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DAILY WITNESS

Fair and Milder

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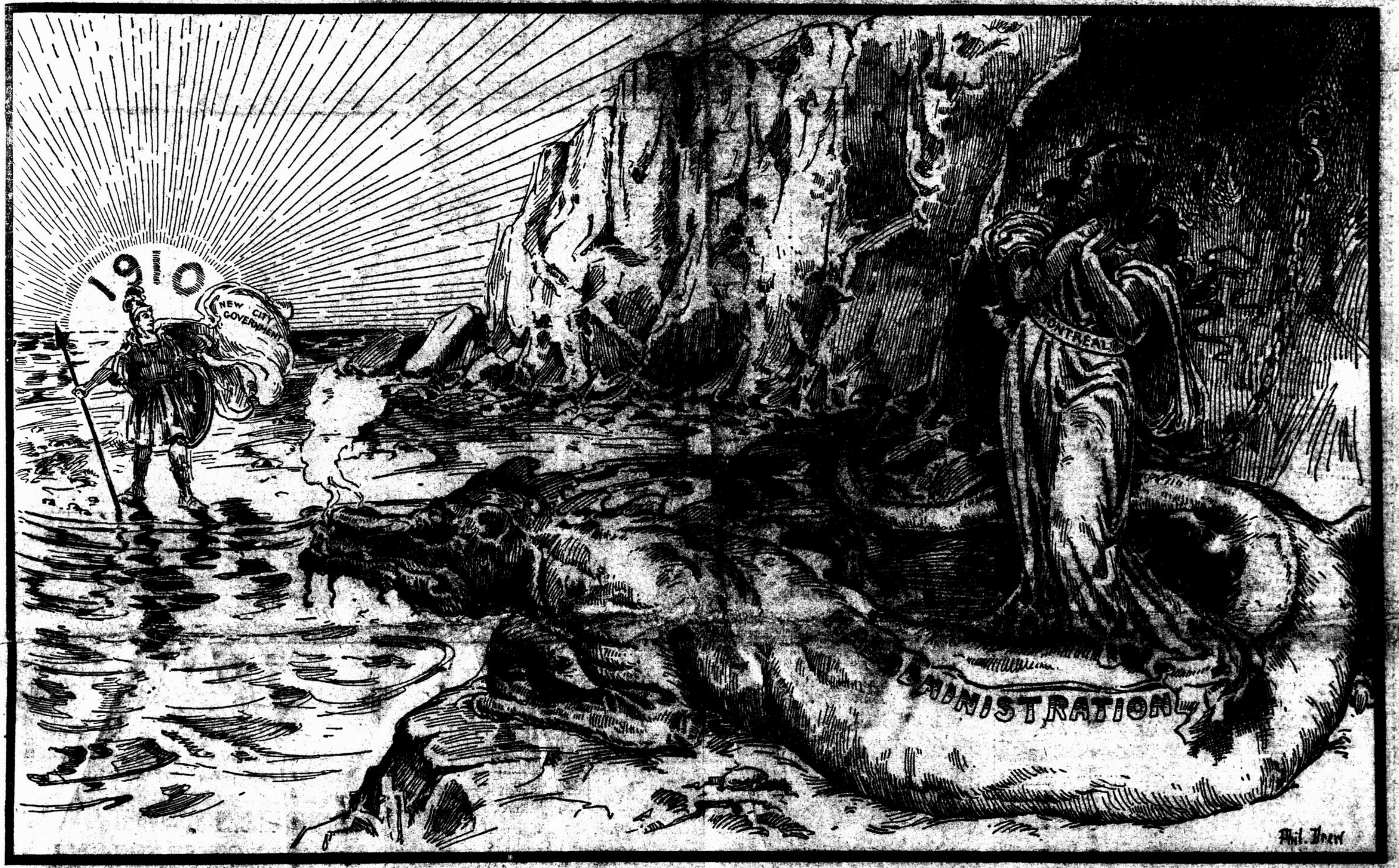
The Publishers of the 'Witness' wish their readers a Happy New Year.



THE DAWN OF A NEW YEAR FOR MONTREAL.

In mythology, the beautiful Andromeda was chained to a cliff by a neptune to be the prey of a devouring monster until rescued by Perseus, who slew the loathsome beast.

SAYS CANADA COULD LOOSE HER BONDS WITH BRITAIN AND NEVER STRIKE A BLOW

Professor G. M. Wrong, of the University of Toronto, Reads an Impressive Paper at Meeting of the American Historical and Political Associations in this City.

CANADA IS CALLED A COLONY, YET HAS PERFECT FREEDOM

(New York 'Herald.')

...la as an independent nation, ...g out toward its own ideals, was ...me of an impressive paper en-...ed 'Canadian nationalism and the ...al tie,' which was read at the ...-Astoria, by Professor G. M. ..., of the University of Toronto, ...ent historian, who addressed a ...meeting of the American Histori-... Political Science associations. ...used a stir by his assertion that ...so willed Canada could separate from Great Britain without ...ing of a blow, and then point- the reasons why the relations ...her and the Mother Country would be dissolved. Professor ...tertains the theory that 'Our the Snows' is to buy a navy ...and which is to be command- by British officers.

...his listeners was Mr. James ...o took occasion to congratu-...peaker at the end of the ses-

To Have its Own Navy.

I speak of Canadian national-...an Professor Wrong, 'I mean ...better or worse, we have on ...inent, not one nation of Brit-...n, but two nations, the one as ...ly resolved to go its own way ...her. Canada, like the United ...great federation, has now ...inhabitants, about three times ...had the United States when ...independent.

...ng on its own lines, Canada is completing the apparatus of ...life. It is taking steps to build a navy to be under its own control. It negotiates its own commercial treaties. Questions between Canada and other countries are settled now not from London, but from Ottawa. The British Ambassador to the Untied States, who is with us to-day, has a more difficult task, in some respects, than any other diplomat there, for he serves two nations, and not merely one.

'It is our British habit to leave things in theory quite different from what they are in fact. In theory, the King still rules; in fact, he has no political power and the Prime Minister rules; in theory, Canada is a colony; in fact, she is an independent nation.

Old Traditions Preserved.

'Perhaps nothing has aided more to keep up old traditions in Canada than the continuance of the monarchical idea. To the average citizen of the United States a king is a remote person, the embodiment possibly of senseless tyranny, but belonging, at any rate, completely to another world. A land that has a king seems strange indeed.

'I was once stopped in the street in Toronto by a pair of tourists and asked, a little anxiously, where the King's building was. I was puzzled for a moment, but it dawned upon me that the tourists fancied that the King was himself living in some adjoining street. The home of our government, the parliament buildings, was the real object of search. The King was not there, and no doubt the use of his name is little more than a convention in the work of government, but it preserves an old mode of thought.

'Other differences strike the observer. Canadian newspapers, in the east at least, are different from those of the United States. In contrasting them one sees that the United States represents a more advanced society. It would not be profitable for Canadian newspapers to discuss the questions of art and letters that I find the Boston 'Transcript,' for instance, taking up. Canadian society has not the links with Continental Europe that Canada's more affluent neighbor has developed and that furnish many topics to the press.

'Another differenec is that Canadian newspapers are less personal in their discussion of public men and less personal in the type of information they give.

Britain's Customs Oppressive.

'If Canada has a national type different from that of the United States it is different also from Great Britain. In some respects a Canadian is more at home in the United States than in England. He finds the hereditary rank, the stratified society, the sharp distinction of classes, in Great Britain rather oppressive. An attempt to set up in Canada such conditions was, indeed, made just after the American Revolution. Canada was to have a hereditary House of Lords, but conditions made the proposal absurd, and for good or evil Canada has to-day as complete a democracy as has any republic.

'If I have said enough to show that there is such a thing as Canada nationalism it is time to discuss the imperial tie. Why does Canada remain linked with Great Britain? Was it not Mr. Roosevelt who spoke pityingly of the Canadian people, half slave, half free? Canada retains the tie with Great Britain because there never has been any reason why she should sever it. There was a reason why the United States should break the tie and broken it was.

'Canada could now break it without a struggle. The Canadian Parliament has long been a body practically supreme. If it chose to make a declaration of independence, probably not a blow would be struck to prevent it, and few or us would be conscious any real change had taken place. Yet the tie with Great Britain would end. No doubt there would be a good many things for the lawyers to adjust, but the average man would hardly feel a jar.

Ties Merely Sentimental.

'But the tie will not be broken. It is natural and even necessary to Canada. The world has seen three types of relation between a mother country and her offspring. The Greeks went out, founded new colonies and copied the institutions of the motherland. But from the first these colonies were completely independent. As they prospered they were apt to assume airs of superiority, and to take rather a patronizing interest in the home land. The tie was merely sentimental; one state exercised no sort or control over the other.

'The second type of relation appears after the discovery of America. Then Europe sought to exploit America for its own benefit. Colonies were to be sources of profit. That this kind of tie was unnatural and mischievous is perhaps proved best by the fact that it has not endured. There was a time when the whole of the two continents North and South America was in one way or other "possessions" of European powers. All this has ended. Except the island of Newfoundland, the only land that retains any tie with a European state is Canada, and assuredly Canada is not a "possession" of Great Britain.

'Why this change? Well, Canada was almost invited to go, too. Lord Beaconsfield, the great Conservative leader in Great Britain, is on record as having desired to be rid of Canada, and some Liberals too have thought that they had enough for the energies of the British people in great home questions. They wished to destroy class privilege, to improve the condition of the masses, to end the misrule of Ireland. They feared the complications with other peoples that colonies might bring.

An Impossible Bargain.

'We have been told how, during the American civil war, it was suggested that if the North would let the South go it might have Canada as compensation. The bargain was not made, it could not be made, as you well know, for many reasons. One of these is that it then was, as it still is, for Canada to settle her own destiny. Now a new school of thought has made itself heard. The old colonial theory of great colonies, subordinate to the Mother Land, is dead—dead beyond hope of resurrection—and somethig nobler has taken its place.

'This is the chief thoughts—Why should not people of the same origin, with similar modes of political thought, with institutions closely related, remain linked together for the benefit of all? They would certainly never war on each other. Peaceful intercourse would be their ideal, they would aid in promoting each other's trade, and their weight in the councils of the world would be a unit. This is the present theory of t heBritish Empire—a league of free states acting together for their common interests.

'Natural growth is better than revolution. Every State tries to avoid revolution, which comes as an evil; sometimes, however, an evil less than the greater one which revolution throws off. Let any one look at the bitterness of party strife in France today and then ask himself if that land would not be happier if liberty had been gained without revolution. It has been so gained in Canada, which has in consequence preserved unbroken, as her own, the whole range of the traditions of British history.

Their Interests Mutual.

'Partnership between Canada and Great Britain is in the interests of both. The time has come when Great Britain needs Canada quite as much as Canada needs Great Britain.

'Perhaps it is not so easy to-day for a state with a small population to live as it was a century ago. Facility of communication has made the world one. We are all neighbors to each other; all of us know what the others are doing. We watch each other's plans. Strength is centralized in a few great powers. Is it not wise for Canada to retain a tie that gives her more weight in time of difficulty?

'If Canada and Great Britain can be useful to each other in face of the outside world they help each other, too, in their internal relations. John Bull is a wealthy old gentleman with plenty of money to invest. Canada is a vigorous young man in business for himself, but cramped by the lack of capital.

'What more natural than that one should supply the other? The one thing needful is confidence, and this the political tie helps. Owing to this confidence Carada is able to secure vast sums of money at a low rate of interest. She has a preferred position in the money market.'

MONTREAL HOTEL SCHEME

The Carleton Hotel Co. Incorporated With $2,000,000 Capital

Ottawa, Dec. 31.—The Carleton Hotel Company, Montreal, with a capital stock of two million dollars, has been incorporated.

DETECTIVE'S OCEAN TRIP

Montreal Sleuth Leaves for England to Bring Back a Prisoner.

Detective Joseph W. Gorman, of the local detective force, left for England yesterday morning to bring back a prisoner named John W. Robinson, alias Whitfield, who is wanted here on a charge of forging a letter of credit on Thos. Cook & Son's Tourist Agency for £50.

The theft was committed about a month or six weeks ago. It was thought that the thief had left for England, and Scotland Yard was notified to look out for him. They succeeded in arresting him about three days ago.

What makes the arrest important is the fact that Robinson is believed to be one of a gang of swindlers whose specialty is the cashing of forged letters of credit at the different tourist agencies throughout the world.

Detective Gorman will be back with his prisoner about January [illegible].

BANKER KILLED

In a Collision on the New York Central.

New York, Dec. 31.—Mr. Spencer Trask the banker, was killed in a rear-end collision on the New York Central Railway at Croton to-day. The report of Mr. Trask's death was confirmed at his banking house here, where it has stated that the railway officials had informed his partners that the banker had lost his life in a collision between a freight train and the Montreal express. Mr. Trask was en route to this city from his home in Saratoga.

Officials of the New York Central Railway here say, that from the meagre reports of the wreck received, they believe that possibly two other passengers have lost their lives in the wreck. They stated that Mr. Trask had been identified by several trainmen who knew him as a frequent passenger between here and his home in Saratoga.

The casualties for the most part were in the smoking compartment at the extreme rear of the sleeper, where a group of passengers were gathered conversing animately as the train proceeded down the river.

Albany, N.Y., Dec. 31.—The following report of the wreck at Croton was received at the office of the Public Service Commission to-day:—'Special train engine 2153, Engineman Flanagan and Conductor E. Shuefelt, ran into rear of train second 62, at Croton-on-Hudson, at 8 a.m. One sleeper telescoped. All tracks blocked. Extent of personal injury not yet known.'

'(Signed), F. T. SLACK,
'Superintendent.'

It is reported unofficially that three were killed and several injured.

Following the receipt of the telegram, Commissioner J. E. Sague and Inspectors W. L. Derr and Archibald Buchanan, Jr., left Albany for the scene of the wreck to investigate.

RECOGNIZED ALLEGED ROBBERS.

Frank Walsh, James Robinson and James O'Neil, the trio who have been in jail here, and who are said to be the perpetrators of the robbery at Rouse's Point recently, appeared before Judge Choquet this morning for extradition.

District-Attorney Hague, of Plattsburg, N.Y., and Mrs. Leroy, of Rouse's Point, were present. The latter identified the three men as having ridden in the same car with her on a train from Albany. They got off at Rouse's Point, on the afternoon of the robbery, she said. The case was adjourned until next Wednesday.

NO "WITNESS" TO-MORROW

To-morrow being New Year's Day, the 'Witness' will not be published.

UNTRUE AND LIBELLOUS

How Ontario Liquor Men Circulate Falsehoods to Discredit Prohibitory Measures.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 31.—The provincial department has learned that a paid campaign has been launched by the liquor interests with a view to forcing the hand of the Government to relinquish its present prohibitive policy in Northern Ontario and decide to grant licenses.

The campaign, the department declares, has several phases. Emphasis is being given to press work calculated to cast discredit upon the departmental attempts to enforce the local option law and to stamp out illegal selling. This is being done by the publication from time to time grossly exaggerated and untruthful stories of conditions alleged to be prevailing in non-licensed districts.

'Every time a newspaper repeats one of these stories,' an official stated, 'it is unwittingly publishing what some papers are being paid to originate.' The recent cancellation of the liquor license of the Haileybury clubs by the department and its announced intention to adhere to its no-license policy, has precipitated battle royal on the part of hostile interests. Reports are now in the hands of the head of the department, the Hon. W. J. Hanna, which are interesting in character, and may lead to unusual developments.

A recent contribution to the campaign is a report from Cobalt to the effect that 'blind pigs' were doing a 'land office' business over Christmas, and that 'the lid was lifted for fair.' According to the department, the cloven hoof is disclosed in the closing sentence, which reads: 'For an out and out farce the Ontario Government's so-called prohibition in a mining camp is about the most absurd known in this wide Dominion. It is too pitiable to be laughable.'

The origin of several of these advertisement readers is being officially investigated. In many cases the local [illegible] declare them to be exaggerated and libellous.

CANADA DURING THE PAST YEAR.

Has Enjoyed Much Prosperity in Which Different Interests Have Shared.

OUTLOOK FOR A CONTINUATION OF GOOD TIMES VERY BRIGHT—GREETINGS.

The year which is just closing has been one of exceptional prosperity, progress and growth in the commercial and industrial life of Canada. Bank clearings have shown successive increases and records, and have now assumed proportions which would have astonished the shrewdest financiers in 1907. The monetary buoyancy which is the result of this stupendous addition to the country's wealth has influenced practically all branches and departments of trade. An evidence of this declaration may be pointed out in the unprecedented earnings on the part of our railways, banks, industrial and commercial corporations, while wholesale and retail interests have shared in the redundancy.

Starting in the far east, it is pleasing to note that Nova Scotia has anticipated to a profitable degree. Many big things have taken place during the year in her industrial career which foretells great doings in the future. We would refer to the recent steel and coal merger. Her fish trade as well as her agricultural profits have shown expansion, and altogether Nova Scotia has reason to feel satisfied. Prince Edward Island, while not so pronounced in its development, has nevertheless shared to a degree in the better times which have swept over the Maritime Provinces. Her agricultural and fish pursuits have proved remunerative, while her business men appear to be well supplied with money for all trade requirements. New Brunswick, steady, safe and determined, has moved quietly along the path of financial and commercial recuperation. Much has been derived from her timber areas, while her farms have proved the source of much wealth.

Coming closer home, we find in the Province of Quebec much advancement in all avenues of trade and commerce, while her financial status has been much improved by the many gigantic propositions, commercially and otherwise, that have been successfully carried out during recent months. The work of developing the mineral area is being carried on in a manner to insure profitable returns, and a better appreciation of her natural wealth. Trade in all departments is gratifying, and numerous industries have made their appearance. Ontario has continued her forward march, resulting in a year of great wealth and improvement. Her farm lands have yielded record crops, while her industries have grown beyond the fondest imaginations. The prospecting and working of her mineral deposits have been a source of tremendous revenue, giving to the world a faint idea of what may be expected. Financially this province occupies an enviable position, and with abundance of money in the hands of her leading financiers and merchants, it is quite safe to assume that the coming twelve months will prove even greater than has the past.

While financial and commercial development has shown marked enlargement in the older provinces what have we to say when attention is drawn to the great west. A glance at statistics which tell of record crops, heavy immigration, the opening up of new lands to be folowed by various lines of railways on which grow up over night, as it were, numerous towns and cities, representing centres of new but enormous financial and industrial importance.

In Manitoba much wealth has been accumulated this year, and the work of expansion goes on. In Alberta and Saskatchewan enthusiasm is responsible for rapid headway, and all over these provinces there is to be seen, but one motto, 'advancement.' The great prairies, under cultivation, and in many places filled with roaming herds of cattle, while all over the land monetary influences are making themselves felt. British Columbia continues her onward march. Her policy of expansion includes an aggressive railway policy, the opening up of fertile lands and the working of mines and forests. Much has been derived financially from her natural resources during the year, while her merchants tell of widespread business activities, supported and approved by her capitalists representing chiefly the leading banking concerns.

It will be seen, therefore, that from the Atlantic to the Pacific much has been accomplished during 1909. It would be difficult to particularize, as all departments in our financial, industrial, corporate and stock arena have enjoyed prosperity to a greater or less degree. In the stock market we have seen much strength developed and confidence renewed. During recent months many sharp advances for the more favored securities have been features that have marked the trading along the entire list. The year, speculatively, has been one of fair profits, while from an investment standpoint opportunities have presented themselves to the man who was in a position to avail himself of them. Altogether the past twelve months have been notable in this respect, placing the stock exchange to-day in a strong position and with considerable eagerness on the part of investors to remain in the market.

As to the money situation in Canada one need only note the splendid statements which have been issued by those institutions, telling of big profits and growth in all departments. Deposits by Canadians are the largest on record while our manufacturers and merchants enjoy largely the confidence of the bankers. Branch banks have been opened in all parts of the Dominion and each appears to do its share of business, giving evidence of extending trade, while imparting a confidence in future stability. Manufacturers, large and small, tell of better conditions. New factories in all parts have been erected, while old buildings have been renovated and enlarged. The demand for staple manufactured goods this year, has been of such a character as to warrant heavy expenditures on the part of our business men, so as to meet the growing necessities of the population. Favorable reports have been issued from the great majority of our industrial concerns, and in practically every instance they announce big returns. Especially is this true with regard to the growing west, while older Canada has helped to create this state of things. All this means much labor and fair returns. The absence of serious labor troubles outside of Cape Breton Collieries, is a striking example of the contentment of the working classes.

Much has been done by the railway, steamship and lake navigation companies to build up their corporate interests, so as to meet the demand for increased haulage and tonnage, and in this regard they have enjoyed well merited rewards. Expanding trade moving from Halifax to Vancouver has warranted big undertakings, which have been reflected in the magnificent earnings displayed by these interests. From cities, towns and villages comes the news of trade contentment. Large as well as small dealers have participated in the wave of prosperity, Credit has been almost unknown as evidenced by prompt payments on the part of purchasers following the delivery of merchandise. Probably in no year in the history of Canadian agricultural life has the farming community been so prosperous. Crops of all kinds in abundance have been the fruit of faithful application to the soil, while from numerous other sources they have accummulated much wealth.

Looking back over the twelve months there is much to be thankful for. Providence has been generous to this country. We have passed through the year with great success financially, commercially and otherwise, and in consequence, we have enlarged the scope of national importance. Our position, growth and development is to-day attracting the attention of the outside world. Our future must bring even more rapid expansion of our commercial interests and the exploitation of our natural wealth. In our forests, mines, and rivers, is unlimited fortune. Let us carefully guard these resources and see that they are exploited to the best advantage, and not wasted or depleted to gratify the selfish ends of monopolistic promoters. In these growing times we hope that our readers have participated and in our effort to accurately report the proceedings in the financial, industrial, and stock market world, we have striven to follow correctly and impartially the doings of the old year. Under these conditions we extend to readers of the financial page a very happy and profitable New Year.

Financial Position of Black Lake Co. Strong

The statement of the Black Lake Consolidated Asbestos Company, which was submitted to the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges in connection with the listing of the securities, showed the following interesting figures:—

Capital stock, common.. ..	$3,000,000
Capital stock, preferred.. ..	3,000,000
Bonds issued..	1,000,000

Assets:	
Asbestos land and property..	$4,509,400
Cash and balance due on subscriptions..	490,600
	$,000,000

It will be noticed that the company has cash on hand and balances due on subscriptions of $490,000, or about one half of the amount of the bonds issued, so that ample provision has been made for the erection of new mills and working capital.

DENIES REPORT.

Boston, Dec. 31.—Mr. W. B. Thomas, president of the American Sugar Refining Company, states that the report that the company has purchased, directly or indirectly, any property in the Philippine Islands is without foundation.

BUTTER MARKET.

The local butter market is firm with choicest creamery quoted at 25 1-2c to 26c, and current receipts at 24 1-2 to 25c.

EGGS FAIRLY ACTIVE.

A fairly active trade is being done in eggs, and the undertone to the market remains very firm. Sales of strictly new laid were made at 40c to 42c; selected No. 1 stock, at 29c to 30c, and No. 1 candled at 26c to 27c per dozen.

POTATOES STEADY.

The market for potatoes is steady with a fair volume of business passing in a jobbing way. Green Mountains in car lots, ex-track, are selling at 57 1-2c, with Ontario at 50c, and Quebec varieties at 50c to 55c per bag.

WORK ON GIROUX MINE.

Ely, Nev., Dec. 31.—It is expected that the men working in the up-raise on the Giroux Company's new five-compartment shaft will break through into daylight before next week. The temporary hoisting plant is nearly ready for use and the work of removing the temporary 'square-sets' and putting in the permanent timbers of the shaft should be under way shortly.

MONEY ON CALL.

New York, Dec. 31.—Noon—Money on call strong at 6 percent. Prime mercantile paper, 5 to 5½ percent.

Exchanges $463,165,499.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES.

December 31st.

The farmers' market was a very small affair to-day, and the market gardeners were comparatively few in number. There are very few changes in the prices, turkeys are lower, and geese and ducks are higher; hares are about twice as high as they were a year ago. Oats sold at 90c to $1 the bag; buckwheat $1.30 do; beans $2 the bushel; potatoes 50c to 60 c the 80 lb. bag; turnips, beets and carrots 50c to 60c do; onions and parsnips 70c to 80c do; cabbages 60c to 75c the barrel; celery 30c to 90c the dozen. There were no dressed hogs offered by the farmers. Mr. Bickerdike is selling at his store, 254 St. Paul street, dressed hogs at $11 to $12.50 the 100 lbs.; beef hindquarters 7c to 8c per lb.; sheep's mutton 8c to 8 1-2c per lb.; lamb mutton 10c to 10 1-2c do. Dead turkeys are sold at 20c to 22c per lb.; geese 14c to 16c do.; ducks 20c do.; chickens 17c to 19c do.; hares 60c to 70c the pair; tub butter 24c to 26c per lb.; print butter 25c to 30c do.; eggs 40c to 60c the dozen; cream 30c the quart; apples $2 to $4.50 the barrel; cranberries $6.50 do; Valencia oranges, $3.50 the case for 420; lemons $3 the box; bananas $1.50 to $2 the branch; hay $10 to $12 the 100 bundles of 15 lbs; straw $4 to $6 the 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

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POWER MERGER RIDDLE IS UNSOLVED

The persistent heavy buying of Power and Montreal Street securities seems to lend strong support to the rumors current of an amalgamation to be soon arranged between these two companies and the Shawinigan Water and Power. There is, however, no official confirmation of these stories and, judging by the efforts made to elicit some tangible information of this character, and the unsatisfactory results generally obtained, it is doubtful whether the investing community will know anything definite, for or against for some time yet.

The concensus of opinion appears to be that the way is being quietly paved for the union of the three companies, with a probability of the preparatory work lasting a long time. One report has it that a force of expert accountants from the United States are at work on the books of the Montreal Street Railway, having in view the compiling of a report, showing the exact financial status of the company. This is as yet, however, unascertained.

The 'Witness' interrogated a director of one of the above companies on this obscure question, and the response was indefinite and scarcely helpful. 'I am unable to answer your question, at this juncture,' said this gentleman; 'the action of the stock would suggest some knowledge or assurance, though, on the part of investors.' Unquestionably the heavy buying of these issues shows confidence on the part of investors and speculators, but whether or not this confidence is justified, or whether it results from definite information obtained is another question.

MARKET STRONG CLOSE OF YEAR

The close of the year finds the stock market as active and buoyant as ever. Trading, speculation and investment continue unabated, with monetary confidence sound and sure, and with prospects of the same conditions extending far into the new year.

Soo, Iron Common, Rubber and Quebec Railway came freely into play during the earlier part of the session. Soo opened at 142, and advanced three-quarters of a point. Iron Common ranged around 71 1-2. Rubber was stronger at 96 1-2, and Quebec Railway opened at 65 1-2. Richelieu opened at 94, advancing to 94 3-4. Power rung in at about 10.45, commencing at 136 and proceeding to 136 1-3. Black Lake Asbestos was strong at 22.

New York, Dec. 31.—Rhode Island was the conspicuous feature of strength on the expectation of success of the plans to increase the importance of this system by new alliances to the east and to the west. The simultaneous strength of the Wabash issues was considered significant in this respect. United Railways investment of San Francisco opened lower as a result of the approval by San Francisco voters of the proposition to make an issue of bonds for the electrification of the Geary street line, which is owned by the city, and a continuation of the road from the Chronicle building down to the Market street ferry.

The coppers were strong on reports of progress with negotiations for a merger, and the apparent improvement in trade conditions.

MORNING BOARD.

Steel com.—25 at 71 3-8, 50 at 71¼, 25 at 71½, 50 at 71 7-8.
Wood—25 at 143.
Power—25 at 136, 25 at 136¼, 105 at 136, 50 at 136¼.
Richelieu—25 at 94, 50 at 94½, 50 at 94¾.
Rubber—75 at 96, 25 at 96½.
Quebec Ry—250 at 65½, 150 at 66, 100 at 65¾.
Black Lake com.—5 at 21½, 85 at 22.
Asb. pref—25 at 63.
M.S.R.—50 at 222, 75 at 221¾, 50 at 221½.
Soo—75 at 142, 25 at 142½, 75 at 142¾.
Duluth—50 at 67 1-8.
Converters—25 at 45.
Royal Bank—38 at 225.
Union Bank—9 at 140.
Penman's—100 at 58.
M.S.R.—100 at 221½.
Power—30 at 136, 100 at 136¼, 190 at 136.
Iron—75 at 71 1-8, 75 at 71, 125 at 71.
Colored Cotton Bonds—5000 at 99 7-8.
C.P. Rights—3 at 10.
Iron bonds—6000 at 96, 1000 at 96.
Twins—35 at 115¾.
Shawinigan—50 at 104¼, 25 at 104.
Richelieu—50 at 94¾, 25 at 94¾.
Dom. Cot. bonds—1000 at 100.
Coal bonds—500 at 98.
Textile bonds—1000 at 100.
Black Lake—10 at 22¼, 75 at 22½.
Nor. Ohio—37 at 35½.

Report From Gowganda

Gow Ganda reports advise that the Bartlett Mines have been shut down for the time being. This company's equipment is probably the most complete in that section. Two shafts were sunk to a depth of 100 feet and some drifting done. Two reasons are advanced for stopping work on the mine, viz: shortage of money to carry on work, and the other to delay in receiving supplies.

Operations on some of the other Gow Ganda properties have been suspended for the holidays, but will be resumed after the first of January. Shipments are expected from the Boyd-Gordon, Reeve Dobie and Mann properties.

Negotiations, it is said, for the purchase of silver bearing claims by American and British capitalists are in process on a big scale.

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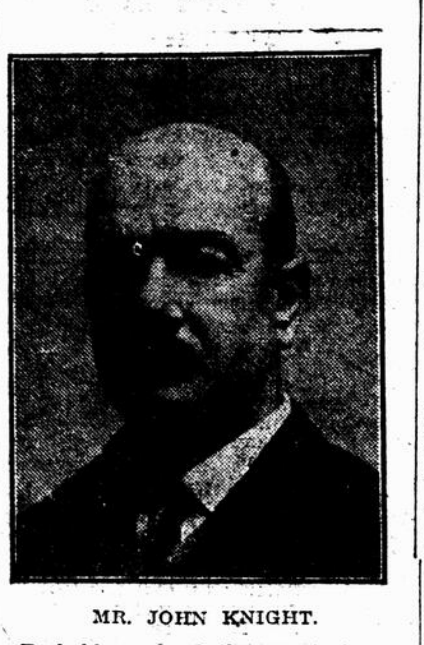
CLEARINGS FOR THE YEAR SHOW RECORD

Increase Nearly $400,000,000 Over 1908, Result of General Expansion



MR. JOHN KNIGHT.

Probably one of the greatest surprises at the close of the old year comes to the Canadian business world to-day in the remarkable bank clearings for 1909 and the present month.

