

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING COMPANY, SAINT JOHN, N.B., a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

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President and Manager.
Subscription Rates—Sent by mail to any address in Canada at One Dollar a year. Sent by mail to any address in the United States at Two Dollars a year. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

In mailing price of subscription always sent money by P.O. Order or Registered Letter.

Advertising Rates—Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per line. Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, Etc., one cent a word for each insertion. Important Notice—All notices must be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.

Correspondence must be addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John, N.B. All letters sent to The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and intended for publication should contain stamps if return of manuscript is desired in case it is not published. Otherwise, rejected letters are destroyed.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 9, 1916.

THE OTTAWA FIRE.

There is a difference of opinion in Ottawa as to whether or not the burning of the House of Parliament was accidental or was the work of the enemy. No sooner had the fire been made known than the Providence Journal announced that three weeks ago it notified the Department of Justice at Washington that it had received information, which came from employees of the German Embassy, that the Parliament houses at Ottawa, the residence of the Governor-General, and munition plants in Ontario, were to be made objects of attack by German agents, and that these activities would "give the people of Canada a few things to think about."

The Providence Journal, it should be noted, has been bold, active, and enterprising in exposing the connection of attaches of the German Embassy with explosions on trans-Atlantic steamers and in American munition plants. If it sent such a report to Washington, no doubt Washington would have sent the same to Ottawa. On general principles, even if it was not at that time regarded seriously, it at least merits a most searching inquiry into all the circumstances in connection with the Ottawa fire. The fire will be necessary. Only recently it became known that the German Embassy through von Papen organized the plan for blowing up the Welland Canal, and the seizure of von Papen's papers revealed a payment to Horn, the man who blew up the Vancouver bridge, and who said subsequently that he did so because he was a German officer and munitions were being carried over this bridge for shipment to the Allies.

No doubt many warnings about which the public know nothing have been received at Ottawa, just as they have been received in other Canadian cities, and while the Dominion military and police authorities cannot be expected to let the public know the nature of their precautions and activities, it must be assumed that the precautions taken early in the war with respect to public buildings, railways, elevators, munition plants, and the like, have been steadily increased. Whatever may have been the origin of the Ottawa fire, there have been frequent lessons showing the necessity for unrelenting vigilance to guard against destruction of life and property in this country by German agents and hirelings. The loss at Ottawa is of shocking proportions, both in the lives sacrificed and in the virtual destruction of the historic capital of the nation. The fire will be a severe shock to our whole population, and with the news will come a widespread feeling of doubt as to whether the destruction was due to accident or design. On the magnificent site of the present building, many more modern, but perhaps no more beautiful, will be erected in due time. For the present members of Parliament will doubtless feel that even so grave an occurrence as this must not be permitted for more than the briefest interval to interrupt the business of the country as transacted in the House of Commons, most of which business has to do with the prosecution of the war.

WAR MIMICRY.

If any of the young men of New Brunswick are still uncertain about their duty in connection with the war, they will do well to study these paragraphs from yesterday's cables about the Zeppelin raid in Staffordshire.

The deaths and injuries in this district were many and attended by harrowing circumstances, as for instance the killing of the woman missionary with a Bible in her hand, of a baby in his mother's arms as she was nursing it, of a small family as it sat around the fireplace, as also the decapitation of a workman and the cutting off of a woman's legs in the street while she stood watching the airship. Workmen's houses were blown to atoms, churches were destroyed, buildings were unroofed. The woman missionary was struck by a huge fragment of shell and instantly killed. Another woman and a young girl were also killed on the spot. The scene was one of horror and panic which prevailed for a few moments. Two clergymen were present at the meeting, and both were injured.

