these differences, they look after their horses, whereas, a hired man looks after himself and a horse has shorter hours and has time to eat his dinner in.

When I hear so much about the depopulation of the rural districts, I wonder no one notices the comparatively few young English immigrants who remain in the country. The disgraceful treatment they receive from the farmers drives them from aiding in developing our agricultural resources into the oppressive towns, many of them to further augment the already overfilled ranks of the unskilled.

I do not blame the officials of either of the organizations for this state of affairs — far from it. The boys' guardians obtained for them an increase of $1 a month last year, so they are, undoubtedly, doing their best, but, of course, customers must not be alienated under any consideration. Ther, a paper numbering many farmers among its subscribers, cannot reasonably be expected to espouse the workers' cause. Then again, a union is out of the question, as farm laborers are always moving. It is only by private protest, working on public opinion and perhaps by legislation, that this lamentable condition can be amended. It was with this object in view that I wrote this letter. I wonder what other 'Witness' readers think?

E. BUCKLIE,

Waterville, Minn., March, 1913.

NATURE AND THE BIBLE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have to thank Mr. A. E. Wahn, of Walkerton, Ont., and Mr. Walter Crossley, of McCreary, Mass., for letters on the subject of 'Nature and the Bible.' The question seems to be one which the ablest scholars of our times would rather not answer with a decided yes or no. Was it so with the Christian leaders when their respective denominations were gaining a foothold in America? One of the most prominent divines of a leading denomination privately stated to me in writing, not long since, that Nature and her testimony is absolute, literal fact; therefore, when our interpretation of the Bible, (which is sometimes poetry, sometimes allegory, etc.), does not agree with the plain facts of nature, then we must revise our interpretation. Now, the reason I asked able opinion on this decision was this: It seemed to me to conflict with the following declaration found in the 'statement of belief' of nearly all Christian denominations, 'We believe the Bible to be the absolute and supreme standard by which all human creeds and opinions should be tried.' I fancy the body of believers who would include the two above statements respecting the Word of God, in their formula of doctrine, would be more ridiculed than respected.

Need I point out that those who make Nature the sure and supreme standard by which the Bible is to be conformed, and judged, seem to take it for granted that their knowledge or interpretation of Nature is absolutely correct. They speak of Nature being 'literal fact,' and of the 'plain facts' of Nature as though there had not been and is, and always will be, as much difficulty in rightly interpreting Nature as there always is in rightly interpreting the scriptures. I deem it unnecessary to take up space by adducing proofs to show how the most learned scientists and geologists have sadly blundered time and again in their interpretations of what some call 'the plain facts of Nature.' D. T. Pratt says that 'We might almost accuse Nature of falsehood.' One sees himself behind a mirror when nothing is there. A straight pole leaning in a pool is bent to appearance. The sun seems to rise and set, but moves not at all. We see it before it rises and after it sets. These and numberless other cases might be adduced to prove the deceitfulness of Nature.'

'Call Nature the grand revelation!' says Horace Bushnell. 'Is it more to go to Nature and know it than to know God? Are there deeper depths in Nature, higher sublimities, thoughts more captivating and glorious? In the mineral and vegetable shapes are there finer themes than in the life of Jesus? In the storms and glorious fillings of the clouds, are there manifestations of greatness and beauty more impressive than in the tragic sceneries of the cross? Nature is the realm of things, the supernatural is the realm of powers.'

S. J. Halsey, writes that 'The Bible is not only the revealer of the unknown God to man, but his grand interpreter as the God of Nature. In revealing God, it has given us the key that unlocks the profoundest mysteries of creation, the clue by which to tread the labyrinth of the universe, the glass through which to look from nature up to nature's God.'

There are three statements in Mr. A. E. Wahn's letter, which, it seems to me, is rather unorthodox.

1. 'From the study of nature in all its departments, the old prophets formulated the laws that are now put forth in the bible.'

2. 'Nature being the first source of knowledge, and the most reliable, I prefer to stick to it for spiritual laws, etc.'

3. 'Instead of newer interpretations of the Bible, I prefer to study spiritual matters through nature, where we can get into direct touch with God.'

These three articles of belief seem to be somewhat further advanced, Mr. Editor, than those upon which I asked opinion, and I think your comment on Mr. Wahn's letter is along the right line. However, Mr. Wahn says he is open to correction, and I thank him for an expression of opinion, though I can't coincide with his conclusions.

A.

SCRIPTURE UNERRANCY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir—'A little learning intoxicates the brain; A little more might set it right again.'

When my father and mother got settled in their first home in the wilds of Canada, they set up the family altar, and from that time until they were called up higher, two chapters from the bible were read aloud at family worship daily. For years the custom was to begin with the first chapter in Genesis and read consecutively to the last chapter in Revelations, omitting only the chapters containing lists of proper names. On Sunday evenings my mother used to read selected chapters from the Old and the New Testament to us, before we were able to read for ourselves, but as soon as we could read fairly well, she set us to reading the Bible over consecutively, and there was a rivalry between us boys as to who could read through the whole Bible in the shortest time, and when Revelation was finished, we started again in Genesis, and this process continued, until we were pretty thoroughly posted in the contents of the whole good book.

At first we believed that every word in the bible was inspired, but we began to discover numerous seeming discrepancies, if not contradictions. The geologists were maintaining that the first chapter of Genesis was pure fiction, but, fortunately for my faith, I met with certain extracts from a book written by the late Hugh Miller, called 'The Testimony of the Rocks,' which settled all doubts in my mind about the actual inspiration of the first chapter in Genesis. The objections which science, a few years ago, appeared to offer to the story of the creation in Genesis have been wholly met and set aside by the new conclusion to which science itself has had to come after turning one or two summersaults.

Still, doubts would arise about the inspiration of some portions of Holy Writ, until it pleased God to reveal His Son in my heart as my complete Saviour and Redeemer, and I could trust Him with all my heart, and with Jesus Christ, I accepted the whole bible as being the inspired word of God. I now begun to look around for the reason why the bible was written with so many seeming discrepancies, and, like your Alberta correspondent, I asked myself the question, why should God direct that so much of the bible was in such obscurity as to cause so much divergence of opinion as to its actual teaching.

The first reason which presented itself to my mind, was, that had the bible been written like Hume's History of Greece, or Goldsmith's History of England, one reading over would fully satisfy most men as to its statements, and there would be no interest in rereading the book. But such is not the case with the bible, for it seems to have new interest for me every time I read it, and there are some things that I do not yet understand, only on the theory that they were so written in order that those who are anxiously searching for stumbling blocks should get their desire. 'That seeing they might see and not perceive, and hearing they may hear and not understand.' Your Alberta correspondent asks the question, 'Would God give to the world a record in such form that it would be possible for men to change or revise it, or find themselves driven to the necessity of defending it, etc.?' Well, that is just what He has done, much more in His book of nature than is the case with His written word. Edison and others have been revising and changing the book of nature as it was understood less than one hundred years ago, and some of them think that this revising of the book of nature is not yet near finished.

A few years ago, the city of St. Pierre, situated on the Island of Martinique in the West Indies, was overwhelmed by a shower of hot gases from Mount Pelee, seven miles distant, and its total population of some 15,000 persons were killed, with one single exception. There is not a more mysterious event than this record in the whole bible. What caused the eruption is involved in mystery, but it is no less mysterious that this deadly gas should do such deadly work on the inhabitants of a city seven miles distant. The young of various lower animals and even some children are occasionally born with serious defects and deformities, which are even more difficult to account for than are the most difficult biblical problems. The sap ascends in the trunks of trees in spite of the universal law of gravitation. The most carefully made predictions as to the coming conditions of the weather, frequently prove failures, for reasons that are still unknown. The late unfortunate Captain Robert Scott, while in search of tawdry honors at the South Pole, had made very careful calculations as to the things needed for his perilous journey, yet he and his companions miserably perished because the weather conditions turned out to be quite contrary to what should be reasonably expected. He had good reason to expect the greatest cold at the pole of the earth, more especially when the elevation was ten thousand feet above sea level, but contrary to all rules, the weather got much colder the further he went on his return journey towards the tropics and the level of the ocean.

The supposed or real decrepancies in the book of nature and the bible should lead us earnestly to seek for the aid of the Holy Ghost, and we will find our difficulties removed by following the advice given by the Saviour, 'If any man will do his will he shall know the doctrine.'

DAVID CURRIE.

CURE YOUR CATARRH NOW!



Don't be a nuisance to your friends,
And that's just what you are,
With hawking, spitting, and a breath
Made loathsome by Catarrh.

Take it in hand at once. If you don't get rid of Catarrh now, in the early spring, there's a certain peril ahead, for you'll meet the extremely trying weather coming with your system terribly weakened and undermined by this treacherous, poisonous trouble. **Remember — if you keep on neglecting Catarrh, later on it is sure to mean danger—disease—perhaps incurable and deadly disease.**

It's a horribly loathsome disease—is Catarrh. It makes you an object of disgust to your friends—though they're usually too kind to tell you so. As a matter of fact your hawking and spitting and constant nose-blowing fairly make them sick. They turn away nauseated by your foul, fetid breath. Such things hurt you tremendously, not only at home but also with outsiders—with the people you meet in daily life.

But Catarrh is more than a loathsome trouble—it's a fearfully dangerous one. People make a terrible mistake in saying "Only Catarrh." **It isn't "Only Catarrh"—it may be CONSUMPTION if you don't stop it in time.** Cure your Catarrh now before it becomes Consumption. Don't be discouraged if other doctors or the widely advertised so-called "Catarrh remedies" have failed to help you.

Seek aid at once from one who thoroughly understands all about Catarrh and its cure. Accept the generously proffered help of Specialist Sproule, B.A. (Graduate in Medicine and Surgery, Dublin University, Ireland, formerly Surgeon British Royal Mail Naval Service), the Catarrh Specialist known the world over. He will give you

MEDICAL ADVICE FREE

THIS FREE COUPON

entitles readers of this paper to medical advice on Catarrh free of charge.

Is your throat raw?
Do you sneeze often?
Is your breath foul?
Are your eyes watery?
Do you take cold easily?
Is your nose stopped up?
Does your nose feel full?
Do you have to spit often?
Do crusts form in your nose?
Are you worse in damp weather?
Do you blow your nose a good deal?
Are you losing your sense of smell?
Does your mouth taste bad mornings?
Do you have a dull feeling in your head?
Do you have pains across your forehead?
Do you have to clear your throat on rising?
Is there a tickling sensation in your throat?
Do you have an unpleasant discharge from the nose?
Does the mucus drop into your throat from the nose.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

and explain to you just how you can be cured. For years he has studied the causes and cure of Catarrh. To-day he is recognized as a leading authority on this common but dangerous disease. His success in conquering it is unparalleled; yet with all the benevolence and open heartedness of a good as well as a great man he now offers, free of charge, the benefits of his amazing skill and knowledge to all who need his help. He has saved thousands from Catarrh after all other treatments had failed to help them. They came to him sceptical and unbelieving, he cured them and their cures have been **PERMANENT.** He will send you the names of people, living right near you, who will tell you how successful he was in their cases. Without its costing you a cent he will gladly give you the most valuable and helpful Counsel. Don't miss this golden opportunity. Answer the questions yes or no, write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out the Free Medical Advice Coupon and send it at once to

CATARRH SPECIALIST SPROULE,
286 Trade Building, Boston.

THE NOVELTY LETTER ORDER CO.

WILL CHARGE IT



Lawn Blouse.
E. 30. Price 70c.

And our New Method of Credit will appeal to you.

LADIES READY TO WEAR

Suits, Coats, Waists, Dresses, Underwear, etc., etc.

The Foundation of business is Credit providing it is carried on in a proper manner.

We will open a charge account with you and arrange the payments to your satisfaction, no extra charge for Credit all goods sold on Cash basis.

Send your order for this beautiful Blouse, same as cut, and ask for Catalogue and Particulars.

THE NOVELTY LETTER ORDER CO.

Room 411 Kings Hall,
591 ST. CATHERINE ST. WEST

MARRIAGE IN ITALY.

Propsed Change in Law Regarding Illegal Ceremonies.

('Christian Herald.')

In Italy marriage by law is a civil contract, only legal when performed by the mayor of the lace in which the couple who desire to be married reside, or his assessor, and it must be performed in the city chambers.

Some hotels, and not a few pensions in Rome, are the constant resort of needy adventures with titles real or spurious to their names, Duke This and Prince That, who are always on the lookout for money. Aided, it may be, by some one in the hotel or pension, they get acquainted with a rich American family with marriageable daughters. To one of these love is made and marriage is arranged.

Such have no difficulty in finding a priest to perform the ceremony. It is done. Then the adventurer deserts the girl, and she has no remedy. Some few years ago a young girl was so treated. Her pseudo husband, having secured her money, left her and married civilly, and legally an Italian woman with whom he was in love. The victimized girl shot dead her betrayer and his wife. Recognizing the provocation she had received, she was left unpunished. Another girl similarly betrayed committed suicide.

STARLINGS IN SCOTLAND.

Within recent years starlings in Scotland have increased in numbers enormously. So rare were they in the first half of last century, a 'Scotsman' correspondent states, that Sir Walter Scott is said to have travelled twenty miles to see a nest of starlings; and the late Duke of Argyll left it on record that he never saw any of these birds until he went to England in 1836. They first made their appearance in Inverary and neighborhood about 1870. About seven or eight years ago Scotland was invaded by a green-headed tribe of the same breed, hailing from Siberia. The newcomers are gradually driving the purple-headed native birds further north. Just as the British black rat disappeared before the foreign brown one, and the home squirrel is likely to recede before its Canadian brother, so the native starling seems destined to abdicate before the audacious Russian.

LONDON ODD DRAGON CLUB.

(From the London 'Chronicle.')

The 'Dragon Club,' with dinner for sixpence, has stirred many inquiries. It was a woman journalist who, at her last sixpence, offered to organize that Chelsea restaurant on creap lines and run it as a club. It was the superfluities that were cut off. The laundry bill—why should not you eat from a bare table that can be easily cleaned? The crockery business was run on careful lines. There is too much crockery for the simple life.

'We eat off bare tables,' writes the founder of the Dragon Club, 'and the food is dished in French fireproof bowls with lids to them, serving the double purpose, when necessary, of saucepan and plate. Our spoons are of horn and bone, to save labor in polishing silver, and our mugs are Doulton, to save labor, and we wait on ourselves, also to save labor. The meal is substantial, and the hungry person can get it by joining the club, and putting up his sixpences for tickets.'

GOOD CARE OF DOG PROVIDED IN FARM LEASE.

(Tipton Correspondence Indianapolis 'News.')

Martin Shepherd, aged 75, a farmer north of Goldsmith, was in the city preparing a contract which included an unusual provision.

Mr. Shepherd lost his wife and only child by death and did not wish to remain on the farm alone. He has a collie, which was the playmate of his child. After all the provisions in regard to rent and care of the farm was settled satisfactorily the provision was made that the dog was to be a guest at the home as long as it lived; that it was to have just as good thinnings as the family had on the table, and that any mistreatment to the animal would be cause for cancelling the lease.

DRIVERS' WARNINGS.

(London 'Chronicle.')

'The drivers in every country have their own peculiar way of warning any one who crosses in front of them.' That sentence occurs in the observations of His Highness Sir Bhawmi Singh, who has hopped, skipped and jumped through London traffic. In England a driver calls 'Hey!' in Germany, Austria and Hungary, 'Hop!' In Switzerland he cracks his whip, and in Spain and Portugal says 'Pist!'

LITERARY REVIEW

SOCIAL RELIGION.