Issued at 11 o'clock this morning by the Montreal clearing house the figures for the year show the record increase of nearly $400,000,000.

This splendid expansion is largely credited to the heavy dealings this season in stock market trading, while the general development in all avenues of trade and commerce have helped to swell this huge amount.

Following are the clearings and comparisons for the past three years:

Total for year ending Dec. 31, 1909.. .. .. $1,866,649,000
Corresponding year, Dec. 31, 1908.. 1,467,316,000
Corresponding year, Dec. 31, 1907.. 1,555,729,000

For December the record is maintained, and is evidence of continued prosperity. Following are the results:

Total for month ending Dec. 31, 1909.. .. .. $195,758,721
Corresponding month, Dec. 31, 1908.. 140,666,048
Corresponding month, Dec. 31, 1907.. 125,877,033

Mr. John Knight, manager of the Montreal Clearing House, was naturally much pleased with the volume of business which has passed through this institution during the past twelve months.

Dominion Coal Co. Has Large Output for December

The splendid progress made by the Dominion Coal Company since the subsiding of the miners' strike is strikingly illustrated by the output of coal from the various properties for December, which totals 211,865 tons, as against 176,769 tons for the same month of the previous year.

The prospects for the Dominion Coal Company are bright with promise for the coming year. The United Mine Workers' Association, it is true, have not relinquished their doings with the Coal Company. Both the company has all the men it requires just now, and it is not tramelled by the foreign association.

The output for the year is not so large as that of 1908 on account of the summer disturbances.

Big U.S. Exports

Washington, Dec. 31.—Value of manufactures ready for use exported in November was $40,000,000, against $31,000,000 in November, 1908, and for 11 months was $427,000,000, against $410,000,000.

Of manufactures for further use in manufacturing exports, for November, were $21,500,000, against $16,000,000; for 11 months $229,000,000, against $214,250,000.

DELAWARE & HUDSON.

New York, Dec. 31.—The Delaware & Hudson Company has declared regular dividend of 9 percent for the year, payable in quarterly instalments of 2 1-4 percent.

PROSPECTS FOR N.S. CO. ARE BRIGHT

In a review of the business of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company during 1909, Mr. Thomas Cantley, general manager, shows increases in practically all branches of its operations, as compared with the previous year, as will be shown by the following figures:

	Tons.
Coal mined and shipped....	830,000
Iron ore mined and shipped.	460,000
Coke made..	85,000
Limestone and dolomite mined..	70,000
Pig iron made..	62,000
Steel ingots made..	63,000
Billoms and billets cogged..	54,000
Finished materials, bars, plates and forgings shipped from New Glasgow..	53,000
Amount of freight paid to the Intercolonial Railway.	255,000
Freight carried by Sydney Mines Railway of the company exceeded..	1,400,000
Coal and ore freighted by boats owned or time chartered by the company.....	925,000

The total wages paid by the company during the year was nearly $2,500,000, as follows:

Wages paid at Sydney mines.	$1,698,000
Wages paid at New Glasgow	425,000
Wages paid at Wabana.. ..	350,000

The improvements in plant and equipment made in the closing months of 1908 resulted in savings in the cost of manufacture, so that the cost of converting iron ore into the 50,000 odd tons of finished material shipped from the New Glasgow works was less than any year in the history of the company, practically all of which savings should be credited to improved physical condition of the plant, as no reduction in wages was made during the period under review.

At Wabana, the slopes, which in the latter part of 1908, after passing through the boundary of intervening ground between the land areas and the submarine areas of the company had reached the submarine territory of the Scotia Company, have been extended during the past year more than a quarter of a mile. Bore holes put down in the submarine territory of the company have proven the quantity of underlying ore to be very much greater in thickness than shown on the land or in the inner portions of the submarine extensions of the seams, while the quality and percentage of iron has been fully maintained. All the work done in this connection during the past year has only served to confirm and further increase the evidence of the enormous extent and value of these submarine deposits.

Contracts were placed in Great Britain in the early summer for hoisting and power plant required for the operation of these submarine areas. The main hoisting engines have already been delivered at Wabana, and are said to be the largest hoisting engines in British North America. The installation of this plant will be carried on vigorously during the winter and early summer, and when completed will be easily capable of handling 600,000 tons of ore from these submarine deposits.

At the New Glasgow mills, further enlargements and extensions of the furnace heating plant have been made and two new rolling mills, with the necessary power plant, accessories, and all other devices required for handling the increased output are not being installed. These mills are expected to be in operation during the coming summer. The additional rolling mill capacity now being provided should increase the output of the finished material from the New Glasgow mills by about 20,000 tons per annum.

The unfilled orders for steel products, on the books of the company at the beginning of 1910, according to Mr. Cantley, will aggregate a larger tonnage than at any period during the past two years. Indications point to an increased demand for all classes of the finished iron and steel products of the company, and it is expected that this increase will lead to better prices than have ruled during the past twelve months.

Retained Control

The meeting of the Cobalt Central shareholders, which was postponed from Dec. 17, took place yesterday at Augusta, Maine. The fight for control of the company resulted in victory for the original promoters and the sustainment of the present management.

CHEESE QUIET.

The cheese market is quiet, but steady, with September make westerns quoted at 11 3-4c to 11 7-8c; October make at 11 1-2c to 11 5-8c, and easterns at 11 1-4c to 11 3-8c.

TELEGRAPH AND CABLE COMPANIES

Their Business Indicative of General Improvement all Over the Country.

New York, Dec. 31.—Public utilities, as a rule, reflect prevailing conditions in the business world. First to feel the depressing effect of commercial and industrial inactivity, when prosperity returns the telegraph and cable companies are among the first to show recuperative power. Wire service is a decided factor in every-day happenings, but when less opulent times are at hand there is bound to be reservation in making use of it. The earnings of the various companies prove that 1909 has been an improvement over the preceding year.

The Western Union Telegraph Company through the issuance of its four quarterly reports, gives proof that with each three months a step forward occurred in the earning power of the concern. A feature of the year was the alliance, through stock transfer, with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. The Gould interests, which for many years have been the dominating factor in the Western Union, are now a negative quantity, although some members of the Gould family still remain on the board of directors. The closer working operations between the telegraph and the telephone promise improvements to the double service. The Western Union has a surplus of $18,837,318 in its treasury, after deducting $747,618 for quarterly dividends at the rate of 3 percent annually. The election of new members to the board in place of retiring directors showed that the Harriman interests are as conspicuous as before, if not more so.

The visit of President Mackay, of the Mackay Companies, to the Pacific coast and the Northwest in the interest of the Postal Telegraph Company, was indicative of a desire on the part of this company to make a strong bid for business in that section of the country. On his return from the West, Mr. Mackay spoke optimistically of the telegraph situation and said that there would be continuous effort to improve the service throughout all sections. The various cable companies of the concern also did a good business during the year.

The Mackay Companies increased the dividend on the common stock from 1 percent to 1¼ percent quarterly at the last meeting of the directors. President Mackay at the time of the merging of the Western Union with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company stated emphatically that there would be no merging of the interests he represented, but that competition would be even more aggressive than in the past. The Mackay Companies in a large holder of American Telephone and Telegraph stock.

To Penetrate Deeper

Many plans are under way for sinking to a greater depth in the Cobalt Camp. Particularly those mines which are on a high elevation. The Badger management has intimated they will go to the 400 foot level. While not definitely decided the Farah will probably sink another 150 feet to the 300 foot level.

Working on Silver Leaf

About twenty-five men are on the Silver Leaf pay roll. Development work is being concentrated at the one hundred foot level. Delay caused by timbering shaft held back some of the underground work, but the expected shipment should materialize about February 1.

MONTEREY RAILWAY FLOURISHING

The growing interest in Mexico and its industries displayed by Canadians during recent years receives [illegible] striking illustration, to-day, in the [illegible] ing of a circular with reference [illegible] growth and development of the Monterey Railway Light and Power Company with a large capitalization; $5,[illegible] five percent first mortgage de[illegible] stock, $500,000 five percent [illegible] preference shares, and $4,100,000 [illegible] mon shares.

The directors are Mr. William [illegible] kenzie, president Canadian N[illegible] Toronto Railway and Winnipeg [illegible] Railway Company, Donald [illegible] vice-president Canadian North[illegible] way, Byron E. Walker, president [illegible] of Commerce, Herbert S. Holt, [illegible] Royal Bank and Montreal Light, [illegible] and Power Company, Z. A. Las[illegible] R. M. Horne-Payne and George [illegible]

The net earnings of the com[illegible] the first six months of the curre[illegible] are approximately $162,000, w[illegible] interest on the company's de[illegible] amounts to $122,000. The su[illegible] the six months is therefore $4[illegible] as the amount required to pay [illegible] dend on the preferred shares [illegible] $12,500, it will be seen that [illegible] pany is earning at the rate of [illegible] cent on the preferred.

The company has concessions [illegible] years, dating from March, 19[illegible] capital invested and all the [illegible] of the company are free from [illegible] for a period of twenty years. [illegible] water works concessions h[illegible] granted to the company, the [illegible] ing to supply Monterey with a [illegible] system of water and sewage [illegible] The company has also favorab[illegible] tric and Power rights, while [illegible] monetary point of view its [illegible] is well protected. Indications po[illegible] a rapidly expanding trade, and those interested in the big concern are con[illegible] of success. Their names, at least, [illegible] Canadians, should be sufficient guarantee in this respect.

Monterey is of manufacturing importance It is a railway centre and distributing point, and has a population [illegible] about 90,000. Its industries include [illegible] largest steel plant in the country a[illegible] other iron foundries and smelters, a[illegible] well as cotton mills, flour mills and numerous other factories. It is situated in the Mexican State of Nuevo Leon, and neither the State nor the city has any funded debt whatever.

Union Pacific Ry.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—Union Pacific's December business is better than a year ago, but behind two years ago when much delayed traffic from the fall boom, was carried far into the winter. This month has been the worst for operation of Union Pacific in the past ten years.

The tracks are fairly clear now, but operating cost for the month has been heavy. Net earnings of the system will show a gain, however, and a part from the storms effect a traffic recession in December is considered normal.

D. U. Doing Well

Detroit United Railway for third week in December reports a net increase of $19,000, and from Jan. 1 last a net increase of $900,923.

WILL TRY TO LIST.

New York, Dec. 31.—It is reported in a Philadelphia wire that in view of the Rock Island entrance into Lehigh Valley that party may make another effort to have the stock listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Predictions of higher prices later for Lehigh Valley Company from the same direction.

BRIEF IS FILED.

New York, Dec. 31.—The attorney-general has filed his brief in the American Tobacco case. It contains 363 pages and is divided into 14 parts.

Paid-up Capital, $6,000,000. Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, $4,602,157
ESTABLISHED 1864.
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A General Banking Business transacted.
STERLING AND CONTINENTAL EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD
City Offices—205 St. James Street, 1255 St. Catherine Street East (corner Fullum), 320 St. Catherine Street West (corner University), 1330 St. Lawrence Boulevard, and Town of St. Louis.

BIG PROFITS IN OIL!
Buy Dominion Oil Shares Now
GOOD MEN. GOOD PROPERTY.
DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY. WRITE, WIRE or PHONE.
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Orders executed in New York, Toronto and London, England.
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WILL OFFER FOR SALE
6% FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS
Interest payable every six months at office of the
NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, - - MONTREAL
Stock bonus to accompany free.
Write for particulars, or call at 212 St. James Street, Montreal

McCuaig Bros. & Co.
MEMBERS MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE
Our weekly circular of December 30th contains a comprehensive review of the year 1909 and the outlook for 1910.
COPY MAILED ON REQUEST.
157 St. James Street. Tel. Main 923-4.

W. GRAHAM BROWNE & CO.
Dealers in High-grade Bonds
42-43 Bank of Ottawa Building,
Montreal.

CANADIAN CONSOLIDATED RUBBER CO. Limited
Notice is hereby given that a Quarterly Dividend of One and Three-Quarters per cent. on the Preferred Shares of the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on January 3rd, 1910, to shareholders of Record of December 18th, 1909, and that a Quarterly Dividend of One per cent. on the Common Shares of the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on January 3rd, 1910, to shareholders of Record of December 18th, 1909.
By order of the Board,
W. BINMORE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

BRYANT BROTHERS & CO.
[illegible] St. Francois Xavier St. Montreal.
BANKERS and BROKERS
AND
DEALERS IN
COBALT STOCKS,
Branch Office - - - Cobalt

CROWN RESERVE
Mining Company, Limited.
Dividend No. 7.
Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of 6 per cent. for the three months ending the 31st December, 1909, and a bonus in addition of 9 per cent. for the same term, making a total payment of 15 per cent. has been declared, and will be payable on the 15th January, 1910, to shareholders of record the 31st December, 1909.
Transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 14th of January, both inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
JAMES COOPER,
Montreal, November 8th, 19
N.B.—Dividend cheques will [illegible] by the Company's Transfer A[illegible] Crown Trust Co., on the 14th [illegible] 1910. The Shareholders are re[illegible] advise the Transfer Agent of a[illegible] in address.

I OFFER FOR SALE
CHOICE DIVIDEND PAYING INDUSTRIAL STOCKS, COBALT MINING and CANADIAN OIL STOCKS.
Write to-day for my circular, giving free information.
IT WILL INTEREST YOU.
BENJAMIN BURLAND,
308 Board of Trade Building, Montreal
MAIN 3062.

THE CAMPAIGN IN BRITAIN

One Hundred Staffordshire Manufacturers Petitioned to Give £1,000 Yearly to Tariff Reform Propaganda.

BRITAIN'S NAVY NOW 1,800,000 TONS AGAINST GERMANY'S 609,000 TONS.

Feeling in Scotland Strong Against the Lords.

LONDON AND THE HOME COUNTIES ARE SAID TO BE THE ONLY SECTIONS WAVERING.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 31.—Mr. Ward, Labor of parliament, states that the of Sutherland and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain have petitioned one hundred manufacturers in Staffordshire to contribute one thousand pounds yearly for five years to carry on the reform propaganda.

Respecting naval sufficiency, Mr. Burns stated that he preferred to the opinion of Rear-Admiral Sir Scott to the 'Daily Mail.' What the facts? Great Britain now 1,800,000 tons displacement in war- compared to Germany's 609,000. What about 1912? Mr. Burns was

In 1912 Great Britain would have 2,000,000 tons against Germany's ,000.

Earl Cawdor again declared last night that there was nothing to prevent Belfast from becoming a German naval base if Home Rule were granted. In this respect, he said, importance is attached to the speech of Major McBride, of the Transvaal Irish Brigade at Kilkenny, in which he said: 'It is quite probable that in the near future we may see a soldier from New York or Berlin sketching the ruins of St. Paul's instead of Macaulay's stranger from New Zealand. Should the Germans land in Ireland they would be received with willing hearts and strong hands. Should England be their destination, it is to be hoped they will find time to disembark 100,000 rifles and a few score cannon with ammunition for the same. This land will then be as free as God meant it to be.'

FEELING IN SCOTLAND.

Glasgow, Dec. 31.—If Britain votes for tariff reform it will not be because of the idea that such a step is necessary to hold the colonies loyal to the Empire. Men of all shades of political opinion assert that no one of importance is now presenting that argument. The farthest they go is to say, as does Mr. Chamberlain in his manifesto, that this is probably the last chance of entering into closer trade relations, because before the next election the colonies may enter into commercial treaties that would make a preferential trade system impossible.

Scotland is likely to be as strongly Liberal in the new house as it is in the present one. The representative of a leading Unionist newspaper, who has been chronicling the progress of the campaign in Scotland, says that the people are showing intense anti-Lords feeling. Scotland in 1906 returned 61 Government supporters and seven Opposition members. The chief Liberal organizer says that Scotland will not send to the House of Commons more than fourteen Conservatives out of the seventy-two members she is entitled to elect. The only sections that are wavering, he adds, are London and the home counties, but they cannot overcome the Free Trade of the north of England and of Scotland. The Government, in his opinion, is certain to be returned.

A RUDE SHOCK TO CAPITAL.

Lord Desborough said the Budget had given capital a rude shock, and money was going out of the country at three times the usual rate. Every speech from the Chancellor of the Exchequer was costing the country from five to ten millions.

Lord Ampthill said the liberty of the people would be in danger if the management of their affairs passed to the hands of demagogues. It was the House of Lords at the present moment which was defending the liberty of the people.

Mr. Bonar Law said tariff reform had been adopted by every other civilized country. Some fiscal systems were good for employment and other systems were bad,' but ours was the worst of all.'

Mr. Keir Hardie said 'we are fighting not for the triumph of party, but for the emancipation of the masses. It war nor politics.'

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald said people must gain sovereign political authority so that they may emancipate themselves economically.

A UNITED LABOR PARTY.

Mr. Philip Snowden said: 'We have for the first time a united Labor party. We have every prospect of retaining seats we hold and of winning more. The party is now recognized as a powerful and permanent force in British politics.'

NO ONE ISSUE DOMINATES.

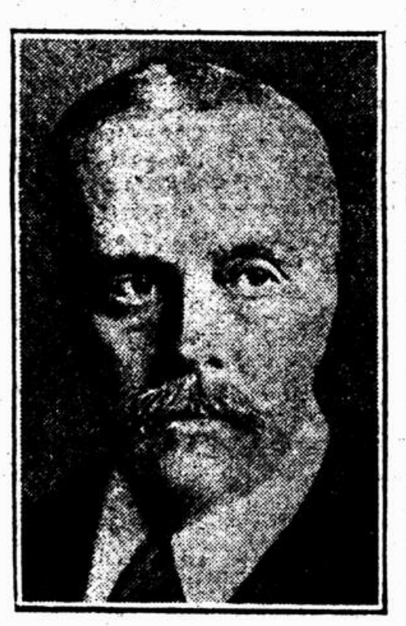
(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 30.—No single issue said to dominate the campaign Mr. Chamberlain's manifesto striking, because it brushes aside constitutional question as non-existent and concentrates on tariff reform. Herein it is recognized that Chamberlain displays his old-time for going to the root of things. back tariff reform would have great issue, and the result, by all the signs available, would not have been doubtful, but the astute ministers produced the budget and scotched fiscal change for the time being. It now remains for the Unionists to follow the great fiscal reform leader and endeavor again to make every other issue of secondary importance.

The Liberals laugh at Mr. Chamberlain's 'attempt to revive the colonial aspect of tariff reform.' They maintain that what was started as a great imperial movement has become purely a domestic campaign in favor of protection, and demand particulars of the tariff scheme which is to prevent the dukes from paying out. They also profess to be grateful to those peers who, in defending the rejection of the budget, are helping to keep the constitutional issue to the fore, and jestingly declare that the Government has postponed polling two days to allow of at least one more speech from Lord Curzon.

MR. BALFOUR.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at Haddington, said the Unionist party were confident in their cause. It represented the maintenance of institutions which must be preserved, and stood for security of enterprise and the maintenance of the fleet. While refusing to draw the colonies closer, the Government had reintroduced Irish home rule, which would be utterly subversive to Great Britain's position among the nations of the world. The Unionists also stood for fiscal reform. He would not say the whole difficulty of unemployment would be solved by tariff reform, but it would diminish the really serious part, the unemployment of competent workmen.



MR. BALFOUR.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Mr. George Wyndham, speaking at Altrincham, claimed that London, the home counties and the Midlands were for tariff reform, and it depended on Lancashire, Cheshire and Yorkshire, whether victory should be won or lost.

Mr. Reginald McKenna, speaking at Pontypool, maintained that the issue was a very simple one. It was: 'Who was to determine how the people should be taxed and by what Government they should be ruled.'

Earl Cawdor, at Haverford West, on the other hand, declared that the real issues, the electors had to decide, were:—Did they really wish that any government that might come into power should be absolutely independent; did they wish for religious education and to see the licensing trade unjustly treated; did they wish to set up a hostile port in Ireland, or to see the navy maintained at such strength as was needed?

Mr. Sydney Buxton, speaking in Tower Hamlets, said Mr. Balfour's position as far as tariff reform was concerned was a pitiable and ignominious one. He had been driven step by step to accept the nauseous food given him and had been compulsorily fed by the tariff reformers. He had resisted as much as possible, but the wardens and doctors. Austen Chamber, Chaplin and others, had been too much for him.

London, Dec. 30.—The most interesting utterances in Mr. Balfour's first speech since his recovery, delivered to-night at Haddington, was his eloquent tribute to Earl Percy, by whose untimely death, he said, 'not merely the Unionist party, but the nation, sustained a great, and for a time, he feared, an irreparable loss.'

The other Conservative speakers and all the Conservative papers are lamenting Earl Percy's death as a serious blow to the cause, especially in the present campaign. Earl Percy, they declare, was one of the most promising and brilliant men on the Unionist side.

The flood of election oratory increases daily, the feature of the campaign being the large number of peers who are addressing political meetings.

THE RICH IN AMERICA.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, in an interview here, gave an interesting account of his American tour. He commended, as a remarkable sign of the times, the assistance given the labor movement in the United States, especially by women of the richest classes, and expressed the belief that the United States was coming to some decisive movement in the direction of a more equitable distribution of wealth.

MR. WILLISON AT THE EMPIRE CLUB.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 31.—Mr. J. S. Willison, of the Toronto 'News,' made a well-reported speech at the British Empire Club yesterday. He said nobody would persuade Canadians that Great Britain was a dying country. (He liked to hope for a great Imperial Council that the Mother Country might thereby gain fresh strength and the dominions wisdom, prudence and stability from contact with the world affairs.

'FOUR NOBLE LORDS.'

Mr. Lloyd George's Biting Criticism of Milner, Cawdor, Curzon and Midleton.

The following is an extract from Mr. Lloyd George's speech at Llangelly last week:—

'We have four noble lords travelling the country: Lord Milner—(booing)—you know him; evidently we are still paying his debts—(laughter)—until they are all paid it would be better for him if he stayed at home. Then there is Lord Cawdor, who has a special claim to speak the mind of the people, having been rejected twice by the constituencies that knew him best. (Cheers and laughter.) Two other noble lords, Lord Midleton and Lord Curzon have both been saying rather rude things about me. (Laughter.) I do not mind it really, but I will show them my appreciation of their rudeness by telling the truth about them.

'Who is Lord Midleton? The hereditary system has at least one advantage. It enables a man who used to be called Brodrick to call himself Midleton when he wants people to forget he ever was Brodrick. (Laughter and cheers.) As Brodrick (Minister of War) he had one claim to distinction. He wanted more public money than any living man except Lord Milner. (Laughter and cheers.) He made such a mess of the War Office that even the late Tory Government, and I suppose that was the worst this country has ever seen, could stand him no longer, so they sent him to the India office to help Lord Curzon muddle the affairs of the Indian Empire. (Cheers.)

'If you asked Lord Midleton whether I have been too hard on Lord Curzon he would say I have rather underrated the case. If you ask Lord Curzon whether he thinks I have been too hard on Lord Midleton, he would say I was rather mild. (Laughter.) They do love each other. (More laughter.) These are the saviours. "These be thy gods, oh protectionist Israel!" (Laughter and cheers.)

'It is a pretty quartette, Lords Cawdor, Milner, Midleton and Curzon, singing these Christmas carols about the country.' (Loud laughter.)

SCHWEPPES
—IMPORTED—
SODA WATER
—AND—
DRY GINGER ALE
LAW, YOUNG & CO., . . . MONTREAL

SANTA CLAUS LATE

But His Visit to Hervey Institute Made Inmates Happy Just the Same

Yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, Santa Claus arrived at the Hervey Institute, gaining access to the building, through a window in the assembly room, where the children of the institute awaited his arrival, joyously anticipating the distribution of presents, which hung in great profusion on a large and ample tree.

After greeting the children, and wishing them all kinds of good wishes, Santa Claus proceeded to distribute the presents, and every little girl dressed in a frock of immaculate white, and every little boy likewise neatly garbed, came at the call of their names, and received their presents.

Joy and happiness are but meagre terms to describe the scene. The Assembly Hall was filled with friends of the institution, and many children who were not inmates, received presents from Santa Claus, and in this way, added to the general spirit of Christmas cheer.

Brightness, perhaps, is the best word to use in describing the Hervey Institute. Standing as it does on the very threshold of a great city, occupying a commanding position, and having from one side of it a view of green fields and from the other the city, and the St. Lawrence. The interior is finished in white and cream, cheerful and bright, and it is little wonder that its inmates are susceptible to these happy environments and reflect it in their faces.

The ceremony of depleting the tree was preceded by a tea for the guests which was served by Mrs. J. H. Henderson the indefatigable president, assisted by other ladies of the Institute. This was followed by a programme consisting of Christmas carols by the children, gramophone selections by Miss Laetitia Barlow, an admirably done recitation by Miss Pearl Smith, and a violin solo by Miss McArthur, which, perhaps, may be said to have been the feature of the programme. She chose for interpretation 'Madrigal' and it is specially sympathetic, when rendered on the violin.

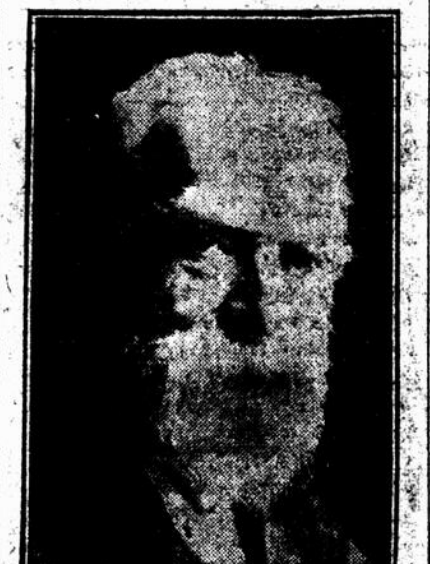
The work of the inmates showed in no unmistakable way the infinite care bestowed upon them by the resident nurses, who shared with their charges in the bounty of Santa Claus. Mr. Frank Norman, in this role, was most happy and acceptable.

A GREAT RESPONSIBILITY

Mr. Bryce's Powerful Address on the Duty of Christian Nations.

Rochester, N.Y., Dec. 30.—Mr. James Bryce was the chief speaker at the night session of the convention of the Student Volunteer Movement in Convention Hall. Bishop Hartzell, of the Methodist Church, whose field is in Africa, also spoke.

Mr. Bryce characterized the present time as a critical and also auspicious one for Christianity. There had been such progress in recent years, he said, that to-day nine-tenths of the habitable earth was under the control of the so-called Christian powers, 'and, though vast multitudes remain non-Christian, there is scarcely a spot in which the influence of the white race is not felt, and in which the uncivilized and semi-civilized native peoples are not being penetrated by the ideas and habits of those more advanced nations.'



THE RIGHT HON. JAMES BRYCE.

Attention was called to the breaking up of the old ideas and customs in backward nations, and the advance of western civilization, and with these changes the necessity that was laid upon Christian nations to 'implant a new and better faith.'

Mr. Bryce then spoke of the harm done among un-Christian peoples by 'members of the Christian nations, who disregard the teaching of their religion,' and described the present age among English-speaking peoples as unprecedented in its power to draw men to the pursuit of wealth and enjoyment. The address closed with an exhortation to live lives 'in the true Gospel spirit,' whether at home or in foreign fields.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Parlor Car to St. Agathe and St. Jovite.—The Canadian Pacific will run a parlor car from Montreal to St. Agathe and St. Jovite on the train leaving Place Viger at 4 p.m. to-day, and returning on train leaving St. Jovite on Sunday night at 5.44 p.m. and St. Agathe at 6.55 p.m., and arrive at Place Viger at 9.10 p.m.

EXAGGERATION ALLEGED

Ald. Dagenais Says Much Supposed Typhoid Cases is Really Intestinal Grippe.

HEALTH COMMITTEE WILL AGAIN CONSIDER THE SITUATION—NEXT WEEK.

Ald. Couture yesterday afternoon submitted a proposition to the City Council calling upon the Health Committee to hold an emergency meeting, in order to take some steps to combat the serious epidemic of typhoid fever in the city.

Ald. Gallery wanted to know from the chairman of the Water Committee what he had to say in defence against the contentions that the bad condition of the water was responsible for the disease.

Ald. Clearihue—But there are those who claim that it is not our water supply which is doing the damage. We do not blame any other water, but we do claim that the contamination is not coming from our source of supply.

Ald. Dagenais, chairman of the Health Committee, admitted that the disease had reached serious proportions, but he contended that the reports in the newspapers were exaggeration. His own opinion was that the reports contained many cases which were not typhoid at all. It was rather an intestinal disorder, with fever, which passed away in two weeks. Many of the supposed cases which were appearing in the totals published by the papers, Ald. Dagenais affirmed, were of that description. At all events, there was no need for alarm. As to preparing an emergency hospital, it took time to do that, but he was willing to hold a special meeting of the committee next week and invite the doctors and others to come before them and make suggestions.

The motion of Ald. Couture was sent to the Board of Health for report.

DOES NOT BLAME THE WATER.

'I can see no reason for attributing the present typhoid epidemic to our water supply. It is no worse than usual so far as we can learn. I think the bacteriological experts ought to make a very careful, comprehensive and systematic investigation into the conditions, with a view to tracing the outbreak to its true source.' This was the deliberate pronouncement of Mr. John Kennedy, consulting engineer of the Harbor Board, in an interview with a 'Witness' reporter yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Kennedy has been intimately associated with matters affecting the harbor and waterworks for about fifty years. He knows the river and its vagaries due to the changing seasons as he knows the alphabet. It has been his life study, and the above statement was made in response to a question as to the relation of the 'intake' to the outbreak of fever. The intake through which the city's domestic water suply enters the aqueduct is situated, he said, in practically the same place that it was in fifty years ago. The only improvement—which, however, he regarded as a great one—was the construction of the covered conduit which has just been completed. It is the intention of the city to extend the intake pipe 1,000 feet out into the river next summer. Reports in Mr. Kennedy's possession show that at the spot where the intake is to be placed there are ordinarily, only 22 percent of the amount of bacteria found in the water at the present intake. The water the city is now using, Mr. Kennedy says, is practically all Ottawa water, and this water, though colored, does not contain any more bacteria than St. Lawrence water. The extended intake will bring in St. Lawrence water which contains a large percentage of alkaline matter.

The solution of the water problem in Mr. Kennedy's opinion, is the installation of a filtration plant. In choosing the best filtration system for local conditions, Mr. Kennedy says the hard qualities of the St. Lawrence water and the soft character of the Ottawa will have to be taken into consideration; also the fact that the latter contains much vegetable matter in solution. Both streams are polluded more or less with sewage from the upper waters and their tributaries.

TO-DAY'S TYPHOID

Twelve New Cases Reported and no Room in Hospitals.

Twelve new cases of typhoid fever have been notified to the City Health authorities this morning. There are six cases from St. Henri ward 3 from St. Denis, and 3 from Delorimier

Application has been made to the hospitals for accommodation, but the cry is always the same, 'There is no more room.'