We in New Brunswick have to remember that while the people of Great Britain are now subjected to these horrors, while they witness the mutilation and death of their wives and children, as the people of France and of Belgium, and of Serbia, have done, our own people here are escaping this form of warfare

only because Germany's arm is not long enough to reach us. But for the Atlantic ocean and the British fleet, but for the resolute Allied line in Europe, all these horrors of war would have been brought home to us in Canada. Furthermore, we must realize what our fate will be if the Allies do not draw from all the countries under their flags men enough to bring the enemy to defeat, and decisive defeat at that. New Brunswickers of service age who read the news of Germany's methods of making war ought to be getting into "uniform." Many have done so. They are looking at the others, with a question in their eyes.

Dividing the war into half-year periods, the editor of the New York Evening Post reviews eighteen months of fighting, up to February 1. As the Post has been accused of being pro-British, and also of being pro-German, its observations are those of an onlooker whose views are repudiated first by one side and then by the other. The Post speaks of each six months of the war as "a round." It gives the first round to the Allies, and the second and third to Germany. The end of the second round, the Russian retreat, and the Post says that was the darkest hour for the Allies, with the exception of the period just before the Battle of the Marne. The third round found Bulgaria joining the Germans and saw the Allies retreating from the Dardanelles; but on the whole, their position, according to the Post, had improved very much at the end of 1915 by comparison with the preceding six months, and the Allies, the Post says, are "in a much more hopeful position now than they were half a year ago."

"The beginning of the fourth round (this month) finds the Allies fighting together vigorously—Russia on her feet again, and apparently as determined as ever, France showing no sign of abatement in her energy, and ready for further sacrifice, and, above all, England putting every ounce of strength into her blow. At the opening of the second round, a year ago, it is doubtful whether England had a quarter of a million men at the front. Today she has close to two millions, as many more in training, and still as many more to draw upon." Great Britain is described as "resolute under adversity, growing stronger with time."

"The Post is not impressed by German threats about what that country is going to do on the sea with 17-inch guns. It says: 'The battle of Heligoland made it certain that the German fleet was out of it for the rest of the war.' We have, then, the Allies, thanks to Great Britain, supreme on the ocean, and Great Britain at last about ready to throw a vast army into the fighting on land, particularly in France and Belgium, not speaking of its military operations elsewhere in which large armies have been employed, and many ships. A fair inference, from this onlooker's summary of events to date, and his examination of the standing of the combatants today, is that the outlook for the next six months is good."

It is good only on the assumption that the Allies have men enough to strike with constantly increasing force until the end. Thousands of the men must come from this province, and they must be secured quickly if they are to be trained and equipped soon enough to enter the situation is a daily challenge to the manhood of this country.

WHO SPEAKS FOR THE NATION?

Some pale phrases on the war are credited to President Wilson, who is reported to have said at St. Louis that he was sorry the United States was prevented by the blockade from selling supplies to some of the belligerents. Alongside these halting words of the official spokesman of the nation, let us set down, by way of contrast, the New York Herald's comment on the recent Zeppelin raids. The Herald denounces the German claim that the Zeppelin activities are mere reprisals. It says:

"These are not reprisals, but slaughter, piracy, murder, foul even than what perpetrated in the days of the Jolly Roger by the buccaniers, who at least permitted their captives in the last resort to walk the plank seaward. 'War is, of course, war, which spells hell and horrors, but at its worst some amenities for the weak and helpless and unfortunates are observed. But not with the Teutons and their allies. In a sense multiplied by the knowledge of sure German defeat these assaults can intend nothing more than an effort to engender 'frightfulness.' That has long been counted. And, by the way, what a characteristic German word is this 'frightfulness' in its uncomprehending brutality and callous disregard of life."

"In the end, however, it will have to be paid for not by the nose, which would be as mild a return as ditch water, but by a bloodletting that will leave the Allied Huns as they have tried to leave the Allies, white and nerveless for years."