Not one voice to-day, but many, are 'crying in the wilderness' of social wrong and industrial injustice and tyranny. Are the cries but empty words, or will they eventually lead to betterment of existing conditions? 'Social Religion,' by Scott Nearing, Ph.D. (the Macmillan Company, New York), is one of the many books which deal with the wrongs of the workers and the wide gulf between rich and poor in a so-called Christian country. Invited to address the Friends' Conference, Dr. Nearing was asked to give answers to three questions: 'Do ignorance, sickness, poverty and vice still exist? Is there any need for the Great Physician? Does America present opportunities for loving service similar to those which Jesus found in Palestine?' This book is the revision and amplification of the address given in response to this invitation. It undertakes to show three things: 'First, That in the United States there are ignorance, poverty and vice inviting the touch of the Good Samaritan.

Second, That these things are preventable.

Third, That, if the Church wishes to live up to the ideals of its founder, it must cease dogmatizing and, in pursuance of Jesus' example, it must preach, heal and teach.' From a study of the social viewpoint of Jesus, the author comes to the conclusion that Christian churches cannot be erected on overworked, human misery; that a social religion cannot be founded on the proceeds of social injustice. In stating his case, he deals first with America as the land of plenty. In that land is enough and to spare for every inhabitant, so that poverty is without excuse. Dr. Nearing takes up in the course of his treatise the questions of child labor, of overwork and too long hours of labor, of injustice to women laborers, of the disregard of danger to human life in the more dangerous callings, the short span of human life, and the social waste resulting from lack of opportunity.

While mine accidents are decreasing in England, France, Germany and Belgium ,the rate is actually increasing in the United States. Accidents in industries are alarmingly frequent. On one side are dividends; on the other human lives, and the dividends are the weightier. In Sweden the length of life for males is 53.9 years; in Massachusetts, 44.1. The analysis of school efficiency reveals a startling state of affairs. In Germany and Scandinavia those who can neither read nor write form but one-thousandth of the population, while in the United States one hundred and six persons out of every thousand are wholly illiterate. The application of the principles of Jesus would change the living and working conditions which are playing havoc with American manhood and womanhood. The problems of a living wage, of child labor, legislation, of overwork, of unemployment are capable of solution. Some of them have been solved by other countries. We cannot help those who have 'fallen among thieves' by playing the part of the priest and the Levite; our part must be that of the Good Samaritan.

THE FIGHT AGAINST THE GREAT WHITE PLAGUE

The twelfth annual report of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, containing much matter pertinent to the prevention and eradication of this dread disease. The proceedings of the convention, the papers read, reports of the various institutions preventive and curative, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, statistical tables of cures, improvements, deaths and many other matters are here contained. Among the most interesting of the addresses were those of Dr. Briggs, of New York, and of Prof. F. F. Wesbrook, of the University of Minnesota, the former dealing with the administrative control of tuberculosis, and the latter with modern public health teaching and practice in relation to the same topic. Two great facts stand out very prominently in most of the papers and reports; first, that the disease is preventible and that when contracted may, by proper treament, be cured or arrested. Second, that all the efforts put forth for its eradiction will be of small permanent avail, unless steps are taken to abolish the conditions which breed it. As Dr. Hodgetts put it: 'It being a home-bred disease, we are simply feeding it by not having proper housing facilities. We may spend thousands, or millions of dollars, but unless we stop building poor houses and overcrowding houses in our cities, we will not accomplish very much.' Among the resolutions the first related to the enactment of by-laws in cities and towns making house ventilation compulsory. In the more modern apartment house there is no ventilation. The looking after the housing of the people should be just as much the municipality's responsibility as the care of the consumptive.

In spite of tremendous difficulties the work of the determined few has in many large cities led to marvellous results. In New York the death-rate from this disease has decreased 40 per cent in twenty years. Most of the deaths from this cause occur between the ages of 15 and 40, the period of greatest human efficiency, so that the economic loss to the community is very great, and each member of the community should be vitally interested in stamping out the disease and abolishing the unsanitary conditions of housing and working, which develop it. Many other points of interest and importance are here discussed, such as compulsory notification, the providing of suitable employment for discharged patients, the education of the population in the best methods of prevention, avoidance of infection and treatment of those already infected. The great importance of co-ordination between societies and municipal health boards is emphasized as is also the urgent need of a strict inspection of the milk and meat supplies of our cities. This report is printed by William Briggs, Toronto.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

SKETCHES OF AUTHORS.

A volume of literary essays pleasing in form and of varied content is entitled 'Portraits and Speculations,' by Arthur Ransome (The MacMillan Co., London, 7s. 6d.) It is dedicated to John Masefield, the sea-poet of England, whose 'boom' has begun. The portraits are of literary men, chiefly French, whose personality has impressed the writer as deeply as their work, men of outstanding characteristics, which give distinction to these literary sketches. 'Aloysius Bertrand, a Romantic of 1830,' a son of Piedmont, half Italian, half French, early imbued with literary ambitions, and carrying on a long struggle with starvation in Bohemian Paris, left behind him at his early death a series of word-pictures that were the inspiration of his greater brother in letters, Beaudelaire. 'Gaspard de la Nuit' was the forerunner of 'Petits Poemes en Prose.' Better known to English readers is Alphonse Daudet, the original of the second portrait. The gentle, joyous 'merchant of happiness,' who made his own life a fairy tale, is at his best in his short stories, full of snatches of color and feeling, less happy in his longer novels, where he deals with the harsher elements in life. 'His books are not so consistent as his character.' He is master of tears and laughter. 'His art is that of wearing his heart on his sleeve.' He also is of the south of France, from Provence, and has the sunshine of the south in his veins and in his work. A strange contrast was Francois Oppee, the man of moods, or rather of a mood, melancholy, sentimental yearning for the past. Unhappy in the love of his life; and possessed by the contrast between rich and poor, all his tales are variations on the one theme, the memories of a lost youth.

Perhaps the most remarkable portrait is that of Friedrich Nietzsche, whose name is associated with the fierce, anti-social doctrine of the 'Superman,' and who is the mildest, most amiable of mortals. Even his philosophy has suffered from the extravagance of his pupils. His one idea was to call out and perpetuate all that is strongest and best in human nature. The popular idea of his philosophy is implicit in his teaching rather than explicitly set forth. Walter Pater is the father of those who cry 'Art for art's sake.' He is the master-craftsman, 'who makes the term absolutely correspond to its import.' He leads the movement against the enslavement of literature to a conventional British morality. He himself was not carried away by his idea, but his 'school' was, especially its most famous member, Oscar Wilde. Then comes Remy de Gourmont, the Paris literary hermit, whose genius finds material everywhere, who is at once litterateur and scientist. The characteristic gift of his work is a desire for intellectual honesty, tempered by intellectual gaiety as well.' He is a symbolist, without the limitation of other symbolists. Yone Noguchi, the Japanese poet-painter, is the theme of one of the most admiring essays. His little books, 'The Summer Cloud' and 'The Pilgrimage,' are full of the delicate charm of his nation's art. The portrait gallery is opened and closed by short essays, some of the 'speculations' of the title page. They contain his philosophy of literature. 'Art for life's sake' is his answer to the 'Art for art's sake' of Pater and his disciples. Art is really life itself, life given form and clearness in self-consciousness. The same idea underlies the closing essay, 'Kinetic and Potential Speech.' As physical energy is kinetic and potential, in motion or in balanced power, so is mental energy the energy of language. It is kinetic when it records facts, potential when it suggests powers and feelings. When the two forms of energy are combined we have literature, life in letters. This is the new standard he offers to the critics who have to estimate contemporary literature. The theory is illustrated by examples from the moderns, of whom the writer is an exhaustive student.

MENDING THE ENVIRONMENT.

We find pure science, what Mr. Ransome would call kinetic speech, in 'The Fitness of the Environment, an Inquiry into the Biological Significance of the "Properties of Matter," by Lawrence J. Henderson' (The MacMillan Co., New York). The theme of the book is thus stated by its author. 'Darwinian fitness is compounded of a mutual relationship between the organism and the environment. Of this, fitness of enviroment is quite as essential a component as the fitness which arises in the process of organic evolution, and in fundamental characteristics the actual environment is the fittest possible abode of life.' The fitness of the organism has been thoroughly discussed ever since Darwin formulated his theory. Chemistry, biology, physics, have made such wonderful advances the last half century that we are reaching a position where we may discover some valuable facts about the fitness of the environment, and the collaboration of the two fitnesses to promote life. In order, in the limited space at his disposal, to produce valuable results, he limits his inquiry in two directions. He takes as essential characteristics of organic life complexity, regulation, and metabolism, or flux of component particles, and as essential components of the environment, water and carbonic acid. A very elaborate study of these last two substances shows that (a) they are the fittest of all possible conditions of life, and (b) they secure very high efficiency in physiological development. Water, particularly the ocean, has a very important function, not only in promoting aquatic life, but in rendering the earth a suitable habitation for living beings. Carbon dioxide, or carbonic acid, is a very large element in the terrestrial atmosphere, and supplies much of the oxygen which is necessary for the support of life. The spectrum and chemical analysis shows that similar conditions exist in all other worlds that have cooled to form a crust, and so gradually become suited for the support of life. In his study of the celestial bodies, he goes upon the hypothesis that our own solar system is fairly typical of the other systems through space, of which our direct knowledge is very limited. This hypothesis is supported by such facts as are known at present. The total result of this very learned treatise is that this is the best of all possible worlds.

ONE WOMAN'S LIFE.

The one woman whose life is detailed in this is 'Milly Ridge.' She is introduced to us by the author in a state of anger and resentment, because the little common home in Chicago, to which her father has brought her, falls so far below the vision she has conjured. To understand what gave this sixteen-year-old girl her sense of social distinction, the author states 'will be to understand Milly Ridge—and something of America as well.' The four hundred pages devoted to the interpretation of 'Milly,' and incidentally of America, leave the reader with the appreciation of a literary task well performed, and a sense of impatience and dissatisfaction with the quality of the task undertaken. No doubt the portrait is to be recognized in many present-day women, not all confined to 'America,' but let us hope they are offset by many finer types and that for the sake of coming generations, their numbers may diminish. Our heroine is a 'good girl' with normal instincts. She does not break the moral law, she loves people, and is beloved even after her friends have come to realize her pretence and unreliability. Her beauty, charm, taste, and social talent lift her from that lowly environment of her childhood. A young artist, talented, ambitious and with high ideals of his art, crosses her path. Love at first sight on the part of both is followed by a speedy marriage. Selfish, extravagant, shallow, utterly without understanding of his high aims and ambitions, and incapable through lack of sympathy and education of sharing them, their marriage is a failure. The man, over-worked, worried and disappointed in all that is best, dies at the beginning of a promising career, leaving his wife and baby. As marriage seems the only solution for the livelihood problem of a woman of Milly's type, she passed through some trying years in her attempts to earn support for herself and child. But she wins the admiration of a woman who is a striking contrast to herself in every way, and this working woman supports her in return for keeping her home. A foolish business venture, into which she coaxes her friend against the better judgment of the latter, ends in disaster. But the fact of having foolishly squandered all her benefactor's hard-won earnings costs her not a thought even of regret. At this crisis in her worldly affairs a discarded lover of her girlhood appears on the scene. He has prospered on his Western lemon ranch, and induces Milly to accept him. With her usual insincerity the 'little grafter' persuades herself that she is doing this thing for her little daughter, and complacently accepts the dollars and devotion of her old-time lover. Her banker friend philosophizes as he watches the outgoing train which is carrying her to her Californian home. 'She's the kind that men have run after from the beginning of the world, I guess the woman with beauty and charm, you know.' The woman whose resources she has drained smiles grimly and adds, 'She'll never do much anywhere, but she'll always find some man crazy to do for her.' 'One Woman's Life,' by Robert Herrick, (The Macmillan Company, New York, $1.35 net.)

REVUE ECONOMIQUE CANADIENNE.

Among the interesting contributors to the February number of L'organe de l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales de Montreal, is an article on the Lake St. John district, a district almost as large as the combined areas of Denmark and Switzerland; that it is larger than either Nova Scotia or New Brunswick. The article dwells on its agricultural and manufacturing possibilities; its wealth of forest, fisheries and minerals; the wonderful water power yet unharnessed in the falls and rapids of its numerous rivers. There is a section devoted to commercial jurisprudence. Book reviewing receives considerable attention. The works noted are not confined to French authors and are of wide and varied interest. Avenue Viger, 55, Montreal, 40 cents.

NOVA SCOTIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

This 16th volume of the collections of this society contains many interesting papers that have been read before the society, many of them in former years. These papers contain much valuable information concerning Nova Scotian history and the life stories of her greatest sons. The Trent affair, by George Johnson, D.C.L., relates clearly the happenings that half a century ago made war imminent between the two great English-speaking peoples. Early Reminiscences of Halifax, is a very vivid presentment of times and manners, persons and places in the old military city. Included in this collection are lists of officers and members, papers read since 1878, rules and by-laws, etc. The outstanding features of 1912 have been, the marking of historic sites by permanent tablets with suitable inscriptions, the reading of a number of historical papers of great interest, and the gathering of valuable material of great historic value. Wm. Macnab & Son, Halifax, N. S.

Literary Notes

'Masterpieces of the Masters of Fiction,' by William Dudley Foulke (Cosmopolitan Press, New York). Mr. Foulke has gathered in one volume critical reviews of forty-three masterpieces of acknowledged masters of fiction. He summarizes each one briefly and gives some personal comments to point out its distinctive characteristics and show its comparative value. The selection of authors and books is, on the whole, excellent, although it is somewhat surprising to find Johnson's 'Rasselas' and Irving's 'Legends of Sleepy Hollow' included where the names of Poe, De Maupassant, Daudet and Mark Twain are not mentioned.

A name that once rang through Europe, but has long since been forgotten even by historians, will be restored to memory by the publication from the house of Messrs. Chapman and Hall, London, of the Memoirs of the Comte Roger de Damas. M. Jacques Rambaud has edited and Mrs. Rudolph Stawell has translated these deeply-interesting records, which span the whole period of the French Revolution, and the most brilliant years of the Napoleonic era. Roger de Damas was a younger brother of the Count Charles de Damas, who assisted in the flight of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette to Varennes. He left his native country at an early age, and fought for the Russian army against the Turks. In 1795 he joined the emigrés, and embarked upon a career of hazard and mishap. He fought a duel at Naples, and was regarded as a hero of romance; and after the restoration he was raised by Louis XVIII. to high rank in the French army, and attained to great political distinction as well. He died in 1823, at the age of 58, having already outlived the brilliant years of his reputation. His Memoirs are reported to be full of vivacity, and to display a gallant temperament in the full vigor of its adventurous experiences.

War-books continue to make their appearance, and Mr. Fisher Unwin, London, is the latest publisher to announce yet another addition to the ranks. This book should be among the best worth reading, for it is the work of Mr. Angus Hamilton, who in the recent war was with the Turkish army, and showed so much intrepidity that he was taken prisoner by the Bulgarians. This experience, though particularly unpleasant, gave him a sight of the war from the point of view of both combatants, and should add a unique attraction to what is certain to prove a spirited book.

Then there is Ashmead-Bartlett, who was correspondent for the London 'Daily Telegraph' at the outbreak of hostilities. He has written a vivid account of his experience under the title of 'With the Turks in Thrace.' It will be remembered that Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett was one of the few correspondents who contrived to break through the censorship and get his despatches to his paper at a time when suspense hung heaviest. From the start he strikes the keynote of his observations when he says that 'the Turks embarked on a vast game of make-believe in order to throw dust in the eyes of Europe.'

Philip Gibbs, the veteran English war correspondent, co-author with Bernard Grant of 'The Balkan War,' has much to say of the extraordinary censorship set up by the Bulgarian Government at the beginning of the war. It was of the voluminous rules for the guidance of war-correspondents that the London 'Times' quotes one newspaperman as venturing the suggestion that evidently it would be permitted to write only about the weather. "Oh, not about the weather, I think, suavely, and seriously answered the Censor; 'it might contain information in regard to the difficulties of a winter campaign, or the effect on the troops; and in any event, it would come under the rule of forbidden news about the state of roads and highways, because they are in these parts much affected by the weather.'" Mr. Gibbs relates a similar episode:

I put a polite question to the Censor:

'Will you tell me sir, if there is anything about which we shall be allowed to write?'