The number of cases under treatment at the hospitals to-day are; General Hospital, 45 cases; Royal Victoria Hospital, 84 cases; Hotel Dieu, 61 cases; Notre Dame Hospital 42 cases; Western Hospital, 39 cases a total of 271 cases.

NO TYPHOID IN JAIL.

Discussing the question of the typhoid epidemic and the blame placed upon the water which we drink, a citizen remarked this morning that it was a curious fact that in certain institutions where no other beverage is used, the Montreal jail, for instance, not a single case of typhoid or similar disease ever occurred. He concluded that the present outbreak must be due to some other cause.

OPERA AT THE PRINCESS.

'Le Petit Duc,' with all its attendant finery and glitter in the way of the gay and graceful costumes of the Versailles of the seventeenth century, was sung at the Princess last night. The curtain goes down in a burst of melody on the usual comic opera hero and heroine, surrounded by soldiers, courtiers, beaux gallants and fair ladies, richly gowned.

Lecocq's score was handled well by both principals and chorus.

LESS CRIME THIS YEAR.

The number of criminal cases handled by the police in Montreal for 1909 up to this morning totalled 3,670. The number in 1908 was 3,687. This year's cases, however, include the present liquor prosecutions, and the 200 moving picture show cases, which are not criminal matters in the ordinary sense.

MR. GAUDET APPOINTED.

Ottawa, Dec. 31.—The 'Canada Gazette' announces that Mr. Victor Gaudet, of Montreal, has been appointed post office inspector of the Montreal division in place of the late Mr. J. W. Bain.

THE METROSTYLE.

Is an exclusive device, with the Pianola and Pianola-Piano. It has been called the 'brains of the Pianola,' for it shows a novice how to play with the effect of a finished pianist. Many musicians declare they would not give serious consideration to any piano-player without the Metrostyle. On daily demonstration only at Nordheimer's Limited, 220 St. Catherine street west.

Henry Morgan & Co. Limited.
ANNOUNCE
Commencing on Monday, January the 3rd, Their
ANNUAL
JANUARY
SALE

PERSONALS

Miss Dorothy Brown has left to spend some time at Ste. Agathe.

Dr. Doughty, Dominion Archivist, was at the Place Viger yesterday.

Mrs. Lansing Lewis is visiting her father, Mr. H. N. Bate, in Ottawa.

Lady Edgar is in town from Toronto, spending the week with Miss Edgar.

Mrs. Von Rappard entertained informally at the tea hour yesterday afternoon.

Miss Madeleine Raymond is giving a 'musicale' on Tuesday evening in honor of Miss Juliette Le Blanc.

The ball at the Chateau Frontenac this evening will be attended by a number of Montreal people.

The Earl and Countess of Lanesborough will be with the vice-regal party at the Charity Ball in Windsor Hall, on January 5th.

Miss Lorraine Handyside, who is visiting in Toronto, was one of the guests at the dance given by Mrs. Gibson at Government House on Wednesday evening.

Mrs George C. Wells, formerly of Bruce avenue, has removed to her new residence, 339 Cote St. Antoine road, and will receive on the first and third Tuesday of each month.

The engagement of Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Mulhern, Cornwall, to Dr. W. D. Knight is announced. The marriage is to take place early in February.

Mrs. Herbert Holt gave a small dance last night, at her residence, Stanley street, for the debutantes. The party was informal, and much enjoyed by the young people present.

Mr. H. B. Ames, M.P., is getting along as well as can be expected, and his recovery from the attack of typhoid is practically assured, according to a cable message received yesterday from Port Said.

Mrs. Edward Bishop, 2280 Mance street, annex, will receive on next Wednesday afternoon, from four to six o'clock, in honor of Mrs. A. Scott Bishop, of Winnipeg, formerly Miss Ethel C. Dixon.

Miss Alice Butler, daughter of Mr. W. T. Butler, architect, St. Johns, Nfld., who is attending college in Toronto, is spending her Christmas holidays in Montreal, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. S. McCormick, 318 Marcil avenue, Westmount Plateau, Notre Dame de Grace.

Mr. and Mrs. Hayter Reed and Master Gordon Reed spent a day at the Chateau in Quebec this week, where Mrs. Reed was superintending some alterations and new decorations in the drawing-room, which is being transformed into an Empire room in red and green brocade. Mrs. Reed and Master Gordon expect to leave Montreal on Sunday night for Vancouver, and will go on to Pasadena, California, for the winter.

Mr. James Crathern and Mrs. McArthur held a reception yesterday afternoon in honor of the debut of Miss Gertrude Crathern, a granddaughter of Mr Crathern. Mrs. George E. Drummond and Mrs. George Caverhill presided at the table, which was adorned with American Beauty roses, and assisting in the tea-room were the Misses Ives, Miss Marjorie Binks, Miss Esther Kerry, Miss Marjorie Caverhill, and a few other young ladies. Miss Crathern received with the host and hostess.

The marriage of Miss Mary N. Wallace, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wallace, of Powerscourt, Que., to Mr. John A. Rennie, of Huntingdon, was solemnized at the bride's home on Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock by the Rev. W. T. B. Crombie, of Athelstane. The bridal party took their places under a beautifully decorated evergreen arch, to the strains of the wedding march, which was played by Miss Jennie Wallace. The bride was given away by her father. She wore an ivory silk gown and flowing veil surmounted with lilies of the valley and maidenhair fern, and she carried a bouquet of white carnations. Her little cousin, Henrietta McCuaig, acted as ring-bearer, and was dressed in white silk. Over one hundred guests sat down to luncheon after the ceremony. The presents were beautiful and numerous. The bride's going-away suit was of brown broadcloth, with hat to match. On their return Mr. and Mrs. Rennie will reside near Huntingdon, Que.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

Three Thousand Five Hundred Men on the Boston Elevated Receive Them.

Boston, Dec. 31.—Thirty-five hundred conductors and motormen employed by the Boston Elevated Railway Company received a New Year's gift to-day from the company of $20 and $25 in gold as a reward of their good records in 1909.

The company distributed this year $75,000, the largest sum ever given since the custom was inaugurated seven years ago, and makes a total of $403,785.

SHIPPING NEWS

Inward.

Ionian	Boston	Dec. 20
Cairndon	Portland	Dec. 26
Pomeranian	Havre	Dec. 24

Outward.

Carthaginian	St. Johns	Dec. 28
Tunisian	Halifax	Dec. 25

'CANADA' DUE.

The Dominion line R.M.S. 'Canada,' from Liverpool for Halifax and Portland, Me., was reported by Marconigram 146 miles north-east of Sable Island, at 7.45 p.m. yesterday (Thursday). She is due at Halifax to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon and Portland Sunday afternoon.

FAIR AND MILDER.

A Happy Year! The years roll with the sun;
The days unfold like flowers, one by one;
We may not urge nor shape them, but we know
They take their harvest with them as they go—
Their sum of human growth—through weal or woe.

Their burden is the web of human hearts
Their fragrance is the glow that love imparts,
Their worth the value of our work sincere—
So to the workers, selfless crowned, and clear
Will bring the Seasons in whatever sphere,
A brighter and an ever brighter year.
—Katherine Weller.

Toronto, Dec. 31.—Victoria, 42, 34; Edmonton, 32, 10; Kamloops, 32, 26; Battleford, 22, 12; Prince Albert, 28, 16; Calgary, 44, 18; Qu'Appelle, 30, 18; Winnipeg 12, 2; Port Arthur, 16, 4; Parry Sound, 22 6; Toronto, 18, 12; Ottawa, 8, zero; Montreal, 8, zero; Quebec, 8, 4 below; St. John, 12, 4; Halifax, 26, 10.

Fair to-day and Saturday; a little higher temperature.

10-12 Notre Dame street East, Montreal, Dec. 31, 1909.—Readings by Hearn and Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon: Yesterday 29.84; 11 a.m. to-day 30.03

	Max.	Min.
To-day	15	5
Yesterday	8	6

WATCHNIGHT SERVICES.

TRINITY CHURCH, corner St. Denis street and Viger square. New Year's Eve. Watch Night service, 11.30 p.m. Holy Communion (full choral). Addresses by the rector and the Rev. R. W. Norwood.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, corner of Prince Arthur and St. Urbain street.—The Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. Watch-night service, New Year's Eve. 11 p.m., Special service and sermon, with Holy Communion at dawn of the New Year. Preacher, the rector.

NEW YEAR'S SERVICES.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

New Year's Eve.

Midnight service for close of year, on Friday, 11 p.m.

Preacher, the Rev. Dr. Paterson-Smyth.

New Year's Day—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.

Holy Communion with sermon; Rev. W. S. Major, 11 a.m.

DIED.

EWART—At Salisbury Apartments, on Thursday, Dec. 30, 1909, Mary Ann Vipond, beloved wife of John T. Ewart. Service will be held at the house on Friday night, 8 p.m. Remains will leave house at 7.45 a.m. on Saturday to C.P.R. Windsor station for interment at Hudson, Que. Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited.

THIRTY YEARS CONSUL.

Mr. D. A. Ansell, consul-general for Mexico, and an old resident of Montreal, will complete thirty consecutive years as consul on January 1st. He is the doyen of all foreign consuls in Canada. The long period of his retention in the responsible position he occupies, is proof of his having rendered valuable service to the Mexican Government, and that it is appreciated in both countries, Canadian financial and business interests in the Republic having grown extensively in recent years.

THE WOMEN'S CLUB.

The first meeting of the Montreal Women's Club in the New Year, will be held on Monday, January 3rd, in the Auditorium of the Y.M.C.A., Dominion Square, at half-past three. Professor Herman Walter, Ph.D., will address the club on the subject of 'Fatalism in the German Drama.' Miss Marion Ives will play selections on the violin, accompanied by Mrs. Ives.

THE SWIFT-WINGED YEARS.

I.

O, how the swift-winged years glide by
And leave us; Nay—they leave us not;
They bear us onward as they fly,
And bring to view new fields of thought.

II.

We speak of the old year as dead:
Nay—this is wrong—the years die not:
They yield rich stores of living bread;—
The bread which gives us food for thought.

III.

Then let us take with reverence due
The good the passing year has brought;
And from the old and from the new
Alike draw nourishment for thought.

IV.

And, when the coming year has gone,
And we have seen what God has wrought,
Let's thank Him for His wonders done,
And bless Him in our inward thought.

ROSS JOHNSTON.
Whitby, Ont.

Only One "BROMO QUININE," that is
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove
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'Daily Witness'	12 mos.	$3.00
'Weekly Witness'	12 mos.	1.00
'World Wide'	12 mos.	1.50
'Northern Messenger'	12 mos.	.40

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

Postage for United States, Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands; 'Weekly Witness,' 25 cents extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 10 cents per copy. No extra postage on the 'Daily Witness' to the United States and its dependencies.

Foreign postage extra to all countries not named in the above list as follows: 'Daily Witness,' $2.50 extra; 'Weekly Witness,' $1 extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 50c extra.

'World Wide' at $1.50, is sent without extra postage to any postal address in any part of the world.

The last edition of the 'Daily Witness' is delivered in the city every evening of publication at $4.00 per annum, and 'World Wide' at $1.50 per annum.

All business communications should be addressed 'John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.' All letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Witness,' Montreal.'

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.

Readers of the 'Witness' leaving the city for a shorter or longer period, can have the 'Daily Witness' each day of publication, by mail, at twenty-five cents per month, Great Britain and the United States included.

L.Q. 4 N.M. 12 **DECEMBER** F.Q. 19 F.M. 26

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1909.

The new year is an artificial milestone, but annual milestones in men's lives and century milestones in the world's history are necessary to man, and there are few who can say farewell to one spell of their lives and enter on another without some serious thoughts. It is natural that men should close or open the year with worship. It is not human not to aspire to better things personally, while the world generally, on the whole, changes from bad to better. It is not human not to seek touch with the divine. When men wish each other a blessing on the coming year it is a prayer. In wishing our readers a Happy New Year we count on their benediction in return.

Will landlords have to let their houses some day to people with children—that is to say, half a dozen or more—or will the large family have to die out altogether? It is dy'ng out now, and rapidly, among what are called, for want of a better name, the comfortable classes, because of the house problem and other causes, but it would be a pity if it were to become extinct like the dinosaurus and the dodo. This will not be, if a Chicago judge can prevent it. The other day, he decided against a landlord who tried to exclude children from his tenements, holding that boys and girls have as much right to protection as have the game of a state. When this is considered, it really appears rational, but in a way it is applied by the landlords already. They have put an indeterminate close season on letting houses to babies, as the state has put a close season on the hunting of game. What would the British squire think of the Chicago judge who has the effrontery to put babies on an equality with the sacred coney?

The number of cases made by the Western Temperance Union against liquor sellers for selling to minors, proves in a broad way that the men who receive licenses from the public on the score that they are fit and proper persons to be entrusted with the dangerous duty of selling alcohol—men who will keep the laws, who will not take blood money at forbidden hours by selling to the dissipated and the desperate; men, above all, who will not tempt the boys into downward ways — have most of them betrayed that trust. Most men who become drunkards sow the seed of their decadence when they are young. Selling to minors is not only a breach of law and of a sacred trust, but it is a treason against society which parents cannot forgive. The complaint is urged that the process by which these cases were made was a way of making law-breakers of young boys—a foolish plea, seeing that the cases could be made in no other way. It has also been claimed that the lads that bought the liquor, none of which was drunk, were really young men who could easily be mistaken for grown men. That is simply a false statement, as the young detectives were under fourteen.

With this system of electing a Board of Control the question is not whom we want, but whom we can get. Had we been choosing the men we want we could easily have picked them out from among the noble and public-spirited men who have been giving months to the task of choosing a fitting board. If it was simply a question of appointing expert managers, the applicants would have been innumerable and the choice would have been the same that any business concern has to carry out in like circumstances. We do not suppose that any one quite likes the whole list of the committee's nominees. Indeed, since some newspapers forestalled the publication of that list we have heard protests of the most earnest and anxious kind. Still, we presume that the good citizen will conclude, as the general committee which met yesterday unanimously did, that the special committee has done the best that can be done and will be inclined to support its ticket just as it stands. We are glad that it has carried out the principle of having this time an Irishman for Mayor. For obvious reasons it is right that the Mayor for this term should be a Roman Catholic, and it is the turn of the English-speaking population. As for the controllers, the various elements of our people would seem to have been carefully balanced against each other. It is certain that the merits, and still more the demerits, of the candidates will be vigorously canvassed. They are vouched for as able and honest men, and it is certain that their responsibility will be in the gravest manner forced upon their attention. It is certain that they will have to act in the glare of public observation and under the jealous oversight of the council. So that under them we would look for an entirely new state of things.

Now the city of Buffalo is having its turn as a horrible example of municipal grafting and misgovernment. What has been the net result of democratic conditions in the civic government of this continent? As Mr. Andrew White wrote fourteen years ago, there a[illegible]itting in city councils, dispensing justice or injustice, health or disease, beauty or deformity to this and future generations, who in no European country would think of aspiring to such positions. Some of them, indeed, would there count themselves lucky in keeping out of prison. Cities on this continent are certainly at a disadvantage in self-government. Heterogeneous elements of population, largely with no traditions of public responsibility, are thrown together and suddenly endowed with the fullest civic rights. These are herded in masses, held in hand by the cohesive power of plunder. When their elected representatives are formed into a council, they proceed on the piratical principle of dividing the spoils, as though they had won the right to help themselves and their friends by conquest. The story of successive civic revolts and reconstructions of city governments has been told, and many cities have adopted the plan of managing civic affairs by commission. Still, the old idea lingers, and the brazen effrontery with which men convicted of dishonesty and what is known as grafting, aspire to election as commissioners, raises the fear that the source of corruption is in the people themselves. Should the coming elections in this city prove this fear well founded, as has been proved in San Francisco and Philadelphia, the reform movement will have to continue, keeping watch on old foes with new faces.

THE OLD YEAR.

The year to which we to-night must bid farewell has been one crammed with incident and change, and has been instinct with promise of better and more wonderful things to come. New Japan has lost one of her makers, but not before he had also remade Corea, and placed that somnolent hermit kingdom in modern conditions under the effulgence of the 'Rising Sun.' In China the poor boy Emperor and the strange woman who really swayed the destinies of the empire have both disappeared from the stage and left it open for a drama which will sooner or later surprise the assembled nations. The anti-opium crusade, army reconstruction, educational renaissance, and the spread of the Gospel among the patient millions of Chinese are factors which will go to make up much of the coming history of the world. The historic Empire of Persia has renewed her youth, and under the breath of British institutions may in some measure recover her original Aryan virility. India has felt the same mighty movement, insurrection has simmered, outrage and murder have stained the advance of freedom; yet, under strong, sympathetic guidance, the great Eastern Empire has taken an important step forward. South Africa, so lately the scene of bitter strife and enmity, has entered upon an era which—if the rights of the natives were more thoroughly assured—would delight the heart of every lover of freedom and goodwill among men.

The eyes of the world have at length been drawn to the festering sore of the Congo region, and the death of the Belgian oppressor has opened a path for humanity which can hardly be evaded. Egypt has seen ebullitions of popular discontent, which are revelations of life, though they ungratefully ignore the benefactor which has conferred upon her personal liberty, justice, security and prosperity. Passing into Europe we have seen a revival of repression in Russia and a seeming victory for the forces of reaction, but have heard at the same time new voices demanding real freedom. Turkey, on the other hand, has thrown off the bloodstained yoke of 'Abdul the Damned,' and has declared for liberty, fraternity, toleration, and a constitution. Her new order of things is at the moment suffering from vicissitudes—it is one that all men would like to see permanent. In Austria-Hungary the aged monarch watches with anxious eyes the struggle within and without his heterogeneous empire. Germany has been feverishly active in increasing her fleet and army, but there have been at the same time very distinct signs that her hardworking population are becoming impatient of the tremendous burden. France, with the exception of an acute labor melodrama and some ecclesiastical differences, has been peaceful and prosperous. Sweden has seen a national strike in which wonderful order was maintained through the peremptory prohibition of the liquor traffic. Still more serious troubles, marked with martyrdom, have stricken the Iberian Peninsula. When the year opened, Italy and Sicily had just been desolated by an earthquake, the horrors of which were glorified by deeds of heroism and self-sacrifice. Holland has been gladdened by the birth of an heir to the throne.

It is, however, round the sea-girdled land of our fathers that the greatest interest has been centred. Throughout the year one of the strangest duels of history has been waged. A government elected to carry forward many sorely-needed reforms has been mocked and flouted by a non-representative body. Hoary wrongs have been bolstered up and the divine right of crying evils maintained with equal zeal and cynicism. But there seems no doubt that, as has happened more than once when the patience of England has been strained, that freedom will come forth with renewed youth and strength. The British Empire has for the first time joined pledging hands across the sea for mutual defence. The pledge—especially on our part and that of Australia—has not been whole-hearted, but has nevertheless made towards a more creditable standard of contributory nationhood. The United States has seen a notable change in her chief magistracy, Mr. Taft, the placid and ponderous, having replaced the pyrotechnical Roosevelt. Latin America has shown some of its usual turbulence, such as seems almost to challenge the interference of a power able to insist on order. Our own city has seen many notable things. She has got herself a new constitution, from which she hopes for much. The Royal Commission, which opened so many eyes to civic rottenness, has given her a new heart. There is hope in the splendid, universal demand for reform, and in the wonderful union of Roman Catholics and Protestants in the cause of temperance. Among notable achievements of the year have been the crossing of the English Channel in a flying machine, and other events pointing to the conquest of the air; great advance in wireless telegraphy, and the discovery (?) of the North Pole, and the sordid fight that has succeeded.

For each of us, like those before it, the year has spun its mingled yarn of joy and sorrow; sunshine and storm have succeeded each other; smiles and tears have alternated. Things have happened that were the least foreseen a short year ago. In view of the changes that are apparent on the social and political horizon, many good people 'of little faith' are uneasy for the future, and fear that the props of society are being removed, and that a reign of confusion and anarchy is imminent. To them come the words of Tennyson:—

'The old order changeth, yieldeth
place to the new,
And God fulfils himself in many ways,
Lest one good custom should corrupt
the world.'

So like Sir Bedivere, one of King Arthur's most trusted knights, they may see the new sun 'bringing the new year,' with the assurance that 'underneath are the everlasting arms.'

MEXICO'S PROTEST.

A Mexican gunboat sent to give President Zelaya refuge under the Mexican flag, when his liberty and life were threatened by the Government of the United States, reveals the attitude of Mexico in relation to the Nicaraguan affair. It was not that President Diaz took sides with Zelaya in the civil war. The incident was of far more grave and important significance. The reason given by Mr. Knox for the armed interference of the United States in the internal affairs of Nicaragua was that two of its citizens had been tried by court-martial and shot for having joined the rebels and engaged in acts of war against a government with which their country was at peace. Zelaya denied the right of the United States to interfere on these grounds, and all Spanish America, led by Mexico, supported him in taking that stand, for the reason that to admit that the United States had such a right would be an acknowledgment of the overlordship of the United States; though it is hard to see how even a recognized overlordship would warrant the chastisement even of a vassal government that should punish United States citizens for levying war against it. According to the position taken by President Taft, when United States citizens violate neutrality or otherwise render themselves obnoxious to the laws of any of the republics, they cannot be dealt with as offenders against constituted authority without risk of armed invasion. International law is quite clear as to the standing of citizens of foreign countries in all civilized nations. If they break the laws of their domicile they are liable to the same punishment as natives are in like circumstances. In all the republics, in Mexico more particularly, there are citizens of the United States engaged in trade, or in exploiting natural resources, who do not confine themselves strictly to their business. They often take part in politics, as their interests may dictate. It is easy to imagine the Nicaraguan incident being repeated, were a revolutionary outbreak to occur in Mexico, or any other republic. It was, therefore, a necessity of self-defence to let the United States know that its right to act as it did towards President Zelaya was repudiated. This was why President Diaz sent a warship to take him under the protection of the Mexican flag.

THE LIQUOR TAX.

Mr. John Burns, in his speech to his constituents, stated how the proposed liquor taxes would affect the trade to the extent of only ten shillings a week on each of the eighty thousand licensed public houses in the kingdom. This would be but small compensation, as he pointed out, for having each made six paupers, one lunatic and one criminal, which the rates have maintained too long, and the taxes have too often supplemented the rates. Dr. Dawson Burns, no relation, only a namesake of the minister, who is considered the best authority on the liquor consumption question, estimated the total expenditure in the United Kingdom on distilled spirits and fermented liquors at £164,167,941 for the year 1905. Ever since that year the annual returns show a consecutive decline of consumption and expenditure. The latest show a falling off in the amount consumed of about fifty percent. Added significance is given to these figures by the fact that the population has increased since the beginning of the century to the extent of nearly three millions. The total decrease in the amount spent by the people on liquor in these nine years is estimated by Dr. Dawson Burns at about forty million pounds. The decline in the amount consumed has been so regular that it is accepted as the most gratifying proof that the nation is growing more sober every year. A great help to this reform in popular habits has been the Sunday closing movement. Scotland has an all day Sunday closing law. Ireland has the same, except in the five cities of Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Limerick and Waterford, where the hours are restricted. Experience in both countries has established the fact that Sunday closing largely decreases drunkenness, and shows a corresponding decrease in crime and other social evils. The same good results were noted here in Montreal on Christmas Day, when for the first time the drinking places were closed on that festival. Mr. John Burns has been a powerful and successful advocate of temperance among the working classes, and the enthusiasm with which he was greeted by his Battersea constituents showed how his efforts have been appreciated. His pamphlet on 'Labor and drink' had a sale of 76,000 copies for the first edition in 1904, and there have been many editions published since then.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

A cynic once said that the chief sensitive nerve of a man is his pocket. That is only a half truth, of course, but up to a certain point the pocket is a vital matter and its influence is necessarily great. Its contents represent brawn, or brain, the fruits of thrift, the difference between a comfortable or a straitened future. It is no wonder therefore that conservative people are careful about how they dispose of their money and to whom and what they entrust it for investment. Investors are balanced between hope of gain and fear of loss, and the equilibrium is not infrequently very unstable. A baseless rumor will often upset it. That being so, it is not surprising that the statement made in Judge Cannon's report, charging specifically that 25 percent of Montreal's revenue is wasted in administration, should have upset a London holder of the city's securities. This gentleman has written to Mayor Paquette that he would hesitate again to place his savings in the city's care, and, at that distance, his nervousness is quite natural. But as Mr. Robb, the City Treasurer, so clearly explains, the holders of Montreal municipal securities are in no danger of losing a cent on their investments. It is the poor Montrealer who only gets seventy-five cents or less for his dollar's worth of taxation, and who has to pay interest on the squandered twenty-five percent forever afterwards. It should reassure timid holders of Montreal debentures to know that the total debt, of which their holdings form a part, is limited by law to a safe percentage of the real estate on which it is secured. Moreover, the interest thereon is a first charge on the revenue of the city.

In the 'Journal of Economics,' Mr. Thornton Cooke analyzes 'Deposit assurance in practice.' The Oklahoma experiment shows that the guarantee law has in it a considerable element of popularity. The state banks in Oklahoma guarantee deposits, while the national banks do not, and the difference in the fortune of the two since the law has been in force is striking. Thus, on February 29, 1908, the number of state banks was 470, the capital amounted to $6,232,216, the surplus to $580,892, and the individual deposits to $18,032,284. On June 23, the number of state banks had grown to 631, the capital to $10,270,080, the surplus to $758,774, and the individual deposits to $42,722,927. On the other hand, the number of national banks decreased in the same period from 312 to 230, the capital from $12,215,350 to $9,730,000, the surplus from $3,063,039 to $2,775,489, and the individual deposits from $38,298,247 to $38,111,948. As in the absence of a guarantee law, the natural tendency of the United States people is said to be in favor of the national banks, it is clear that the people in one state, at least, have taken very kindly to having their deposits secured by the state. The system is of course not old enough to prove itself by experience.

The agitation of Mr. Aldrich and others for a central bank for the United States leads the 'Bankers' Magazine'—in the absence of any specific declaration—to ask whether it is to be a central bank or a central pawnshop. A bank is defined as an institution which exchanges its credit for the credits of others; while a pawnshop gives money in exchange for a pledge of actual property whose value exceeds the money lent upon it. The former kind of banking fosters commercial enterprise of every kind, as its exercise demands a shrewd knowledge of men and the ability to judge of commercial credits; while the pawnshop kind of banking lends itself to the promotion of stock exchange speculation. No special ability is required for the latter beyond the capacity to keep track of the fluctuations of prices on the stock exchange. If these prices go down, more security in the shape of additional stocks and bonds must be required. Most of the Canadian banks do by far the larger part of their business in exchanging credits, that is, making advances to merchants on their commercial paper; but they nearly all transact a call loan business as well. Boil down the high-sounding phrases in regard to the central 'bank,' and the 'Bankers' Magazine' considers that they come to this: A scheme designed to compel the country banks, and through them the entire business interests, to pay tribute to a central 'bank' or pawnshop for performing a service which the country banks themselves might perform more efficiently and economically.

Great Britain is a great lender. Mr. Paish, in a paper he read before the Royal Statistical Society of London, estimates that her total foreign investments—shipping business not included—amount to £2,693,738,000, or $13,468,690,000, which yield an annual income of £139,791,000, or $698,955,000, or 5.2 percent. Canadian investors of to-day will be somewhat surprised to find that British investments in bank stocks, out of twenty-nine classes of securities mentioned, yield a greater return than all others, with the exception of three, which is quite an impressive testimony to the profitableness of foreign banking. Canada to-day stands at the head of the countries borrowing from Britain, in the year July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, as follows:—Canada, $142,807,000; Argentine, $117,614,000; Brazil, $73,973,000; United States, $68,173,000; Mexico, $64,371,000; Russia, $47,703,000; Japan, $33,361,000; Chili, $20,696,000. The fact that the Latin countries appear among the greatest borrowers shows the great development that part of the world is undergoing, a wonderful progress that few of us have any adequate idea of. Canada herself has large investments in Brazil and Mexico.

Mr. Paish is a very different imperialist from the Chamberlain type, for he considers foreign investment most desirable, as that presupposes foreign trade. He said in concluding his paper:—'I would direct your attention for one moment to the immense advantages to this country of its investments in other lands. The investment in the last sixty years of about £2,500,000,000 of British capital has occurred simultaneously with a vast growth of British trade and prosperity, and in my opinion this growth of our trade and prosperity is largely the result of our investment of capital in other countries. By building railways for the world, and especially for the young countries, we have enabled the world to increase its production of wealth at a rate never previously witnessed, and to produce those things which this country is specially desirous of purchasing—foodstuffs and raw materials. Moreover, by assisting other countries to increase their output of the commodities they were specially fitted to produce, our investors have helped those countries to secure the means of purchasing the goods that Great Britain manufactures. Thus, by the investment of capital in other lands, we have, first, provided the borrowing countries with the credit which gave them the power to purchase the goods needed for their development, and, second, enabled them to increase their own productions so largely that they have been able to pay us the interest and profits upon our capital and also to purchase greatly increased quantities of British goods.' These are actual facts. Practically all this trade is British trade. Supposing it were possible to tax the foreigner, as the Chamberlain manifesto assumes, it would even then be simply a tax upon British investments and British trade. Great Britain has now abundant capital for her own enterprises, and plenty to spare for use all over the world, and all that Great Britain needs is a little more equitable adjustment between the tax-bearing burdens of the poor and the rich, such as the Liberals propose to bring about.

Activity in the stock market continues unabated. High prices have ruled in most instances and some new high records for the present year have been made. Power and Montreal Street issues have been in constant demand throughout the week, and the price of each has moved upwards, with a likelihood of still further advancing. Demand for these stocks has been stimulated by further rumors of the Power-Street-Shawinigan amalgamation, which, however, have no official confirmation as yet. Iron issues have been only moderately active, but have held the advance well. These are expected by many financiers to go into the merger on a basis of 90. Canadian Pacific advanced further on the strength of the large earnings, which make it probable that the present year will be accounted the best in its history, in every way. Lake of the Woods, though quiet, was firm. Investors feel assured of a bonus at next dividend date. 'Soo' issues led the market yesterday afternoon, the local market taking its cue from Wall Street, where these stocks were heavily traded in. Bank stocks have showed increased activity and give signs of playing a more important part on the exchange in the coming year. With the recent increases in interest rates by Canadain banks larger profits are being made.

WATCH NIGHT SERVICES

At St. Matthew's Presbyterian church this evening a watch night service will be held commencing at 11 o'clock. The Congregationalists of the district will join in the service and the St. Matthew's church choir will assist, repeating some of their Christmas music.

Mount Royal avenue Methodists will hold a watch night service, commencing at 11.15. Previous to the meeting the Young Men's Club of the Church will have their eight annual sleighdrive around the two mountains, returning in time for refreshments, and the watch night exercises.

A watchnight service will be held in Fairmount Avenue Methodist Church on Friday night commencing at 10.45 o'clock. There will be special music by the choir, suitable for the occasion.