In Ottawa a few days ago James M. Beck, formerly assistant attorney-general of the United States, and one of the most talented Americans of our day, delivered an address before the Canadian Club, on "The Evidence in the Case." While President Wilson was preaching his own doctrine on neutrality, Mr. Beck said:

"The first opportunity of the American people to express in concrete form its moral judgment on this supreme struggle of civilization will occur on the second Tuesday of next November. And those of you who here and elsewhere who may be disposed to criticize the people of the United States for those things which they ought to have done or for those things which they have left undone, I ask to suspend judgment until the American people can speak."

Mr. Beck declared that "the vastly preponderant majority of the American people have reached the conclusion that the Allies' cause is right." He said: "I feel a sentiment in the United States has grown with amazing impetus, and that he was proud to belong to the American element which believes that the Stars and Stripes should be beside the Union Jack and the tri-color of France. He paid a glowing tribute to the courage of the British and Canadian troops, and of

France he said that in this war every man was a Bayard and every woman a Jean d'Arc. He told the story of a French woman who with her little boy went to a certain town to see her husband's regiment pass through, with the hope of seeing him. When the regiment came a sergeant broke rank and came to her. He told her her husband had fallen at the front. She recoiled for a moment, and the little boy covered at her skirts. Then lifting him high above her head and to the full view of the passing troops she cried 'Vive la France!' That was the spirit of France. Once more he expressed his regret that his own nation had not taken its stand with Great Britain and the Allies.

Who speaks for the United States? Are the real sentiments of that nation finding a voice to-day through President Wilson, or through the New York Herald and Mr. Beck?

MR. A. DEWITT FOSTER'S CASE.

It appears that "three hundred enthusiastic Conservatives" in Kings county, Nova Scotia, have been expressing their "unbounded confidence" in Mr. A. DeWitt Foster, whose association with the purchase of war horses caused him to be read out of public life by Sir Robert Borden a year ago. Notwithstanding Sir Robert Borden's action, and the evidence in the horse cases, the Conservatives of Kings county gave recently what their journals describe as "an enthusiastic reception" to Mr. Foster, and declared that he was worthy to represent the county in federal affairs.

The Toronto Globe says of this Kings county meeting:

"Alas for any county whose ideal representative is DeWitt Foster, and whose ideal horse for the Kings service in war is 1915 is the rickety animal rejected as unfit for service in the South African war. The time is just now when the very life of Canada and all its ideals are at stake. Men in both parties who, like Foster, sink party preferences in their devotion to the public weal, should be publicly commended. Men like DeWitt Foster are perhaps beneath rebuke, but the shameless electors who try to force him back into public recognition should be rebuked by the Prime Minister himself. It needs but that for his sort there is no longer any room in the Parliament of Canada. Surely there are enough decent Conservatives in Kings county to make this man's nomination impossible. If he is made the party's candidate, surely the decent Conservatives will make his election impossible."

It remains to be seen how many decent Conservatives there are in Kings county, and what they will do about it.

THE WORLD'S WHEAT.

The countries of the world which grow the largest wheat crops are the most careless and wasteful of wheat farmers, depending upon cheap and fertile land rather than upon care in regard to the crop. Thus, taking thirty countries which grow wheat, and comparing their production by the acre, Russia is twenty-sixth on the list, the United States is nineteenth, and Canada is fifteenth.

Denmark is far in the lead with an average production of 40.90 bushels per acre. Up to 1914, Belgium was second on this list, though far behind Denmark, with 35.48 bushels per acre. Holland was third with 35.13 bushels, and Great Britain and Ireland fourth with 32.41 bushels. Germany was sixth with 30.68 bushels. Then came Sweden, New Zealand, Egypt, Norway, France, Luxembourg, Austria, Japan, and then, fifteenth on the list, Canada with 19.06 bushels per acre.

The United States with 14.12 and Russia with 9.81 bushels per acre are striking examples of large acreage and small production. For in spite of the yield per acre they are the greatest wheat growing countries in the world in point of total production.