He thought deeply for a moment, and then answered with great gravity:

'There is much interest in Bulgarian literature.'

'Perhaps, I may also be permitted to describe the song of the birds?' I inquired.

'By all means,' said the Censor, very cordially.

A year ago or so Mr. Heinemann, London, laid all lovers of poetry under an obligation by bringing out a collected edition of the poems of Mr. Edmund Gosse, and he now announces that he will shortly follow this up by a uniform edition of Mr. Gosse's critical prose works. There will be five volumes in all, containing 'Seventeenth-Century Studies,' 'Gossip in a Library,' 'French Profiles,' 'Critical Kit-Kats,' and 'Portraits and Studies.' It is to be hoped that Mr. Gosse will also consider the desirability of including the highly suggestive volume, 'Northern Studies,' which was practically the first introduction of the English reader to the literature and lore of Scandinavia.

The reconstructed 'Pall Mall Magazine' is a gem in its line, and reflects great credit upon the enterprise of the publishers. There is a frank combination of the best features of British and American publications, and the result is a product of entertainment, elevation and art which would be hard to excel. In some respects at least it can be said that the new 'Pall Mall' is the finest magazine in existence, and the wonder grows that it can be produced for the nimble sixpence or the fifteen cents that is asked here.

The world has been raked for leading authors and illustrators. In the matter of illustrations particularly, a new standard has been set in periodical realms. The color process and tone engraving work is superb, while the typographical array would please the heart of the most critical of art printers. On top of this come excellent presswork and binding.

Indeed, it would seem as if the publishers had set out with the intention of obtaining a super-excellence in every department, irrespective of cost. One almost trembles to think of the immense expenditure as balanced against the low price to the reader, but doubtless the earning power of such a venture has been as well calculated as the niceties of the magazine itself.

Those who have had the pleasure of examining the new 'Pall Mall,' representative either of the mass of the reading public or of the smaller class which looks upon it with technical and professional eye, will join in expressing their appreciation and in wishing to it a prosperous career.

In her 'Letters from China,' the wife of the American Minister at Peking during the Boxer rebellion presented a very entertaining picture of native life. Mrs. Conger is now to publish another book dealing with the two countries whose spirit she understands—China and America—under the title, 'East and West.' Mrs. Conger was able to get very close to the Chinese people, and her new book offers a number of pretty little stories illustrative of Chinese ways and customs, together with stories of her own country which are intended to encourage patriotism and high ideals in the younger generation.

'Happy Houses,' by Mary Ansell. Cassell, London, 6s net. For those people who are doomed or blessed to inhabit the cities and the towns, their house is a refuge more valuable than many of them appreciate. It is an idle saying that 'house-life' is becoming a thing of the past. We are awakening to the delights of homes, to the fun of them, and there is a conspiracy among the shopkeepers to cater for these wise gentlemen and ladies who have never grown up too much to 'play at houses.' For a charming guide, philosopher, and friend they could not do better than take 'Mary Ansell's' book. It is the story of her burglarious entry into the house of two young married people, of how, little by little, she taught them to play house beautifully, of how she entered other houses and gardens, and never left them until they were alive and happy from their front doors to their kitchen cupboards. She writes with so much humor and charm, her book is so full of wisdom and fairies and of a certain little girl called Dempsey, who lives in a boarding house containing so many babies that they fall out of the front door every time it is opened, that it is a refreshment to the mind as well as being that homely and valuable subterfuge—a spoonful of jam with a hidden pill.

Some of the most striking events of the nineteenth century are recalled by the reissue of two books by the late Henry M. Stanley (Scribner). The Centenary Edition of 'How I Found Livingstone,' contains an introduction by Robert E. Speer, reviewing the work of Livingstone and Stanley, and what has followed in Africa since they so dramatically centred the attention of the civilized world upon that continent. The present edition of 'In Darkest Africa' combines the original two volumes into one. The result is a rather bulky book. Both works are profusely illustrated. Being planned as a day-by-day account, each of them is enormously overloaded with detail, and this feature is made worse by verbosity. Self-consciousness also stands out unmistakably. Nevertheless, as the authoritative records of the expedition sent out in behalf of Livingstone and Emin Pasha, they have an undeniable place in the literature of exploration and an interest which their present form will make available to an enlarged audience.

It appears that Mme. Betty Von Der Goes, a volume of whose short stories has just been published by Messrs. Macmillan under the title of 'A Necessity of Life,' is a daughter of the head of that firm, Sir Frederick Macmillan. Many publishers have themselves written books; Mr. and Mrs. Meynell (of Burns and Oates), and their daughter, for instance; Mr. Line (who, besides compiling a gravely humorous bibliography of 'Max,' is said to be at work on a book on Stuart art, on which he is an authority), Mr. Heinemann, who once wrote a play, Mr. Frederick Watson (of Nisbet's), Mr. Waugh (of Chapman and Hall), Mr. John Buchan (of Nelsons), and others 'too numerous to mention.'

'Songs of the Thistle and Maple,' by John MacFarlane, with illustrations by St. George Burgoyne, is announced for early publication by William Briggs, Toronto. The book should prove of interest to Montrealers as both the writer and artist are connected with the newspaper press of this city.

PURITY, FLAVOR, FRESHNESS

TOGETHER WITH cleanliness and an exacting care in uniformity of quality are characteristics of the world-famous brand of

"SALADA"

BLACK, GREEN - OR MIXED - - | Sealed Airtight Packets only—Never Sold in Bulk.

LONG-WINDED LEGISLATORS.

There are some suggestive figures in the following paragraph, which is taken from London 'Truth':

'The long session, which came to an end on Friday, occupied 206 parliamentary days, as compared with 226 days devoted to the Home Rule session of that blithe and youthful octogenarian, Mr. Gladstone. Owing to Mr. Asquith's ruthless guillotine, only fifty-two days were spent upon Home Rule, and the talk only ran to 6,780 columns of Hansard. The number of words spoken upon Ireland was barely five millions, or only six times the number of words in the Bible. Divisions on Home Rule only numbered 228, or twenty miles of lobby for those who played that particular kind of parliamentary golf. The shortest speech was the last, and, strangely enough, it was delivered by Lord Haldane—but on behalf of the King. In view of the foregoing statistics, it is somewhat strange to find a large number of worthy people acutely distressed because Parliament is no longer able to do enough talking.'

COLOR AND LEGIBILITY.

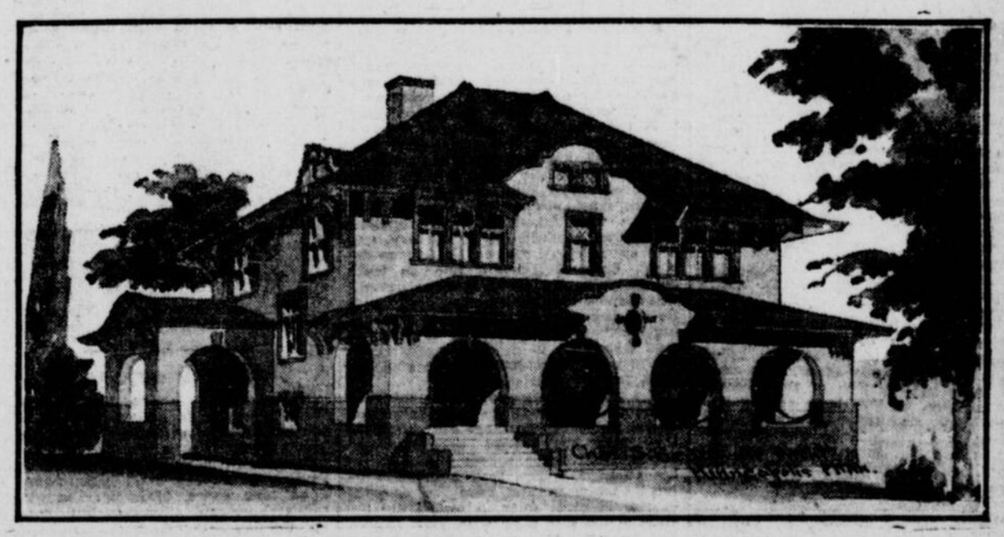
The color relation of type to background has a very important bearing on legibility. Too little attention is paid to this fact, by the makers of books. In the case of street advertisements, the color scheme, so far as legibility is concerned, is a matter of minor importance, perhaps, because inspection is made at such close quarters that the ordinary display type could not be misread, whatever its color. But in the case of signs placed high above the street, and on countryside billboards, the following tests of color combinations are of practical commercial interest. They are credited by 'Cosmos' to 'La Courier du Livre.' Beginning with the most legible combinations, the tests gave the following results: (1) black type on a yellow ground; (2 green on white; (3 red on white; (4) blue on white; (5 white on blue; (6) black on white; (7 yellow on black; (8) white on red; (9) white on green; (10 white on black; (11) red on yellow; (12 green on red; (13) red on green. It will be noticed that the two standard combinations—black on white and white on black—stand, respectively, sixth and tenth from the top.

ST. SOPHIA.

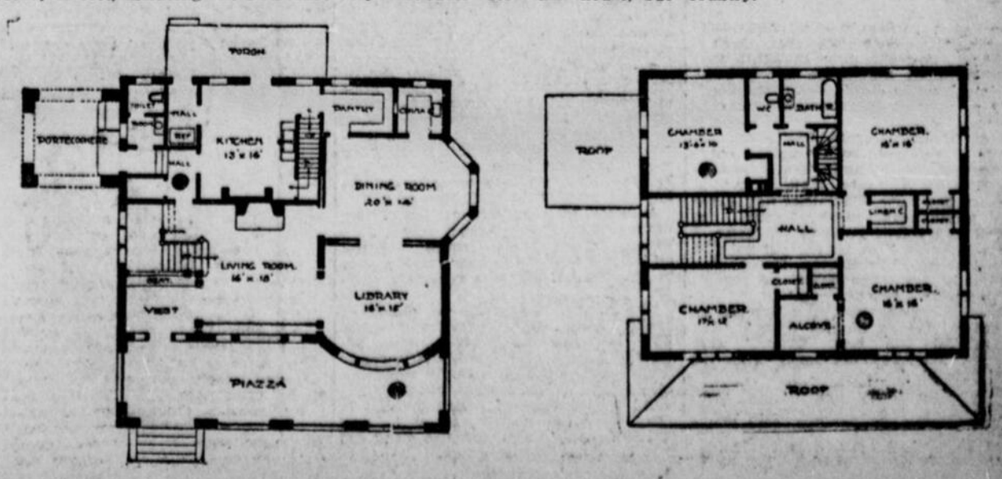
(London Chronicle.)

Some may have wondered who was the St. Sophia who gav her name to the great church at Constantinople. It is not named after a saint at all, its correct designation, Agia Sophia, meaning 'House of Divine Wisdom.' According to tradition an angel inspired this name. Shortly after the foundation of the church had been laid by Justinian, a boy, set to watch the workmen's tools, was visited by a celestial figure with wings reaching to Heaven. 'Go and tell the Emperor,' commanded the angel, 'that this church is to be named "The House of Divine Wisdom,"' and, on hearing the boy's story, Justinian obeyed the angelic command.

A Brick Spanish Mission Design



Our illustration shows a house that is 45 feet in width and 36 feet in depth exclusive of the piazza. The exterior treatment is on the Spanish mission order, it is built with solid brick walls 12 in. thick, using a dark 'Oriental' brick and dark vitrified brick for sills and all trimmings. The piazza has a concrete floor with cement top. It is a well-built house, complete in all its appointments with full basement finished. The first story is finished with oak in dark mission, with beam ceilings in the reception room, which is 26 feet by 18 feet, including the staircase and the entrance alcove. The broad frontage gives dignity to the appearance of the exterior, and the Porte-Cochere on the left side also adds much to the appearance; it is reached from a side hall. The cost of this house is estimated at $7,500, exclusive of heating and plumbing. The second story may be finished in white enamel with hardwood floors, or it may be finished in fir with mission stain; there would be very little difference in the cost. The roof is shingled and stained; a good red Spanish tile roof would be very desirable for this house, but would add about $400 to the cost. There are four large chambers on the second floor. The ample staircase with broad platform and large stained glass window lighting the same, makes a very handsome second story hallway. The entire arrangement of this house is unique, convenient and liberal. There is ample space in the attic story for finishing of rooms, but is not included in this estimate. A design of this character should have ample grounds; it is, however, suited to any locality, and will look equally well in the city or country.





The BOY SCOUTS

Boy Scouts Commended

Those who witnessed the demonstration of scouting activities in Washington during the festivities attending the inauguration of President Wilson are planning to present bronze medals to the boy scouts as a token of their appreciation of the splendid work which the boy scouts did in giving first aid to ill persons, doing good turns to strangers, and above all, in protecting the suffragettes from roughness and insults when the police were unable to keep back the throng.

More than 1,500 scouts were on duty in Washington on March 3 and 4. They represented scout organizations in District of Columbia, Virginia, Georgia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky New Jersey and Maryland. The troops of boys were on duty in the Union Station on both the day before and the day of the inaugural. Other boys were stationed at various points along Pennsylvania Avenue during the suffrage parade, and also during the inaugural parade. They called ambulances, attended fainting and ill persons, and were of great help to the persons in charge of the festivities.

WORK NOT STAGED.

The splendid service which the scouts gave was in no way staged, but was spontaneous, the result of the scout principles. The point is emphasized in a letter which Chief Scout Executive Mr. West, wrote to Major General Wood, saying, 'We could not have staged the scene at Washington had we tried. Things just naturally develop because of what has gone before. The boys proved that through their training they were certainly prepared to meet the emergencies as they developed.'

James E. West, Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America, New York City, and E. S. Martin, Scout-Commissioner of Washington, who had direct supervision of the boy scouts in Washington, have received letters praising the scouts. Those letters coming from such men as Major General Leonard Wood, Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, Major Charles Lynch, in charge of the first aid department of the red cross; Isaac Gans, member of the inaugural committee; and Arthur L. Fox, of Washington, show that the boy scouts have proved themselves a national factor in civic work. The boy scouts, as never before, proved first, that boys organized in troops under the supervision of adults, can be of tremendous service to the public, and secondly, that those activities tend to train characetrs and make the boys more worthy and more helpful citizens.

MAJOR-GENERAL WOOD'S LETTER.

One of the most interesting letters came from Major-General Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, of the War Department, who was grand marshal of the inaugural parade. He wrote: 'I want to commend the excellent work of the boy scouts in the inaugural ceremonies.

'From my personal observation and from the numerous reports that have come in, the service of these lads was of great value. Their energy and enthusiasm were amazing. Not only did they serve as policemen in keeping back the crowd, but as very efficient administrators of first aid. Long after dark these sturdy little fellows stayed by their duty. It was a great pleasure to see them and a greater pleasure to command them officially.'

EXCELLENT FIRST AID SERVICE.

Major Lynch was also emphatic. 'I know,' he wrote, 'that you will hear many golden opinions expressed of the splendid work which the boy scouts did in Washington on the occasion of the inauguration of President Wilson. Perhaps, however, no one was much better situated to form a correct judgment of their work than I was, as I had charge of the red cross arrangements on the third and fourth of March. On both days I was materially assisted by the boy scouts, who always showed themselves to be manly, self-reliant, and helpful.'

ADMIRAL WAINWRIGHT'S ADMIRATION.

Rear Admiral Wainwright, who was extremely enthusiastic, wrote as follows:

'I desire to express to you my admiration for the conduct of the boy scouts on March third and fourth. The courage and discipline displayed by them in their endeavor to protect the parading women on the third excited the admiration and respect of all who were in a position to witness it. I congratulate you upon being at the head of such a splendid organization.'

Isaac C. Sutton, who is scout commissioner for Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, was enthusiastic over the work of the boy scouts. 'The conduct of the scouts there,' he wrote, 'reflects great credit on the organization. At the parade of the suffragists the scouts did more than the police in keeping back the crowds; as a matter of fact, those who saw it said that the parade could not have gone on except for the scouts.