A watchnight service will be held in Fairmount Avenue Methodist Church on Friday night commencing at 10.45 o'clock. There will be special music by the choir, suitable for the occasion.

The Westmount division will hold one union service in Bethlehem Congregational Church on Wednesday evening, Jan. 5. The Rev. J. K. Unsworth will occupy the chair, and short addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Gates and the Rev. John Lochhead. All denominations will unite.

At St. George's Church a devotional service, beginning at 11 o'clock, will be conducted by the rector, Rev. J. Paterson-Smyth, who will preach on 'The Closing of the Old Year.'

In Trinity Church there will be a choral celebration of the Holy Communion, beginning at 11.30, with addresses by the rector and the Rev. R. W. Norwood.

At St. Martin's there will be a special service at 11 o'clock, with a celebration of Holy Communion at the dawn of the New Year, the rector, the Rev. G. Osborne Troop, being the preacher.

In St. Clement's Church, at Verdun, the watchnight service will begin at 11.30.

At St. James Methodist Church the services will begin at 10.30, with an organ recital by Mr. Dickenson and a devotional service will be held at 11 o'clock with a sermon by Rev. Hugh Pedley on 'A Year of our Lord.'

Bishop Farthing will be the celebrant at St. Stephen's, Atwater Park. The service will commence at eleven o'clock, and the preacher will be the Rev. Allan Shatford.

LACHUTE FOLLOWS SUIT.

Word has been received that Lachute, Que., will this year follow the example of Montreal, and have a rally similar to those held in this city. The Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist and English Church Sunday Schools are uniting in a service which promises to be a most enjoyable one.

LOVE DEATHLESS.

Love that is deathless, being of the soul,
The soul, of God, and He the breath thereof,
Its power from out thy life passed not away,
But its high ministry is to make whole
The hurt death wrought within the heart of
love,
To solve the night of death in deathless day.

Wherefore the love of thy beloved is still
An inmate of thy house and of thy hearth—
The unremitting splendor of a star,
Above the last horizon, the last hill,
To where the doors of darkness fall apart,
And Love triumphant o'er its mortal bar,
Before thy vision, freed from death's disguise,
Reaches a white hand out of paradise.

J. C. M. DUNCAN.

VALUABLE FURS STOLEN

$1,500 Worth Missing From St. Lawrence Street Store

Nathan Spector, 103 street, St. Louis, was ar night by High Constable St. M Deputy High Constable St. L charged with the theft of value of $1,5000, from the Turk & Co., 825 St. Lawr vard, near Prince Arthur goods alleged to have been st found in a search of Spector

Turk's store, from which was made, was closed up on day night, but on opening morning it was found that dred dollars' worth of fur ing. Information was given tor was responsible for their and a warrant for his arrest, as a search warrant for his issued by Judge Leet. these High Constable St. Ma puty High Constable Lam out Spector's home, and pla man under arrest. Later over the house and found fur.

To the police officers Spe ed that the furs had been giv his brother-in-law for mo owed him. He was locked up headquarters.

The fur store of J. A. Des Catherine street east, was terday morning, when thr dollars' worth of the bes taken. The police were detectives are now work case, but so far their effort er either thieves or furs fruitless. The stock actu by the proprietor is not large was a lot of goods in for re these were taken by the thiev

LOCAL OPTION FIGHT.

Cornwall Druggists in Trouble.

Cornwall, Ont., Dec. 30.—The option fight in the town of Cornw and the adjoining township of Ch lottenburg and Cornwall is waxing Several meetings have been held by Prohibitionists. To-day a rather culiar case was tried in the local lice court, when E. H. Brown, drugg was found guilty of a breach of license act and was fined twenty doll and costs. The evidence went to sho that on Dec. 10, in response to a phone order, one of Mr. Brown's cler had put up and delivered thirty ounces of whiskey to the Cornw General Hospital, but it was also show that it had been the custom of the pital to order from time to time the local drug stores in turn quantities as the orders of the vario physicians required, although the limits the quantity to be sold on a livered prescription to six ounces. A. Machaffie, another druggist, asked to fill this order refused, stat that he had disposed of his stock liquor and no longer kept it for sa The magistrate said that as the had been broken he had no option to impose a fine.

TROD ON THE TAIL OF HIS COAT.

There was some excitement at corner of St. James and St. Pe streets shortly after eight o'clock th morning. While an elderly man w getting on a street car another pa senger happened to stand on the tail his coat, causing a big rent. The was immediately threats of legal pr ceedings, and while the argument w going on a big crowd gathered.

A policeman finally straightened ou matters, by telling the aggrieved part that his only remedy lay in the court and requesting the crowd to 'move on'

VERDUN METHODISTS.

Special cars will leave the corner of Wellington street and Gordon aven at 9.15 sharp on New Year's morning containing the scholars and friends Verdun Methodist Sunday-school route for St. James Methodist Churc to attend the monster gathering children.

On Thursday evening, January the teachers of the Verdun Sunda school are giving the scholars a sup per in the church hall, and at 8 o'cloc the scholars will give an entertain ment in aid of the piano fund.

LABOR AND EDUCATION.

The Trades and Labor Council of Montreal has passed a resolution ask ing free and compulsory education as well as the appointment of a minister of public instruction. The labor lea ers want uniformity of school book throughout the whole province, and they have, moreover, commenced to get signatures on a petition asking that there be only one Catholic school board in the city, and that the commissioner be elected by both the proprietors and the tenants.

SLEIGH KNOCKED HIM DOWN.

Simeon Bechard, 65 years of age, living at 620 Mullins street, wa knocked down on the crossing of Centre and Ropery streets last evening by a horse and sleigh, sustaining a fracture of the right leg. He was taken to the Notre Dame Hospital.

INTER-CHURCH WHIST CONTEST.

On Thursday, January 6th, the Men's Association in connection with St. Clement's Church will have their 'free and easy' meeting. On this occasion there will be a whist contest with the men of St. John the Evangelist Church.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

A Watchword for the New Year — By David James Burrell, D.D., LL.D.
The Single Task for Liberals—Mr. Asquith at the Albert Hall — Manchester 'Guardian.'
'Liberals and the Lords'—The 'Spectator,' London.
Concentration—The 'Nation,' London.
The British Parliament—Work of the Past Session—Philip Snowden, M. P., in the 'Christian Commonwealth,' London.
The Steps of the Throne—By the Author of 'Collections and Recollections,' in the Manchester 'Guardian.'
The Punjab and its People—The 'Times,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

The Sceptic in Art—The 'Nation,' London.
Renaissance Sculpture — The 'Nation,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

A Gladsome Life—Albert H. Wilkerson in 'Public Opinion,' London.
The Sons of Time—By Christian Burke.
'New Year's Eve'—By Charles Lamb.
A Princess's 'Etrennes' — Barbara de Courson, in the 'Guardian,' London.
'It Never Can Happen Again'—Manchester 'Guardian.'
The Great British Dickens — The 'Nation,' London.
Lady Sarah Wilson's South African Memories—The 'Spectator,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Vox Stellarum—The 'Academy,' London.
Selma Lagerlof — Nobel Prize Winner Has Made Sweden's School Children Glad—The 'Evening Post,' New York.
Lieutenant Shackleton's Story—G. H. M., in the Manchester 'Guardian.'

PASSING EVENTS.

THINGS NEW AND OLD.

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

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

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STEALING TRADE SECRETS

Tricks on Which Great Industries Have Been Built.

SWITZERLAND'S LOSS OF THE MONOPOLY IN WATCH SPRINGS—WIRE SECRETS TWICE STOLEN—SLIP OF A SUPPOSED MINISTER—THE TRAINED EYE OF AN EXPERT.

(New York 'Sun.')

Ever since Devol stole an English loom one piece at a time, taking the fragments to France and afterward bringing them to Fall River, where the reassembled parts formed the basis of the chief industry of that city, manufacturers all over the world have been trying to get at the trade secrets of their rivals or to prevent their rivals from discovering their own special processes. Many another great industry has a similar basis of a stolen trade secret.

Take the watch business for instance. For many years Switzerland was the home of the watch industry. The watches that bore the name of makers in other countries depended for their accuracy upon the spring, and the springs were all made in Switzerland; no other country knew how to temper them. The secret was held by two men who ran a factory in the canton of Berne.

A man who is well known throughout the world as an inventor of children's genius in his day undertook to get this secret from the Swiss. He had all the qualifications necessary for the task, being an expert chemist, a trained worker in metals and a fluent German and French scholar.

He went to Switzerland in the capacity of a country gentleman who was interested in the geological formation of that region. He cared nothing about the watch business and absolutely declined to talk watches with any of his friends, although it was the chief industry of the country and most of his acquaintances were engaged in it.

By this genial manner and free spending of money he found it easy to get acquainted with whom he chose and in the course of time he brought things around so that he met the only two men in the world who knew how to temper watch springs.

The younger of these two men took quite a fancy to the visitor and they soon became fast friends, but the older man seemed to have an intuitive suspicion that the stranger was not what he represented himself to be.

The vistor was sharp enough to discern this feeling of distrust and to avoid the older man, never alluding to him ever, so as not to risk any quarrel with the younger, with whom he was getting on better than he had hoped.

The seeker after secrets was one of those who believe in seizing opportunities but who have no faith in this talk about making opportunities yourself. He was willing to wait long and patiently for his opportunity to come, but he was not going to seek it. He knew that several of his predecessors had failed by being too anxious to create the opportunity they sought, either by leading the conversation to the subject or by pretending to be anxious to see something else that they hoped would lead to their seeing what they sought.

This man's plan was deeper than that. He did not want to see anything. He cared nothing about anything connected with the watch business and never took any part in the conversation on that subject. He was to get $10,000 if he could find out the secret he was after, and he could afford to bide his time.

The building in which the secret tempering process was carried on was on the side of a hill. The two friends had passed it time and again, but the owner never alluded to it and the other never expressed any curiosity about it. That is where he was smart and showed the stuff he was made of. Your true diplomat never speaks until his turn comes.

One day the younger of the two watchmakers was passing this building with his friend, the supposed geologist and in a moment of boastful pride offered to show him where the most important part of the work was done. He opened the door for a moment only, to let the visitor have a peep at the forbidden room.

That moment was enough. The style of the furnaces and the smell of the flux told the expert all he wanted to know. The secret of the tempering process was discovered.

As the two turned away from the door they met the older partner. One glance at the stranger's face was enough to confirm his suspicions. Perhaps he read the concealed look of triumph in the visitor's face, perhaps he felt it in his bones that something was wrong. Turning to his partner he shook his fist in his face and whispered horsely:

'You have ruined our business!'

The geologist lost no time in getting out of town and out of Switzerland. Within an hour he was far on his way and for a day or two he stood in dread of foul play of some kind. He brought the secret to America with him and gave it to the company that had employed him but on his deathbed he confessed to his nearest friend that he had never ceased to regret having robbed those two Swiss watchmakers of their secret, and ruined their business.

Drawing wire is a large and important industry in this country now, but it is not so many years since American methods were so crude that the English wire had the call in all the principal markets of the world. A certain wire company in Connecticut wanted to learn the secrets of the English wiremakers and they sent over about twenty skilled workmen to England with instructions to get jobs in the factories over there if they could and learn the tricks.

The men were of more than ordinary intelligence thoroughly trained, and it was hoped that if only one or two got into the works it would justify the expense of the whole twenty. The scheme worked out very well. As soon as a few of these men had the whole process of wiremaking down pat they threw up the job in England and came back to Connecticut.

With the natural aptitude of Americans for improving everything, the wire companies on this side soon developed much better ways of doing things than the British firms that they had copied, and it became the turn of the English to look to their laurels. Business got so good in Connecticut and orders piled in so fast that the factory could not get hands enough and offered such wages that they attracted men from other trades.

Among the men that they took on was one who was particularly apt, and he was soon made a foreman. He was a glutton for work and seemed to be heart and soul in every detail of the business. After he had been in the factory a month or two he gave a big dinner one Saturday night to a number of the employees in his department and they had a great time. People wondered where the foreman got the money to pay for all the wines they drank.

Next Monday morning when the bell rang this particular foreman and eight of the new hands were not in their accustomed places. On Tuesday morning they were on board ship bound for England and the manager of the wire company found a very polite note from the foreman stating that as the English wiremakers would now have the benefit of the American improvements there would be no hard feelings for the past.

The ease and certainty with which an expert can carry away with him the details of anything he sees that is in his line is sometimes astonishing to those who do not understand the mental processes. Many years ago, when marble cutting machinery was a new thing, it was a great problem to construct a machine that would cut the oval basin holes that were just coming into vogue.

A certain firm had made a machine for this purpose but had not patented it. It was set up in a separate room in the shop and was run by a man who was thoroughly trustworthy. At night it was covered up and locked in.

A young fellow from the South, supposed to be selling patent medicines, got acquainted with the foreman of this marble shop and one day he was shown through the works. He stopped in front of this particular machine only long enough to see it cut one basin hole in a marble slab, but in that time he had seen enough to enable him to go back to his hotel and make a complete working drawing of the whole machine.

How did he do it? All machinery is simply a transformation of power from one kind of motion to another; from straight to circular, from fast to slow, or from continuous to interrupted motion. This young fellow started with the driving belt from the pulley overhead and noted the changes of motion through which this power was sent from one part of the machine to the next until it arrived at the cutting wheels.

Sometimes a person will stumble on a trade secret entirely by accident. The writer was once getting some photographs made when a part of the camera shutter broke. The man that fixed it betrayed the secret of soldering aluminum, which was then known to very few. He had no idea, of course, that the customer sitting at the other side of the room knew what he was doing and recognized both the solder and the flux.

Then again a man who has worked his way slowly and carefully up to a certain point and has the secret he is after almost within his reach will betray himself by some simple action which excites suspicion. There was at one time a great secret about certain processes of treating rubber, and an expert in the business undertook to discover it for the benefit of a rival concern.

Disguised as a clergyman he got acquainted with the proprietor of the works and after a reasonable time expressed a very natural desire to go through the shops. The proprietor tok him through and explained things as they went along in the casual way that you explain them to a person who knows nothing of the technical side of the trade.

When they arrived at the particular department in which the secret process was carried on the proprietor pointed to some of the results before taking his friend the clergyman into the operating room. The clergyman expressed his astonishment at the great difference between rubber in this state and its appearance as he was accustomed to it.

'Take a piece of it with you if you like,' suggested the manager, upon which the minister stepped up to the bench, took out his penknife and wet the blade with his lips.

The manager grabbed his arm and turned on him like a flash.

'Hold on there!' he exclaimed. 'You get out of this factory very quick, or I'll throw you out. No minister knows that you must wet the blade of your knife to cut rubber.'

Had this man not betrayed himself he would have been taken into the room where the process he had been in search of so long was being carried on. As it was, all he saw was the result.

Every one knows the story of the man who stole the secret of making Russia iron, that peculiar bluish tinted metal seen in stovepipes which will not rust. The Russians tried very hard to keep the secret of tanning Russia leather, and made it a penal offence for any one to export the bark of the tree which was used in the process of tanning the goat skins. The many fancy articles that travellers bring from Russia as souvenirs are made of the wood of this tree.

As a rule, when one manufacturer steals the secret of another's success they are sworn enemies and rivals from that time on. It is very rarely that when two share a valuable trade secret they are wise enough to come to terms and work together.

Probably the most remarkable instance of this kind was the secret of the so-called squeezer mark on the edges of playing cards. One manufacturer controlled the patent that was supposed to protect this device. A rival manufacturer accidentally discovered that this patent would not stand investigation.

Instead of acting on his knowledge and going to court to defend himself, which would throw the secret open to the whole trade, he arranged quietly with his rival to patent a similar device, to be called down on it, and to agree to pay a royalty for the use of the original patent. This agreement was paraded before the rest of the trade, who argued that if such a big house as that had to pay a royalty, the patent must be O.K.

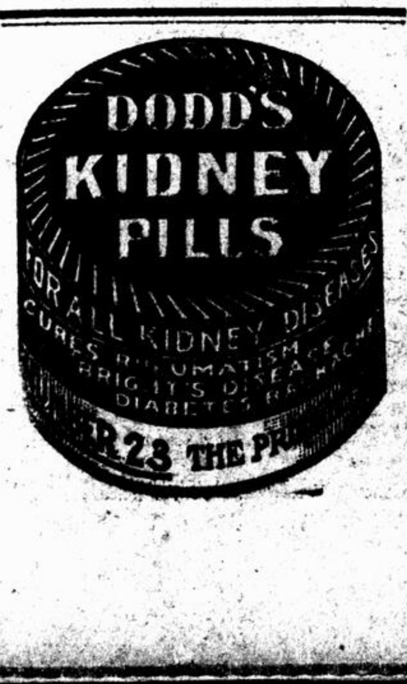
Their requests for licenses were refused, and the two big houses made all the squeezer marked cards in the world for years. Of course, no royalty was ever paid, and the secret was so well kept that it made fortunes for both houses.

In many large manufacturing concerns there are departments which are set apart for processes more or less secret, and these special shops and offices are guarded with the greatest care. The secrets of these departments rivals would give many thousands of dollars to learn, and they are continually laying siege to them with the aid of men who are trained to the business of ferreting them out.

'Do anything and be patient,' is the motto of these men who steal trade secrets.

They will take any old job around the yard or the shop, just to get inside the factory walls for a starter. A man of this sort will sweep up or carry things, run errands and rush the growler. He makes himself solid with the employees by his willingness and disarms suspicion by his apparent ignorance. After a time he worms his way into carrying dinners into the forbidden shop or blacking boots, or some trifles like that.

The first thing you know he is among the secrets of the concern taking notes.



COMING EVENTS

BEETHOVEN TRIO'S FOURTH RECITAL.

The fourth chamber music concert of the Beethoven Trio will be held on Monday, January 10, at 8.15, in the New Windsor Hall, when the soloist will be Madame Marguerite Froehlich.

I. Trio Op. 4.. B Flat.. C. Goldmark
II. Sonate (for Cello and Piano) Op. 19.... .... .Rachmaninoff
III. (a) Prelude Op. 28.. D Flat.. Chopin
(b) Etude Op. 10.... G Flat Major. ....Chopin
(c) Revery.... ....Strauss
(d) Concert Valse. 'Echo de Viennes'.. .. ..Sauer
Madame Marguerite Froehlich.
IV. Trio Op. 1.. .. .. G Minor. ....H. Von Bronsart

LYRIC HALL NEXT WEEK.

This week at Lyric Hall a splendid show has been attracting very large audiences, and for next week the management have secured the celebrated Bert Harvey, the singing comedian His success in Toronto has been wonderful as is shown by the fact that he has appeared twenty-nine times in Massey Hall, in one short season. Mr. Harvey sings comic songs, tells funny stories, impersonates characters from all phases of life, and throughout them all bubbles forth that refined humor, the humor that has made his reputation. Mr. Harvey will appear twice at every performance, afternoon and evening, next week. There will be other fine attractions, with the newest moving pictures, which include nine subjects on each programme, thus giving a full two hours' show, and there will be special programmes for New Year's Day, both afternoon and at night.

BERT HARVEY.

MONTREAL PROTEGE IN NEW YORK.

Ellen Ballon, the youthful little Canadian pianist and protege, who only a few years ago, when hardly out of her infancy, made a notable success bordering on a sensation, at the Royal Victoria College, and gave promise of great things in the future—has been engaged as soloist to appear with the New York Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Walter Damrosch, on Monday, March 7. The young lady who is well known to the Montreal musical public, having studied under the able guidance and tuition of Miss Clara Lichtenstein, has, with her sister, resided in New York for thee last three years, where she studied with Mr. Raphael Joseffy, who at once discovered in this little Canadian not only a talented pupil, but a genius, who in time, and with hard study, would become one of the leading pianists of the world. Although this will be her first public appearance in New York, Ellen Ballon played a year ago the Beethoven Concerto at Mendelssohn Hall, with an orchestra of sixty-five musicians, at a public rehearsal before a critical audience of eminent musical experts, and it was owing to her triumphs on that occasion, that the attention of the musical public and entrepreneurs were aroused to this little modest Canadian It is to be hoped that she will be heard in her native city before the close of the season.

EMILIANO RENAUD'S VISIT.

The distinguished guest and soloist of the Montreal Symphony Orchestra at its third concert of the season next Friday week will be probably the most eminent musician, and certainly the most brilliant and individual pianist who has ever gone forth from his birthplace in this province to make a name for himself abroad. French Canada had produced some great voices, but not until Emiliano Renaud had it produced a great pianist. The marked individuality of his stye, the delicacy of his comprehension and the power of his touch, as well as his knowledge of the science of the piano, are well remembered by the many Montrealers who not long ago used to flock to his recitals in the old Windsor Hall. Here he had to struggle with the discouraging routine of ordinary teaching, for there was little livelihood here for a solo pianist. In Indianapolis he has had an honored but not too onerous post as head of the piano department of a great conservatory, with plenty of time to pursue his researches and advance his technique. Heard here but once since he left, and that under unfavorable circumstances, he should afford a revelation of progress when he returns on January 14.

A MUSICAL NOVELTY.

The joint recital for four hands in original pianoforte compositions by Madame Marguerite Froehlich and Mr. F. H. Blair, assisted by the well known German tenor, Herr Werner Schlbach, will take place in the Windsor Hall on February 15. The following programme has been arranged:

Rondo Op. 73, for 2 Pianos, 4 hands.... ....Chopin
Madame Marguerite Froehlich and Mr. F. H. Blair.

Willst Du mein Herz mir schenken.... ..Bach
Wh'ever You Walk.... .... ..Haendel
Das Veilchen.... ....Mozart
Drink to me only with thine eyes.... ....Old English
Herr W. Schlbach.

Rondo in G.. ....Beethoven
Erlking.... ....Schubert-Liszt
Madame Marguerite Froehlich.

Romance with Variations Op. 51. .Grieg
Two pianofortes, four hands.
Madame Marguerite Froehlich and Mr. F. H. Blair.

Gralserzaehling (Lohengrin).. Wagner
Lohengrins Abschied (Lohengrin) ....Wagner
Herr W. Schlbach.

Andante and variations in B. Op. 46.. ....Schuman
Two pianofortes, four hands.
Madame Marguerite Froehlich and Mr. F. H. Blair.

NEW YEAR 'AT HOMES.'

The Art Association of Montreal will be 'at home' to-morrow from 4 to 6 p.m. The Y. M. C. A., the M. A. A. A., the military organizations, curling and other sporting clubs will also receive their guests.

GOGORZA AND MERO AT THE WINDSOR.

The entertainments to be given at the Windsor Hall under the direction of Mr. L. M. Ruben will be conducted on a somewhat novel plan. For the accommodation of patrons desirous of purchasing tickets or reserved seats in advance, Mr. L. M. Ruben has issued a miniature plan of the Windsor Hall, which is mailed to patrons of high class concerts. By indicating location and number of seats desired, tickets will be sent to any residence or place of business by special messenger. The subscription sale for the Gogorza-Mero concert at the Windsor Hall on January 11, will open to subscribers on Monday morning. The sale to the general public will commence on Tuesday.

Y. M. C. A. NEW YEAR CONCERT.

The following is the programme for the New Year concert at the Y. M. C. A.:

Violin Solo—Hungarian Rhapsody.. .. ....Hauser
Signor Barbieri.

Vocal Solo—Dear Heart... Tito Mattei
Miss Fitzgerald.

Vocal Solo—Berceuse from 'Jocelyn' .. ....Godard
With Violin Obligato.
Mr. Merlin Davies.

Violin Solo—(a) Cavatera.. .. ....Raff
(b) Minuet.. .. Bethoven
Signor Barbieri.

Vocal Solo—(a) I'm wearin' awa' Jean.. ....Foote
(b) Tell her I love her so. ....de Faye
Miss Fitzgerald.

Vocal Solo—(a) I know a lovely garden. ....Guy d'Hardelot
(b) O Lovely Night .. ..Landon Ronald
Mr. Merlin Davies.

Violin Solo—Siere de Ballet.. De Beriot
Signor Barbieri.

Vocal Solo—(a) A year ago.. D'Hardelot
(b) Ielaine for mine.. .. ....Alyward
Miss Fitzgerald.

Vocal Duet—O that we Two were Maying.. ....Smith
Miss Fitzgerald and Mr. Davies.

Vocal Solo—Good-Night.. ..Blumenthal
Mr. Merlin Davies.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

NAME AND SIGNATURE.

One would imagine that people who are in the habit of writing letters would not be long in realizing that the word which ought to be the most legible is the signature, names being proper nouns which one cannot reconstruct by induction. When one has to write for printers, or the press, one quickly learns the habit of writing all proper nouns so legibly that there is no excuse for making a mistake. Sarcey, the famous dramatic critic, used to say: 'At the "Rappel" I have a marvellous printer. My writing is very bad, but he finds his way through it with incredible ease. He sees what I intended to say, and he says it, in the terms I use, or in others. But he says it. Sometimes there are literals, and sometimes slips of one kind and another, but never nonsense.'

'That is to say, that he could almost do your article himself,' said a quizzical friend.

'If I gave him the title, certainly. It's very handy.

'But the proper names?'

'Ah, that's true. But I never put any. I write, "Comme dit l'autre," and the printer puts "Comme dit Montaigne." And as Montaigne said everything, that does very well.'

M. Emile Faguet, of the French Academy, relates of one of his wise old professors whom the undergrads nicknamed 'Soleil' that when the students had to pass a written examination he used always to say to them gravely:

'Sign your name at the bottom of your paper, and put your name alongside your signature.'

The old man had learned by experience that a signature—at least that of a Frenchman—is not a name, but a zigzag. —Paris Correspondence of the London 'Globe.'

NEW LIGHT ON HOLMES.

Two old ladies wandering about the Public Library Building in Boston the other day entered Bates Hall and gazed interestedly at a bust of Oliver Wendell Holmes in black bronze.

'Well,' one old lady remarked very audibly to the other one, 'I never knew before that Doctor Holmes was a negro.' —'Success Magazine.'

TRUTHFUL JAMES.

In one instance, at least, bad spelling enabled an office boy to express the precise fact. His employer had just reluctantly left to attend a meeting of bank directors where the proceedings were sure to be long and prosy.

'James,' he said to the tow-headed lad, 'put up the sign saying that I am out.'

James sought for it in vain, so he inscribed and posted the following truthful announcement: 'Out—Gone to a Bored Meeting.'—Lippincott's.

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

BADLY ADVISED.

When King Gustavus III. was in Paris, he was visited by a deputation of the Sorbonne. The learned body congratulated the King on the happy fortune which had given him so great a man as Scheele, the discoverer of magnesium, as his subject and fellow-countryman. The King, who took small interest in the progress of science, felt somewhat ashamed that he should be so ignorant as never even to have heard of the renowned chemist. He despatched a courier at once to Sweden with the laconic order: 'Scheele is to be immediately raised to the dignity and title of a count.' 'His Majesty must be obeyed. said the prime minister, as he read the order; 'but who in the world is Scheele?' A secretary was told to make inquiries. He came back to the premier with very full information. 'Scheele is a good sort of fellow,' said he, 'a lieutenant in the artillery, a capital shot, and a first rate hand at billiards.' The next day the lieutenant became a count, and the illustrious scholar and scientist remained a simple burgher. The error was not discovered until the King returned home. His Majesty was indignant. 'You must all be fools,' he exclaimed, 'not to know who Scheele is!'—The 'Argonaut.'

'THE QUEEN OF A DAY.'

Watch for the opening numbers of our new serial, a thrilling story of love and political intrigue, one of which you will not want to miss a chapter.

WE WISH ALL
A Happy New Year.
THE TOILET LAUNDRY CO. LIMITED,
425 Richmond Street,
Phone Up 3480.

50 PAIRS OF Skates FREE
To the first 50 boys selling 30 copies of the 'Canadian Pictorial' at ten cents a copy.
SPLENDID NICKEL DOUBLE-ENDERS
Just what every boy longs for. Screws and all complete, of course.
Write for a package at once, or call if in Montreal or suburbs. Don't forget to state the size of skates you want, so that we can have them all ready to send out just as soon as your money is all in.
HOCKEY SHIN GUARDS (with ankle-pads), FOR SELLING 12 COPIES.
A card will secure you full particulars about our plan. Write TO-DAY.
ADDRESS BOYS' SALES DEPT., JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Agents for the 'Canadian Pictorial,'
'WITNESS' OFFICE, MONTREAL.

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MISS GRAHAM'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
109 METCALFE STREET,
(A few doors above St. Catherine)
The Only School in Canada Exclusively for Young Ladies' Day Classes.
EVENING CLASSES - - - - - - - - - - BOTH SEXES.
Subjects: SHORTHAND (Isaac and Ben Pitman), TYPEWRITING, ARITHMETIC, BOOKKEEPING and ENGLISH.
Study where the social standing of pupils is of a high order.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES in connection with the College for pupils securing positions.
POSITIONS GUARANTEED TO OUR GRADUATES.
Write or call for Prospectus. Phone UP 2936, or MAIN 1714.

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If so, Come and Get Some FREE. . .
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It will be a comfort for you to know that we make BOOTS FOR SORE FEET, and that we REPAIR RUBBERS.
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4 BEAVER HALL HILL.

ANDREW YOUNG
Engineer and Machinest.
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'Phone 2544 Main.

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Everything You Need
TO HARVEST THE ICE CROP QUICKLY
PLOWS of all kinds. MARKERS, GUIDES, HAND PLOWS, SAWS, FORKS, HOOKS, TONGS, etc.
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30 Place Youville, Montreal.

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing.
ALEXANDER LINDSAY,
HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH,
57 St. Henry.
Quick Service. Good Work and Low Prices

'A GOOD THING.'

Hindoos in Vancouver to Send For Their Families.

Vancouver, B.C., Dec. 30.—After a meeting of Sikhs at their temple this morning, in a casual way one of the members of the sect mentioned to a reporter that the Hindoos have made arrangements to bring their women folk to this continent, no matter what the Indian and British authorities say. They have taken high legal advice on this subject and have decided that they cannot be stopped. Tetja Singh, who was one of the leaders of the East Indians at the time of the last trouble, is now in London, and a cable was received from him that he had been instrumental in discovering that the bringing in of women was legitimate, and that action would be taken. A priest is said to have left by the steamer 'Monteagle' to gather the wives of the men now here, and to choose wives for those who desire them.

This morning every sawmill that employs Hindoos was idle and there must have been 600 turbaned followers of Guru Nanak at the meeting.

FAIRMOUNT Y. M. C. A.

The Rev. J. L. Flanagan, of the Church of the Ascension, will address the men's meeting in the Fairmount Avenue Y. M. C. A., Montreal Annex, on Sunday afternoon at 4.30 o'clock He will speak on the subject: 'A New Year's message.' All men are cordially invited.