According to Mr. Ernest H. Godfrey, F. S. S., editor of the Census and Statistics Monthly, who has prepared these figures for the Montreal Journal of Commerce, the amount of wheat grown on the average acre in Great Britain has been about 30 bushels per acre for thirty years by about three bushels per acre, and in France, during the last 100 years, the yield has arisen from 10.84 bushels to 30.14 bushels. Since 1866 the yield in the United States has risen from 11.9 bushels to 14.8. At the Dominion experimental farm at Brandon it has been found possible to grow forty-one bushels of Red Fife wheat and forty-five bushels of Marquis per acre, over a period of five years; and while the average farmer cannot match this record Mr. Godfrey points out that the Canadian yield has shown an increase of three and a half bushels per acre during the last ten years. He dwells upon the importance of increasing the average yield per acre as well as the area under crop, and certainly the figures he gives concerning the average yield in other countries lend point to his argument. He suggests "more careful cultivation, the adoption of judicious rotations, the use of superior seed, and the maintenance of fertility by mixed farming," in order to increase the Canadian average yield.

HE HURTS THEM.

The quality of Mr. Carvell's voice, the severity of his facial expression, the relentlessness of his attacks, are subjects dealt with at length in the Toronto News and the Standard reproduces the anguished News article, apparently in the hope that it may create prejudice against the Member of Parliament for Carleton county. What the News article will do is to remind those who read it that when Mr. Carvell goes after his political enemies he causes the Conservative press to utter words of rage and pain from Sydney to Victoria.

Mr. Carvell has never taken great pains to make himself liked by the Conservatives, and there is a large element in that party which he has exposed from time to time ever since he has been in the House of Commons. It is rather

amusing to read in the News and in the Standard this free confession that the expression of Mr. Carvell's face when he is in action, and the tone of his voice, produce so much disturbance and unhappiness not only among Conservatives in the House of Commons, but among Conservative editors throughout the country. "Carvell means any and every man," Carvell hits hard, and almost every county of New Brunswick, and in many other counties throughout Canada, there are men of whom the Flemings, the Garlands, and the Forsters are types, who do not sleep well at nights for thinking of P. B. Carvell. Such men are angry and discouraged because they do not see any way out of it. Mr. Carvell does not mend his ways to suit his opponents, but keeps on striking with increasing vigor and admirable aim. The appearance of articles in the Conservative press like those to which we have referred is an interesting confession of Conservative unhappiness, and, at the same time, a marked tribute to the courage and ability of Mr. Carvell, which the public freely recognizes.

REAL PRECAUTIONS.

It is time this city and province began to think more seriously about increased precautions against damage to life and property by German agents. We need just such advice as this, published in Toronto after the burning of the House of Parliament and the destruction of other property became public:

"The first step called for is to guard every threatened place or place that may seem to need guarding, and the next step is to let out of these places any and every employee who even in the most remote way could be suspected of unworthiness. It must be borne in mind that the weapon used by the enemy is not force, but treachery, and it is against that more than anything else that the utmost precautions ought to be taken throughout Canada today."

In Provincial Legislative buildings, City Hall, and munition plants the employees ought to be picked over and all doubtful ones let out. It will not do to take chances against a well-organized and heavily financed system of treachery.

"The Germans have evidently set out to do sensational things in February. They opened the month with raids on London, Paris, and the Agassiz case, the beginning of a new crusade towards Galais, and these violence in Canada."

This country must take care of herself by methods as unscrupulous as the need for adopting these methods. And if the enemy thinks that this country is to be intimidated by acts of incendiarism, they have given recruiting a stimulus all over Canada that could scarcely have been given in any other way."

Much of this advice is peculiarly applicable in this city and province. It has been thought unwise by the authorities to advertise the nature of the precautions taken thus far. Unfortunately there is no means of preventing lack of precautions from becoming known. Therefore there should be no lack.

We are at war with a foe that is treacherous and long of arm. Guarding public buildings, munition plants, and railways ought to be undertaken in the most serious and thoroughgoing fashion, as a part of the business of war.