'During the inauguration the scouts were of great use in keeping back the crowds, particularly those boys who had staffs. At first the police would not let them through the lines, but afterwards they called them to help.

DR. HICKLING ENTHUSIASTIC.

Dr. Percy Hickling, Chairman of the committee on hospitals and ambulances, wrote as follows:

'Permit me to express to you, and through you to the boy scouts, my high appreciation for their valuable services rendered in connection with the recent inaugural period. The scouts were punctual, courteous, and wonderfully efficient under trying circumstances of a long day and a tired crowd. Nearly every member of my committee has expressed his appreciation of the boy scouts, in which I most sincerely join.'

Proficiency Badges

FARMER'S.
C. A. Harleigh, 11th M.

DAIRYMAN'S.
C. A. Harleigh, 11th M.
L. Levinson, 11th M.

CLERK'S.
T. Neilson, 11th M.
W. Story, 11th M.
N. Littner, 11th M.
S. Littner, 11th M.
M. Kalman, 11th M.

FIREMAN'S BADGE.
R. Phillip, 13th Montreal.
W. McGregor, 13th Montreal.
L. Campbell, 15th Montreal.
W. Ford, 15th Montreal.
W. Blake, 15th Montreal.
W. Barton, 15th Montreal.
A. Smith, 15th Montreal.
A. Sharpe, 17th Montreal.
M. McNaughton, 17th Montreal.

PATHFINDERS.
R. McLaughlin, 13th.
R. Philip, 13th.
W. McGregor, 13th.

HORSEMAN'S.
B. Fairbanks, 41st.

The examination for ambulance work will be held at St. George's school house on Thursday, April 3, at 7.30 p.m.

The examinations for missioner's badge will be given at St. John's Hall, McGill headquarters, on Saturday, April 5, at 7.30 p.m.

Examinations for first class will be taken on Wednesday, April 2, at the Fairmount Y.M.C.A., at 7.30 p.m.

In the report of the S. M's Club meeting which appeared on this page last Saturday it was stated that when a scout failed in an examination, his entrance fee would be returned to him. This was a mistake; in the case of failure the entrance fee will NOT be returned.

BE PREPARED.

To emphasise the usefulness of 'the woman who can do things in an emergency' General Sir Robert Baden-Powell narrated recent experiences of himself and Lady Baden-Powell in Algeria, to an audience attending a Scouts' display at Parkstone, Dorset, on March 8. The occasion was the presentation of colors and badges to the local Scouts, known as 'Lady Baden-Powell's Own,' and Lady Baden-Powell accompanied her husband, to whom she was married in October last.

'You see a lady here to-night,' said General Baden-Powell, 'in a beautiful black hat and white coat. I saw her not so long ago in —what is the feminine name for shirt-sleeves?—(laughter)—scrubbing out a sauce pan. We were living the simple life in the desert. We had only one pan, and that was a saucepan. It had to do for frying our fish in the morning and also for boiling our coffee in.

'After the lady had done the fried fish she had to get some grass roots and sand and scrub the pot out so that we could make our coffee in it. The lady was quite able to do it, and she did it well. She also did the washing.

'But,' General Baden-Powell added. 'I must stand up for the Scouts and the mere man—she had to fall back upon me to do the ironing.' (Laughter.)

PRIMA DONNA'S POTATOES.

General Baden-Powell also told of a visit he paid to Mme. Melba at her home, where he found her digging potatoes in the garden. 'That is what I like to see,' he said; 'women able to do things.'

In impressing upon the gathering the Scout motto: 'Be prepared,' the general said he knew from experience in South Africa that England was then unprepared. She did not think the war would come off. That was the mistake we were apt to make; we did not prepare for what was possible, but only prepared for what was probable.



SIGNS OF SPRING—WATCH FOR THE ANSWERS.

THE OWL JOTTINGS.

The Montreal Council are to be congratulated on selecting their new head quarters, which are at the corner of St. Catherine and Bishop streets.

Some S.M.'s, anxious to see their troops secure badges, have entered boys' names for examinations, but have not always troubled to see that said boys attended the exams. they were entered for.

However, in the future it is hoped that the five cent entrance fee will diminish somewhat the list of those who without study or preparation take a shot.

The scoutmasters have decided to form a rifle club, but it must be distinctly understood that the members will still remain officers and scouts of the Boy Scout Organization.

There is no fear of their becoming 'Cadet Scouts' or 'Scout Cadets,' or, in fact, any other branch of His Majesty's Imperial Forces.

This talk of the Dominion Council wishing to amalgamate the Scouts with the cadets is really absurd.

The scoutmasters would decide an issue of this sort, and there is no fear of our S.M.'s allowing themselves to be ruled by Col. Sam.

Therefore, let us forget it.

The Rev. Mr. Ascah's report as convenor of the committee on the exhibition was exceedingly businesslike.

But somewhat disappointing.

Those scoutmasters who had not enough interest in the work, to say nothing of common courtesy, should read the scout law to themselves.

In not replying to the committee's letter they showed that they have forgotten the 5th law.

The registering of troop colors has already proved itself a good measure

One troop that was unsuccessful in obtaining registration is now racking its brains to produce a scarf that will be a staggerer.

Why not have a little fringe or some embroidery work on it, Mr. A——?

Any one wishing to get off serving on committees should try taking the president out to a hot chocolate after the S.M.'s meetings.

It sometimes does NOT work.

In the Toronto 'Globe' we read the following: 'At a meeting of the Toronto District Council this week, considerable time was devoted to a discussion of sea scouting, and it was reported that the Sea Scouting Committee had decided to adopt badges to suit local conditions. One of these will be a canoeist's badge. More will be decided on at a later date.'

We are glad that the suggestion for a canoeists badge has been taken up.

THE OWL



A. S. M. SETON,
Of the McGill Troop.

Scouts and Bible Study

(By W. Poynter Adams, District Commissioner South-West, London.

One of the most memorable features of the Crystal Palace Rally in 1909 was the Scoutmasters' Conference attended by some 200 men. Sir Robert with his wonderful ability for striking the right note, gave immense satisfaction to a large number of the workers in the movement by placing in the forefront of the programme the religious question, and the first paper to be read was on 'Religious Observances for Scouts,' in which the writer pointed out that it would be a great mistake if the movement were to be run on wholly secular lines, and that boys expected religious instruction in connection with such work, and were quick to note its omission. A most interesting discussion ensued, and, as a result, the meeting passed unanimously this resolution, 'That the attention of Scoutmasters be called to the first obligation of the Scouts' oath, namely, "Loyalty to God," and that they be requested to consider the best means of keeping this obligation prominently before the notice of their troops.'

Until this meeting took place there was some general impression that those controlling the Scout movement had no particular interest in this question of religious training. The Scouts' bible-class league was the direct outcome of this meeting, and was our special effort to give practical expression in South-West London to the Crystal Palace resolution.

Having experience of Sunday school work, and having served for some twelve years as an officer in the Boys' and Church Lads' Brigades, I had long realized the immense importance of the Bible class for boys in preference to Sunday school. The discipline, esprit de corps, and actual enthusiasm displayed by the boys of the Brigade in their classes, finds no parallel in Sunday school work, and the fact that attendance at company classes is always higher on the average than at weekly parade meetings, is ample disproof of the most mistaken suggestion that the boys are adverse to definite religious instruction. Having had ample opportunity of noticing the great advantage both to the boys individually and to the work generally, of such classes, the desire to introduce the same system as a complement of Scout work is readily accounted for, and in the early part of 1910 the Scouts' Bible-class League was formed. The main object of the League is to foster and encourage the establishment of Sunday Bible classes for Scout troops, but the several points dealt with in the 'Religious Policy' of Headquarters are embodied in the League Rules, the short headings of which are as follows:

RULES OF THE LEAGUE.

'The purpose of the League is to assist Boy Scouts in a practical manner to fulfil the first obligation embodied in the Scouts' Promise, namely, "Duty to God".'

'The central "object" of the League is "the advancement of Christ's Kingdom amongst Scouts, the promotion of habits of reverence, self-discipline, and all that ends towards true Christian manliness." '

As means towards securing this object Troops joining the League undertake:

1. (a).—To hold a Troop Bible-class meeting weekly, preferably on Sunday which all members of the troop will be expected to attend, or (b), to make it understood that members of the Troop are expected to attend a Bible-class or Sunday school.

2.—To encourage the regular daily reading of a small portion of the Bible which Scouts should be taught to regard as containing their Standing Orders.

3.—To foster regular attendance of the Scouts at a place of worship.

4.—To emphasize the importance and value of prayer.

5.—To make clear to Scouts that the Scout Law throughout, and the Scouts' promise, are founded upon God's law—duty to God and one's neighbor.

6.—To direct the Scout's attention to his obligation in all things to put 'God First.'

One of the most impressing questions connected with the Scout movement at the present time is how to keep the boys in touch with the work when they leave school; a very large leakage occurs at about the age of fifteen. Mr. C. A. Shaw, a very keen class leader, points out that the Troop Bible class presents an opportunity in this direction which is probably unequalled, as the boys are found to be devoted to their class, and even when unable to attend ordinary Troop parades owing to business hours, evening classes, etc., they consider it a privilege to continue attendance at the Sunday class. They are thus kept in touch with the movement, and are retained under good influences.

If these notes are read by any ministers, I would like to ask them to carefully consider the advantages of the Troop Bible class, as against drafting the boys of the Scout troop into Sunday school classes, where a sense of corporateness does not exist, and where esprit de corps and the honor to the troop cannot be appealed to, and where, very frequently, the teachers are out of sympathy with or unaware of Scout principles and methods. It may not be easy to arrange for the establishment of a class for the whole of the boys in a troop at the outset, as every possible consideration must be given to the wishes of the teachers and others connected with the Sunday school; but there is not the smallest doubt that the work of the troop, and I fancy the church work, too, would be immensely strengthened by the establishment of such a class, and if it is only started with half a dozen of the senior boys who are not attending Sunday school, other boys could be drafted into the Troop class as they drop out of the Sunday school.

'EPHRAIM OF THE CROSS.'

(By L. J. Bates.)

About thirty years ago a region of Oregon wild mountain country, large enough to make three counties, was ranged by a huge bear, which bore an evil reputation among the few white and Indian hunters and fewer new settlers then in the region. This bear had a name, 'Ephraim of the Cross,' because of two long scars marked with white hair which crossed each other on his broad chest.

Ephraim is a common name for the great true grizzly bear, and is also applied to large cinnamon bears which have grown grizzled with age.

This particular Ephraim was known to have killed at least two white men, and was accused of having killed several Indians. He was reputed strangely cunning, revengeful, and difficult to track, hiding himself in the most inaccessible mountain lairs, which he rarely left except at night.

He never hunted or wandered about near his remote retreats, but went miles away to feed, and returned home before daylight. No man, except such as had hunted him out of his secret lairs, had seen him in the last ten years. The Indians started a superstition that hunting Ephraim of the Cross was unlucky, and some whites half-believed them. All agreed that hunting him was dangerous.

The settlers accused Ephraim of being an insatiate cattle-thief, although he carefully avoided venturing near civilization; yet many cattle, colts and hogs strayed too far into the mountains, and some did not return.

Mr. John Dipple, his son George, and his rangeman, Joseph Wayler, a hunter whose duty it was to keep the range clear of predatory wild animals, stood over the torn carcase of a yearling heifer in thick woods on a mountain-side. The heifer had strayed into the mountains more than eight miles from home, and had evidently been killed in the night by a bear. Joe Wayler had discovered it early in the morning, and pursued the bear. Returning unsuccessful, he found Mr. Dipple and George, and the three went to investigate.

'This has got to stop, Wayler,' said Dipple, earnestly. 'Five stock killed in two months, and two of them heifers. That bear has got to be killed, or he'll drive us out of the range.'

'Jesso, squire, if he can be killed, which there's Injuns as says he can't. This here bear is Eph of the Cross. I shot at him, as I've been telling you, point-blank, and never touched a hair!'

'Yes; but you said he was charging at you full tilt, so with that and the yarns you've swallowed, your nerves were all a-teeter. Lucky you shinned up that tree.'

'Mighty nigh a goner, squire, afore I could swing up. Humping Peter! What a monster he were! Reached full eight feet high after my heels. Never heard nor saw anything,—didn't mistrust I was within a mile of him,—when I heard a stick break behind me, and looked back. There he was, coming like a trotting hoss, but stiller'n a cat. Swung my rifle and shot all to one motion, and was up that tree afore the smoke riz, else I'd been a dead man.'

'What else?' asked George.

'Why, 'twas the strangest bear critter I ever shot at. First, he did not make any noise. He sneaked up behind like a cat after a bird, and would have had me sure if he hadn't broken a stick by accident. Second, he didn't stop under the tree to be shot at again, like any other bear would, but sneaked right off, and was gone by the time I was balanced a-straddle of a limb. Then again, he didn't leave any track that a body could follow except very slow and careful.'

'How about his cross, Joe?'

'It's there, plain—white-haired scars across his chest. Shows like a big letter X when he rears. Now, squire, to tell you the truth, I'd rather not tackle that beast again alone, though I'm bound to try it if you say so; 'cause I seem to know that bear'll kill me if I give him another chance. I'm hoping he'll quit the range now; he doesn't belong near here, anyhow.'

'Well, Wayler, that bear has got to be killed; there's no two ways.'

'And I'll kill him, father,' said George. 'He can't get away from me and Surenose.'

'The bloodhound? Pshaw! I've tried that dog. He won't follow a bear-track—just bristles up, whines, and slinks off home.'

'He'll follow any track I put him on. You know, father, neither you nor Joe could make him track a mountain-lion last fall, but he went right off as soon as I backed him.'

'I know he's a crochety, cowardly dog with anybody but you, and I'd shoot him if you didn't care for him. But this bear is dangerous, George. He's been hunted till it's made him savage and cunning—a regular man-hunter.'

'Man-hunter! Why, he never goes near a man if he can help it! In my opinion, he's just the scaredest bear in Oregon.'

'Scared?' said Joe, impressively. 'Why, Eph of the Cross charges straight at any man he sees or gets wind of! Without making any noise, too; it's mostly a rush from behind. And he kills more stock than any five other bears. He's just bloodthirsty murderous.'

'Just so. He doesn't act like any other bear. That proves him crazy scared. You'd be sly and queer if you'd been hunted all your life. He's found out that he can kill a man if he can catch him; if he doesn't the man may kill him. He's so scared he dare not feed like other bears, mostly on berries and wild fruit, and in the daytime, but he hides by day, and comes out only at night. Not daring to feed naturaly, he goes for cattle and hogs, because they can be eaten in a hurry, and make a meal that lasts. He's grown cunning, of course; but Surenose and I'll get him.'

It was some two months before Ephraim came near the Dipple range again. Then his marks were found about a dead hog several miles in another direction.

George was soon upon the trail, with Surenose very reluctantly leading. The dog bristled, whined, tucked his tail between his legs, and tried to sneak home. But George was inexorable.

Presently the dog's scent told him that the bear had been gone several hours, and that there was not any danger yet, anyhow. Also his pride in tracking gradually rose. But he never ventured more than a rod or two ahead, and watched closely how George was following. So together there was no need for giving cry, and he went in strict silence, as George desired. Once fairly laid upon a trail, escape from his slow, tireless pursuit was impossible. No cunning could baffle his sagacity, no endurance outwear his persistence. Invaluable to find, he was worthless to fight, his most conspicuous quality being a careful regard for his own safety.

The track led through dense thickets, difficult for a man to penetrate. One would not think so large an animal as the great bear could slip through rapidly and leave scarcely a trace of his passage. The trail also followed lines of broken and bare rocks, difficult to clamber over. A mile from the start it led into a narrow, dark ravine, the bed of a rill, choked with jagged splinters from its mountainous sides, covered with scrub brushes and tangled vines.