Some Excellent Rooms still on Sale for
CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE "CLEVELAND"
18,000 tons, brand new, and superbly fitted
ROUND the WORLD
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, FEB. 5, 1910
[illegible]
TWELFTH ANNUAL ORIENT CRUISE
[illegible]

TUESDAY
JAN. 4
WINTER TERM
OPENS
Y.M.C.A.
EVENING INSTITUTE.
NEW CLASSES
BEGINNING.
BOOKKEEPING.
PENMANSHIP.
SHORTHAND.
TYPEWRITING.
FRENCH.
ENGLISH.
ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING.
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GLEE CLUB.
READING COURSES.
ADVANCED CLASSES
RESUMING.
COLLEGE PREPARATORY.
ACCOUNTANCY.
COMMERCIAL LAW.
BOOKKEEPING.
ARITHMETIC.
ENGLISH.
FRENCH.
PENMANSHIP.
SHORTHAND.
TYPEWRITING.
BOYS' GROUP.
ENGINEERING.
ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING.
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.
PLAN READING.
ESTIMATING
and
DEBATING SOCIETY.
Gymnasium re-opens Monday. 14 different classes; 15 Basketball teams; Fencing, Hockey, Swimming.
ENROL NOW

OTTAWA LADIES' COLLEGE
Re-opens Tuesday, Jany. 4th
THIRD TERM BEGINS FEB. 3rd.
Write for Calendar and particulars.
Rev. W. D. ARMSTRONG, M.A., D.D., President.

THE MISSING VISCOUNTESS.

Her Brother's Statement.

London, Dec. 30.—Lord Lonsdale, brother of the Viscountess Churchill, has sent the following statement for publication:

'Having seen in the newspapers a portrait of my sister, the Viscountess Churchill, under the heading, 'Mystery of a Peeress,' I beg to say that I am very much astonished at such inaccurate reports being circulated with a view to Lord Churchill and his solicitors being able to ascertain where Lady Churchill is at present staying.

'I therefore take upon myself to make a statement, which I should not have done had not the report conveyed an absolutely wrong impression to the public. It is absolutely incorrect to say that Lady Churchill's action has anything to do with theosophy, mediums, or any such influence.

'She has gone abroad with her children, and there is no anxiety on the part of her family as to her whereabouts. Therefore, I hope that the public will not be misled.'

ICE CUTTERS ANGRY.

A Curious Grievance Alleged.

Ottawa, Dec. 30.—Ald. Dupuys, of Hull, this afternoon made application in the Hull Superior Court for an injunction restricting J. St. Jean, of Gatineau Point, from trespassing on the ice which he holds by a lease from the Quebec Government. Judge Champagne reserved his decision.

An indignation meeting will be held at Gatineau Point, when the course of the Quebec Government in leasing or selling a patent on the ice on the Gatineau River to Ald. Dupuys will be discussed. A petition will be drawn up for presentation to the Government asking that the patent be annulled.

Twenty-five men, who on previous winters made their living by cutting ice and selling it to the farmers or to Ottawa dealers, are now excluded from the ice, and as there is no other place where ice may be cut, they will appeal to the Government.

A CHRISTMAS TRAGEDY.

London, December 31.—A Vienna special to the 'Standard' says that twenty-three Croatian peasants, including seventeen young women, were drowned in a boating accident near Karlowitz, in Austria-Hungary, on Christmas Day.

Weekly Calendar.

ARENA HOCKEY

Saturday, Jan. 1st, at 8.30 p.m.

QUEBEC vs. SHAMROCKS

Band will play from 8.00 to 8.30, and at Half time. Seats now On sale at "ARENA"—Box office hours 8.30 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. Orders by Telephone or otherwise will only be accepted after 12 o'clock noon on the opening day of a sale. PRICES—Admission, 50c; Reserved Seats, 75c; Box Seats, $1.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. WM. SPARLING, B.A., D.D., Pastor. Rev. N. D. DREW, Church Secretary.

Organ Recital and Watch Night To-Night 10.30 o'clock.

MUSIC.

1. Sonata in C Minor—Fricker. A—Chorale; B—Adagio; C—Allegretto; D—Finale.
2. Serenade.—Gray.
3. Orchestral Study No. 3.—Tschaikowski.
4. 'Crossing the Bar.'—Henreiz.

SERMON.

SUBJECT:

'A YEAR OF OUR LORD.'

PREACHER:

Rev. HUGH PEDLEY, B.A.

THE PUBLIC AND STRANGERS MOST WELCOME.

Douglas Methodist Church

Corner St. Catherine and Chomedy Streets.

REV. W. R. YOUNG, B.A., D.D., PASTOR.

SERVICE AT 11 A.M.

Subject: .... **'MY NEW YEAR DUTY.'—The Pastor.**

SUNDAY SCHOOL and BIBLE CLASS at 3 O'CLOCK.

EVENING SERVICE AT 7 P.M.

Subject: .... **'MY CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY.'—The Pastor.**

Communion at Close of Morning Service.

SPECIAL MUSIC AT BOTH SERVICES.

LYRIC HALL Twice Daily, 2.30 Afternoons; 8 p.m., Nights. Fine Two Hour Refined Entertainments, with Music, Songs and **Moving Pictures. Great Show To-Morrow**

PARKER, the Renowned Banjoist; MILDRED PARKER, Instrumentalist. FORTUNE BROS., Acrobats. HENDERSON, in Songs. Next Week, the Great Entertainer BERT HARVEY. 10c, 15c, 25c. **Children at Matinees, 5c, except Saturdays.**

VICTORIA RINK BAND AND SKATING

TO-MORROW, NEW YEAR'S DAY

Afternoon at 3. Night at 8.

Admission to the public, - - - 25c.

EMMANUEL CHURCH.

169-171 DRUMMOND STREET.

REV. HUGH PEDLEY, B.A. (Pastor)

WILL PREACH AT BOTH SERVICES.

Evening Subject:—**"False Measurements of Life."**

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

COMMUNION at the Close of the Morning Service.

Calvary Church GUY STREET (Above St. Antoine.)

PREACHER AT MORNING SERVICE:

REV. DR. COOK.

Topic: .... **'POWER FOR THE NEW YEAR.'**

PREACHER AT EVENING SERVICE:

REV. PROF. PATTON.

Communion at the Close of the Morning Service.

Strangers Welcome.

Crescent Street Presbyterian Church,

COR. DORCHESTER AND CRESCENT STREETS.

11 A.M.—Rev. Prof. WELSH .... **'THE EXCHANGE VALUE OF LIFE.'**
7.30 P.M.—Rev. R. W. DICKIE .... **'PROFANITY.'**

THE EVENING SERVICE COMMENCES AT 7.30 P.M.

YOU ARE WELCOME.

Prof. R. E. WELSH, of McGill University

Will Address the Men's Meeting Sunday Afternoon at 3.45 O'Clock on

"The Exchange Values of Life,"

At the Young Men's Christian Association, Dominion Square.

VOCAL SOLOS AND INSTRUMENTAL TRIO. GOOD, HEARTY SINGING.

ALL MEN ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF MONTREAL,

(St. Gabriel-Chalmers),

Special Opening Services, Sunday, 2nd Jan., 1910,

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

MORNING SERVICE will be conducted by the Rev. W. R. CRUIKSHANKS, B.A., and the Rev. Prof. SCRIMGER will preach the sermon.

EVENING SERVICE.—The Rev. W. J. CLARK, D.D., of St. Andrew's Church, Westmount, will conduct the service, and preach.

SABBATH SCHOOL AND ADULT CLASS at 3 P.M., The Rev. MALCOLM A. CAMPBELL, Minister in charge.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH

Pastor: Rev. E. I. HART, B.A.

THE PASTOR WILL PREACH.

SUNDAY, JAN. 2.

Subjects:

11 A.M. .... **'THE CALL OF THE NEW YEAR.'**
7 P.M. .... **'A NEW FRIEND for the NEW YEAR.'**

'MEN'S OWN,' 3 P.M., in Church Auditorium. Rev. Prof. Bland, Teacher.

VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH.

Rev. WM. SPARLING, B.A., D.D., Pastor. Rev. N. D. DREW, Church Secretary.

NEW YEAR'S, SUNDAY, January 2nd.

MORNING.

Opening—ORGAN SOLO.
Anthem—'WHAT ARE THESE?'—Stainer.
Offertory Solo—'GLORIA,' Teccia. Mrs. FRASER.
Preacher, DR. SPARLING.

EVENING.

ORGAN SOLO.
Anthem—'HOW LOVELY ARE THE MESSENGERS.'—Mendelssohn.
Offertory Solo—'SUN OF MY SOUL.'—Adams. Mr. HALL.
Anthem—'O, HOW AMIABLE,' Barnby.
Organist, Mr. H. T. DICKINSON.

Sacramental and Reception Service at close of Morning Service.

The Public and Visitors to the city are cordially invited to all the services.

THE HOCHELAGA COUNTY WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

will observe the **ANNUAL DAY OF PRAYER, MONDAY, JAN. 3rd, from 3 to 5 P.M.,** in the Young Women's Christian Association, 502 Dorchester St., corner of Stanley. All members of the W.C.T.U. and the 'Y's' and all Friends of Temperance cordially invited to attend.

Addresses will be given by Mrs. WAYCOTT, Mrs. McLACHLAN and Mrs. RADFORD.

A Collection will be taken.

WINDSOR HALL, Tuesday January 11th,

AT 8.30 P.M.

M. EMILIO DE
COGORZA
The Famous Baritone.

MLLE. YOLANDA
MERO
The Celebrated Hungarian Pianiste.

RESERVED SEATS: $2.50, $2.00 and $1.00, according to location.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Sale of Seats for Subscribers for the Gogorza-Mero Joint Recital at the Windsor Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, January 11th, will open at Nordheimer's, Archambault's and at S. Hyman's, St. James street, MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 3rd. GENERAL PUBLIC SALE, January 4th.

L. M. RUBEN,
Manager, Windsor Hall (Windsor Hotel).

Tel. 2880 Uptown.

ST. LAWRENCE PARK SKATING RINK VERDUN

Band TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHTS and New Year's Afternoon. Our Ice is made of Filtered Water, and the same is on tap. Come and have a drink, and enjoy life.

E. J. BUTLER, Manager.

THE SATURDAY AFTERNOON CLASS

For the study of the S. S. Lesson led by DR. JOHNSTON at the Y. M. C. A. Hall will resume on January 8th, 1910.

GRAND CONCERT

Y. M. C. A.

Association Hall,

Saturday Evening, Jan. 1st, 1910

At 8.15.

Miss CONSTANCE FITZGERALD, Soprano.
Mr. MERLIN DAVIES, Tenor.
Signor BARBIERI, Violin.
Mr. FREDERICK H. BLAIR, Accompanist.

All Seats Reserved, 35c.

Weekly Calendar

ANNUAL

WATCH NIGHT SERVICE

INSPECTOR STREET MISSION.
Rev. JOHN CURRIE, Pastor,
COMMENCING 10.30 P.M.

Tea and Coffee served to all at the close. A Collection will be taken.

MEN'S OWN

Calvary Congregational Church.

SUNDAY, Jan. 2, 1910.

Addresses by the NEW COMMITTEE.
Soloist, Mr. ULLEY.

All members are kindly asked to attend and procure tickets for their family for the New Year's Tree, on TUESDAY, January 4th, 1910.

Art Association.

The William J. and Agnes

Learmont Collection

ON VIEW, 9 a. m. to dusk

Admission 25c. Members Free

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

502 Dorchester Street West.

WINTER TERM OF EDUCATIONAL CLASSES.

Reopens TUESDAY, Jan. 4th, 1910.

Dressmaking, Plain Sewing, French, English, Reading Circle, Art Needlework, Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Girls' Club, Bible Study.

POINT ST. CHARLES BRANCH, 695 Wellington Street.—Dressmaking, French and Art Needlework.

For further particulars, apply at the office.

WEEK OF PRAYER

JAN. 3-8.

During the WEEK OF PRAYER meetings will be held at the Young Women's Christian Association, 502 Dorchester Street West, every morning, from 11 to 12 o'clock, and all ladies are most cordially invited to attend.

MONDAY—Confession and Thanksgiving.
TUESDAY—Prayer and Promise.
WEDNESDAY—Christian Work and Christian Workers.
THURSDAY—The Home and the Young.
FRIDAY—Missions.
SATURDAY—Consecration.

MONTREAL FREE SPEECH SOCIETY.

TAX REFORM

MR. W. C. MUNN, M.A.

will lecture on 'Ethics of Taxation,' or 'Tax Reform,' on the Henry George theory, under the auspices of the Montreal Free Speech Society, in Crescent Hall, 642 St. Catherine street West, corner Crescent street, on SUNDAY, January 2nd, at 3 p.m. On January 9, Norman Murray continues his lectures, subject, 'The Gospel and the Pentateuch,' in answer to the insult that only bad Jews become Christians. January 16, Dr. Symonds lectures on 'Christianity and Evolution.'

NORMAN MURRAY, Secretary.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the MONTREAL STOCK YARDS COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 112 St. Etienne Street, Montreal, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January, 1910, at 3 o'clock p.m.

E. D. STRACHAN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the MONTREAL STOCK YARDS COMPANY will be held at the Company's Offices in Montreal, 112 St. Etienne street, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January, 1910, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of authorizing the Directors to apply for supplementary letters patent, increasing the powers of the Company to hold Stock in other companies carrying on business of a similar nature, and for such other purposes as it may appear to the Shareholders expedient, and to comply with the increasing commercial conditions and business facilities.

E. D. STRACHAN,
Sec.-Treasurer.

NOTICE

THE OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION CO.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on **WEDNESDAY, 12th January, 1910,** at their Office, 165 Common Street, Montreal, at 10 A.M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of business.

By order of the Directors.

A. E. BLAGG, Secretary.

Montreal, Dec. 30th, 1909.

M'GILL VS. MONTREAL

DECIDING GAME FOR INTERMEDIATE WATER POLO HONORS WILL TAKE PLACE ON JAN. 17.

The Water Polo League decided last night to have the play-off between McGill and M. S. C. for the intermediate championship on January 17th. The teams finished a tie in the series completed a short time ago.

The league will hold another meeting on February 28th to draw up schedules for the junior and juvenile series.

Mr. Chris. H. Goulden presided at the meeting, all clubs being represented.

M.A.A.A. VS. ARGONAUTS

The M.A.A.A. team will meet the Argonauts to-night in the Victoria Rink. The line-up will probably be as follows:—

M.A.A.A.		Argonauts.
Finnie	Goal	King
Kendal	Point	Murphy Patterson
Meldrum	Cover	Green
Glass	Rover	Sangster
Eveleigh	Centre	Fleming
Fraser	Right	Cosgrave
McCuaig	Left	Blakely

Russell Bowie and Duncan Campbell will probably be the officials.

EDMONTON'S LINE-UP.

Winnipeg, Dec. 30.—The line-up of the Edmonton hockey team for the cup series next month will likely be as follows:—Goal, Winchester; point, Field; cover, Ross; rover, Whitcroft; centre, Ditton; wing, Millar; wing, Boulton.

ROBSON WILL MEET BUSH.

Toronto, Dec. 30.—'I'll skate Bush a series of three races—220, 440 and 880 yards—in Toronto any day he names,' said Freddie Robson, to-day.

YALE DEFEATED PRINCETON.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 30.—In a closely played game at Duquesne Gardens to-night, the Yale hockey seven defeated the Princeton players 2 to 1.

VICTORY FOR ALL-MONTREAL

Nationals Defeated in First Canadian Hockey Association Match by 7 Goals to 2.

FAIRLY BIG CROWD ASSEMBLED AT THE ARENA TO WITNESS THE GAME.

Before a crowd bordering upon 2,000, All-Montreal met and defeated the Nationals in the Arena last night by 7 goals to 2. This was the first game in the Canadian Hockey Association, and taking all the circumstances into consideration a very good exhibition was given.

Contrary to custom, the game started prompt on time, and this did much to put the spectators in an agreeable mood.

Play of a give and take character with very little brilliancy took up the first fifteen minutes of the game, and it was then evident that the men would need a little more practice before they could be termed to be first class. While the opening was rather desultory, improvements were observed, as the game progressed, but it was seventeen minutes before the first goal was scored, Marks sending the puck in the net for All-Montreal. Scarcely had the teams started from the centre again, than Ross got the puck, and eluding, beating the National's defence, he scored goal No. 2 for All-Montreal.

All-Montreal continued to attack, but at times Nationals made a strong response, and only erratic shooting prevented them registering a score. Nationals formed around the All-Montreal goal but the situation was relieved when clever stick handling by Art. Ross sent the puck into the National's territory. All-Montreal played in a resourceful and dashing manner, and appeared to be better individually and collectively than their opponents. However, despite any disadvantages which might have been apparent, the Nationals never lost heart, and they played well. Along the ice they came a pretty passing movement, being the next item of note. The All-Montreal citadel was threatened, but Moran, who played grandly, rose to the occasion and saved in splendid style.

A delay of a few minutes occurred when Cochrane was forced to retire, owing to feeling sick, and Ernie Liffiton replaced him. Immediately upon the resumption Nationals took up the attack, but All-Montreal quickly responded, and twenty-five minutes after the start Marks found the net with the third goal. Within another minute he sent in another shot, and this also beat the goalkeeper, the score then standing four to nil in favor of All-Montreal. Half time arrived with no further registration.

The second half had been in progress for less than a minute when Marks secured the puck and scored. Marks, Povey and Norman were playing exceptionally good hockey, and with Art. Ross were certainly the pick of the All-Montreal combination. Their tricky runs and determined stoppages of opponents was a distinct feature of the evening's play. While they played in splendid style, they at times were a little too hasty, and, consequently, had to seek the penalty bench for a few minutes. With Norman and Povey on the bench, Nationals attempted their hardest to score, but their efforts were unrewarded, and the All-Montreal quintette was equal to the occasion.

Norman resumed play, and pretty combination resulted in that player, scoring All-Montreal's sixth goal. Despite the total against them, Nationals took up a determined attack, and playing with surprising win, they scored loud applause, greeting the event. The Nationals played with renewed energy, and would not be denied. Fast following up ended in Lortie scoring National's second goal, the score then standing 6 to 2.

The game which had been fast, now eased a little, the players evidently not being able to keep the pace. It was a fair spectacular game, and capital runs and elusive demonstrations were numerous. Art. Ross was the next to become conspicuous, and he made a brilliant run sending the puck to Liffiton who transferred to Marks, who scored the seventh goal for All-Montreal, and the ninth and last of the match.

The teams and summary:

All-Montreal.		National.
Moran	Goal	Maynard
Ross	Point	Dubeau
Povey	Cover point	Jette
Cochrane	Rover	Pare
Kane	Centre	Millaire
Marks	Right Wing	Rattee
Norman	Left Wing	Leduc

Liffiton replaced Cochrane; Arnold replaced Millaire and Lortie replaced Pare.

Referee—J. Brennan, Shamrocks.

Judge of play—W. Bellamy, Shamrocks.

Goal umpires—T. Melville and W. Lebrecque.

Timers—D. Ledoux and C. McKerrow.

Penalty timer—T. Emmett Quinn.

Scoring Summary.

First Half.

1	All-Montreal	Marks	17.35
2	All-Montreal	Ross	.35
3	All-Montreal	Marks	8.40
4	All-Montreal	Marks	.30
	Second Half.		
5	All-Montreal	Marks	.45
6	All-Montreal	Norman	10.05
7	National	Rattee	.15
8	National	Lortie	4.05
9	All-Montreal	Norman	6.50

PENALTIES.

First Half—None.

Second Half—Norman, 3 and 3 mins.; Povey, 3; Marks, 3; Kane, 3; Liffiton, 3.

TEN MILE ROAD RACE

LARGE NUMBER OF ENTRIES FOR TO-MORROW'S EVENT AT ST. CATHARINES.

St. Catharines, Ont., Dec. 29.—Following are the entries for the Martin New Year's Day 10 mile road race, the sporting event of the season, here: W. A. C. Stead, Nelson Boyden, Alf. Sellers, James A. Begley, James Saunders, Wm. Skinner, Don Sheridan, Thomas Richardson, Charles T. Wilkinson, A. Henney, R. H. Murray, James Corkery, Norman Carleton, Ernest Woods, George Black, Tod. Sloan, Breward Buxton, H. C. McCormack, Harry Lawson, C. H. Howard, W. G. Howard, Arthur R. Holden, E. M. Watts, Harry Tressider, Leo O'Neil, all of Toronto; Thomas B. Ellis, George Richards, R. Burns, Hamilton; Harry Edmonstone, John Gregory, Stuart Allan, N. C. MacFarland, Wm. Allan, St. Catharines; John Chittim, Chatham; James Johnston, Harley C. Johnson, Merritton; Jas. George, Beaverton; Wallace Hewlett, Malcolm J. Allen, Niagara Falls; Isaac Snow, Osweken; Wm. A. Summers, Burlington; Daniel Caverley, Stratford.

SCOTTISH AMATEUR BOXING.

Association Renamed to Also Cover Gymnastics and Wrestling.

The Scottish Amateur Gymnastic Association held a special general meeting recently in Edinburgh—Mr. Walter M'Gregor, Dundee, presiding. It was decided that the Association should be renamed 'the Scottish Amateur Boxing, Gymnastic, and Wrestling Association,' which is intended to cover all those branches and let the public see who really controls the sports mentioned.

The Scottish Championships were fixed for March, to be held in Hengler's Cirque, Glasgow, and a series of inter-city competitions were decided to be held at Edinburgh in January, two competitors in each class to represent each city.

The Association further decided to report the Polytechnic Boxing Club, London, for alleged support of the S.A.B.A.

MONTREAL JUNIORS PRACTICE.

Montreal Juniors will take the senior practice hour at the Arena this evening, 8 to 9 o'clock.

RENFREW NOW WANTS KERR

Not Satisfied With Capturing Taylor an Effort is Being Made to Further Weaken Ottawas.

PROCEEDINGS MAY BE INSTITUTED AGAINST TAYLOR FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

There was a number of Renfrew hockey enthusiasts at the Arena last night, and it was stated that the Creamery Town Club had not been absolutely satisfied with only capturing Taylor, but had laid hands upon Kerr, who it was stated had fallen to the temptation of the National League Club. However, a despatch from Ottawa states that Kerr has definitely decided to remain in the Capital. Contradictory reports like these were in circulation previous to Taylor's migration.

Ottawa, Dec. 30.—The Ottawa Hockey Club threatens to take action against F. Taylor for alleged breach of contract, and will, if the wishes of some of the members of the executive are carried out, proceed in the civil courts with a view to restraining him from playing with the Renfrew Club. Taylor, it appears, accepted $50 on Monday last as the first instalment of his thousand dollar salary from the Ottawa Club. He gave Treasurer Bakerville a receipt for the amount on account and deposited the cheque. Now the Ottawas maintain that they can take out an injunction that will result in keeping him off the ice altogether this year. The acceptance of the cheque and Taylor's endorsation of it, constitute the most important part of his verbal contract and hence the threat of action. Taylor did not have a signed contract with Ottawa, and declares that there was a proviso in his agreement, the Ottawa Club's part of which, he says, was not lived up to.

Vice-President Bate says he will not be associated with any move to bar Taylor, but other members of the executive are determined to do so and the matter will come up at to-morrow's meeting. Taylor turned up at the Ottawa dressing room to-night, but just went there to get his stick and other belongings. Mr. Bate cornered him and the two had a verbal set to, during which Bate informed the Listowel boy that he (Taylor) would never again play for the Ottawa hockey club. Taylor replied that he did not want to work for a club that did not keep its promises.

Taylor goes back to Renfrew to-morrow, and may take Kerr or Walsh with him.

Taylor put up a personal guarantee that he would stick with the Renfrew Club through thick and thin. There is no danger of him jumping back.

The Cliffsides left to-night for Amherst, Nova Scotia, wher ethey will play an exhibition game on Saturday night. The following went along: McKinley, Hall, Williams, Johnston, Currie, Dion, Christie, Stewart and Orme.

Quebec, Dec. 30.—Herbie Jordan left for Renfrew to-night, where he has secured a lucrative position and will be seen on the Refrew team during the present season.

MONTREAL VICTORIOUS

Heather Club Defeated in Curling Match by 260 Points to 237.

FINAL NIGHT'S PLAY, ST. LAWRENCE VS. OUTREMONT, RESULTED IN THE FORMER WINNING BY 8.

The final night's play in the Montreal-Heather friendly match, took place last night, and the result of the total games was that Montreal secured victory by 23 points, scoring 260 to their opponents 237.

Scores in last night's play:—

ON MONTREAL ICE.

Montreal.	Heather.
W. L. Bond	W. A. Sutherland
J. G. Borthwick	W. L. Lee
C. W. Dean	E. Liersch
C. W. Tyres	F. F. Barr
Skip—15	Skip— 5
A. Barry	O. Mowatt
C. I. Gordon	W. R. Baillie
Dr. C. Morison	J. Matthewson
T. Williamson	James Baillie
Skip—11	Skip—12
J. E. Schaeffer	G. H. W. Birch
J. J. McGill	W. Dryden
George Darling	A. Wood
F. N. Southam	N. K. Macdonald
Skip—14	Skip— 9

ON HEATHER ICE.

Montreal.	Heather.
T. D. Stewart	T. L. Gallagher
Howard Smith	J. H. Louson
J. S. Brierley	Hugh Aird
G. P. Walker	C. J. Scott
Skip— 9	Skip—17
F. J. Laverty	R. W. Barclay
W. A. Reid	W. B. Taylor
J. B. Bell	A. W. Gifford
J. Pitblado	George Wood
Skip— 5	Skip—20
G. H. Russell	A. H. Dalrymple
G. C. Smith	G. Hull
G. F. Notman	D. A. McDonald
A. J. Darling	H. Roffey
Skip—12	Skip—13
A. M. Irwin	J. W. Grier
H. B. Trenholme	J. R. Adam
W. A. Wilson	C. W. Taylor
F. C. Wilson	George Cornell
Skip—16	Skip—11

ST. LAWRENCE vs. OUTREMONT.

The St. Lawrence and Outremont clubs continued their friendly match, and last night the former club still further increased its lead by scoring 53 points to their opponents 51. They thus won the match with a total score of 105 to 97.

ON ST. LAWRENCE ICE.

Outremont.	St. Lawrence.
S. Sangster	F. J. McCrudden
D. Munroe	James Griffin
W. J. Little	Joseph Ash
W. F. Johnson	W. H. Griffin
Skip—15	Skip—10
D. Richardson	J. W. Richards
W. Drysdale	Dr. W. F. Moffatt
H. E. Wall	Dr. W. M. Fisk
M. Barcelo	Dr. E. F. Harding
Skip— 5	Skip—12
W. E. Richardson	W. Robertson
E. D. Cornell	H. H. Wootton
Dr. J. H. Laidley	D. J. H. Murdoch
Dr. D. W. McKechnie	William Cairns
Skip— 5	Skip—10

ON OUTREMONT ICE.

H. W. Norton	S. W. Tench
Alex. Bremner	A. T. Taylor
R. A. Nixon	J. Henry
John Anderson	D. C. Drysdale
Skip—18	Skip— 8
D. Guttridge	C. Outhwait
W. Bramley	W. H. Brown
J. Black	Dr. Berwick
J. Walsh	H. Drysdale
Skip— 8	Skip—13

At the Montreal Curling Club the President's prize will be played for during to-morrow morning and afternoon, play commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

McGILL VS. M. A. A. A.

The teams in the basketball match at the M.A.A.A. to-morrow, when McGill will be the visitors, will be:

Cockfield	For'd	P. Cameron
Douglas	For'd	A. Scott
Calder	Centre	A. Cameron
Dennison	Defence	Thompson
Fortier	Defence	Leonard

ARROW CLUB BEAT MELVILLES.

In a schedule game of the Spalding Boys' Hockey League, played in Laurier rink last night, the Arrow Club defeated Melville by a score of 3 to 1.

SPORT AT NEW YEAR

Curling Clubs' 'At Home'—Celebration at M.A.A.A. With Basketball Game the Attraction.

HOCKEY—SHAMROCKS VS. QUEBEC—MONTREAL SKI CLUB TO COMMENCE SEASON—TOBOGGANING, ETC.

New Year's Day in athletics in Montreal will not be productive of a very big programme, although members of many clubs have made preparations to have an enjoyable time among themselves.

As usual, the various curling clubs will not pay much attention to the irons, although a few games will be played. All the clubs have issued notices that they will be 'at home,' and this means that all friends are welcome to give them a call. The exchange of greetings and the honoring of toasts will form the general programme to be carried out, and if similar arrangements have been made to those prevailing in former years it is safe to say that an enjoyable time will be spent.

The hours the clubs are open for reception differ, but it is generally intimated that from 10 o'clock to 6 o'clock would perhaps be the best time to pay a visit. Many attractive feature shave been put on the clubs' programmes, and at the St. Andrew's headquarters a couple of Scotsmen, clad in Highland costume, will give selections from their beloved bagpipes.

The M.A.A.A. will also be 'at home' from 10 o'clock until noon, and in the spacious club house on Peel street, athletes, both young and old, will gather and cheer, that the association which has fostered sport and done so much good, may live and prosper. As an entertainment for the hundreds of invited guests, a basketball game between McGill and the association's team will be played.

There will be hockey at night. At 8.30 o'clock the Shamrocks will play their first match of the season in the Arena. The Quebec team will be entertained, and Montrealers confidently expect the Irishmen to win. The Montreal Juniors will oppose Huntingdon.

All the skating rinks will be open, and it is pretty evident that the management of the various places will have their coffers containing a goodly sum. Besides the foregoing recreations, tobogganing and snowshoeing will be indulged in, while ski-ing will also fill a place on the day's sporting programme if snowfalls and makes the jumps fulfil requirements. The Montreal Ski Club has arranged to open its season to-morrow on the club's ground on Cote des Neiges road.

GALT MET WATERLOO

STANLEY CUP CHALLENGERS DEFEATED BY EIGHT GOALS TO FOUR.

Waterloo, Ont., Dec. 30.—In a fast and exciting hockey game, Waterloo defeated Galt, the Stanley Cup challengers, here to-night. The score at half-time was 2 to 0. Cross and Young, of Waterloo, and Murphy and Serviss, of Galt, were the stars. After half time Waterloo scored six more, but Galt only managed to get four, thus making the score 8 to 4 in favor of the local team. Jimmy Helbert, of Berlin, refereed. The line-up:

Waterloo—Cross, goal; Garbau, point; Young, cover point; Dusome, McLachlan, Manson, Stalker, forwards.

Galt—Booth, goal; Bertand, point; Murphy, cover point; Serviss, Doherty, Charlton, Mallen, forwards.

HOLLY SNOWSHOE CLUB

THE SEASON OPENS ON JAN. 3 WITH A GREEN STEEPLECHASE.