An ounce of real prevention is worth a pound of cure. There is no sense in neglecting these things and depending upon the public to ignore the neglect. That does not prevent danger. It increases whatever danger there is. The thing to do is to make the precautions adequate. The fact that they are adequate will become known very quickly to our enemies and their agents. The enemy's favorite method of making war involves the murder of women and children and other non-combatants, and the destruction of property, public or private, wherever his agents can get the opportunity. We must meet treachery by treachery, and we must meet it as never was there a clearer case of "what's worth doing is worth doing well."

A NATIONAL REPLY.

The Conservative, Stratford (Ont.), Herald says Canada needs a Lord Derby and a national register of men fit for active service. "The splendid objective of half-a-million men," it says, "is possible of attainment only if the government puts the recruiting campaign on big, broad, systematized lines." The Herald praises Sir Sam Hughes but suggests that he may be over-confident as to what can be done under the purely voluntary system. It says there are three essentials to make recruiting successful:

(1) There should be a Dominion-wide register of the eligible men throughout Canada, in order to have correct and complete records of the available recruits and industrial workers who are not physically fit to go to the front.

(2) The government should go to the limit in guaranteeing care and comfort for the dear ones left behind by the fighting men assistance for the disabled soldiers, and employment for the heroes who come safely home. The pay of Canadian soldiers is the highest in the world—the pensions should be in keeping.

(3) There should be a greater effort than is yet apparent to so organize our industries that the soldiers will be unemployed and equipped as fast as they are enlisted.

"The Herald does not forget the good results already secured under the voluntary plan, but to raise the next 200,000 men it thinks the government 'must inaugurate recruiting methods on great sweeping lines commensurate with the size of the undertaking.'"

Speaking of system, let us consider our own case here in New Brunswick. Up to December 31 last the Maritime Provinces were credited with 20,705 recruits. New Brunswick is to be a separate district why should we not know

how many of these Maritime Province recruits are from this province; how many came from each county, each parish or ward; and how many men this province is expected to raise during the first eight months of 1916. There were in New Brunswick, according to the census of 1911 about 56,000 men between eighteen and forty-five years of age, and elsewhere. We were surprised to have about seven per cent of these to uniform up to December 31 last. Detailed and accurate figures for New Brunswick should be prepared, showing what each county has done and what it still is expected to do. All of this information must be on file in Ottawa. It would be most useful here in confronting each county and each parish with the facts.

CELEBRATING MURDER.

Just as the sinking of the Lusitania was celebrated by giving a holiday to the school children in many cities of Germany, the Zeppelin raid on Paris has been the occasion for two days holiday in Count Zeppelin's home town, Friedrichshafen. He has been abase with flags, the school children paraded in uniforms of congratulation poured in upon the aged inventor while France and England buried the women and children killed by the Zeppelins.

Zeppelin as mad as the rest of his countrymen? He is really proud of his work. Paris alone buried fourteen men, nine women and one infant. "Among the dead were seven of one humble family, a grandfather, his daughter and her husband, an aunt of the girl and two sons and one daughter of the married couple, all terribly shattered by the bomb that burst the walls of their poor dwelling apart."

As a device for the murder of non-combatants the Zeppelin is still far behind the submarine. As to its purely military utility, the truth is, says the New York Sun, "that as an engine of war the Zeppelin has been a disappointment. For attacking fortified places it is practically worthless. Compared with the aeroplane, its military use has been insignificant; but for the slaughter of the innocent it has been almost as successful as the submarine has been on the surface of the sea. To talk of murderous raids by Zeppelins as reprisals is to assume that the neutral world, to which the justification is really addressed, has no memory for 'frightfulness.'"

NOTE AND COMMENT.

What are you doing personally about recruiting?

The fragmentary reports that come from Mesopotamia are not very encouraging of late.

There is now good reason to believe that the crew of the Zeppelin L-19 will kill no more women and children.

Although General Villa is hard pressed by the troops of his former colleague in crime he is still very much alive. And there is no likely to be much peace in Mexico while he continues to enjoy good health.