This ravine soon joined a brook in a deep mountain valley. Here there was a narrow level of sandy soil, where the tracks were plainly seen. These tracks led down the brook bank a little way, and then crossed the water, still tending down. George followed the tracks; but the hound crossed the brook and turned up-stream.

George tried in vain to make the dog follow him. The hound simply sniffed the air, with his nose turned up-stream, and sat down deliberately with his back to his master, with an air of indifferent toleration for George's folly in supposing that he knew best how to track game.

Sure enough, after going down-stream a few rods, the bear had gone up a rocky ridge and trotted back up-stream along the mountainside. And George here noted, with a sudden misgiving, that by this doubling the bear might have got behind and above him but for the dog's keen scent in detecting the turn without following it.

A little way up-stream the valley narorwed to a rock-strewn canon. Just before entering this George saw the still wet track of the bear upon a rock in the stream. He was evidently close by.

The canon was soon a chaos of broken rocks, logs, bushes and vines. Up this rough way George labored after the hound, carrying his rifle ready for a quick shot, and warily watching all about. When they reached the point a narrow gorge joined the canon; the hound hesitated, stopped, and sniffed suspiciously. But the wind did not blow out of the gorge.

The track led up the canon, and the dog went on; but he was plainly uneasy, bristling, growling, and frequently looking round. When they had gone perhaps fifty yards beyond the gorge the hound suddenly wheeled about, looked back and yelled, tucking his tail betwen his legs and getting close to his master.

George whirled, bringing his rifle to his shoulder, and saw the bear running after them, swift as a horse, silent as a cat, out of the gorge which they had passed. His bristling hair made him appear double large.

Had George not been warned by the dog he would surely have been attacked from the rear and killed before he knew his danger. Had he not been prepared to shoot, even with the dog's warning, he might have missed. The bear was not sixty feet distant, and coming with a fierce rush, when he fired with a quick but steady aim.

The heavy slug struck the bear's shoulder, and its impact almost stopped his rush. But Ephraim was not to be denied. He sprang forward with dreadful determination.

Luckily the rough way hindered him a little. George fired again just as he reared. This time the slug broke the monster's skull. The huge fury pitched forward, dead, against the hip-high rock behind which George was standing.

After the last quiver had ceased George examined the body. Surenose did not take any foolish risks; he sat at a safe distance, but with his back to the quarry and his tongue lolling, as if in boastful indifference.

The cross had been made by cuts with an axe. One cut had been delivered with a force that broke a large slover from the shoulder-bone, making a noticeable hollow there. The other cut seemed to have been made by pressing the axe-blade against the bear's chest, and pulling it down by the handle, probably when the hunter was caught in the deadly hug.

There were upon the body half a dozen other bullet and knife scars, besides marks of a trap upon one of his legs. No wonder he feared and hated men.

George stood over his prey more thoughtful than exultant. 'This sort of beast has to be killed, of course,' he muttered. 'But he made such a desperate and clever fight for his life for so many years that I'm fairly sorry for him.'—'Youth's Companion.'

28TH MONTREAL.

Nothing dead about the 'Montreal West' Troop, in fact the Scouts are one of the 'livest' organizations in our 'live' town. At a great variety of places and times they can be seen lending a helping hand here, doing a good turn there, 'playing the game' everywhere and aiding in building up the Garden Suburb.

The troop and patrol meetings are being held regularly, and are usually well attended, some good work being done towards qualifying for second-class badges. Scouts Duval and Elder have recently passed their second-class tests, and a couple more expect to do so at the next troop meeting.

The patrol competition is proving a close race, the 'Wolves' having obtained a good start, which none of the other patrols have been able to catch up on as yet.

S. S. BAILEY, A.S.M.

4TH WESTMOUNT.

We have lately been revising our roll, dropping off some of the dead heads, and have now twenty-one Scouts on the roll, all 'live wires,' and are having attendances at Troop meetings of 80 percent to 90 percent of the fellows. We are starting a new Efficiency Competition, for which a shield or cup is to be presented to the winning Patrol, and also some prize to each individual member of the winning Patrol. The Troop now holds quite a number of badges, and this competition is likely to stimulate the Scouts to further efforts, and many of them expect to enter for examinations in the near future, and to carry off some more badges. Our equipment at headquarters in the Upper Level Fire Station, at the corner of Victoria Avenue and Boulevard, is now in good shape, and we find the quarters very comfortable indeed, and have some excellently good friends in Sub. Chief Hort and the firemen, who we have to thank for many kindnesses.

SID. C. SIMPSON.
S. M., 4th Westmount Troop.

32ND MONTREAL.

The Calvary Bethlehem—A.S.M. Smart and S.P.L. Simmons have left the troop. A.S.M. Smart has resigned from the Scouts altogether, and S.P.L. Simmons has returned to the 1st Westmount. We are looking for a new scoutmaster. Mr. Paterson, provincial secretary, gave us a visit last Wednesday, when we spent a very enjoyable evening. Our new headquarters, a nice room in Calvary Church, at the corner of Green avenue and Dorchester street, are fine.

On Monday afternoon (March 24) Mr. Scrafield, late S.M. of the Outremont (5th Montreal) Troop, was married to Miss Gagnon, at St. George's Church. The Rev. Mr. Ascah, S.M. of the St. George's Troop, performed the ceremony, and a large number of friends were present. Mr. and Mrs. Scrafield left for New York, where they will spend a week, when they will go on to Calgary.

VISCOUNT WOLSELEY.

The death of the veteran Field Marshal Viscount Wolseley removes a notable figure.

Like Wellington, the Lawrences, Nicholson and Roberts, Wolseley was an Irishman. We also claim Kitchener. I remember hearing of an old fellow in our town who had probably known Wolseley when the latter was a boy. Hearing some one speaking in praise of Wolseley after some of his victories the old chap said: 'Och! It wasn't Sir Garnet done the work. Them generals and fellows always staid in their tints while their men wore doin' the fightin'.'

Garnet Wolseley did not stay in his tent, when there was work to be done. When a young ensign he was wounded in the Burmese war. He suffered hardship with his men in the trenches before Sebastopol and was twice wounded during that siege. He played a gallant part in the final capture of Lucknow and served in China. He knew Canada well, coming out here at a time when relations with the United States were strained and spending considerable time in garrison duty in Montreal. He was a hard worker, attended special courses in McGill, while many of the other young officers spent their time when off duty in amusing themselves. He saw active service in Canada in repelling the Fenian Raids, and also in the Red River Expedition, undertaken to put down the first rising under Louis Riel. He distinguished himself in Ashanti. I believe that our Chief Scout served under him in that expedition. In the Zulu war, the Egyptian war, and the Nile expedition of 1884-5, he again performed valuable service. In the latter expedition he took with him a number of 'French-Canadian voyageurs, whose splendid scouting qualities he had learned in Canada twenty years before. As commander of the forces in Ireland, commander-in-chief in the United Kingdom, and in other administrative positions, Lord Wolseley showed the same traits of industry, energy and resource which he exhibited in the field. He was a personal friend of the Chief Scout. B.-P. Wolseley was not only a distinguished and successful soldier, but a kind-hearted and clean living man. He was a good scout and a devoted servant of King and Empire.

J. W. R.

WHAT TO DO WITH COMMON THINGS

A good lubricating oil should stand on the work-shelf of every girl and boy, for it will save more money for you than you could possibly imagine.

Every time that a machine of any kind is used it should be cleaned and oiled. Five minutes' time given a bicycle every day will double its life and will reduce the cost of repairs to a minimum.

Oil should never be applied to any machine while it is dirty. Clean it thoroughly, using benzoin, if necessary, wipe it dry, and then apply a good oil to the parts liable to friction; but do not make the mistake of thinking that you cannot put on too much. Two drops, carefully applied and rubbed in, as it were, by operating the parts, will do more good than a great deal carelessly emptied on dirty bearings.

An occasional drop of oil on the scissors will make them work easily, and will prolong the pleasure of mechanical toys. Oil, rubbed on desk fittings, on furniture, and on leather, will increase the lustre of those articles; it will remove dust from nickel and tin and will soften straw which has become hardened by water.

Shoes which are to be worn at the seashore should be thoroughly oiled beforehand, as this prevents the salt in the water and in the sand from cracking them.

A creaking pen, dipped in oil several times, then wiped and allowed to lie in a current of air for an hour will thereafter be noiseless. Garden tools, typewriters, and every possible implement in which steel or nickel or iron is employed need oil, and need it often, but not in large doses. It is always well to remember that oil is not a cleanser, but a lubricator, and that it should be applied only after all dust and dirt have been removed.



KORP AND KELL, OR THE LONE PATROL

Old Country News

ENGLISH

Fortune From Music Halls.

The estate of the late Sir Edward Moss, managing director of Moss's Empires, Limited, has been returned at £204,814.

Cat and Chopper.

For cutting off a cat's tail with a meat chopper, William Roberts has been fined 14s. 6d. ($3.50), at High Wycombe (Bucks.)

Born on Waterloo Day.

James Collier, of Wivenhoe, Essex, who was born on 18 June, 1815, the day the battle of Waterloo was fought, has died in his 99th year.

Toll of Factories.

During last year there were 656 cases of industrial poisoning, and fifty deaths resulted. Fatal accidents in factories, during the year, caused 1,260 deaths.

Farm Tragedy.

A man named Robarts, of Kenton, Harrow-on-the-Hill, was found lying in a ditch on his farm with part of his head blown off and a gun by his side.

Big Price for a Stamp.

The high price of £66 was realized at Messrs. Glendining's Galleries, London, for the 4d. vermilion Cape of Good stamp, 1861, rare owing to error in color.

Was Gored to Deatn.

A laborer named William Colthorpe, of Gedgrave, Orford, Suffolk, was fatally gored by a bull. The bull had to be shot before the poor fellow could be rescued.

Cotton Mill Fatality.

Herbert Hargreaves, employed as an engine tenter at Quarry Street Cotton Mill, Blackburn, fell in the bed of the running engine and was killed, the body being shockingly mangled.

Mother and Daughter Drowned.

Mrs. Wyman Jeffries and Miss Natalie Wyman Jeffries, mother and daughter, well known in Godalming society, have been found drowned in a pond at Busbridge, Godalming.

Smallpox on Liner.

Smallpox broke out among the crew of the Bibby liner 'Gloucestershire,' which had just arrived in Tilbury Docks from Rangoon. Five cases have been reported. All the patients are progressing favorably.

Double Golden Wedding.

A double golden wedding was celebrated at Gayton (Northants) by Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clarke. Mr. Smith and Mrs. Clarke are brother and sister, and were married on the same day.

Men Attacked by Anthrax.

A shepherd and a butcher in Haddington were removed to the local infirmary suffering from anthrax contracted from a bullock which had died of the disease, and grave fears were entertained as to their recovery.

Giant Birthday Cake.

A giant birthday cake, weighing 109 lbs. was cut up and distributed among the 2,000 children who assembled at the Guildhall, London, to celebrate the 109th birthday of the foundation of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Death for Child-Slayer.

After a hearing lasting nearly ten hours, Walter Sykes, showman's laborer, was, at the West Riding Assizes, sentenced to death for the murder of two little girls at Kimberworth on November 15th.

Sausages for Europe.

Alfred Youell, a horse dealer, of the Borough, who was fined at the London Guildhall for cruelty to a horse by causing it to be walked through the streets in an unfit state, was stated by the police to carry on a very large business in the shipment of old horses to the Continent. Last year alone he shipped over 3,000 horses.

A Rare Occurrence.

At the State opening of Parliament Lady Shaftesbury was Acting Mistress of the Robes, in lieu of the Duchess of Devonshire, who is absent in Ireland. It is only the second time within a century that the post has been even temporarily filled by any lady below the rank of a Duchess.

Always There.

Mr. William Grinham, of Frant, Sussex, who is 81 years old, has achieved what must be a record for a parish clerk. Mr. Grinham, who is officially described as the deputy clerk, has occupied his position at the Parish Church for 25 years, during which period he has not missed a single service. No baptism, marriage, or funeral has taken place without his presence.

Record Vegetables.

Some giant parsnips, the largest weighing over 7 lbs., and measuring 26 in. in length and 18 in. round the top, have been dug at Blatherwycke, Northamptonshire, by Mr. James Sturgess.

1,000 Workers Idle Through Fire.

The works of Richard Garrett and Sons, Leiston, Suffolk, were partially destroyed by fire, which originated in the carpenters' shop. The pattern and other shops were completely destroyed, together with valuable new machinery. Over 1,000 employees were affected by the closing of the works.

Flock Was Almost Destroyed.

It was discovered at Huntingdon that out of a flock of 40 sheep grazing just outside the town, 20 had been mauled to death by dogs, and seven others were so injured that they had to be destroyed. A terrier was caught chasing the sheep, and a second was traced to its owner in Huntingdon.

Ten Years for 'Firebug.'

Morris Loufer, was sentenced, at the Old Bailey, to ten years' penal servitude for manslaughter in connection with a fire on his premises, a tobacconist's shop, in Commercial road, East London, in which two newsboys died. His son Samuel was acquitted.

Died While Fetching Help.

Compensation of £299 under the Workmen's Compensation Act was awarded at Hartlepool County Court to the widow of a man named Hardy, who suffered from heart disease and died from the excitement and exertion of running for help for another workman who had been injured.

A Hare Mystery.

A farmer at Thorney, near Peterborough, found a full-grown hare in a large rat-trap which he set in his stack yard. As hares are vegetarians and the bait in the trap was meat, there is much conjecture as to why the hare entered the trap.

Died on Rail Journey.

When tickets were collected at Blisworth in a train from Newark to Mansfield, one of the passengers, Fisher Sewell, fifty-five, a canvasser, of Newark, was noticed to be ill, and when the train reached Mansfield he was found to be dead.

Minister's Golden Wedding.

The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Butcock, of Debenham Congregational Church, Stowmarket, have celebrated their golden wedding. They were married on the same day and at the same hour as King Edward and the Queen Mother, and are the parents of six children, one son (a minister) and five daughters. Four are married and have families.

Skeletons 1,500 Years Old.

Fourteen skeletons, with the remains of bronze-wire wristlets, have been dug up on the farm of Mr. T. C. Ratcliff at Chesterton, near Peterborough. Near the skeletons were scraps of Roman pottery and glass, and it is thought that the remains may date back to the Roman occupation about 400 A.D.

Gave Life for a Cat.

Ernest Ellis, mate of the Hull trawler 'Sea Horse,' who was drowned during the week-end voyage, gave his life to save the ship's pet cat. The cat had climbed into a precarious position over the side of the vessel, and Ellis went after it to rescue it. The skipper leaned over to drag him back, and both fell into the water. The skipper was rescued, but Ellis was drowned. He leaves a widow and a young child.

Saw Woman Drown.

'You are the most miserable specimens of men I have ever seen,' said the West Middlesex coroner at an Uxbridge inquest on Miss Ellen Brumfield, daughter of an ex-inspector of Metropolitan Police. Evidence was given that two men saw her in the river immediately after she had fallen in and that one of them went to the police station a mile away, while the other remained on the spot.

Vicar Sent to Jail.

The trial concluded at Douglas, Isle of Man, of the Rev. James Wilson Alexander Mackenzie, vicar of Whitwick, Leicestershire, who was charged with uttering a forged promissory note for £300, purporting to bear the signature of the late Miss Murray, matron of Ramsay Isolation Hospital. The jury found Mackenzie 'Guilty,' and he was sentenced to twelve months' hard labor.

Two Suicides in Family.

An inquest was held at Warrington on James Tomlinson, forge laborer, who was found hanged in his bedroom. It was stated that Tomlinson served in the South African war, and was in receipt of eightpence a day pension. His wife committed suicide seven years ago, when he gave way to drink. A young daughter stated that about eighteen months ago her father sent her brother to a reformatory, and this worried him a good deal. A verdict of 'Suicide whilst of unsound mind' was returned.

Wanted to go to London.