The fixtures for the Holly Snowshoe Club this season are as follows:

Monday, January 3—Green steeplechase.
Saturday, January 8—Tramp to Lachine.
Monday, January 10—Ladies' Tramp.
Saturday, January 15—Furndale flat races.
Monday, January 17—Union tramp.
Saturday, January 22—La Presse road race (open).
Monday, January 24—Club handicap.
Saturday, January 29—National flat races (open).
Monday, January 31—Ladies' tramp.
Friday, February 4—Ladies' souvenir dance, Majestic Hall.
Saturday, February 5—World's championship races.
Saturday, February 12—M.A.A.A. flat races.
Saturday, February 12—Tramp to Chateauguay.
Monday, February 14—Veterans' night.
Saturday, February 19—St. Patrick's steeplechase (open).
Monday, February 21—Ladies' tramp.
Saturday, February 26—Emerald's steeplechase (open).
Saturday, March 5—Holly's steeplechase (open).
Monday, March 28—Annual 'At Home,' Majestic Hall.

The regular weekly club tramps are held every Monday evening, leaving Simpson's Cigar Parlors, 473 St. Catherine street west, at 8.15 sharp. The ladies' tramps leave Leach's Piano Warerooms, 560 St. Catherine street west.

VOLUNTEERS' SNOWSHOE TRAMP

Entanglement With Barbed Wire Fence Caused Amusement.

The Volunteers' Snowshoe Club of the Church of the Messiah held the first tramp of the season on Wednesday night. Assembling in Channing Hall the members proceeded over the mountain and back to the starting point. An entanglement with a barbed wire fence caused a great deal of amusement. The evening finished up with refreshments and games. Those who took part included Mrs. Roch, the Misses H. Sonne, E. Browne, M. Grant, F. Peterman, E. Morrison, Messrs. P. Booth, E. Booth, V. Adams, G. Goddard, J. Findley and J. A. Roch.

VICTORIA SKATING RINK.

There will be a band and skating at the Victoria ring to-morrow, both in the afternoon and in the evening, and the rink will be open on both occasions to the public.

On Monday night the regular members' band and fancy skating by the Earl Grey Club will provide the feature in an interesting programme.

SMITH WITH HAILEYBURY.

Fort William, Dec. 30.—Harry Smith leaves in a few days for Hailybury, where he will again play hockey. He has recovered from his recent illness and expects to be as strong as ever. Fort William tried to hold the celebrated goalgetter, but Haileybury offered better attractions.

CURLING AT LACHINE.

The Lachine curlers held their opening Wednesday night with over 100 members and friends present. All the city clubs sent representatives, and an enjoyable evening was spent. The club will start its match season next week.

QUEEN'S LOST ROUGH GAME.

New York, Dec. 30.—Queen's College, of Toronto, intercollegiate champions last season, lost to the St. Nicholas Club, of New York, to-night, by 1 to 3. The game was rough.

HOCKEY AT THE ARENA

Matches and Practices Totalling 42 Will Take Place Next Week.

PROFESSIONAL GAMES — SHAMROCKS VS. ALL MONTREAL AND OTTAWA VS. NATIONALS.

During next week there w... bined 42 matches and pract... Arena. The senior professio... teams in the Canadian Asso... occupy the rink on Tuesday ... day nights, when Shamrocks ... Montreal and Ottawa and Nat... try conclusions. The amateurs ... play a few games. On Thu... toria will oppose M.A.A.A., w... urday All-Montreal will m... and Shamrocks will enc... mount. The appointments ar...

MONDAY.

3.00 to 4.00 p.m.—Com. and
4.00 to 5.00 p.m.—High S...
5.00 to ...00 p.m.—Imperi...
7.00 to 8.00 p.m.—Westm...
8.00 to 9.00 p.m.—M.A.A.A.
9.00 to 10.00 p.m.—Victoria
10.00 to 11.00 p.m.—National

TUESDAY.

10.30 to 11.30 a.m.—Windsor Ho...
1.00 to 3.00 p.m.—Loyola Colle...
3.00 to 4.00 p.m.—Wykeham H...
4.00 to 5.00 p.m.—Westmount A...
5.00 to 6.00 p.m.—Quebec Bank.
8.30 p.m.—Shamrock vs. All-Montr...

WEDNESDAY.

10.00 to 12.00 a.m.—M.A.A.A. Ladies
3.00 to 4.00 p.m.—Lower Can. College
5.00 to 6.00 p.m.—Bank of Montreal
7.00 to 8.00 p.m.—Shamrock.
8.00 to 9.00 p.m.—National.
9.00 to 10.00 p.m.—Westmount.
10.00 to 11.00 p.m.—All-Montreal.

THURSDAY.

9.30 to 10.30 a.m.—St. Ann's School
1.00 to 3.00 p.m.—Loyola College.
3.00 to 4.00 p.m.—Com. and Te...
4.00 to 5.00 p.m.—High School.
5.00 to 6.00 p.m.—Quebec Bank.
8.30 p.m.—Victoria vs. M.A.A.A.

FRIDAY.

10.30 to 11.30 a.m.—Windsor Hotel
3.00 to 4.00 p.m.—Wykeham House
4.00 to 5.00 p.m.—Westmount Acad
5.00 to 6.00 p.m.—Bank of Montreal.
6.00 to 7.00 p.m.—Imperial Bank.
8.00 to 9.00 p.m.—Shamrock.
9.00 to 10.00 p.m.—Victoria Junior.
10.00 to 11.00 p.m.—M.A.A.A. Junior.

SATURDAY.

8.00 to 9.00 a.m.—King's School
9.00 to 10.00 a.m.—Crichton School
10.00 to 11.00 a.m.—Lower Can. College.
11.00 to 12.00 a.m.—M.A.A.A. Jr. Boys.
2.30 p.m.—All-Montreal vs. Victoria.
4.00 p.m.—Shamrock vs. Westmount.
8.30 p.m.—Ottawa vs. National.

RAILWAYS AND CARNIVAL

Conference Between Committee and Transportation Companies Held Yesterday

PETITION SIGNED BY INFLUENTIAL CITY MERCHANTS IN FAVOR OF WINTER CARNIVAL.

The committee of the Montreal winter carnival yesterday had a consultation with the railroad authorities with a view to seeing whether transportation facilities could be afforded to bring visitors to the city at excursion rates. The railway men would not commit themselves, and after two hours of sound argument, in which the beauties of the Canadian winter were dwelt upon as an asset to the country inasmuch as it would bring thousands of people to Montreal yearly, and at the same time swell the exechequer of the railway companies, they allowed the matter to be in abeyance and stated a decision would be given later.

The meeting was held at the offices of the Grand Trunk Railway, and was attended by Messrs. Holland, Baikie, Lamarche and Cooke (publicity agent), on behalf of the Carnival Committee, and Messrs. George W. Vaux, general passenger agent, and Harry G. Elliott, assistant general passenger agent of the Grand Trunk; William Stitt, general passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific, and Clare Hartigan, general agent for Montreal of the New York Central.

What evidently drove the railroad authorities to consider the advisability of receiving a delegation was the fact that leading merchants in the metropolis were, and are, enthusiastically supporting the carnival, and its was through them that a petition was presented requesting that the railroads also throw their influence into the project.

IMPROVEMENT OF SPORTS

SECRETARY OF THE A. A. U. ADVOCATES A SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS.

New York, Dec. 30.—Harmony out of discord, more compact organization out of disruption, as a new national and international birth for sport, are what James E. Sullivan, secretary of the A. A. U., believes the future holds in store for sport in general. 'All these controversies, he said, to-day—referring to the breach between East and West in golf, tennis, skating and some of the lesser departments of national sport—'are much to be regretted, but, mark this: They will all result in a cleaner and broader basis for athletics in this country.'

It is Mr. Sullivan's belief that the present sectional division of sports will constantly broaden towards the national idea. And one necessity to effect this growth, he holds, is a supreme court of appeals in all sport.

Mr. Sullivan in his review of the general situation was not only optimistic for American sports, but, despite his experience with the Olympic games last year, was confident that the international idea is to develop rather than recede. 'We must have, and shall have, some day,' he said, 'an international board of full control, with international rules and regulations.'

'We shall continue to send our skaters west,' said President J. C. Hemment, of the Eastern Association, to-day, and shall continue to recognize westerners here. But in the matter of the International Union's rights in the case of the disqualification by us of Edmund Lamy, you may rest assured that we shall fight to the finish.'

SUBURBAN HOCKEY LEAGUE.

The Montreal and Suburban Hockey League opened their season at the Duluth rink on Monday evening ... clubs of the league playing as follows:

St. Patrick's vs. Irish Canadians, ... 9 p.m.
Outremont vs. Belmonts, 9 to 10 p.m.
Westmount Sunshine Club vs. McGill 10 to 11 p.m.

We Swing Right into Our January Sale

On Next Monday Morning at Eight O'Clock

—Embroideries
—Whitewear
—Baby and Girls' Wear

—Staples
—Costumes
—Wash Goods

—Dress Goods
—Millinery
—Fancy Goods

—These will be the features for Monday—the most pronounced features of the most important January Sale The John Murphy Company, Limited, ever announced to the women of Montreal

The Sale of Costumes

On Monday we shall place on sale

—Forty-nine $25.00 Costumes at, each, $13.95.
—Forty $30.00 Costumes at, each, $16.50.
—Seventeen $35.00 Costumes at, each, $19.50.

These are none but this season's most correct styles, in none but the newer materials, and including practically every good color sought for by the most fashionable women—practically all regular sizes, too, not perhaps in each individual style, but at least in the lot as a whole.

New Zephyrs
New Chambrays .10 Yard
New Ginghams

And, besides being new, they are the genuine .15, .18 and .20 numbers. They have been bought expressly for this January Sale. In fact, they have not been yet opened up at the time of writing. But we know their worth. If we weren't so much opposed to betraying trade secrets, we might tell you that the manufacturer of these goods wanted to buy them back from us at a considerable advance over what we paid him for them. But we wanted them for you this January, and we wanted them for you at, per yard.......... .10

.20 and .25 Muslins, .15

1200 yards of them, new also, and fresh, and bought for our January Sale.

Beautiful—really beautiful—white Swiss spot and fancy spot muslins, worth .20 and .25 all the year round.

January Sale Price.... .15

Baby and Girls' Wear

Children's cotton drawers, with self-frill, sizes from 2 to 14 years. January Sale Price, .15

Children's cotton drawers, with self-frill, finished 5 pin tucks, sizes 2 to 14 years.
January Sale Price.... .19

Children's drawers, good quality cotton, trimmed 2½-inch embroidery, ornamented 3 pin tucks. January Sale Price, .29

Well made cotton petticoats, finished hemstitched frill, ornamented with pin tucks, sizes 2 to 6 years.
January Sale Price.... .29

Children's heavy white flannelette drawers, self-frill, sizes 2 to 6 years.
January Sale Price.... .25

Children's heavy grey striped flannelette drawers, self-frill, sizes 2 to 6 years.
January Sale Price.... .20

White flannelette night-gown, sizes 4 to 16 years.
January Sale Price.... .59

OUR January Sale

Of Staples and Bed Furnishings

© M-D

It will be the most important January Sale which this department has ever held, and for four reasons:

—The goods, all through, are the cleanest, the freshest, and the best which the markets of two continents could furnish.
—The assortment is better than at any previous time in our memory.
—The department has ever so much more space with assurance of comfort for everybody.
—The net prices, marked as they are at rock bottom, represent what we honestly believe will prove to be among the most substantial savings a January sale of these goods ever afforded you.

English Linen Hemstitched Sheets:	
63 in. x 90 in., per pair	$1.75
63 in. x 99 in., per pair	$1.90
72 in. x 90 in., per pair	$2.05
72 in. x 99 in., per pair	$2.25
81 in. x 99 in., per pair	$2.65
90 in. x108 in., per pair	$3.00
42 in. x 36 in. pillow cases to match, per pair	.60
45 in. x 36 in. pillow cases to match, per pair	.65
50 in. x 36 in. pillow cases to match, per pair	.70
54 in. x 36 in. pillow cases to match, per pair	.75
Hemstitched Sheets, 2 x 2½ yds., per pair	$1.70
Hemmed English Sheets, linen finish, per pair	$1.75
Hemstitched Pillow Cases, 40 in., 42 in., and 44 in., per pair	.33
English Sheeting for double beds, linen finish, per yard	.33
Circular Pillow Cotton, 40 in., per yard	.18
Circular Pillow Cotton, 42 in., per yard	.19
Circular Pillow Cotton, 44 in., per yard	.20
Our No. 100 English White Cotton Longcloth, 36 in., per yard	.8¾
Our No. 200 English White Cotton Longcloth, 36 in., per yard	.11
Our No. 300 Spanish Longcloth, 36 in., per yard	.13½
Our No. 400 Heavy Spanish Longcloth, 36 in., per yard	.13½
Soft Longcloth, 42 in., per yard	.13½
Soft Longcloth, higher grades, 42 in., per yard	.16 and .18
40 pairs Wool Unshrinkable Blankets, 60 x 80 in., per pair	$2.79
30 pairs Wool Blankets—large double size—72 x 90 in., per pair	$4.75
Fine Scotch Blankets, whipped single, in crib and cot sizes, per pair	$1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.75
Fine Scotch Blankets, single bed size, per pair	$4.50
Fine Scotch Blankets, three-quarter bed size, per pair	$5.50
Fine Scotch Blankets, double bed size, per pair	$6.50 and $7.50
Fine Scotch Blankets, extra double bed size, per pair	$8.75
All Wool Canadian Blankets, single bed size, per pair	$3.95
All Wool Canadian Blankets, three-quarter bed size, per pair	$4.85
All Wool Canadian Blankets, double bed size, per pair	$5.25 and $6.00

THE JANUARY SALE OF WHITEWEAR

It will reach full maturity on Monday. New consignments have been pouring in every day this week---One consignment after another, lending new importance, new interest, new spotless white, peerless beauty, new opportunities of economy, till the assortment and values have been augmented beyond all our own previous records. Among the newer arrivals being some particularly good values---in fact really extraordinary values.

The John Murphy Company Limited

More Than Thirty Thousand Yards of Fresh New Swiss Embroideries Go On Sale the First Day

Sample Strips of Embroideries.

Thousands of pieces cut from some of the very best looms in Switzerland, and shipped to us direct from the manufacturers to sell during this January Sale at Half Price and less.

Frontings, Edgings, Insertions, Flouncings.

Mounted on fine Swiss muslin, nainsook and cambric—fresh and dainty.

The Prices—

10 cent ones, per yard	.05
15 cent ones, per yard	.08
20 cent ones, per yard	.10
30 cent ones, per yard	.15
50 cent ones, per yard	.25
$1.00 and $1.50 ones, per yard	.50

And All the Following New Embroideries in Any Length or Quantity Required.

5000 YARDS of insertions and edgings of the 15 and 18 cent order.
January Sale Price, per yard........ .10

5000 YARDS of insertions and edgings to match—20 and 25 cent qualities.
January Sale Price, per yard........ .15

5000 YARDS—35 and 40 cent lines—of still finer Swiss insertions and matched edgings.
January Sale Price, per yard........ .25

2000 YARDS of a simply exquisite range of insertions and edgings which should be 50 and 60 cents per yard.
January Sale Price, per yard........ .35

2500 YARDS of very attractive corset cover embroideries, certainly worth .35 and .40.
January Sale Price............... .25

The Sale of a Special Purchase of

Black Velvets

Will Be Monday's Feature in the Dress Goods Department

They are $1.25, $1.50, and $2.00 Velvets—new absolutely, every yard of them. The sale price, Monday, will be.. .59

—Rich Black Couche Velvets
—Rich Black Plain Velvets

2000 yards of them just secured, no matter how, fresh and perfect and of high standard quality, go on sale Monday. Of course, the whole two thousand yards should be gone by night at.. .59

$5.00 and $7.50 Hats $2.50
$12.50, $15 & $16.50 Hats $6.50

Fifty hats altogether, being a clearance of our own splendid fall and winter millinery.

CLEARING AT $2.50

—are 25 hats in French felt and beaver, trimmed with gold, and velvet and wings—these have been marked at $5.00 and $7.50 each.

CLEARING AT $6.50

—are 25 most beautiful hats in silk, beaver, or velvet, made rich with mounts and wings and fancy ornaments. These have been marked at $12.50, $15.00 and $16.50.

Clearance of SAMPLE TRIMMINGS

Samples of black soft feather mounts, marked at $2.00, to clear.......... .75

Samples of 1st quality flowers, marked at $2.00, to clear, .50

Clearance of Stamped Goods for Fancy Work At Half Price

Tea Cosies, Pin Cushions, Aprons, Tray Cloths, and Corset Covers, practically all sizes; large variety of designs; some in color, some in white. Previous selling prices were from .10 to .65.
To clear.. ..HALF PRICE

About 15 large size centres, partly worked, materals to finish; were marked at from .50 to $6.50.
To clear.. ..HALF PRICE

Fancy baskets, work baskets; were selling at from .15 to $1.00.
To clear.. ..HALF PRICE

The John Murphy Company Limited

Store closes Daily at 5.30 p.m.

Friday, December 31, 1909.

The John Murphy Company Limited

PRACTICAL TRAINING AT THE BOYS' FARM.

Blacksmith's Shop Almost Fully Equipped by Generous Friends, But Contributions are Needed for New Manual Instruction Building.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Thanks to the kind and practical interest of our friends of the Phoenix Bridge and Iron Works, the Canadian Buffalo Forge Company, Mussens, Limited, and Williams and Wilson, who have presented all the needed hand tools, a fine portable forge and blower, a large anvil, and a good bench vise, respectively, the School is now equipped with nearly everything necessary for the blacksmith shop instituted for the manual training of the boys, and for the practical repair work of the Farm to be done by them. We lack only the set of taps and dies, and a drill and bits, requisitioned by the Superintendent, and trust that some kind friend may yet join with these other firms in supplying the full need.

The Manual Training classes—with their fine equipment presented by a few friends—instituted a few years ago by the Board of Governors in the Boys' Home on Mountain street, and carried on so successfully by Mr. Emberly, and his successors this year, Mr. Brown and Miss Francis, have fully justified the installation, as the exhibits shown at the Annual Meetings amply testify.

It has always been the fixed intention of the Board of Directors of the Boys' Farm, and the ardent hope of the Superintendent, to make this Manual Instruction a strong feature in the training of the boys at the Shawbridge School, and in planning the new extension this was kept in view and the space provided. The building is practically finished, the shop ready for work, the benches, etc., under construction by the boys, with such tools as the Farm affords, but the lack of the proper equipment alone stands in the way of classes being at once instituted.

The subjoined report from Superintendent Mathews covers most admirably all that can be said in recommendation, and it is thought that the sum of $250 will cover the entire list of appliances submitted by him as a minimum equipment.

The contribution suggested may well appeal to the practical men mentioned by Mr. Mathews, as well as to firms dealing in these goods—as it has so forcibly to those other generous contributors in other lines of trade respecting the equipment of the blacksmith shop—as a most practical form of benevolence; and, without militating against the larger effort for the liquidation of the capital debt, it may be hoped that a few will join—or, indeed, one alone may like to do so—and provide the equipment itself as a New Year's gift, or furnish the Board with the means to purchase it.

Respectfully yours,

SAMUEL W. BAYLIS,
Vice-President Boys' Farm and Training School.

THE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

The following is the report of Mr. George W. Mathews, the Superintendent, forwarded on Dec. 28th:

In response to your inquiry about Woodworking Manual Instruction, I herewith append a short note on the position and aims of such training as applied to an institution such as ours, where the nature of the education should be, and is, thoroughly practical, and the pupils older than in an ordinary elementary school.

The list of tools enclosed is a minimum equipment for satisfactory work, arrived at by consulting with instructors in wood-working Manual Instruction, and our own experience here as to the needs for training carpenters.

A shop fitted up as suggested, with the course we propose to give under the instruction of our builder, and with such assistance as I can render, will do much to fit these boys for the serious work of life by giving them the means to earn a living, and by the wholesome training of faculties, which is so eminently a characteristic of Manual Instruction.

I think the appeal of this special feature of the training school ought to be well received by builders and contractors, particularly since the aim is strictly practical and the making and reading of drawings a strong feature in the system.

Hoping the Board may be successful in the larger appeal to the public for the required foundation capital.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION.

The aims of wood-working, and in fact of all forms of manual instruction, have been stated frequently by educational authorities, and there remains nothing that can be advanced in apology for any institution that claims to be educational if it overook sthis highly important subject.

Its value is appreciated everywhere in Europe and in the United States, where vast sums are spent on equipment and good salaries are paid to teachers; and frequently special organizers and inspectors are appointed, special diplomas given, and in other ways its dignity and importance recognized.

Manual instruction claims this high place because of its exceptional value in the development of the every-day faculties—its training of hand and eye to work in conjunction and with precision; the inculcation of an appreciation for orderliness and exactitude, and by its practice to form such habits as will make the boy and man a better 'tool-using animal.'

In our school we enjoy the inestimable advantage of having a farm and a garden as adjuncts to the school-room, and the building; alterations and extensions going on have so far provided special opportunities for instrucion in its most practica form, of which we are availing ourselves as much as possible. What do we want manual instruction for? What kind of equipment do we require? The same as in other schools, or do our advantages modify the necessities?

The manual instruction room is not usually looked upon as an annex to the factory, yet there can be no doubt that the boy who passes through such a course—other things being equal—will make a better carpenter than the boy who has had no such advantages There need be very little modification in the models and methods of teaching usually adopted in the wood-working class to make them suitable for the training of carpenters. The first stages might very well be the same, but ultimately, and as early as possible, the instruction should be brought into line with practical building, cabinetmaking, estate joinery, and so on, all which fields of activity will be discovered in the ordinary course on the farm.

This all applies to the boys who, by their own choice, will work with the carpenter.

In addition to this work the more scholastic manual instruction ought to be given to all boys who are advanced enough to receive it, irrespective of their future prospects and present employment. Of the forty boys on the books, thirty are so fitted, and should be so trained, of whom a dozen or so as before stated, will work as apprentices in the carpenter's shop and outside. This number is likely to increase with admissions.

This probably sounds rather dry, but the actual work of a manual instruction class is indeed most interesting, both to scholars and to those who are privileged to have any association with such work.

With such principles for our guidance we would require to give each boy one lesson per week at least of two hours, and twelve boys in each class. This means three classes per week, and demands a shop fitted up for twelve pupils to receive instruction at any one time.

The benches would be suitable for carpentry work, and such as are found in a carpenter's shop, with the exception that more vises are provided. We propose to rig up three benches and have four vises to each. This would accommodate the full number in the manual instruction class, and would not in any way impede the work of carpenters.

A few special tools should be kept apart for each member of the class, and not used by the carpenters during their practical work. These tools must be kept in a state of the highest efficiency because, as the aims of manual instruction outlined above will indicate, the work done in such classes is of the finest and most exact kind, to stand the test of rule and square. So it is necessary that the carpenters have their own tools, independent of the manual instruction class. I append a list of tools required. It will be observed that drawing tools are asked for, and I would here point out that the position drawing occupies in manual instruction is one of its most valuable features. Drawing is there associated with 'real objects,' their analysis and synthesis—the subject something to handle or to be made—inducing a quickening of the 'imagination,' not easy to over-estimate. This valuable educational feature of the drawing is not the only point—how many journeyman carpenters there are who cannot make a drawing or even read one? In manual instruction drawing plans, elevations, and projections takes a foremost place.

It seems to me that such training is more necessary in a school for 'difficult boys,' who tend to illiteracy, and are more likely to recruit the ranks of laborers and hand-workers, than in the ordinary public elementary school.

In Great Britain the finest manual instruction goes hand in hand with technical instruction in the reformatory and industrial schools, and the tendency is each year to add to the esteem in which it is held and to increase the efforts put forth for its practice in those schools especially.

DETAIL OF EQUIPMENT.

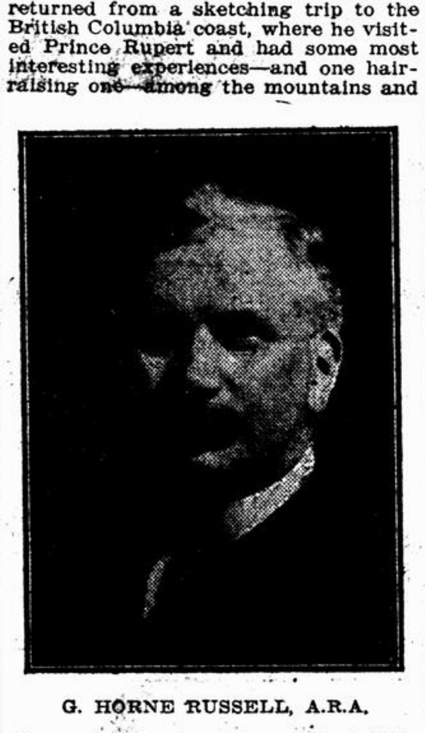
For the manual instruction class there should be set apart for each student one of each of the tools enumerated below: 12 drawing boards, 12 T squares, 12 set squares, 60 degrees; 12 set squares, 45 degrees; 12 pairs compasses, 12 pairs dividers, 12 tenon saws, 12 inch; 12 jack planes, 12 one-inch firmer chisels, 12 half-inch firmer chisels, 12 marking gauges, 12 2-inch foot rules, 1 hinge, boxwood; 12 sloyd knives, 12 try squares, 6-inch; 12 mallets, 12 claw hammers, 12 nail punches, 12 key-hole saws.

In addition to those mentioned above the following tools would be used by the class in some kinds of work, and in preparing the timber for exercises, but would form part of the equipment of the carpenters: 3 rip saws, 6 cross cut saws, 6 smoothing planes, 3 bench brushes, 6 screw drivers, 1 large (12-inch) try square, 6 nail punches (assorted), 6 claw hammers, 1 small iron vise, 6 spokeshaves, 6 1-inch firmer chisels, 6 1-2 inch firmer chisels, 6 1-2 inch outside gauges, 2 bow saws, 3 braces, 5-inch sweep; 1 set augur bits, 2 sets centre bits, 1 counter-sunk bit, 1 screw-driver bit, 4 small brandawls, 6 gimlets (assorted), 1 pair cutting plyers, 3 bevels, 1 mortise gauge, 1 mortise machine, one each, 1-4, 3-8, 1-2, 5-8 mortise chisels, 1 oil stone slip, 3 oil stones ('Washita'), 6 oil cans, 6 hand axes, 1 set gouges, outside, 3-8, 1-2, 5-8, 3-4 and 1-inch; 3 flat mill files, 8-inch; 3 bastard files, 8-inch; 2 mill half-round, 2 bastard half-round, 2 glue pots, 6 glue brushes, 1 slab cork (about 12 inches x 12 inches) for sand paper corks.

Benches, blackboard and blackboard tools will be made on the place by the staff with the efficient help of the boys.

AN ARTIST AND HIS WORK.

Mr. G. Horne Russell, A.R.A., the eminent Montreal painter, has recently returned from a sketching trip to the British Columbia coast, where he visited Prince Rupert and had some most interesting experiences—and one hair-raising one—among the mountains and rivers of a land at present, but little known. In a few years the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will open up this wonderful land to the settler, and the tourist, and it will be as familiar as the prairies and Rockies of the Canadian Pacific line. At present, however, it is but a country in the making, so far as civilization is concerned, and is known only to the Indian, the surveyor, engineer, laborer, prospector and speculator, and these in limited numbers.


G. HORNE RUSSELL, A.R.A.

Mr. Russell's sketches of this wild country are, therefore, informing as well as aesthetic. They show surpassing grandeur of mountain and river and are evidence that Canada possesses another world's beauty spot, worthy to take its place on an equality with the Rockies. It is often said that mountain scenery is too grand and enormous for a picture, and that the best the artist can hope to produce is a panorama. In most cases this is true, and mountain pictures, as a rule, do not satisfy, even as panoramas. But Mr. Russell has happily hit upon original beauty, and has reproduced a grandeur, which is not oppressive and overwhelming, but which at the same time loses nothing of its majesty if a little of its aloofness. He gives his painted mountains a dignity and beauty of outline, a richness of color, and a mystery of atmosphere that make them choice possessions.

Mr. Russell's landscape work in general is well known. It is marked by idealism and charm, and some of his latest works, including marines, cattle pieces, and stretches of land and water darened with trees, nuder various conditions of light, are exceptionally worthy of an able painter. As a portrait painter, Mr. Russell is facile princeps, and his comfortable studio on Beaver Hall Square is always open to lovers of art.

GREAT NORTHERN EXTENSION.

When interviewed by a 'Witness' representative, this morning, Mr. D. A. Lafortune, M.P. for Montcalm, stated that he was sanguine of success in his efforts to have the branch of the Great Northern Railway, now being rapidly constructed between L'Epiphanie and Rawdon, pushed through Chestrey, St. Donat and St. Emile to connect with the Transcontinental, as this would be the shortest and most convenient way of connecting Montreal with the great line.

Mr. Lafortune has obtained from the Federal Government a grant of $15,000 for the construction of a new post office at St. Jacques de l'Achigan, the building which will be commenced early in the spring.

SLEIGH UPSET ON HIM.

A man named Rochleau, of St. Gabriel de Brandon, was conveyed to the Royal Victoria Hospital with severe bruises on the head through his sleigh upsetting as he was driving along Mount Royal avenue. He was thrown against a telephone pole.

FIREMAN'S FUNERAL.

The remains of Telesphore Therrien, 22 years of age, a fireman of No. 5 station, who died on Wednesday, after a lingering illness, were conveyed from 622 Montcalm street to the Place Viger station for interment at St. Lin.

THE C.N.R. IN 1909.

Four Hundred and Eighty-two Miles of Extension During the Year.

There could be no better indication of the great outlook for business in Canada in 1910 than the progress made during 1909 by the Canadian Northern Railway, which has completed and brought into use four hundred and eighty-two miles of line in five provinces, and has graded three hundred and ninety-eight miles ready for steel at the opening of next season.

What this kind of railway extension means to the eastern manufacturer and trade may be gauged by the case of Kindersley, the first individual point on the Saskatoon-Calgary line. which came into existence early in October. Within nine days of the first sale of townsite lots a Board of Trade was organized to promote the business interests of the district, and a month afterwards there were one hundred and twenty-five buildings in the town, with the following businesses established: Four general stores, two hardwares, three restaurants, one blacksmith, six lumber yards, barber, poolroom, laundry, two real estate agents, two machine men, four coal dealers, three livery barns, two doctors, two druggists and an hotel almost completed, which when finished will accommodate two hundred people.

In every store and house in Kindersley are products of eastern factories, which is also true, of course, of the farm houses which draw their supplies from the town. Kindersley is in the heart of the great Saskatchewan Plains, which extend for two hundred and fifty miles from the South Saskatchewan to the North Saskatchewan, and from Saskatoon to the wooded and coal-bearing country, from sixty to one hundred miles north-east of Calgary. The grading has been completed for twenty-five miles west of Kindersley, so that the rush of settlers from the United States and other countries, which is already assured for 1910, will be facilitated.