The Grand Duke Nicholas is striking hard in the Caucasus where he has inflicted a smashing defeat on the Turks. This able strategist is feared by the Turks even more than by the Germans and Austrians. He seems to have laid his plans in this theatre of the war with great care and cunning.

Sergeant Guymer of the French aviation corps, has made a record of which both he and his country have every reason to be proud. He has already engaged in the air and destroyed five German aeroplanes. The people of France no doubt feel—and very properly so—that there is no honor too great for Sergeant Guymer.

If the North Sea fishermen who reported to the Admiralty that they had seen a German Zeppelin in a sinking condition with men clinging to it were not mistaken, one of the Kaiser's pirate crews has met its just deserts. Possibly shells from the anti-aircraft guns at London reached one or more of the raiders after all.

Both the Berlin and New York stock markets reflect the uneasiness in official circles over the German-American situation. But in view of President Wilson's statements with respect to the neutrality of the United States there is no reason to fear an immediate break in the diplomatic relations of the two countries. The Lusitania case may drag along for many months yet without causing undue surprise.

The Milwaukee Free Press, which is strongly pro-German, has been urging the government of the United States to prevent the shipment of munitions from American factories to the Allies. "It said recently," he would have a strong and strictly neutral policy toward European belligerents." Thereupon the Milwaukee Journal printed the following passage from a speech delivered by Mr. Taft, on February 22, 1915, before the Washington Association of New Jersey: "It has always been a rule of international law that neutral countries may sell arms and ammunition to either belligerent."

One of the shocking results of the Ottawa fire, apparently, is the death of Bowman B. Law, M. P. for Yarmouth (N. S.). Mr. Law was prominent in the commercial life of Nova Scotia as well as in politics, having served for several years as a director of the Exchange Bank of Yarmouth, until it was taken over by the Bank of Montreal. In politics he was progressive and conscientious. When the votes were counted at the general elections in 1911, it was found that he had a majority of 1,194, which was the largest ever given a candidate in Yarmouth. In 1908 he was returned with a majority of 889, and he also had

large majorities in the general elections of 1904, and in the by-election of 1902 when he was chosen to fill the vacancy created by the appointment of Mr. T. B. Flint as Clerk of the House of Commons. This shows his popularity in his own constituency, where he was best known. The sympathy of his fellow members was fittingly expressed by the leaders of both political parties when the House met in its temporary quarters Friday.

"On the one hand," says the Providence Journal, "we see the United States marvellously prosperous, because of the great war on the other hand we see Europe, drenched in blood, because of this same conflict—torn and unhappy, impoverished and uncertain of the future, weeping over the loss of her sons and facing the possibility of bankruptcy; and these two pictures before us, it is likely that we shall attempt to secure from the Allies any material mitigation of the temporary loss and inconvenience to which we may be put by the increased severity of their blockade."

The Outlook, New York, warns the government at Washington that Germany has no right to expect anything, and must not be given anything in return for an assurance that she will desist from her policy of "slaughtering non-combatants at sea." To grant favors of this kind to a nation guilty of such terrible crimes, says the Outlook, would be equal to paying blackmail.

"For undertaking to abandon inhuman practices she is entitled to no return. In private life, the man who pays a reward to a criminal as an inducement to that criminal to stop committing a crime against him is said to pay blackmail. To act as Germany's agent in securing a lightening of the blockade against her as a reward for the discontinuance of practices which were not only an outrage upon us but upon all humanity would be tantamount to paying blackmail. We cannot believe that the Administration contemplates doing anything of the sort."

No doubt the Board of Trade delegates got a good reception in Ottawa. That was to be expected. Ministers are polite and hospitable to their constituents. As to port and railway facilities, however, the note struck is indefinite. All we can do for the present is to remember the date of the delegation's visit, and then take stock a few months hence. The people of St. John know that delay was in beginning some work and in speeding up other work is bound to mean trouble, loss, and injustice. Therefore they will look forward anxiously for signs of real activity in regard to the elevator, the completion of the Valley railway, and Transcontinental connections, the Courtney Bay terminals, and the extension of the breakwater. The delegates did their work. Now we shall see at what date the government begins to do its part. May it be soon.