Two London men, John Walker and Charles Quinn, were remanded by the Stockport magistrates charged with the theft of an automobile, value $2,250, belonging to Charles Pawson, a Stockport taxicab proprietor. According to Sergeant Brierley, the men admitted taking the car, and made a statement that they took it from the garage at midnight, drove it to within three miles of Macclesfield, and then they backed it up a lane, turned out the lights, and had a sleep in the car until daylight. They then drove to Derby. Here the gasoline gave out, so they turned the car to the side of the road and left it. When charged with the theft Walker was alleged to have said: 'We did not intend to steal it; we intended to go to London, but the petrol gave out.'

Life-Saving Expert.

At the meeting of the Town Council Alderman Mattison (Mayor of Middlesbrough) made a presentation to Mr. Harry Owens for his bravery in saving the life of a child in the River Tees. The Mayor said that on January 13 a child fell into the river at Newport. A strong tide threatened to carry the youngster to certain death when Owens gallantly dived into the water, and, after swimming some thirty yards, succeeded in bringing the child ashore and then rendered first aid, which saved its life. His Worship added that twenty years ago Owens also distinguished himself by saving the life of a man who had his coble capsized in the Tees, and also later by saving a child's life. In view of such services he handed to Mr. Owens the certificate of the Humane Society and a postal order from that society.

SCOTTISH

Lovers in Canal.

A girl of eighteen, Lily Gray, while walking with her sweetheart by the canal at Glasgow, fell into the water and was drowned. The young man was rescued unconscious.

Memory of Prestonpans.

A skeleton with a rosette consisting of brown cloth with four pieces of gold and silver braid on it, which has been unearthed at Prestonpans, East Lothian, is believed to be that of an officer who fell at the battle of Prestonpans in 1745, when the Jacobites under Prince Charlie defeated Sir John Cope.

Boy Started Locomotive.

At Greenock Sheriff Court a boy, Francis Bell (15), was sent to a reformatory for three years by Sheriff Welsh. He was found guilty of having set going an engine on the Caledonian Railway line in Chapel Street. The engine went on for two hundred yards, crashed into stationary buffers and damaged them. The engine was overturned and the tender also damaged.

Was 'Father' of Council.

The death took place at the residence of his daughter, Myrtlebank, Ayr, of ex-Baillie Andrews, who at the time of his retirement, three years ago, was Father of the Paisley Town Council. A native of Paisley, Mr. Andrews was 98 years of age. In his youth he was a draw-boy at the loom, but later he entered the drapery business, and for about fifty years he was one of the principal drapers in Paisley.

Cent-an-hour Pay.

An exhibition of Sweated Industries has been opened in Glasgow. Principal George Adam Smith said the facts which the investigations into women's industries by the Scottish Council for Women's Trades had brought to light were among the most depressing and terrible in the long annals of human suffering. They found an immense amount of honest, competent, and skilful labor employed at monstrously low wages—falling sometimes to 1-2d. an hour, and in most instances below 2d.

Was Trebly Bereaved.

The history of emigration contains few more genuinely pathetic chapters than that which narrates the story of how, within recent weeks, an Aberdeen lady has become both a widow and an orphan in the course of a voyage to Australia. The story dates back a couple of years ago, when Mr. Shinnie, a young Aberdonian, left the city to seek happier prospects in Brisbane, Australia. He had been a member of the Holburn United Free Church, Aberdeen, and he had married another member of the church, an active Sunday School worker and a choir member—Miss Mary Auld. Success had begun to crown the efforts of the young Aberdeen emigrant, and in the beginning of this year Mrs. Shinnie, with her four children, left Aberdeen to join her husband in the Commonwealth. While she was on her way, her husband was drowned while bathing, and, on reaching Australia, she learned that both her parents had died since she left Scotland, leaving her trebly bereaved.

IRISH

Masons' Grand Master.

The Earl of Donoughmore has been elected Grand Master of Irish Freemasons.

Aged 109, Had Never Seen Sea.

At the age of 109, Mrs. Hannah McKinnon, who had never seen the sea, has just died at Ballygawley, Co. Tyrone.

Cow in the Kitchen.

The Clogher Guardians, on the report of Dr. Warnock, ordered Bernard M'Elroy, Ballyscally, whose house, it was stated, was in a filthy condition, to remove a cow from the kitchen.

Railway Appointment.

Mr. J. Wharton, of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, has been appointed traffic manager of the Great Southern and Western Railway, Ireland, in succession to Mr. Neale, appointed general manager.

A Monster Salmon.

A salmon scaling 47 1-2 lbs. has been captured in Dernish weir on the lower Shannon. This is believed to be a record fish for that portion of the river. In Lord Monteagle's weirs a few weeks ago one of 45 lbs. was secured.

Degree of Commerce.

It was announced at a meeting of the Belfast Harbor Board that the Queen's University in that city is about to institute a Degree of Commerce, and that for the benefit of day workers evening lectures will be given on economics, geography, accountancy, commercial law, and modern language.

Memorial to Executed Men.

It is proposed to place two memorial tablets on the mausoleum in Loughmore Cemetery, co. Tipperary, where rest the remains of the Brothers Cormack, who were hanged in Nenagh Jail in 1857 for the alleged murder of a land agent named Ellis. The remains were removed from the jail to Loughmore about three years ago.

Islanders and Police.

From Westport (Mayo) come reports of a serious disturbance at Achill Island in consequence of a land dispute. Police were attacked when protecting a man removing hay from the lands of the late Father Connelly, parish priest. Sergeant Donnellan received a blow on the head with a stone, and lies in a critical condition.

'Kiss Objectionable.

A serious rupture has occurred in the committee of the Dublin Feis Ceoil (National Music Festival) over the selection of a madrigal for the mixed choirs competition in which the word 'kiss' occurs. Some of the clerical members have left the committee on the ground that the selection is objectionable.

Soldier's Suicide.

Corporal Molyneux, of the Dorsetshire Regiment, now stationed at Belfast, committed suicide in the Victoria Barracks. A charge of some minor breach of discipline was pending against him, and he retired to the guard-room, where he blew out his brains with a revolver.

Shot His Sister.

In Drogheda Patrick Hoey discharged a revolver three times at his sister, the bullets lodging in her head, and then turned the weapon upon himself. Both were taken to the hospital in a precarious condition. Hoey had for some time past been on unfriendly terms with the other members of the family.

Death of 'Weather Predictor.'

The death has occurred in Castlecomer Workhouse Infirmary of Edward White, of that town, who was widely known in co. Kilkenny as a weather predictor. Some years ago, on learning that a local Gaelic Feis was fixed for a certain day two months in advance, he remarked that the opening time was an hour too early. As the event proved, torrential rain in the opening hour of the Feis dispersed the entire crowd.

Drowned in Three Inches of Water.

A verdict of 'Found drowned' was returned at an inquest held regarding the death of a young lady named Charlotte Elizabeth Watson, aged twenty-two, whose body was found in a shallow drain, only three inches deep, on her parents' farm at Feighcullen, co. Kildare. Dr. Sullivan, Rathangan, stated that the deceased had been suffering from anaemia and extreme debility. He believed that the girl became weak and fell into the water.

The Soldier's Reward.

The Enniscorthy Guardians declined, pending further inquiry, to procure an artificial hand for Richard Byrne, a workhouse inmate who, it was stated, had been in the army and had lost his hand while chopping sticks in South Africa. Mr. Whelan said the least the Government could do was to supply an artificial hand, and Mr. J. Murphy remarked: 'England always casts her soldiers aside as soon as she has no further use for them.'

Tragedy of Impression.

A painful sensation was created in Claremorris when it became known that the dead body of Constable Denis Murphy had been discovered in his dormitory with a large wound in the back of the head and a revolver by his side. The deceased, who was aged about thirty, was a native of Dunmanway, but had spent the greater part of his ten years' service in Mayo, where he was extremely popular. Constable Murphy was one of the large escort who attended the obsequies recently of Sergeant Mannix, of Ballyvary, the sad circumstances of whose death by his own hand are said to have deeply affected the young constable.

Bullock in a Bedroom.

Some excitement was caused in Wexford by the vagaries of a bullock, which ran amok. The animal took refuge in the house of Mr. Moses Murphy, pilot, and climbed the stairs and entered the front bedroom. It demolished a large bed and other articles, and then took a 'header' into the street twelve or fourteen feet below, bringing down the window frame and sashes. It escaped into the harbor, and swam about for a considerable time before it was captured by means of boats.

Jilted After 30 Years.

Jilted after a courtship of thirty years, Miss Ellen Martin, forty-nine, of Woodburn, near Carrickfergus, was awarded £150 damages in an action for breach of promise of marriage at the Antrim Assizes at Belfast. The defendant was a farmer, aged sixty. Samuel Hill, of Rathvale, Crumlin. Plaintiff stated that the promise was made thirty years ago, before the defendant went to Canada, was renewed in a letter in 1909, and again verbally in the following year. He frequently gave her presents of money, and she was still wearing the engagement ring he gave her, as it would not come off. Defendant, who had recently married another lady, denied the promise.

Body Put in River.

A remarkable trial was concluded at the Roscommon Assizes, before Mr. Justice Dodd. A woman named Mary Kenny, and her daughter, Anne Kenny, were indicted for having murdered Patrick Kenny, a farmer, the husband of the younger woman. The case for the Crown was that Kenny and his wife did not get on well together. On Oct. 15 last, he disappeared, when the only occupants of the house were the two women. Three days later the police found his body in the River Suck, not far from his own house. It was alleged that Kenny, while in his own house, was stunned by a blow on the head; that he was then strangled, and his body afterwards carried by the two women to the river and thrown into it. The women were found 'Guilty' of manslaughter, and each was sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment.

WELSH

Eighteen-Year-Old Tragedy.

Workmen who were clearing out a shaft at Samlet Colliery, near Swansea, found the skeleton of Jordan John, who fell out of a cage and was killed eighteen years ago.

Cow Was on Fire.

At the Valley (Anglesey) Police Court, Griffith Griffiths, Glangors, Llanrhyddlad, was fined £2 for cruelty to a cow. The cow had been extensively burnt, and it was stated that in places the flesh was quite frizzled as though it had been roasted. The defendant said his woman-servant had dressed the animal on account of vermin, and, as she was doing so, the cow swished its tail, knocking the lamp over, and thereby set fire to itself.

Poisoned in the Garden.

A youth of nineteen named John Edward Hall, poisoned himself at Llandudno. He was a son of Mr. S. Hall, nurseryman, of Albert Gardens, who employed him in gardening work. Afterdinnerone Sunday theyoung man went into the garden, and some time afterwards the father followed, heard him groaning, found him in agony, and carried him into the house. The young man said he had swallowed some weed killer, and asked his father to forgive him. He became unconscious, and died in half an hour.

Diversions of a Tramp.

The occupants of the Cwmavon farm, Cwmavon (Mon.), were alarmed by the unusual behavior of a tramping laborer who had been allowed to sleep at the farm one night on the promise of work next morning. The man demanded breakfast before commencing work, but was refused a meal until after he had done something to earn it. He then chased the farmer's wife around the house with a pitchfork. He afterwards went into the farmyard, where he proceeded to milk a cow and drink the milk, afterwards stealing a number of eggs and trying to escape on the back of a pony which was in the yard. He was, however, prevented from doing so by two laborers, who chased him from the premises, but he outdistanced his pursuers.

A Business Rector.

The Rev. John Gower, rector of Trefriw and Llanrhychwyn, has died at the age of eighty-three. He was of an exceptionally burly build, and possessed extraordinary physical strength even to the last. Recently he declared in the pulpit that he was an accomplished boxer and wrestler, and had more than once trained young men in the noble art of self-defence. He was also a very keen business man, and owned numerous properties. Among the trades, etc., he worked by means of foremen were the following: Slate quarry, stone quarry, lead mines, undertaker, joiner, upholsterer, carpenter, wheelwright, grocer, baker, car proprietor, smithy, motor bus proprietor, carter, miller, farmer, market gardener, poultry farm, refreshment-house, lodging houses, and river fishing licenses.

A GREAT BELIEVER IN "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

Well Known Ontario Merchant Has Faith Because "Fruit-a-tives" Cured Him



MR. JAMES DOBSON.

Bronte, Ont., March 1st, 1912.

"Fruit-a-tives has made a complete cure in my case of Rheumatism, that had at least five years' standing before I commenced the treatment. The trouble was principally in my right hip and shoulder, the pain from it was almost unendurable. Not being able to sleep on that side, if I chanced to turn on my right side while asleep, the pain would immediately awaken me. This kept up until I started taking "Fruit-a-tives." I started by taking one or two tablets with a large glass of water, in the morning before breakfast and experienced pronounced relief very shortly. After a continued treatment for about six months, I was cured and am now in first class health. This, I attribute to my persistent use of "Fruit-a-tives," and I heartily recommend your remedy to any Rheumatic sufferers."

JAMES DOBSON.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50—trial size 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Offensive Breath Caused Usually By Catarrh

A Simple Remedy Discovered That Cures Without Drugs.

The American people suffer more from Catarrh than from any other disease. It undermines more constitutions and creates more sickness than all other diseases combined. It is, therefore, very dangerous.

You can't successfully treat Catarrh by internal dosing—you must in some way send a purifying, healing agent through the breathing organs, so that the germs can be reached. This you do every time you inhale Catarrhozone. It's rich essences and healing balsams are breathed all through the nose, throat and lungs, and effectively destroy every trace of Catarrh. This is a proven fact.

I endorse Catarrhozone because I know of six bad cases of Catarrh, including my own, that it has cured. It is a sensible remedy because it is capable of going where the disease is. I believe it cures quicker than other remedy because it gets sooner to the source of the disease than anything else I know of. I had headaches, bad breath, and much stomach trouble associated with my Catarrh, but they have disappeared since using Catarrhozone, which keeps me free from colds, headaches, catarrh and all winter ills.' OTTO E. KRAMER, Belleville, Ont.

Catarrhozone is needed in every home. Large size lasts 2 months, price $1.00; small size, 50c.; trial size, 25c. At all storekeepers and druggists or The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Canada.

It's the CLEANEST, SIMPLEST, and BEST HOME DYE, one can buy--Why you don't even have to know what KIND of Cloth your Goods are made of.--So Mistakes are Impossible.

Send for Free Color Card, Story Booklet, and Booklet giving results of Dyeing over other colors.

The JOHNSON-RICHARDSON CO., Limited, Montreal, Canada.

WRIST WATCH FREE

LADIES! here is a splendid chance to win a lovely small size **Highly Polished Gunmetal Watch** with **Gold Bow and Crown**, stem wind and set, and a beautiful leather **Bracelet**. This is a very stylish and safe way to wear the watch. We give both these splendid premiums **FREE** for selling only $4.00 worth of beautifully **Lithographed and Embossed Picture Post Cards** at 6 for 10c. These cards are the latest designs in **Views, Floral, Birthday, Comics; Also Valentine, St. Patrick and Easter** in season. Write to-day and we will send you a package of cards which you can sell in every house and soon be the proud owner of this **Elegant Watch and Bracelet. Our agents are delighted with these premiums.** COBALT GOLD PEN CO., Dept. 218, Toronto, Ont.

GILLETT'S PERFUMED LYE



FOR MAKING SOAP, SOFTENING WATER, REMOVING PAINT, DISINFECTING SINKS, CLOSETS, DRAINS, ETC.

SOLD EVERYWHERE
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

The 'Witness' Pattern Service.

To obtain these patterns fill in coupon given at foot of this department, send it to us with ten cents in stamps for each pattern wanted, and they will be sent to your address. Allow one week margin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.

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



9533.—A SERVICEABLE SUIT FOR THE LITTLE BOY.

White pique was used to make this model, which is equally appropriate for linen, corduroy, flannel, galatea, and other seasonable fabrics. Blue linen, with simple stitching, for a finish, would be very appropriate. The design shows a broad plait and shoulder tucks in front. The sleeve is tucked at the wrist. The 'knickers' are cut in regulation style, and the fulness at the knee, may be held by an elastic band. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. It requires 2 yards of 44 inch material for a 4-year size.