It was in 1908 that this territory obtained railway accommodation; but from seventy-two miles of line commencing at Saskatoon, it is estimated that two million six hundred thousand bushels of wheat grown in 1909 will be shipped to Port Arthur. The town of Zealandia, which did not exist in September, 1908, has four elevators for the accommodation of the 1909 crop; and Rosetown, which only received regular railway service in October last, has three grain elevators.

The three hundred and five miles of track that have been laid in the Prairie Provinces are distributed over seven branches, and grading has been finished on seven others, the most notable of which are the lines, (1) from Prince Albert to Shellbrook, to be extended later to North Battleford, and to Crooked Lake, one hundred miles northwest of Prince Albert, where immense lumber mills are being built; (2) the branch from North Battleford to Jackfish Lake and Turtle River, north of the Saskatchewan; and the line from Vegreville southward, which will in 1910 reach Calgary, joining the Saskatoon-Calgary line about eighty miles northwest of the famous Alberta city.

At Shellbrook a considerable town has already grown up, in anticipation of the arrival of steel, and at Jackfish Lake there is a similar development.

Twenty-two miles of grading on the Edmonton to Athabaska Landing line were completed in 1909. In south-eastern Saskatchewan ninety miles of steel have been laid westerly from Maryfield, near the Manitoba boundary; and seventy-five additional miles have been graded, making 165 miles of the line which is to be extended to Lethbridge, giving transportation facilities to the rich country that extends for forty miles northward from the international boundary. In Saskatchewan, also ten miles have been graded on the westward extension of the Thunderhill branch from the Manitoba boundary.

In Manitoba the Rossburn branch has been carried from near Russel for fifty miles, whence it will be carried to the main line near Buchanan. Seventy miles have already been completed from Hallboro, and through Rapid City to the Saskatchewan boundary. The St. Rose du Lac district south-east of Lake Dauphin now has a fifteen miles branch; and in southern Manitoba ten miles have been graded in the Turtle Mountain district. Between Lake Manitoba and Lake Winnipeg the Oak Point branch has thirty-sixx miles ready for steel.

To facilitate the delivery of grain to Port Arthur next season the six-mile cut-off and grade-improvement at Kakabeka Falls, on which much progress was made last season, will be completed next summer.

Fort Garry station at Winnipeg, the finest railway depot in Canada, which is being built by the Canadian Northern Railway, and of which the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will be a tenant, will be opened in the spring. With merely finishing the work already well advanced, therefore, there must be an enormous expenditure greatly to the advantage of Eastern Canada.

The construction programme for 1910 has, of course, not yet been determined, but the indications are that the year will be a record one for the Canadian Northern. The line from Saskatoon to Calgary will, no doubt, be completed, and also the Vegreville to Calgary line, which will be joined at Camrose with the extension from Edmonton.

The guarantees of the Saskatchewan and Calgary Governments voted last winter provide for several hundred miles in addition to those already undertaken; and especially for extensions into Southern Alberta. Then, of course, the recent British Columbia elections have made the Canadian Northern a live transportation factor on the Pacific slope. According to the ante-election agreement, made by Mr. D. D. Mann with the British Columbia Government, construction of the line from Yellowhead Pass to the coast will begin within three months of the passing of the Act of the Legislature implementing the agreement As the Legislature meets on January 20, and it is expected that the railway legislation will be among the first introduced, it seems clear that the surveyors, who have been working in the Thompson and Fraser Valleys, will speedily be followed by construction gangs.

The year has also been notable in Eastern Canada. The Canadian Northern Ontario Sudbury-Port Arthur line has been extended thirty miles beyond Sellwood, so as to give better access to the Gow Ganda silver land than has hitherto been possible.

Ottawa has been connected with the Canadian Northern Quebec line by fifty-eight miles of railway to Hawkesbury, constructed under the charter of the Canadian Northern, because it is on the south side of the Ottawa River. This piece of land is, however, being operated by the Canadian Northern Quebec Railway, of which there have been completed and put into operation the seventy-eight mile cut-off from Garneau to Quebec, which follows for thirty miles the St. Lawrence shore, and which makes the shortest and most picturesque line between Ottawa and Quebec, and gives to Montreal and Quebec a new night and day service, with the best sleeping and dining car equipment.

There has also been completed eleven miles from St. Jacques to Rawdon. The completion of the eighty-nine miles in Quebec is the largest addition that has been made to the mileage of the French Province, during the last ten years.

The year has also seen the commencement of the second Canadian Northern Ontario line out of Toronto, the hundred miles of the Toronto-Ottawa line being now in the contractor's hands. This line is to form part of the Canadian Northern connection between Montreal, Ottawa and Buffalo, and will, it is expected, be ready for operation early in the fall of 1910.

AFTER THE MASSACRES.

Progress of the Relief Work at Adana.

A very gratifying report of the work of the Adana International Relief Committee for the past quarter has been issued. Since August sixty-four houses have been repaired, making a total of 364 houses in all repaired by the committee. Tools were given out to tradespeople; 50 Singer sewing machines were supplied to widows, and cotton to the value of $850 was bought, and partly distributed. The report declares that the government commission has done good work, especially in distributing seeds for next year's crop. The situation was steadily improving, when the territorial rains developed a flood, which spread through the city on November 13th, doing damage to the estimated value of $100,000. Between 2,000 and 3,000 people were deprived of shelter. Clothing and cooking utensils were destroyed, and are now much needed.

BOTH LEGS BROKEN.

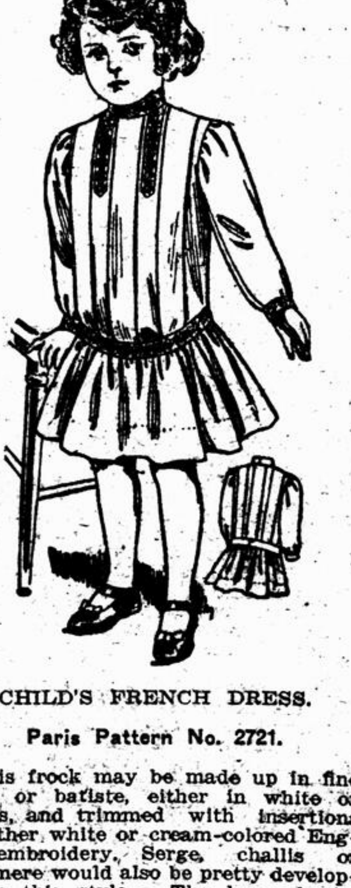
Man Injured at Lachute is in Critical Condition at Royal Victoria Hospital.

With both legs broken below the knees, John Neil, 60 years of age, was conveyed to the Royal Victoria Hospital from Lachute, in a critical condition.

Neil, who comes from Louisa, Canton de Wentworth, was crossing the tracks at Lachute on Tuesday, when he was struck by a freight train and was picked up unconscious with his legs smashed. He was treated at his home and then conveyed into the city.

THE 'WITNESS' DAILY PATTERN.

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


CHILD'S FRENCH DRESS.

Paris Pattern No. 2721.

This frock may be made up in fine lawn or batiste, either in white or colors, and trimmed with insertions of either white or cream-colored English embroidery. Serge, challis or cashmere would also be pretty developed in this style. The long sleeves are rather tight and the frock closes at the centre-back. The pattern is in four sizes—1 to 7 years. For a child of 5 years the dress requires 3 1-8 yards of material 27 inches wide, 2 1-4 yards 36 inches wide, or 2 1-8 yards 42 inches wide; 2 1-4 yards of insertion.

PATTERN COUPON.

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

No.....

Size..............................

Name..............................

Address in full:

....

....

....

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

THE GRACE DART HOME HOSPITAL.

We have pleasure in acknowledging on behalf of the Grace Dart Home Hospital the following subscriptions and donations:

Mrs. W. N.	$ 1.00
David B. McDowell	1.00
Henry J. Fuller	10.00
Anonymous	1.00
Andrew Baile	10.00
Mrs. Lindsay	3.00
Friend M.	2.00
Friend M. F.	5.00
Mrs. Chas. Byrd (In memory of father)	10.00
F. E. Kerridge Freleighsburg	3.00
Mrs. James Brown	5.00
Friend and Wellwisher	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. Huntley Drummond	5.00
Hugh Glassford	5.00
H. L. Dinning	10.00
A Friend, No. 85	1.00
Christmas offering, P.E.W.	2.00
Mrs. John McLennan, By-the-Lake-Lancaster	5.00
Friend	1.00
M. B. C.	5.00
J. J. Roberts, of Kamloops	5.00
Mrs. Reid	1.00
Miss Nellie Clark	1.00
M. J. R.	10.00
Mrs. R. J. Inglis	5.00
J. T. Sadler	2.00
Charles Severs (Severs)	2.00
P. H.	3.00
A Royal Guardian	5.00
Karnak Temple, A.A.O.N., N.S.	25.00
Robert Reford	200.00
Mrs. F. E. Gilman	5.00
W. I. Gear, from two friends	50.00
A. R. McRae, Lachine Locks	2.00
Wm. Wright	5.00
Miss Ethel M. Fisher	5.00
F. H.	1.00
Southam Limited	5.00
Friend	20.00
Friend and Wellwisher	2.00
Friend, Mrs. H.	10.00
Geo. Hague	10.00
In memoriam	2.00
Miss M. Mackay	2.00
Francis Braidwood	10.00
456	5.00
J. C. Rose	2.00
Mrs. J. Campbell, Quebec	5.00
D. Loynachan	2.00
Hon. Henry Aylmer, sheriff of Sherbrooke, Que.	50.00
L. R. W.	10.00
A Sympathizer	10.00
A Wellwisher	5.00
Mrs. Isaac Friedman	5.00

The following donations in kind:

John Cowan & Co., turkey.

Westminster Church, Ladies' Aid, lot of cake.

S. Nesbit, Petite Cote, 8 bags vegetables.

Mrs. Hugh Walkem, goose, oranges, figs, nuts.

Wylie and Rice, 2 dozen oranges.

Nurse A. Lawford, show oranges.

Fraser, Viger & Co., 10 lbs. choice tea and coffee.

Friend, 3 doz. oranges.

L'ENVOIE

So gratifying is the volume of business with which we have been favored, that we take this means of expressing our appreciation thereof. We thank our patrons one and all; we hold ourselves in readiness to serve them whenever the occasion presents itself, and with that spirit of good-will to all, we bid you

A Happy
And Prosperous
New Year

WILLIS & CO., LIMITED,
600 St. Catherine Street West.

Knabe, Willis, Newcombe, Dominion Pianos, Dominion Organs, Willis Player Pianos, and other leading Pianos and Player Pianos.

"OGILVIE OATS" FOR BREAKFAST

WHY? Well, it tastes good, it is good and it is good for you—three of the very best reasons.

The pan-drying gives "Ogilvie Oats" a nutty, toasty flavor that is just delicious.

Children, grown-ups and old people eat "Ogilvie Oats" because they like it.

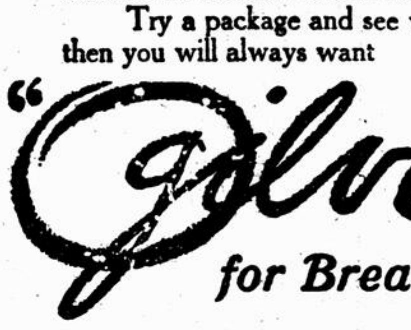
No food can possibly be cleaner or purer than "Ogilvie Rolled Oats." No dust, no hulls, no specks, never touched with hands from field to breakfast table.

Try a package and see what a delightful flavor it has, then you will always want

29B

"Ogilvie Oats" for Breakfast

ESTABLISHED 1850.
We Extend Hearty
New Year's Greetings
to all our Customers during the past 60 years. . . .
ROBERT SEATH & SONS,
Tailors,
243 NOTRE DAME STREET WEST.


Musk Ox ROBES

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Concerning our many statements to date, we have the largest stock of selected MUSX OX ROBES in Canada. We are offering them at prices beyond the range of possible competition, as we purchased "en bloc" the greatest number, when the price was such as to make it profitable for us and our customers at the present time.

Your inspection solicited in verification.

LAMONTAGNE LIMITED,
BALMORAL BLOCK
338 NOTRE DAME WEST

CO-OPERATION IN INDIA.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

The co-operative movement in India, which was started five years ago, has made steady progress in all the provinces, and there are now 2,000 societies with 185,000 members and a working capital of over half a million sterling. The ordinary type of co-operative society is the village bank of from 50 to 100 members, all residents of the same neighborhood, who know intimately each other's needs and resources, and, above all, each other's character. As the liability of all the members is unlimited, they are careful not to admit any one as a member unless they are satisfied that he is worthy of trust, nor will they sanction a loan of the society's funds to any member unless they know that he really requires it and believe he is likely to repay it with fair punctuality. The business of the society is conducted by a president, a committee, and a secretary, chosen from among the members, and as their services are almost always given free, the costs of management are insignificant. The joint unlimited liability of the members enables them to borrow from the society at a much lower rate of interest than any one of them could borrow individually. In many villages the members already find all their wants supplied wholly by the society, and the face of the money-lender is not seen. Old debts are paid off and lands redeemed from mortgage. Now that they have recovered their land, members are purchasing more cattle and sowing crops of a higher class. Litigation is diminishing, as disputes between members are decided by the common sense of the society. Thus the movement promises not only to supply the small peasant proprietor with capital on easy terms, but to foster a spirit of thrift, good will, and co-operation, which will prove of inestimable benefit.

SABLE AND ERMINE SCARF AND MUFF.

MAORI SINGERS IN LONDON.

Two Maori singers appeared recently at a concert at the Queen's-gate hall, London, each wearing gorgeous native robes of beautiful workmanship and design. The lady, who was described on the programme as the Princess Peara Nene, has a voice that is remarkable, simply because it is quite unlike the usual women's voices. It is very deep (but not very powerful) and is not a contralto, approximating more to the color of a male voice. She sang some ballads pleasantly, but in rather too monotonous a way.

The Chieftain, Jehu K. Ngawaka, gave the well-known Maori war song, the 'Haka,' which consists of two parts, first a rather plaintive folk song, followed by a lively gesticulatory dance.

W. C. T. U. DAY OF PRAYER.

Two hours may be spent pleasantly and profitably by attending the Woman's Christian Temperance Union annual day of prayer on Monday afternoon, January 3, from 3 to 5 o'clock in the Young Woman's Christian Association, 502 Dorchester street, corner of Stanley. Mrs. McLachlan, Mrs. Waycott and Mrs. Radford will address the meeting. Two solos and a recitation are to be enjoyed.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas H. Fletcher

COUNCIL CUT DOWN BOARD OF CONTROL SALARIES.

Budget Further Amended by Reinstatement of Mr. Demontigny on 'Municipal Gazette'—A Giroux Victory.

civic budget for the year 1910 ted by the City Council yester- a meeting which commenced at o'clock in the afternoon and con- at eight p.m. It had been pre- by the Finance Committee on a which was practically the same upon which the budget of the ar was built up twelve months in the absence of Ald. L. A. te, Robinson and Fraser, there member of the Finance Com- Council prepared to stand provisions as therein laid down. of the Supreme Court judg- moved the disqualification pen- the shoulders of Ald. La- and his colleagues pending an the Privy Council, but in the fact that no official in- of the court's decision was to hand, the aldermen direct- ned after coming to the meet- olved that they would not sit. xpression of regret was made absence of the seven aldermen d in the Supreme Court's t. The meeting, however, pro- to joyfully amend the budget t in one or two material in- and finally the exuberance of nic zeal for change and vari- of money grants found such expression as to almost drown testing voices of Aldermen La- Ward and Carter, who were ly ones to remain in opposition end.

most noteworthy and significant s made were the following:

Mr. L. Demontigny's name was d to the list of civic employees, ng re-engaged, on the motion of Mercier, for the position he lost ar ago as director of the 'Muni- Gazette' and secretary of the City Committee. His salary of $2,000 will be varied from the amount 29) which was credited in the to the City Hall Committee for ral administration.

The salaries apropriated for the mbers of the Board of Control was the motion of Ald. Giroux, cut from $10,000 to $5,000 a year. placed a sum of $19,250 at the posal of the Council, and after ad- $10,000, which Ald. Giroux also ceeded in taking from the Mont- Exhibition Committee, it was de- d to divide about twenty thousand llars of the total among the several mittees for 'general administra- n.' (excluding salaries) and the bal- e of $9,300 was voted as additional nts to the following institutions: General and Notre Dame Hospitals, 500 each; Hotel Dieu, $1,500; Grey Nuns, $1,000; hospital at Ste. Cune- nde and the Nazareth Institute, $300 each; while a sum of $1,200 was set de for the purchase of arc lamps for Mount Royal ward.

By a third amendment, Ald. Giroux, o succeeded in all he proposed, anged the wording of the budget so at the amount of money voted to ch department for 'readjustment of salaries and the increase of staff' will e at the disposal of the respective committees.

This change will, of course, result in the money being spent by the individual committees voting increased salaries to whomsoever they will before the committees are abolished through the election of a Board of Control in February next.

As the budget statement was originally worded the moneys in question were to be voted subject to the approval of the Council. This meant that e grants would have remained for distribution by the Board of Control, r between the actual date and the municipal elections there is not suf- ient time for the committees to vote e money and obtain the approval of ouncil. Hence Ald. Giroux's move, hich he fought stubbornly to carry to effect, to make it possible for the ifferent committees to spend the oney without having to seek the ouncil's approval.

The amounts thus at the disposal of the various committees are as follows:

nance Committee	$10,000
Road Committee	19,000
Police Committee	23,000
Recorder's Court	1,300
re Department	15,000
ghting Department	250
re Alarm Department	800
ilding and Boiler Inspection Departments	500
Water Committee	4,000
Market Committee	1,250
neration Committee	5,000
Health Committee	4,600
Park Committee	2,600
Hall Committee	1,000

Ald. Giroux, in moving to give the mmittees absolute control over the regoing amounts, said that this year e budget had been prepared in a nner altogether different to the pro- dure of other years. Hitherto the mmittees had presented their requi- ons which had been considered n their merits and the appropri- ons voted accordingly. This year, wever, the requisitions had not been ed, but amounts had been voted last year's basis, and two sums r and above the total appropriation, e added, one amount being for gen- l administration, and the second for readjustment of salaries engagement of new staff. As former sum was at the disposal of the committees without reference to the Council, he argued that the com- s ought to be similarly untram- d in regard to the second item.

Ald. Lariviere combated this argu- t and submitted that every sum ey voted should be approved by Council before it was spent.

Ald. Giroux's amendment was car- by eighteen votes against ten, the being as follows:—

For—Aldermen Giroux, Proulx, Yates, Martin, Dagenais, Lesperance, Mer- Couture, Laviolette, Nault, Se- Marin, Duquette, Major, David, 'homme Resther and Labrecque—

Against—Aldermen Levesque, Bum- Robillard, Lariviere, Leclaire, Roy, Carter, McKenna and Bro- —(10).

The proposition of Ald. Giroux to own the salaries of the members Board of Control and apply the thus available in the manner ted above, was agreed to without erious opposition. Ald. Ward, er, protested against another which was carried, namely, to 200 from the $400 grant propos- the Society for the Prevention ruelty to Animals, and give it to ciety for the Protection of Wo- d Children.

egards Ald. Mercier's proposal nstate Mr. Demontigny on the ipal Gazette,' this was carried following division:—

—Ald. Giroux, Proulx, M. Mar- Dagenais, Levesque, Lesperance, Robillard, N. Lapointe, Le- Mercier, Laviolette, Nault, Se- Marin, Duquette, Major, David, Prud'homme, Resther Labrecque Brodeur—(23).

Against—Aldermen Yates, Bumbray, viere, O'Connell, Ward, Carter and ana—(7).

THE GAGNON LIBRARY.

Ald. Lesperance's amendment to the get, seeking to carry funds for the purchase of the Gagnon Library, was submitted without much prospect of success.

Ald. Dagenais expressed the opinion that it would be regrettable if the opportunity were lost to purchase this library, the city's option upon which expired on December 31st inst. It was a very precious library, and it would be 'almost criminal' to neglect to purchase it.

Ald. Ward—There is no doubt these books are very valuable. As a matter of fact they are too valuable, for I am informed that for this reason they must be kept in a fire-proof room, and kept under lock and key. In these circumstances, I suggest the Provincial Government should purchase the library.

The amendment was lost by 21 votes against 10.

THREE NEW ASSESSORS.

Messrs. J. A. Landry, J. O. E. Payette (clerks in the Assessors' Department) and R. A. Veary (chief meter inspector in the Waterworks Department) were appointed assessors, each at a salary of $1,500 a year.

One of the appointments is in place of the late Mr. Langevin, while the others are additions to the Board of Assessors, which has now a membership of ten.

The report of the Finance Committee recommending the appointments was the subject of some discussion and indirect criticism.

Aldermen M. Martin and Lariviere pointed to the necessity of having competent and efficient men in this department, as the city's revenue depended in a great measure upon their judgment.

'During the past year,' remarked Ald. Lariviere, 'there has been a great deal of trouble through over-valuation, and the consequence was that very appreciable reductions had to be made after the proprietors' protests. In some instances experts showed that the over-valuation had been as much as two and five thousand dollars.'

Ald. Couture asserted that, according to his information at least, one of the men named for office was not qualified for the position. He suggested that the question be left over until the chairman of the Finance Committee could be present to give the Council authentic information relative to the candidates.

Ald. Levesque said that when a certain individual was submitted to an examination, he made ridiculous answers to questions and could not reply to others that a school boy might have answered.

The Mayor said he could certify to the competence of the young man Payette, who was his relative. He said this frankly, as he had no desire to hide the fact that he was related to one of the candidates. He agreed that only efficient men should be engaged, and it was because he knew his relative so well, and as a contractor, had means of knowing his capabilities that he could conscientiously advocate his appointment. He was now engaged in the Assessor's office, and had carried out an assessor's duties for a year during the illness of one of the members of the Board. 'If anybody wants to hurt me,' he concluded, 'I am willing to suffer, but do not try to hurt this young man through me.'

Ald. Levesque disclaimed having referred to the young man Payette. He accepted the testimony of the Mayor respecting his abilities, and he would accept proof regarding the other candidates of the Mayor or any of his colleagues would give their word for it.

Ald. Laviolette, in supporting the report of the Finance Committee, said the three candidates had given proof of their competence.

Ald. Clearihue said he knew Mr. Veary to be a first-class man and he had every confidence that he would make a valuable assessor. The appointments were made, Ald. Levesque being the only dissident.

The following is a summary of the Budget:

Estimated amount available for 1910: Assessment, $3,575,459; water rates, $765,499; business tax, $540,352; total, $4,881,310. Other revenues to November 30, $1,028,973; revenue estimated for December, 1909, $73,498; total amount available, $5,983,781.

This is appropriated as follows: Reserve fund, $299,189; finance, interest and sinking fund, $1,648,642; finance, school tax, $945,000; finance, administration salaries, $603,036; roads, $628,097; police, $546,011; recorder's court, $26,900; fire, $419,138; light, $159,205; fire alarm, $25,944; building inspection, $6,620; boiler inspection, $4,200; water works, $252,708; markets, $30,355; incineration, $147,105; hygiene and statistics, $104,596; parks and ferries, $67,575; City Hall, $69,460; total, $5,983,781.

MORE McGILL RESULTS.

The following additional results have been posted at McGill:

(Fire Assaying.)

Third Year—Class I.—Galloway, J. D., Eldridge, G. S., Cummins, P. M.

Class II.—Jones, G. C., Murray, G. E., equal; Evans, A. J. L., Galloway, C. C., Ross, G., Gillies, C. C., Hasbrouck, B., Robinson, D. S.

Class III.—Buisson, A., Mallory, F. E.; Holland, F. C., Koch, E. C., Wunsch, D. F. S., equal; White, J. A. G., Young, W. L., equal; Fortier, F. A., Glassmacher, W. A., Lipsey, J., Willis, F. S., Gartshore, W. M.

(Organic Chemistry.)

Third Year—Class I.—Walker, G. H. P.

Class II.—Macaulay, J. R.

(Metallurgy.)

Third Year—Class I.—Eldridge, G. S., Galloway, J. D., Wunsch, D. F. S., equal.

Class II.—Ross, G., Walker, G. H. F., Boyd, L. C.

Class III.—Oughtred, L. W.; Glassmacher, W. A., Stevenson, E. P., equal; Macaulay, J. R., Murray, G. E., equal; Galloway, C. C., Evans, A. J. L.; Gartshore, W. M., Koch, E. C., equal; Hasbrouck, B., Lipsey, J., Robinson, D. S., equal.

(Algebra: First Year.)

Pass List.—Alexander, E. D., Ashley, G. S., Baily, Philip P., Baker, Massy, Bauset, Jules, Berrill, F. C., Berry, Robert C., Boire, J. Jules, Brown, Mathew B., Buckman, Addison W., Burrow, Horace, Chambers, H. D., Cloran, Edmund P., Crewdson, Eric, Crossfield, J. T. K., Dalton, Noel Roy, Davidson, D. A. L., Davies, J. Fred. B., Dempster, Reginald C., Dodd, George S., Dougall, J. Brereton, Doyon, George, Eardley-Wilmot T., Eaton, H. Vincent, Egerton, Rowland P., Ekers, Archer, Fitzgerald, Edward, Gilchrist, George H., Gomez, Alphonso J., Goodwin, W. C., Gordon, Wm. Bain, Hamer, Thurston M., Hample, Carl S., Hanley, Alphonsus E., Harrison, Austen, Harvey, Ernest R., Hooper, Benjamin R., Jaques, George E., Joseph, Kenneth, Kavanagh, Walter J., Kirley, Thomas H., Leach, Wm. Lindsay, Learned, Frank B., Lindsay, Charles C., Ludington, Wm. H., Lynch, T. L., Lyster, Horace M., Macaulay, John A., McCaghey, Norman F., McDonald, Louis M., Macdonald, Norman McL., McRae, W. A., Mais, Herbert R., Martin, John L. T., Mitchell, Wm. Gordon, Morrow, Thomas McL., Murphy, Stephen J., Murray, Chas. I., Pain, Geo. F., Paterson, Harold, Peters, J. D., Price, H. Bertram, Pullen, John, Reeder, Kenneth A., Roche, Ivor, Roy, L. Phillip Savage, Geoffrey, Skeete, Arthur T., Stevenson, J. Allan, Tait, Irving R., Taylor, G. Melville, Tett, Harold B., Tothill, Geoffrey, Warwick, George W., Webb, Chas. Henry, Wilson, Calvin P., Wilson, Wm. James, Wood, James A., Wright, Walter G.

THE 'NO BAR' LICENSE

Departmental Stores in St. Catherine Street Opposed Kastel Application.

HEARING CONCLUDED LAST EVENING, AND JUDGMENT WILL BE GIVEN NEXT WEEK.

The License Commissioners yesterday afternoon concluded the hearing of the evidence in the application of Mr. P. F. Kastel for a hotel and restaurant license at 346 and 348 St. Catherine street west, opposite Victoria street. Mr. Kastel's idea is to sell liquor with meals, as in an ordinary hotel, and to eliminate the bar.

The evidence adduced was mainly from representatives of the big stores controlling the trade in that part of the street, and these were emphatic in their objections to the application. Messrs. Henry Birks & Sons, Henry Morgan & Company, J. A. Ogilvy and Son, and Messrs. W. H. Scroggie wrote stating that they were opposed to the application because there was no need for a restaurant, and that the granting of such a license would lower the value of the street and be a danger to the community.

Mr. Henry Birks strongly opposed the application, which, he stated, would be detrimental to the interests of the community, even if there were no bar in the premises. The proposal to sell liquor and meals together was dangerous.

Recorder Weir asked if the nature of the application was properly understood, and witness replied that he understood it perfectly. His firm had 530 employees, and it would be putting a great temptation in their way to establish a place where liquor could be secured.

Mr. J. W. Ede, of the John Murphy Company, opposed the application, as St. Catherine street was a shopping centre, frequented by ladies and young people, and to have liquor sold there would certainly not be uplifting.

Recorder Weir said it was proposed to have an ordinary dining-room, and there would be a wine card on the table. It was entirely optional for a person to order liquor.

The witness said that in a sense a respectable place was worse than a disreputable one. Persons would go in there ostensibly for lunch but really for the purpose of getting a drink. They had the homes of members of their own staff ruined through drink.

Recorder Weir—So far as I know this is an entirely new idea. It is merely giving people an opportunity to have a drink with a meal if they so desire. There will be no such thing as a bar. Is it not better to have such an establishment than a saloon with a flaring bar, where the stuff is always staring you in the face?

The witness answered that the district was already well supplied with places where liquor could be secured.

Mr. Robert Reid, director of Henry Morgan and Company, opposed the application strongly. They had over 600 employees, and the effect of another hotel would be to put temptation before them. There were people who would not go to a bar who would go to a restaurant and have a sandwich and drink. Dry goods clerks did not get a big saalry, and some spent a great deal too much money over the bar. The community at large as well would be adversely affected.

To Recorder Weir, witness thought an open bar would be the most dangerous form of selling drink, yet a restaurant would be dangerous also.

Mr. Ogilvy also opposed the application on grounds similar to the previous witnesses.

Mr. McLaughlin, one of the parties who signed the petition in favor of the license, said that if he knew drink could be served with meals from early morning till midnight he never would have signed it.

Mr. E. Egg, representing W. H. Scroggie, was equally emphatic in his opposition to the application.

Mr. J. H. Carson, who represented St. James Method'st Church, said that in his opinion the absence of a bar created an additional danger, because it would attract young men who had not acquired the habit of entering a public bar.

Dr. Young, a phrenologist, was called to support the application. He said that from his experience all over the world the system Mr. Kastel proposed to adopt in serving liquor was the most satisfactory way.

A letter was read from Mrs. Plunkett, Mansfield street, also supporting the application.

Mr. Patterson, on behalf of the Dominion Alliance, contended that the granting of the license would be a great menace to young men and to the community generally. If Mr. Kastel wanted to pursue his idea he could do so by getting a saloon with a bar in another part of the city and introducing a dining-room instead where liquor could be served at meals.

Mr. Desaulniers, of the Revenue Department, said he was in favor of the application, but at the same time he would not mind seeing the number of licenses in the city cut from 453 to 150.

He claimed that the present restaurant, the license of which Mr. Kastel was trying to transfer, was situated in just as dangerous a place for the sale of liquor as the restaurant of Mr. Kastel is. It was in close proximity to Laval University, Ecole Poletechnique and large Roman Catholic churches and institutions near St. Denis and St. Catherine streets. He thought that these people in this vicinity should also be protected from drink and that it was not fair for Mr. Patterson to ask that the saloon be kept in one quarter rather than another. Besides, he explained, that there were already in the district near St. Denis and St. Catherine streets 14 saloons, and, moreover, these saloons were saloons in the real sense of the word, and not high-class restaurants as it was Mr. Kastel's intention to establish. He considered that it would be greatly to the advantage of the city to have a drinking saloon cut out, and Mr. Kastel's restaurant in its stead.