It is officially announced in Madrid that nearly 15,000 German troops in the Kamerun Protectorate, West Africa, have been driven across the border into Spanish Guinea where they are interned. Although the Anglo-French armies in West Africa are fighting under most trying conditions they are displaying great bravery and are rapidly bringing that campaign to a glorious conclusion.

In their long, tireless marches they have been forced to cross dangerous swamps and spend weeks in territory that offers little in the way of comfort or supplies. But they have succeeded in taking from Germany the last but one of her overseas possessions. Except for a portion of East Africa, which she cannot hold long, Germany owns not a foot of ground outside of Europe.

"The Germans have killed civility in warfare." This is the reason advanced by the Bishop of London why the British people ought to "stand by" the slipper who came upon the sinking Zeppelin in the North Sea. It is perfectly obvious that if the captain of the traveler had taken the Huns on board he would have placed his life and the lives of his men in their hands. What would they have done to the Englishmen? How can anybody say? We only know what the Germans did in Belgium, in Serbia, to the women and children and other non-combatants in the English coast towns. Of one thing we may be sure: If the lives of the men on the traveler had been spared they soon would have found themselves inside a German camp for prisoners of war.

Where to Find Mistletoe. The old idea that mistletoe grows mainly upon the oak dies hard, probably because of the Druid tradition and the history books of our childhood. As a matter of fact, mistletoe is very seldom found on the oak; personally I have never seen it on that tree. It is fairly common on apple trees, and in parts of England flourishes exceedingly on the chestnut. There are enormous quantities of mistletoe on the chestnuts in Tushy Park—enough to provide half of London with "kissing boughs." That strange and credulous person, Albertus Magnus, says, amongst other queer things, that "mistletoe with red lily open all looks." Whether it has to be applied to the key, or renders the key superfluous, is not stated. Mistletoe and red lily are not included in the modern burglar's equipment—London Chronicle.

Scottish Preparations.

The proverbial caution in the Scottish character leads Malcolm Stark to tell this story in "The False of the World—Great Street Memories." A happy couple were up from Ayrshire, spending silver jubilee, and went to the Earl's Court Exhibition. The wife had recently been presented with new teeth having a gold plate. When the time came for the Scottish lassies to sing, they have the ever-thrilling "Ye Banks and Braes," and there was an immediate rush to the part of the show. In the midst of the rush that followed, the husband said: "I have my hand firm on my watch, I'm mind you, yet my teeth." "I took gold car tae dae that afore I left the hotel. I locked the teeth in the bag!" Scottish-American.

There is a sketch in The Canadian Magazine for February, entitled, "Fragments from a Modern Pompeii," by Briton B. Cooke, which gives one a vivid impression of what it is like in the shell-devastated city. It is also a capital story entitled "In the Shadow of Strife," by Leslie Floyd, an illuminating article by "A Student Duel in Germany," by John D. R. "Royal Castles in France," a beautifully illustrated article by Estelle M. Kerr, as well as several other excellent articles and short stories.

SYNOD ADJOURNS TO MEET HERE IN 1917

Frederickton, N. B., Feb. 8.—The annual session of the diocesan synod closed this afternoon. The next session will be held in St. John on the first Tuesday in February, 1917.

At this afternoon's session the reports received and adopted were those of the committee on memorials to deceased members, presented on the upkick of the Cathedral, the secretary on the affairs of the synod seat, report of the treasurer, report of the women's auxiliary.