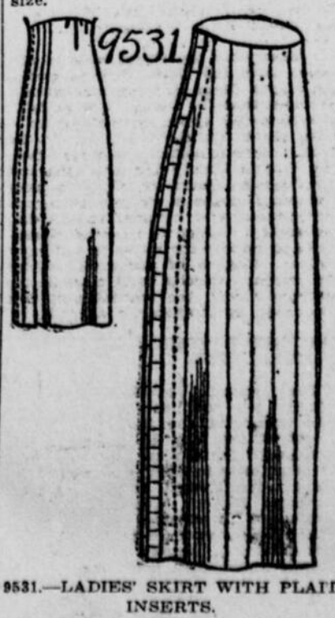
9532.—A SIMPLE BUT ATTRACTIVE NEGLIGEE.

White handkerchief linen embroidered in blue was used for this design. Lawn, dimity, nainsook, crepe, silk, flannel, are equally suitable. The model is fitted by shoulder and underarm seams, and closes under the plait in front. The sleeve may be finished in bishop style with a band cuff, or in shorter length with a turn over cuff. The fulness at the waist may be confined by the belt. The pattern is cut in six sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 3 1-2 yards of 36-inch material for a 38-inch size.



9521.—LADIES' NIGHT DRESS WITH YOKE.

This charming model is suitable for lawn, nainsook, cambric, dimity, crossbar muslin, or silk. The yoke is cut with deep points, over the fronts, and forms part of the sleeve in kimono style. The skirt portions are full and gathered to the yoke. Crossbar muslin, with 'Val' lace insertion and edging for trimming, would be very appropriate for this style. A pretty effect is gained by embroidering the yoke, or, it may be of all-over or alternate tucks and insertion. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: small, medium and large. It requires 5 1-2 yards of 36-inch material for the medium size.



9531.—LADIES' SKIRT WITH PLAIT INSERTS.

It will be found that the addition of plaits to a skirt gives comfort in walking, while it need not detract from the style or grace of the model. The design here shown is cut in two pieces has a seamless back and the plaits are inserted at the sides over the hips. Striped taffeta in blue and white is here shown. Blue serge would also be acceptable for this model. Linen, corduroy, chambray, gingham, crepe, charmeuse and other seasonable materials may be used wtih good effect. The pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches, waist measure. It requires 2 3-4 yards of 48-inch material for a 24-inch size.



9522.—DRESS FOR THE LITTLE GIRL.

This neat little model was developed in brown galatea, with white trimming and pearl buttons, the white is piped with red, giving a contrast. The model is easily made, and with short sleeves and low neck, will prove a charming and cool dress for warm days. It could be developed in galatea, gingham, chambray, linen, seersucker or cloth. The sleeve in full length is finished with a band cuff. In shorter length, a shaped cuff forms a neat finish. The yoke trimming may be omitted. The pattern is cut in four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires three yards of 40-inch material for an eight-year size.

'Weekly Witness' Pattern Coupon.

Please send me

Pattern.	Size.
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....

for which I enclose.....cents.

Name .....

Street and No.....

P.O. .....

Prov. .....

For blouses, etc., give bust measure in inches.
For Skirts, etc., give waist measure in inches.
For Misses and Children give age only in years.

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. Price 10 cents, in postal note or stamps for each pattern, unless otherwise specified. Costumes usually consist of two separate patterns, and hence call for twenty cents.

Address: Pattern Department, 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' Witness Block, Montreal.

MGR. SBARETTI WILL NOT REPLY

So Canadian Church Dignitaries May Be Compelled to Come Before Court.

Sensational developments are promised in the suit of Edwards against the corporation of the College of Ste. Marie de Monnoir, which has been revived in local legal circles by the refusal of Mgr. Sbaretti, late papal delegate to Canada, to answer the queries put to him by Mtre. Ligotti, the Rome attorney, appointed by the Montreal Superior Court, to secure evidence as per the rogatory commission, issued here some months ago. His Excellency refusing to be answerable to civil authority, or any tribunal thereof, for acts performed by him in his official capacity. The attorneys for plaintiff intend to appeal to the courts of the foreign jurisdiction in which Mgr. Sbaretti now resides in an endeavor to secure an answer to the interrogatories ordered by the local courts. Provision, they say, for such a course is made in international law. Failing such recourse, an attempt will be made to compel certain Canadian church dignitaries to come before the Canadian tribunals to explain certain alleged ordinances or acts, which, according to plaintiff's contentions, had the effect of changing the civil status of the now defunct Ste. Marie Monnoir College.

Mr. Edwards' claim is one of $100,000 against the corporation which for years conducted the Monnoir College. The claim arose over a land deal, the holdings comprising certain grants situated in Western Canada. Plaintiff claims that the transfer was made with certain guarantees and conditions, $100,000 cash paid on account to the priests of the college corporation. Some time later the land grants, he claims, were wiped out by the Government, and Edwards, maintaining that this constituted a contravention of the agreement into which he had entered with the Monnoir priests, demanded a return of the $100,000 or a clear title to the land, or, failing both, a good and valid security for the amount he had paid on account. About this time trouble arose between the Monnoir priests and the ecclesiastical authorities, the culmination of which was that an ecclesiastical decree was promulgated dissolving the college corporation, which had been civilly as well as ecclesiastically constituted. Plaintiff, contending that Mgr. Sbaretti was instrumental in the promulgating of this decree, demanded that a commission be named to proceed to Rome with the object of examining His Excellency in regard to this alleged decree.

The contention of Edwards is that this decree had the immediate effect of destroying the character of the security which he had for the payment of his money, and he claims that though the decree was an ecclesiastical one in itself, it was pre-eminently civil in its immediate effects, or, at least, in so far as he, plaintiff, is concerned. He maintains that whilst a church dignitary or official is within his ecclesiastical jurisdiction in promulgating any canonical or religious decree, once such decree affects property or civil rights, such promulgating religious authority is answerable to the civil power.

MISHAP TO THE SS. 'CASSANDRA'

Driven Into Dock Wall as She Was Leaving Glasgow For Canada.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Glasgow, March 31.—Shortly after leaving her berth in Prince's dock yesterday, the 'Cassandra' met with a serious mishap. A strong wind sprang up from the east and the ship was driven bow first into the dock wall. The 'Cassandra's' bows were badly smashed. She had to return for examination, and it is probable she will have to be dry docked for repairs before she can proceed to sea.

Over three thousand emigrants sailed from Glasgow yesterday for Canada and the United States. The Anchor liner 'California' carried 920 passengers for New York; the Allan liner 'Scandinavian,' 1,254 passengers for Halifax and Portland; the Donaldson liner 'Cassandra,' for St. John, N.B., 950 passengers (returned to dock). The 'California's' complement included a large number of foreigners, but the passengers for Canada were nearly all Scottish.

DAYTON FACES BIG TASK AFTER FLOOD

Dayton, Ohio, March 31.—Here is the problem presented at Dayton today, as summarized by Mr. George F. Burba, secretary to Governor Cox, and representing the latter here:

Forty thousand persons must be fed, clothed and housed for a week or more.

Twenty thousand persons must be cared for indefinitely. These are persons who lost their all when their household goods were swept away. They must be provided with a few necessary household articles such as bedding, pots and pans, stoves and a few dollars. A half million dollars could be used in this way by the relief committee.

Fifteen thousand houses and business buildings must be rehabilitated.

Two thousand houses and other structures, or what remains of them, must be pulled down.

Thousands of tons of debris must be removed.

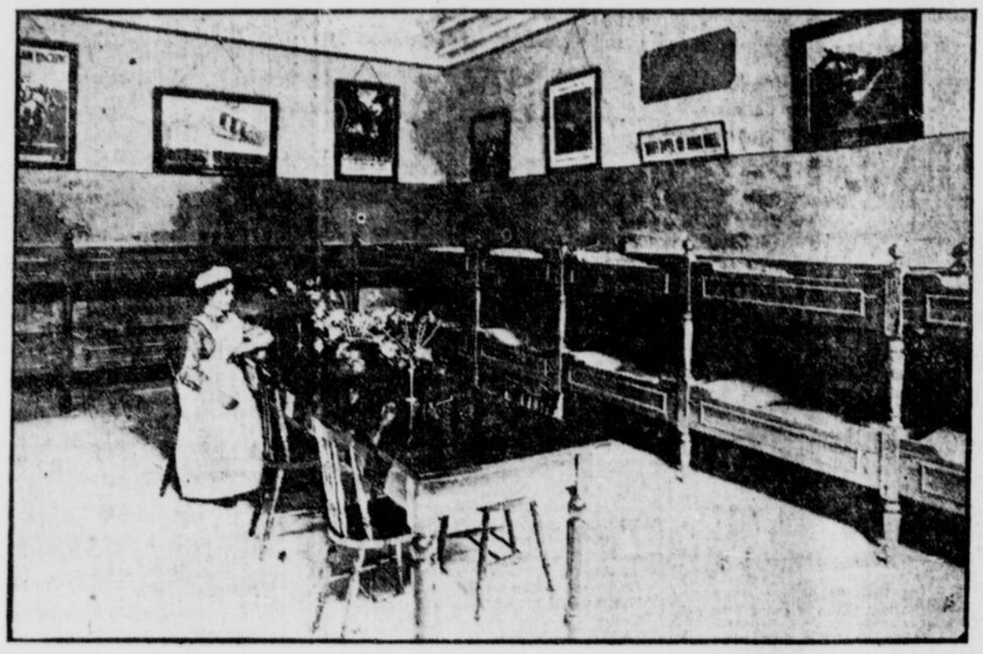
Work is progressing to clean up the city following the flood and like activity is reported from the other recently flooded areas.

SHARP PRACTICES.

Quebec Girl Offers $100 Bogus Cheque For $1 Goods and Asks For Change.

Quebec, March 31.—The presentation of bogus cheques is becoming a craze in Quebec. On Saturday last a girl bought one dollar's worth of goods in a store and presented a cheque for one hundred dollars, asking change. When it was learned that the cheque was bogus the girl was arrested ,but as she did not succeed in cashing the cheque she was discharged from the police court this morning with a caution.

Comfort for Canadian Immigrants



C. P. R. CRECHE FOR CHILDREN BOUND FOR CANADA, AT LIVERPOOL DOCKS.

The number of immigrants to Canada from the British Isles and Northern Europe is steadily on the increase, and hundreds of those who travel by the C. P. R. Atlantic liners reach Liverpool in the early hours of the morning. It is not very long ago since numbers of these had to travel across the ocean to open steerage berths, but during the last ten years the word steerage has practically been abolished, and these emigrants now travel as third class passengers and enjoy many advantages which they were formerly denied. Every year the tendency is to take even better care of the immigrants who come to Canada. Until recently there were inconveniences which the emigrants had to suffer and one was the long wait at Liverpool in the cold early hours of the morning between the arrival of the trains and the embarkation on the steamer. The C. P. R. has tackled this difficulty at Liverpool by the opening of large waiting-rooms together with a creche for the children. After the railway journey, the intending emigrant will be met at the railway station by the steamship company's waggonette and conveyed direct to these well-furnished and equipped waiting rooms, where refreshments will be provided at cheap rates, and where the children can be given into the charge of a matron who will take care of them until the party is ready for embarkation.



IMMIGRANTS DINING HALL IN C. P. R. WAITING ROOMS.

DETROIT UNITED STRUGGLE GETS EXCITING---TRAMWAYS SERVICE IS NOW 'DEPLORABLE'

Bitter Fight Between Company and City, While Public Suffers---People's Patience at Last Exhausted and Mayor Declares Day of Franchises is Over---Proclamation May Be Issued by City Ordering Passengers to Pay Only Three-cent Fares.

(Special to the 'Witness.')

Detroit, Mich., March 24. —The long-drawn-out fight between the city of Detroit and the Detroit United Railway over extensions and betterment of the street railway service in order to cope with the rapidly increasing traffice within the city limits, has reached serious proportions. All chances of the city and company coming together in an amicable settlement of the situation are evidently gone, and now it would appear to be a fight to the bitter end.

For several years past the city authorities declare that they have been endeavoring to induce the Detroit United to extend its service, but without success, while the street railway people lay the blame of the present situation at the door of the civic rulers. They further say that owing to misleading and sensational newspaper campaigns, mainly against the company, the public have formed a wrong impression of the attitude of the Detroit United. Time and again attempts have been made to bring the warring factions together, but always at the last moment some unfortunate incident would crop up and negotiations were cut off. Now it is deplorable. The crowding is growing unbearable. The cars at rush hours are jammed beyond all reason. The strap-holders are protesting. The public is ready to go any limit to obtain relief.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Municipal ownership is in the air, to say nothing of continued court and other proceedings in order to gain time, with no solution or relief in view. The city of Detroit has long outgrown its present street railway accommodation and facilities. The company claims the city will not give them more streets on which to lay extra tracks, and still expect the company to carry a population of 600,000 people over the same mileage of tracks as they carried a population of 250,000 people ten or fifteen years ago. On the other hand, the civic authorities will tell you that the company has failed to live up to its contract, and there the situation rests—leaving the citizens of Detroit to suffer.

While Mayor Marx believes that municipal ownership will carry, there are many of the leading citizens and business men who take an opposite view. They say that municipal ownership is absolutely the last resort in the situation of the street railway difficulty here, and, while many have given up hope of any agreement in the near future between the city and the company, there are those who still cling to the 'Get Together' policy to finally solve the present unfortunate state of affairs.

COMPANY OPERATING WITHOUT FRANCHISE.

In discussing the street railway situation with the 'Witness' correspondent, Mayor Oscar B. Marx emphatically stated that the Detroit United Railway is to-day operating without franchise rights on eighty miles of the most valuable portion of its system. The Wayne County Circuit Court and the Supreme Court of Michigan have declared it to be a trespasser on the city streets, and have given the city the right to order it to cease operation and remove its tracks on ten days' notice. Because of an appeal which the company took to the United States Supreme Court, the execution of this order will be temporarily delayed.

PEOPLE'S PATIENCE IS EXHAUSTED.

'The Detroit United Railway,' I frankly tell you,' said Mayor Marx, 'has exhausted the patience of the people of this city by its refusal to settle with the city on just terms; by its reluctance to build extensions and grant reduced fares, and by its utter disregard for our laws and for the comfort of its patrons.

'At an election to be held on April 7, the electors of Detroit will vote on a charter amendment providing for municipal ownership and operation of the street railway system. Sentiment in Detroit, I believe, is in favor of municipal ownership, and I have no doubt but that the proposition will carry with a large majority.

'With the adoption of the amendment, I shall appoint a commission of three members, who shall at once begin preparations for the acquisition of the street railway property. Under the amendment, it will be posible for us to construct a competing system or purchase the present system.

'The people of Detroit are law-abiding citizens. They have in the past shown their desire to deal justly and amicably with the Detroit United Railway, but the company has manifested a short-sightedness, and, if orderly efforts to settle the street railway problem fail, we may be compelled to deal harshly with the company. I have in mind issuing a proclamation requesting the people of Detroit to tender a three-cent fare only on lines where the franchise rights have expired. If this proclamation is issued, the police department of the city of Detroit will back up our people to the finish.

'The Canadian stock-holders and bond-holders, who believe the city has harassed the Detroit United Railway and wishes to deal with it unreasonably, are in error. No city has ever been more patient in its dealings with a public service corporation than the city of Detroit. The people have demanded from the company only that which is just and fair, and they have been met with protests, with threats of litigation, and with refusals to grant concessions.

STRUGGLE FOR TWENTY YEARS.

'For twenty years, the city and the company have been engaged in a struggle. That struggle, I trust, will soon end, when the city will operate its street railway system with service, and not profits, in mind.