During the session a resolution expressing the warmest congratulations to Rev. Dr. J. B. Campbell and Rev. W. B. Armstrong upon completing fifty years of service in the ministry was passed, on motion of Rev. A. H. Crowfoot, seconded by A. B. Pipe up, the Rev. Dr. Campbell replied that he had attended forty-two sessions of the synod. On motion of Rev. A. C. Fenwick a resolution of regret on account of the sudden death of Rev. B. H. Doane was also passed.

On motion the following committee on the mobilization of the clergy was appointed: Canon Cowie, Rev. R. P. McKim, Very Rev. Dean Neales, Canon Smithers, Rev. G. F. Scott, Rev. A. H. Crowfoot, Rev. E. Sherman, Canon Daniel, Venerable Archdeacon Forsythe.

When the business standing over from last session was taken up, the decision to permit the election of lay delegates to the synod in January or at Easter was confirmed. Rev. G. F. Scott's motion for a special committee to consider the matter of holding a summer school at Rethby was carried, after a long discussion. Some of the clergy favored a retreat for the clergy, and others of combining the two.

On the motion of J. Simcox Armstrong the synod committed itself to the support of the Church of England War Society. A special committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the summer school. The following: The Bishop, R. P. McKim, Rev. R. M. Fenton, Very Rev. Dean Neales, Canon Smithers, J. H. Armstrong, Rev. C. B. Boyd, Rev. H. Hoyt and Chas. Coster.

A resolution to the effect that the members do their utmost to promote the Lord's Day was passed.

Delegates to the provincial synod were elected as follows:

Clerical delegates—Canon Smithers, Archdeacon Neuman, Dean Neales, Canon Armstrong, Rev. Dr. A. H. Crowfoot, Rev. G. F. Scott, Archdeacon Raymond, Rev. W. B. Hibbard, Rev. Canon Cowie, Archdeacon Forsythe, Rev. W. J. Wilkins, Rev. G. T. Dr. J. L. Leroy, Canon Siam, Rev. E. Hallstone, Rev. C. F. Wiggins, Rev. W. H. Sampson, Rev. W. P. Lullatt, Lay delegates—F. W. J. Wilkins, Dr. J. L. Leroy, Roy Campbell, H. B. Schofield, Hon. J. Burchill, G. O. D. Otty, Dr. T. C. Allen, Chas. Coster, Dr. W. S. Carter, H. P. Fiddis, Dr. J. L. Leroy, W. Jarvis, Substitutes—T. C. I. Ketchum, Colonel E. T. Sturdee, G. Stead, R. W. Hewson, A. A. Stirling, A. B. Pipe.

The Place Where Man Should Die. (By Michael J. Barry, Published in The Dublin Nation, 1914.)

How little reck it where man lies. When once the moment's past In which the dim and glazing eye Has looked on earth its last— When he is dead, and he is dead, The coffin found shall rest, Or in its nakedness rest! Back to its mother's breast!

Death is a common friend or foe, As different men may hold, And at his summons each must go, The timid and the bold. But when the spirit, dark and warm, Descends it, as it must, What matter whether the lifeless form Dissolves again to dust?

The soldier falls 'mid comrades piled Upon the battle plain, Where ruthless war steeds gallop wild Above the mangled slain. But though his corse be grim to see, Hoof-trampled on the sod, What reck it, when the spirit free Has soared aloft to God!

The coward's dying eyes may close Upon his downy bed, And when the angels' bands compose Or garments o'er them spread, But ye who shun the bloody fray, When fall the mangled brave, Go—strip his corse lid away And see him in his grave!

"Twere sweet indeed to close our eyes With those we cherish near, And, wafted upwards by their sighs, Soar to some calmer sphere; But whether on the waters high, Or in the battle's van, The first place where men can die Is where he dies for man."

Departure.

(G. K. A. Bell in London Times.)

Forth to the fields of France at last you go, Leaving your home and those most dear, Yet peace for ever dwell within your mind.

And such a peace as only they can know Who far beyond the world's worries throw. See happy visions of redeemed mankind, And still with faith unconquerable find Love beyond supreme above our passing