'Instead of trying to placate our people by building extensions, granting reduced fares, heating its cars properly, and respecting our laws and ordinances, the company has ignored



MR. OSCAR B. MARX, Mayor of Detroit.

the city in all these things. It has refused to pay its just apportionment of taxes; it has refused to pay the rental imposed upon it for the use of our streets where franchises have expired. Where absolutely beaten in the courts, it has appealed only to secure delay, and with the hope of exhausting the patience of our people into granting it a franchise.

DAY OF FRANCHISES HAS PASSED.

'The day of franchises in Detroit is passed. The people of Detroit are determined that they will not obtain adequate extensions and a reasonable fare until the company is ordered from our streets.

'Detroit intends to free itself from franchise slavery,' concluded Mayor Marx, 'and to point the way, not only to American cities, but to other cities of the world as well, by furnishing its people with street railway service at cost. Every obstacle that the Detroit United Railway places in our path only makes the day of municipal ownership more certain. I am sorry the city has to take such drastic steps, but the deadlock between the city and the company cannot continue, and, consequently, our only hope for relief is municipal ownership."

COMPANY HAS DIFFERENT STORY.

The officials of the Detroit United Railway have a much different tale to tell, and Mr. Frank W. Brooks, the general manager, in giving a resume of the attitude of the city towards the company, said to your correspondent that the Detroit United Railway has agreed with the general policy of practically every Mayor for the past twenty years, or since the days of electrified street car service.

'Mayor Pingree almost twenty years ago,' continued Mr. Brooks, 'proposed the purchase of the company's property, to be operated by the municipality. The price was agreed upon, but the proposition was killed.

'Mayor Maybury, who followed, adopted for his street railway policy that of not allowing extensions, and during this time the Detroit United Railway spread out into interurban fields. Mr. Maybury was followed by Mayor Codd, who proposed a general street railway settlement, all franchises to expire at a specific time, with ten for a quarter industrial tickets during the so-called workingmen's hours and six for a quarter the balance of the day. This proposition was voted down by the people.

ALWAYS READY TO NEGOTIATE.

'The history of the street railway company is that at all times it has been ready and willing to negotiate upon any plan of settlement that was honest and fair. Notwithstanding that since 1895 there has been only about five miles additional track built, the company has greatly increased its power plant and its cars, thereby greatly increasing the service possible, as, for instance, in 1909 there were used for Detroit city service, which extends in several directions outside the city, 1,001 cars, while at the beginning of the present year there were 1,226 cars. From 1909 down to the present time the company bought 425 cars.'

Mr. Brooks stated emphatically that the company was in the same position, leading towards a fair and amicable settlement of the street railway problem, that it has always been, also that the present sentiment of the public was probably much augmented by information given by newspapers, and that the company had been made more or less of a 'goat' by politics.

'The situation,' said Mr. Brooks, 'is not very congenial, and I feel that had certain papers of Detroit not gone foolish oover the street railway question in their anxiety to win popular favor by knocking the company, and also in competition against one another, the whole matter might easily have been adjusted by the city authorities and the Detroit United officials coming together and working out a mutual basis of settlement. However, as I said before, the company is ready and willing to meet the city on an equal and fair basis, and to settle all differences as honest and intelligent business men would arrive at a solution of any difficult question.'

'What is your opinion of a three-cent fare?' Mr. Brooks was asked.

'We can give the citizens of Detroit a three, two, or even a one-cent fare, but, remember, the service will be in keeping with the price.'

'I can tell you,' concluded Mr. Brooks, 'that the American public don't want three-cent fares; they are willing to pay five cents straight and get a good service in exchange.'

CANADA'S TRADE NOW REACHES THE BILLION MARK

Imports $650,000,000, Exports $350,000,000---Trade Increase 26 Percent.

Ottawa, March 31—Though of course official figures are not yet available the Canadian financial year, which ends to-night, will, it is expected, be shown to have eclipsed all records of the country's prosperity.

It is estimated that final figures will show trade aggregating about $1,000,000,000, of which imports for domestic consumption will total about $650,000,000 and exports of domestic produce $350,000,000.

The trade increase is in the neighborhood of 26 percent.

Government expenditure will total about $154,000,000. It is understood that the Hon. W. T. White's budget speech will show substantial expansion of the revenue in every department. The date of the speech depends on the passage of the West Indian trade agreement, as some tariff adjustment is necessitated by the agreement.

McCormick Drills Have Durable Bearings

THE durability and satisfactory service of a drill depend to a large extent upon the disk bearings. The more durable the bearing, the better satisfaction the drill gives. It is an easy matter to make a disk bearing that will work well for a certain length of time, but one that will run true year after year requires an exceptionally strong bearing with a large bearing surface.

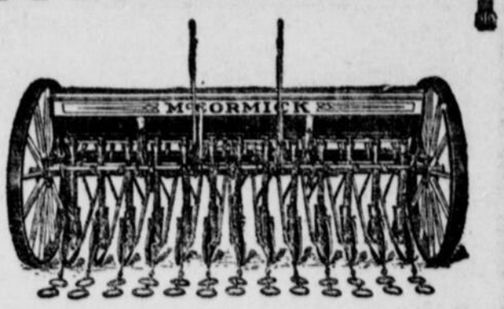
The McCormick disk bearing is strong and durable. It is simple in construction, having few parts to wear. It is as nearly dust proof as it is possible for a disk bearing to be. The oil enters the bearing from the inside, working outward, thus insuring that only clean oil reaches the bearing.

There are several other features which are appreciated by owners of McCormick drills. A careful examination of all these features will prove conclusively that they

Are the Best Drills

that money can buy. The accurate and durable driving mechanism is exceedingly simple. The change in quantity of seed is easily made.

The double run feed makes the McCormick drill practically two drills in one. It is the best feed made for the purpose intended as it adapts the drill for every kind of seed from flax to corn and beans.



The angle steel main frame, removable scrapers, and folding levers all add to the durability and satisfactory service of McCormick drills.

The McCormick line includes hoe and single disk drills, disk harrows, cultivators, peg and spring tooth harrows, land rollers, etc. The nearest McCormick local agent will gladly give you full information and supply catalogues. If you prefer, write the nearest branch house and catalogues will be mailed at once.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited
Eastern Branch Houses

Hamilton, Ont. Montreal, P. Q. London, Ont. Quebec, P. Q. Ottawa, Ont. St. John, N. B.

These machines are built at Hamilton, Ont.

BRIEF TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

London.—According to reports from Sofia, the condition of the population of Adrianople is not so desperate as has been depicted.

Liege, Belgium. — M. Combrez, a French flying man attained a speed of 114 miles an hour during a flight from Rheims to Tournai yesterday.

Lyons, France. — Eugene Gilbert, a French aviator, flew from Paris to this city yesterday in a monoplane, a distance of about 318 miles, at an average speed of 93 1-2 miles an hour, a French record for long distance flying.

Cobalt, Ont.—Speaking at a meeting of the Associated Boards of Trade of Northern Ontario at Englehart, Mr. J. H. Black, of Haileybury, said he thought the northern portions of the province along the Transcontinental Railway would be compelled to find their market Montreal-wards, and Quebec-wards, rather than in southern Ontario.

Vancouver, B.C.—After a second trial on a charge of manslaughter, in connection with the death of Ernest Spinard, an iron worker, last October, following a street row, the jury in the criminal assizes on Friday acquitted Harold McNaughton, son of Mrs. Peter McNaughton, public school trustee. In the first trial last November, the jury disagreed.

APRIL SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers whose address labels are marked **April**, are asked to kindly attend to their renewal AT ONCE. Notaing I sever 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, elsewhere in this issue, or write for particulars.

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

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

Annual subscribers may have announcements of birth, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

CROWE — At Rawdon, on March 24, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. Crowe, a son.

DOUGLAS — On March 23, 1913, at 626 McMillan avenue, Winnipeg, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Douglas.

FORD — On March 24, 1913, at the Homeopathic Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Ford, 329 St. Philippe St., a daughter.

HODGSON — At Cowley, Alberta, on March 18, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Hodgson, a daughter.

KNIFTON — In this city, on Saturday, March 22, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. Knifton, of a daughter.

SULLIVAN — On March 11, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Sullivan, 1514 Hutchison street, a son.

MARRIED.

BURPEE — IRWIN — At Oswego, on March 24, 1913, at the residence of Dr. Arthur Irwin, by the Rev. Richmond H. Gesner, of Christ Church, Oswego, Ann Bessie Claire Irwin, daughter of the late Dr. Chamberlin Irwin, of Kingston, Ont., to Frederick de Mille Burpee.

DAVIS — DALE—On Thursday, March 20, 1913, by the Rev. Dr. A. L. Therrien, Thomas R. Davis, to Emily De Witt, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Dale, of Montreal.

DE ST. REMY — ELLIOTT — In St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, Ont., on March 25, 1913, by the Rev. Canon Starr, M.A., and the Dean of Ontario, May, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Smith Elliott, 'Silver Stream' farm, to Henry George de St. Remy, of Leigh, Saskatchewan.

ENNIS — WILLIAMS — At the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. J. W. Forrester, Smith's Falls, Ont., on Saturday, March 22, 1913, by the Rev. D. T. Cummings, M.A., B.D., Edith May, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. D. R. Williams, Cardinal, Ont., to Albert Ennis, Mountain, Ont.

GILL — CHURCH— On March 24, 1913, at 173, Friel St., Ottawa, by the Rev. J. Little, Miss Ethel May Church, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Church, of London, England, to Mr. Raymond Wilbert Gill, only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Gill, of Ottawa.

HAY — MIDDLEMISS — On Saturday, March 22, 1913, by the Rev. R. W. Dickie, B.A., James Hay, of New York, to Jane (Jean), youngest daughter of the late George Middlemiss, of Montreal.

PEPLER — DANIELS — At the Congregational Parsonage, Webster, N.H., on March 23, 1913, by the Rev. Geo. Skinner, Alfred William Pepler, of Bascawen, N.H., to Harriet Elizabeth Daniels, of Webster, N.H.

PORTER — FRASER — On March 27, 1913, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 84 Lachevrotiere street, Quebec, John William Porter, C.E., to Lotta Ruth, second daughter of W. J. Fraser.

ROBERTS — McKAY— On Easter Monday, March 24, 1913, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Calthness, Calgary, by the Rev. P. Walker, Ernest Roberts, of Calgary, to Catherine McKay (Ward), of Montreal, only daughter of the late Mr. J. N. McKay and Mrs. McKay, of Maxville, Ont.

ONE MAN WANTED IN EACH TOWN and Village to start a Cut-Rate Grocery business for Large Mail Order House. No experience or capital required. Position will pay $20 weekly. Contract given. Outfit free. THE CONSUMERS' ASSOCIATION, Windsor, Ont.

STAINER — ELPHRICK — On March 22, 1913, by the Rev. J. R. Dobson, B.D., Paul Stainer, of Ansonia, Conn., to Alice Letitia, youngest daughter of Mrs. Margaret Elphrick, of Montreal.

Ottawa papers please copy.

DIED.

APTOMMAS — On March 27, 1913, at his residence, Daly avenue, Ottawa, Thomas Aptommas (Harpist), in his 85th year.

BALLER — At Quebec, on March 25, 1913, Lewis Martin Baller, native of Cowanz, Germany, 1839, at the age of 73 years and 4 months.

BAYNE — At Kemptville, Ont., on March 28, 1913, Margaret Dunlop, widow of the late John Bayne, in her 79th year.

BOWELL — At the Western Hospital, on March 29, 1913, James N. Bowell, at the age of 50 years.

St. John's, Nfld., and Boston papers please copy.

BROOKES — On March 9, 1913, at St. Margaret's, Mayow-road, Sydenham, S.E., Florence Lucinda, wife of the late Alfred George Brookes, of Sydenham and Chancery-lane, London, England.

CAHILL — At Perce, Que., Wm. Cahill, aged 83.

CARROLL — At St. Catherines, Portneuf County, Que., on March 21, 1913, Fedelia Coyle, in her 93rd year, daughter of the late Patrick Coyle, of Sillery, Que., and widow of the late Robert Carroll.

CHANDONNET — At Levis, Que., on March 23, 1913, Joseph Chandonnet, formerly pilot, husband of Dame Virginie Nolet, aged 72 years and nine months. He was the father of Arthur Candonnet, and of Mrs. Ed. Labrie, of Levis, of Mrs. H. E. Lavigueur, of Quebec, Mrs. Philippe Bourassa, and of Mrs. Ulric Legare, of Montreal, and of Mr. Joseph Chandonnet, of Lewiston, Maine.

DACEY — At Spencer Cove, Sillery, Quebec, on March 28, 1913, in her 86th year, Mary Dacey, daughter of the late Patrick Dacey.

GOULD — At his residence, 287 Peel street, on Thursday evening, March 27, 1913, Joseph Gould, in his 81st year.

GRAHAM— At Arundel, Que., on March 24, 1913, Amanda Johnston, relict of the late W. D. Graham, sr., in her 83rd year.

HABERLIN — At Quebec, on March 26, 1913, Margaret Ann Delaney, beloved wife of John L. Haberlin, aged 23 years.

KIRKPATRICK — In Kingston, Ont., on March 24, 1913, Reginald Noble Kirkpatrick, son of the late Alexander S. Kirkpatrick, aged 48.

LEWIS — At 65 St. Denis street, St. Lambert, Que., on March 28, 1913, the Rev. Benjamin P. Lewis, formerly rector of Trinity Church, Iberville, Que., in his 79th year.

LUNAN — Elizabeth A., wife of William Ramsay Lunan, at her late residence, 2317 Mance street, in her 65th year, on March 25, 1913.

Huntingdon, Que., Dundee, Scotland, papers please copy.

LOYNACHAN — At his late residence, Tacoma, Washington, on March 12th, 1913, James Loynachan, in his 75th year, eldest son of the late Donald Loynachan, Beech Ridge, Que.

McINNES — In this city, on March 30, 1913, at the Royal Victoria Hospital (Edward), youngest son of the late Neil McInnes.

MORRILL — At the residence of his son, Asbestos, Que., Mr. L. C. Morrill, aged 84 years and 8 months.

PARKER — At Massawippi Cottage, Lennoxville, Que., on March 29, 1913, Peter Collingwood Parker, fourth son of the late Captain W. E. Parker.

PATON — On Monday, March 24, 1913, Mary Ross McAdam, eldest daughter of James Ross McAdam, of St. Canute, and wife of James Paton, of Thomas' Gore, in the 44th year of her age.

RADFORD — At Galt, Ont., on March 24, 1913, Lois Moke, beloved wife of the Rev. R. Radford, aged 46 years.

ROSS — In this city, on Thursday, March 27, 1913, Margaret Miskimin, beloved wife of Alexander Ross, after a long and lingering illness, borne with Christian fortitude.

New York and Boston papers please copy.

SHIRREFF — On March 27, 1913, at the residence of her brother, W. A. Shirreff, Fitzroy Harbor, Jane W. Shirreff, aged 75 years.

SIMS —At Ottawa General Hospital, on March 27, 1913, Joanna McKay, beloved wife of William J. Sims, 581 McLaren street.

SPARKS — At Ottawa, on March 27, 1913, George A. Sparks, of Royal Observatory, Ottawa, in his 55th year.

TAYLOR — At Poughkeepsie, N.Y., on March 26, 1913, A. G. D. Taylor, I.S.O., late Clerk of English Journals in the House of Commons, Ottawa, in his 83rd year.

THOMSON — At the residence of her sister, 4332 St. Catherine St. West, Jane Thomson, aged 78, daughter of the late John Thomson.

WEBB — In this city, on March 21, 1913, at the residence of his son-in-law, James R. Hepworth, 157 Mance street, Albert Webb, aged 73 years.

WISE — On March 26, 1913 at her late residence, 143 Queen Street, Ottawa, Lillian Wise, beloved wife of E. O. Wise.

IN MEMORIAM.

MacEWEN — In loving memory of my dear son, Wm. R. MacEwen, who departed this life on March 12, 1912.

THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS' is printed and published at No. 140 St. Peter street, in the City of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

All business communications should be addressed John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, and all letters to the Editor, should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Witness.'