Judge Choquet, who sat with Judge Bazin and Recorder Weir, said they would give judgment in the case next week.

VALLEYFIELD METHODISTS.

The Christmas anniversary of the Methodist Sunday School at Valleyfield was held on Christmas night, and proved a most successful and enjoyable function. After an impromptu programme tea was served in the old English style, and consisted of buttered buns, cheese, tea and coffee. An hour or more was then given up to social intercourse, in which old and young heartily joined. Santa Claus appeared about 8 o'clock and distributed the numerous presents. On the following day special services were held in the church. The choir presented a splendid programme of sacred music, in the rendering of which they eclipsed all former efforts. The sermons by the pastor were most appropriate and inspiring, and the series of services were among the best ever held in the church. Large audiences were in attendance both morning and evening.

CHAS. DESJARDINS & CO.

OUR STYLES ARE EXCLUSIVE

Elegant Furs

The Finishing Touch to a Perfect Street Toilet

Most Appropriate Gifts for

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

A visit to our spacious show rooms, which contain an unrivalled selection and the newest and most BEAUTIFUL FUR GARMENTS—will assist you in selecting suitable gifts for Relations or Friends. You will surely save at least

40%

on the quality, finish, style and comfort which absolutely characterizes all our Furs. THINK OF IT. WE WILL PROVE IT TO YOU.

CHAS. DESJARDINS & CO.

130 St. Denis Street. - Montreal.

Between St. Catherine and Dorchester.

Radnor
Radnor Springs
Mineral Water

Radnor WATER

Wishing you

A Happy and Prosperous New Year

The old year is dying
Let's drink to the new!
Ay! in sparkling Radnor
I'll drink to you.

Mixes with Anything

BY APPOINTMENT
TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

MONTREALERS' GAIN

Chicago Millionnaire Leaves Legacies to Three Residents in this City.

Three Montreal people are benefited by the will of the late Thomas Murdoch, of Chicago, president of Reid, Murdoch & Company, a firm of wholesale grocers, who died on Christmas Day. Mr. James A. Cantlie, 131 Crescent street, Montreal, and Dr. J. George Adami, of the McGill University staff, are given all of the deceased's property in the Province of Quebec, while Mrs. Jas. A. Cantlie falls heir to $5,000.

The will disposes of an estate, estimated at about $4,000,000, of which between $2,000,000 and $2,500,000 is bequeathed to religious, educational and charitable institutions.

The principal beneficiaries are the Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago, the American Sunday School Union, with headquarters in Philadelphia, and the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago. These institutions will receive nearly two-thirds of Mr. Murdoch's fortune.

The late Mr. Murdoch was born in Scotland, in 1829. He came to America in 1851. He worked in Canada for several years, and in 1854 engaged in the wholesale provision trade in Buffalo, N.Y., removing his business west in 1856.

VERDUN FIRE BRIGADE.

Demonstration to Test the Quality of the Fire Fighters Will be Held To-morrow.

To-morrow afternoon, starting from the Town Hall, Verdun, at 2.30, the Mayor and aldermen of the town in sleighs, the firemen with their new hose sleigh, new ladder waggon, police patrol and all other necessary fire-fighting apparatus, will make a tour of the town to give the ratepayers an opportunity of seeing how their interests are being looked after by their representatives, and how the brigade are now equipped for dealing with fires when such unfortunately take place.

The brigade has lately been strengthened and now consists of ten men and Chief Gebeau.

In addition to the new ladder waggon and forty-five foot ladder extensions lately purchased, the corporation have also obtained a fine new hose sleigh, built by the St. Lawrence Waggon Works, and have 2,500 feet of hose in good order and ready for action. Not content with that quantity, the corporation are intending at an early date to purchase another 200 feet, and have also purchased waterproof salvage covers to protect effects as much as possible when dealing with a fire.

Altogether the aldermen seem to be fully alive to the requirements of this rapidly growing town, and after Saturday afternoon's display of men, horses and apparatus, the minds of the property owners and ratepayers will be more content.

THE GAULT INSTITUTE.

The closing exercises of the Gault Institute, at Valleyfield, last week, were attended by the local clergy, members of the school board and a large number of parents and guardians. The pupils of the various departments showed very satisfactory proficiency in their work, and solicited much commendation on the part of the visitors. The kindergarten closing was of special interest. The Christmas tree and decorations were beautifullly arranged, and the children performed their work with clock-like precision. The school will resume work on Tuesday, January 11.

YOUNG AMUSED THE OLD.

'The Real Santa Claus,' a cantata given by the Choral Society of Sherbrooke Street Sunday School at the Old Folks' Home, Longue Pointe, on Tuesday night, was very much appreciated by the inmates. It was a kind of entertainment that is seldom given there, and the novelty added to the enjoyment of the evening. The children, under the leadership of Mr. D. E. Turner, did their parts in an excellent manner, and were highly complimented. Quite a number of friends who had not the opportunity of hearing the programme when it was given in the church a week previously accompanied the young folks to the Home, and greatly enjoyed the outing.

$1,000 DAMAGE IN UPTOWN FIRE.

About $1,000 damage was caused by the fire which, as reported in yesterday's 'Witness,' broke out at 2.30 o'clock in one of the workrooms on the third floor of the clothing establishment of Saxe & Company, at the corner of St. Lawrence Boulevard and St. Catherine streets. The fire is thought to have started from an electric pressing iron, and though spreading rapidly, was confined to the room in which it originated.

ANCI-ALCOHOL.

League Will Exact Promises of Support From Municipal Candidates.

The members of the central committee of the Anti-Alcoholic League held an important meeting on Wednesday evening last. The question of the approaching municipal elections was taken up, and it was decided to exact from every candidate for the mayoralty, municipal honors or board of control, a formal declaration that he will support the early closing movement and every measure calculated to secure a better enforcement of the license law.

Mr. Justice Lafontaine, Mr. Gustave Lamothe, the Rev. Abbe Desrosiers, the Rev. Father Hugolin and Mr. Omer Heroux were appointed a special committee to draft a form of declaration which every candidate will be called upon to sign.

In view of the fact that there are in the city at least two hundred saloons lacking the needed accommodation to furnish meals, it was decided to petition the license commissioners not to grant a license to such establishments thus openly violating the law.

A resolution was passed by which the League fully endorses the action taken by the executive committee of the western temperance societies in lodging 550 complaints against offenders, takes the responsibility of such action, and asks that the cases be carried through until final judgment.

A vote of thanks was passed congratulating the people of Ste. Agathe for their energetic and beneficial action in closing barrooms in their locality.

It was decided to request the Rev. Abbe Morin to organize a temperance congress of all the parishes in the northern part of the city.

The question of club rooms, where liquor is sold night and day and of excursion boats, whose barrooms are a cause of much disorder, was also brought up, and it was decided thoroughly to look into that important matter at an early date, with a view to secure the needed reform.

The Rev. Abbe Desrosiers made a proposal to have the members of the liberal professions, such as lawyers, doctors, notaries, etc., form a special temperance group whose influence would greatly help the movement. The proposal was received with favor, and it will be further discussed at a future meeting.

Mr. Justice Lafontaine, Dr. Dube, Dr. Derome, Judge Sicotte, Mr. Victor Morin and Mr. Gustave Lamothe were appointed a special committee to arrange with the different local journals for a regular temperance campaign.

PULLING THE RIVER'S TEETH.

We sat on the log together, he and I, waiting for the Vicksburg boat, and watching the powerful machinery pulling the river's teeth. This snag boat was of the catamaran type, built with a double hull and two prows projecting far in front. Nearly as broad as she was long, it would be quite impossible to upset her. She had a forest of spars and derricks, blocks and tackle, with every contrivance for getting firm hold of a snag. When once she caught hold of it, it had to come out. The process was very simple. She ran up to the snag and got it between those double prows—just as a tack-fork catches a tack. With chains and clamps she gets a vise-like grip, then unlimbers her powerful hoisting machinery. When everything is ready the foreman shouts 'Let 'er go.' Huge chains rattle, tremendous wheels revolve; the patient groans and trembles, the dentist makes no pretence of being gentle, but gives a terrific whistle, and from the mammoth's mouth he draws a tooth fifty feet long.

Uncle Amos gasped: 'Hooray! aint he queck? jerked dat'n out befo' any one got de news.' Presently he volunteered: 'Wunst I went to a dentis'-doctor. When he grabbed holt o'l dat tooth I cotch de chair an' hollered. He yanked her out, an' it felt like twar a heap bigger dan dat'n yonder. I cut up scandalous—made a heap mo' fuss dan Ole Miss.'

'Ole Miss?' I looked at him inquiringly.

'Yas suh dat's whut dese niggers calls de Mississippi River.'

I couldn't help smiling at the fancy which likened the snag-boat to a dentist, and spoke of the river as 'Ole Miss.'

Yet there was a strong personality about this river; everybody felt it, although I had been in the government service for many years trying to improve the lower rivers, Ole Miss had never lost her peculiar fascination. None who came within the spell of her influence could ever get away—river-rats, folk of the shanty-boats, rousters, mates, masters and boat owners all caught the same fever. Once a river man, always a river man. Even the Indians used to say that whoever drank these waters must come back beside them to die.—From 'Pulling the River's Teeth,' by Harris Dickson, in 'Technical World Magazine' for January.

THE WHISTLING LANGUAGE.

In Gomera, one of the smallest of the Canary Islands, the 'silvando,' or whistling language, survives. A correspondent writes: 'A traveller must land at the little port of San Sebastian and there find a muleteer from the interior. With him he must ride up the steep bridle paths that wind through the mountains. When no longer any living thing is within sight and the wilderness is only broken by the crimson flower of the cactus growing in the clefts of the rock, the muleteer dismounts, sets his forefingers together at a right angle and places them in his mouth. An arrow of piercing sounds shoots across the ravines and up the stony terraces into the fastnesses of the mountains. A moment's pause and there comes a thin, almost uncanny answering whistle from far away. Conversation begins and, as the sounds rise and fall, are staccatoed or drawn out, so they are faithfully echoed and transmitted by the hills.

'Then comes the ghostly reply and then question and answer follow without hesitation or misunderstanding. Perhaps the stranger will ask, "What are you doing there?" Answer, "There is a traveller with me; one of our mules is lame; can you bring us a fresh one?" "Yes, I can, do you want anything else?" "You might bring some milk along, if you have any," and so on. That the conversation is correctly interpreted is presently confirmed by the arrival of the mule and the milk and the distance that separated the parties to the dialogue turns out to be about three miles.

'Long notes and short notes, rising and falling tones go to make this marvellous means of communication. No record is to be found of its origin or history, and it will be a thousand pities if scientific investigation is not made before the "silvando" is added to the list of dead languages, as assuredly it will be within the next two or three generations.'—Chicago 'News.'

WU TING FANG SAYS GOOD-BY

Farewell Visits to the Departing Diplomat.

ALSO A FEW FAREWELL STATEMENTS ABOUT RIGHT LIVING, THE BEST KIND OF A SHOW AND VOTES FOR WOMEN.

New York 'Sun,' Dec. 29.)

Dr. Wu Ting-fang leaves us this morning—maybe for good, as he himself said last evening. With his wife and his son's wife and his grandson, Dr. Wu will go to Europe on the 'Lusitania.' He won't reach China until some time next March, because he has mapped out a season of travel in England, Germany, France and Italy.

He sat in a big arm chair in his apartment at the Hotel Manhattan yesterday afternoon dictating farewell letters to his friends all over the country, statesmen, business men, philanthropists and folk who have entertained him at one time or another. Occasionally he would stop dictating to receive callers and the interruptions came about every five minutes.

There was Li Yung Yew, Chinese Charge d'Affaires at Havana, who came to New York especially to wish Dr. Wu good-by; Li Kia Siang, H. Ho and Li Skonkee, from Washington; Hsu Ping Cheu, the Consul-General at San Francisco; his wife and his daughter, Miss Lily Hsu, and Wong Him, as well as a dozen other Chinese officials and merchants. Li Yung Yew and most of the others were brilliant in yellow and red and green silks, and Dr. Wu himself made rather an attractive picture. He wore a dress of gleaming golden brown silk with a black silk jacket and a black cap, the button of which was a large diamond set with opals.

Even with his picturesque dress Dr. Wu seemed more like an American merchant or man of affairs than a Chinese diplomat, because he dictated exactly as American business men do, with the same celerity and the knowledge of the conventional phrases that are commonly used in correspondence.

'Take this,' he would say to his Chinese secretary, a young man who is queueless and extremely nimble with the pencil. 'Take this, Mr. ——. 'I cannot leave New York without expressing my appreciation of the courtesies you have extended to me——"' and so on through perhaps a hundred letters. Dr. Wu's English is practically flawless. Occasionally interruptions would come in the middle of a sentence, but after the caller had left Dr. Wu would take up the letter where he had left off, seldom asking the secretary to refresh his memory.

Of course there were a dozen reporters who wanted to find out if Dr. Wu had any new idea to express about Americans or Americanisms, and Dr. Wu gave them all the time he could spare. He has always liked American newspaper men, even when they get him up in the middle of the night to ask foolish questions.

'I think,' said Dr. Wu, 'the only time I ever became angry at newspaper men was when some of them came to my house in Washington at 2.30 in the morning and asked me where I was going to send my son to school. I said to those reporters, "Do you want me to tell you my idea of Washington reporters?" And they said they would very much like to know what I thought about them. So I said, "Well, you sit around a table all night trying to think of the most foolish think you can ask Wu, and the reporter who thinks of the most foolish thing gets a prize from the rest."

'Dr. Wu,' said one of his callers, 'do you mind telling how old you are?'

'How old are you?' he shot back, quick as a flash. 'You may think you know, but you don't know. Nobody knows how old he is. All we have is the word of our parents that we are of such and such an age. I think I'm over a hundred, but my family informs me that I'm only a little past sixty. But I'm getting ten years younger every year and I will tell you how I do it.

'Once I drank whiskey, just a little whiskey, and sometimes I drank champagne, but I have quit that. A little unfermented grape juice satisfies me and is all I ought to have. Now about eating. I am not a vegetarian, but a sanitarian—one who eats only simple, wholesome foods. My luncheon to-day was composed of corn flakes, sweet potatoes, a little bread and butter, milk and apples. If you Americans would eat those things you would live longer and be much happier. But you won't. Lots of people I have said farewell to will be dead when I come back—that is, if I ever return. I am not so sure that I shall. Maybe if I do return I shall come sailing into New York in my airship. Don't be surprised to see Wu land on the top of one of these great buildings some day.'

Some one wanted to know how Dr. Wu felt about the matter of votes for women, so Dr. Wu made a little speech on that subject.

'Whenever a majority of the women in the United States prove that they really want to vote they should be allowed to vote,' he said. 'And there isn't any legislature or congress brave enough to keep them from voting in that case. As it stands now, a majority of the women have not shown that they want to vote. Most women seem to be lukewarm about it. I have heard a good deal of talk and some speeches from women about this matter, but it seems, after all, as if the—what do you call them? Suffragettes? That is it—as if the suffragettes are in a minority. Still, I have noticed that women in any country are pretty apt to get what they want. It may take time, but they get it.'

'Have you been to the theatres lately?' Dr. Wu was asked, 'and what kind of plays do you like best?'

'I'm too busy to go much to the theatre,' said Dr. Wu. 'A busy man hasn't much time for plays. When I do go I like to see something bright and cheerful, to see pretty girls and hear lively music. I do not like heavy, serious plays, because I want to be entertained and made to laugh. Some people think that the mission of the stage is educational. Maybe it is, I won't argue with those people; but its mission as far as I am concerned is amusement.

'Another reason why I do not like to attend the theatre much is because most of your theatres are so poorly ventilated. The air is so bad, especially when you sit in a box and hot waves come up to you. It is not at all nice.'

Mr. Wu said that he did not know what he was going to do when he returned to China. He could not say whether he would be in official life.

'You know that I am a lawyer and one of the literati at home,' said Dr. Wu, 'and in any event I shall find plenty to do, I do not like to be idle. It is too much fun to work.'

He said that he believed he had eighty million friends and not one enemy in the United States, and that made him very sorry to leave.

'I wish I could shake hands with every man, woman and chid in this country,' said Dr. Wu, 'but since I can't, I would like to have the newspapers give this message from me. Say that Wu presents his respects to the American people, and thanks them sincerely for all the pleasant things they have said of him and all of the courteous things they have done for him. Would you like to read what President Taft said of me at my final audience with him? Here it is. He said:

'"In quitting the country you carry with you the esteem of this government and the good will of my countrymen in whose name, as in my own, I wisb you health and happiness for manv years to come."

'It is nice for one to leave with that compliment in his travelling bag,' added Dr. Wu.

MAN O' WAR A PARISH

(New York 'Tribune.')

The Rev. Sydney Key Evans, formerly a curate at St. Michael's Episcopal Church, 99th street and Amsterdam avenue, and now chaplain of the United States battleship 'Minnesota,' has written for 'The Churchman' an entertaining account of the work of a naval chaplain. Mr. Evans made the trip around the world with the historic 'Bob' Evans fleet, and he writes with authority. He appears to be enthusiastic about the work of officers of his class, and speaks with all the fervor of an ardent, energetic priest of 'A battleship for a parish.'

'As a naval officer the chaplain, of course, is subject to every rule of the ship, and to all the general laws of conduct set for every other naval officer. He is subject to every penalty appointed to follow upon infraction of those laws. But in his own special duties he is given a free,' says the chaplain, and adds:

'The other day a naval officer said to a chaplain of my acquaintance, 'You are the busiest man I ever knew for a man who does not have to do anything." What he meant was that so very few of the chaplain's duties are "prescribed" either by the navy regulations themselves or by the captain or his right hand, the executive officer, that if he were an unscrupulous or lazy person he might meet all requirements and keep every regulation without exerting himself very much.

'But in his work aboard the compensations are many. Few preachers can find so many striking illustrations in the lives of their parishioners, and the chaplain's bow is not so often 'drawn at a venture" as is his brother clergyman's on shore. On ship one's parishioners are never "not at home," and they know that if worst comes to the worst they are compelled to choose between the deep sea and him. Attendance at all religious services is voluntary, yet his flock cannot get away from him entirely, except by jumping overboard. If on his rounds he misses the man he wishes to catch, he can always send for him. But the chaplain seldom has to do this, ror whenever he is not making the rounds of his parish or at his meals or in his bunk, his study is open to all, and they soon get to know it. That is why he does not have as much time to himself for study and reading as many think. It is his "business," as well as his privilege, always to be ready for a chat, whether about things in general or some one thing which requires particular attention or service.'

Mr. Evans describes Sunday aboard ship as 'the chaplain's great day.' 'At 10.30,' he records, 'the bugle sounds "church-call-" the church pennant is displayed from the mast and the ship's bell is tolled. Then the official "divine service" is held. "Church is rigged" sometimes on the quarter-deck, but generally indoors on the main deck, where the distractions are fewer. There is always an orchestra of eight or ten pieces, and, as only the popular hymns are sung, we never have the painful congregational singing, which one can so readily find on shore. Are the men attentive? I know two men whose mothers always expect the regular Sunday afternoon letter to contain the morning text. The other day another man showed me a little book in which there was written not only every text I had used, but an outline (sometimes inexact—as he had it—I hope) of every address I had made since he came to the ship.' The chaplain continues:

'On Sunday afternoon there is a Bible class, conducted by the chaplain (though we do not call it that, and always talk about all sorts of things before we settle down to a short lesson). There are two other Bible study classes not conducted by him, and though he oversees and maps out the work done in them, (he never attends unless he is invited.) After the morning service he makes the usual rounds of the parish. After his afternoon class he is always in his study. At 6.30 o'clock the band gives a sacred concert for an hour, always closing with "Onward, Christian Soldiers" and the "Adeste Fideles." At 7.30 o'clock the bugle sounds "Hammocks," when the crew swings their hammocks. They may occupy them then, and generally do soon after. All not on duty must have "turned in" by 9 o'clock, when "taps" is sounded. As these hammocks are strung on all decks all through the ship (there are over eight hundred men who sleep in hammocks in this ship), it is obvious that an evening service cannot be held very conveniently, although I know of one ship which does manage it, though it has no afternoon classes.

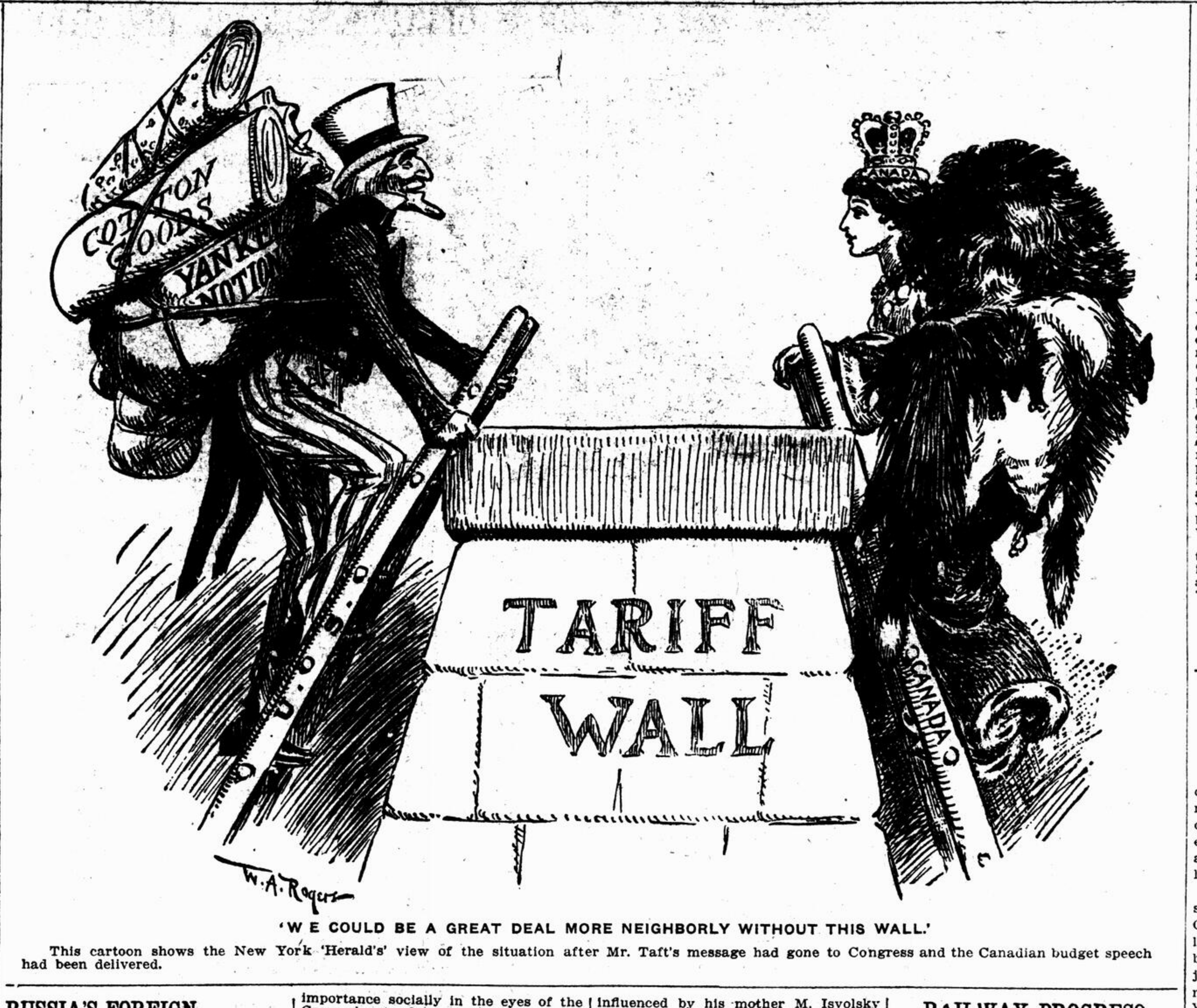
'The church flag is always displayed from the masthead of every United States warship during divine servoie. It is the only flag which is ever allowed to fly above the national ensign. No other flag, if ever one should get above our own, would remain there long. Whatever the cost, down it would come; but that little white triangle, having in its centre a simple Latin cross in navy blue, flies there, proudly and unmolested, as if to say to all in sight that the only true patriotism is that which has God as its author and which can be sealed with the stamp of approval by the Incarnate God, His Son. Every day the chaplain makes the rounds of his parish, visiting every department once, with at least two visits to the sick bay (or hospital). He soon gets to know his men by name and picks up incidentally many an illustration for his Sunday talk.'

NEW CHURCH AT DE SALABERRY.

On Sabbath the 19th inst., the new Presbyterian Church at De Salaberry, Que., was dedicated for divine service. This church occupies the same site as the old one, now demolished, which was erected there about thirty years ago.

The present structure is a handsome wooden one, with stone foundation, and a metal roof. The interior is neatly finished, with walls sheathed in varnished white spruce, and has a seating capacity for one hundred and fifty. The dedication service was attended by a large congregation. The Rev. Mr. Fairlie, of Glasgow, Scotland, assisted the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Sincennes. The prayer of dedication was offered by Mr. Fairlie. The Rev. Mr. Sincennes then declared the church open for public worship, after which he addressed the congregation, basing his remarks upon the words: These stones shall be a memorial to you and to your children forever.' He thanked the people for the encouragement and sympathy extended to him during the erection of the church, and for the perfect harmony which prevailed among them during that time. He rejoiced with them in their happy circumstances, and hoped that this would be the starting point for renewed energy for God's cause.

The dedication sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Fairlie, who took for his text: 'Ye are the light of the world.' The reverend gentleman showed how the love of God melts down the unlovely heart in man, and begets in him the new creature; also how when the hearts of people are kindled with the love of Christ, their duty is to let their light shine over the world to kindle other souls, that they may shine too. He considered it a privilege to have been invited to take part in such a happy dedication service, and congratulated pastor and people on the success which had crowned their efforts.



'WE COULD BE A GREAT DEAL MORE NEIGHBORLY WITHOUT THIS WALL.'

This cartoon shows the New York 'Herald's' view of the situation after Mr. Taft's message had gone to Congress and the Canadian budget speech had been delivered.

RUSSIA'S FOREIGN MINISTER.

Alexander Isvolsky a Diplomat of the Old Type.

HE IS A HARD WORKER AND PERFECTION OF DRESS MARKS HIS APPEARANCE—OFFICIAL RECEPTIONS AGAIN—INEXHAUSTIBLE SUPPLY OF PRINCES IN ST. PETERSBURG.

A St. Petersburg correspondent writes: An order of the Czar directing the Foreign Office to resume its social receptions is taken here to signal the dawn of official festivities after five years of imperially ordained darkness.

M. IZWOLSKY,
Russian Foreign Minister.

These receptions or 'routs'—the Russians use the old word, pronouncing it 'raoots'—are the exclusive business of the Ministry of the Court, directed by Baron Freedericks. The Foreign Minister, Alexander Isvolsky, does not invite his guests, nor is he permitted ever to receive them until the master of ceremonies furnished by the Minister of the Court has checked their invitation cards at the head of the first staircase.

Although this control of his official hospitality places M. Isvolsky somewhat in the position of a maître d'hotel in his own residence, he is known to welcome the prospect of presiding over a salon conducted in the grand diplomatic style. His apartment, in the building of the State Department itself, has fifty rooms, including a great drawing room with twelve windows looking out on the Singers Bridge and the Winter Palace Square. It is the largest of the domestic establishments granted as part of their salary to the Ministers of the Czar.

As M. Isvolsky has no private means he has less reason to complain of the Ministry of the Court taking over the direction of his official hospitality, for it is left to that department to pay the entire bill. It takes the list of persons—men and women—who have been presented personally to the Czar of the Czarina and issues invitations to those of them whose official rank entitles them to be styled 'excellency' and to those of their daughters who have been brought out. In the result many persons with high sounding titles may not be socially eligible to be invited to any of the grand receptions.

There must be about 5,000 princes in St. Petersburg, and probably not more than fifty of them are on the Minister of the Court's list, from which other Ministers and the heads of the Diplomatic Corps on their annual official receptions must choose their guests. Prince in Russian if often equivalent of esquire in Anglo-Saxon courtesy; if people like it as a mode of address there is no reason why they shouldn't use it.

Custom allows that the younger son of a younger son of a younger son of a man who was a prince in the old electoral colleges of the Russian provinces which chose their own marshals of nobility should still call himself prince no matter what his status in life may have become. Many of them are copying clerks, lawyers' assistants or subordinate newspaper men in St. Petersburg. They are not asked to the high society routs. Admission to these is regulated for Russians by their rank in the tchinn, or ceremonial ladder of fourteen rungs, which regulates a man's importance socially in the eyes of the Czar, who stands alone on the top rung.

M. Isvolsky is determined to get there no matter what be the rebuffs or discouragements of rival diplomats. Physically at any rate he seems fit for the struggle. His style recalls the diplomats in the novels of fifty years ago, of whom it was said that nobody could be so alert, inscrutable or correct as they looked.

He is a well set up man of over five feet ten inches, with broad shoulders and a straight figure, whose tailoring is almost too perfect. In his journeyings about Europe when the railway timetable has necessitated his meeting foreign personages at wayside railway stations at six o'clock in the morning his clothes have always been newly pressed, his dark brown hair neatly brushed and parted, his neat moustache trimmed and his rather thick and prominent jaw shaved to perfect smoothness. Although the monocle has gone out of fashion in recent years as a facial adornment, it has a constant supporter in the Foreeign Minister. He looks considerably younger than his fifty-five years.

As a prelude to his winter seaspon in St. Petersburg a friendly publicist gives an account of his ways in the 'Gazeta.' He rises at seven o'clock in the morning; he must be about the only excellency in Russia who does. By breakfast time, when he joins his wife and young family, he is 'beautifully dressed.'

He works on Sundays and on holidays, believes in many personal interviews and is described as a good listener. His attitude toward his subordinates is very correct, but he likes to get things done quickly.

He never disguises his interest in what the newspapers say about him. By noon he receives the cuttings from the Russian press that refer to him—only the serious articles; he does not look at satire or caricature. At three in the afternoon he turns to the foreign newspapers and reviews. He speaks French, German, English and Italian. The last named language has been his literary hobby since he was Russian Minister to the Vatican.

In his official apartment there is a good billiard room and the minister often plays a game. His favorite exercise is golf, and when he is abroad he likes to have a handicap with a good professional at whatever holiday resort he may visit. Most of his summer holidays are spent in Bavaria at the house of Countess Toll, his wife's mother, member of a Russian Baltic province family, which has had much to do with his career.

The late Count Toll was Russia's Minister to Denmark when the marriage was arranged between Czar Alexander III. and Princess Marie, now the Dowager Empress Marie Feodorovna. Later, M. Isvolsky began his career at Copenhagen and the Dowager Empress showed a sympathetic interest of his engagement to Count Toll's daughter. That interest and support has been faithfully given him in his troubles with his Austrian opponent, Count Aehrenthal, during the past eighteen months. So long as Czar Nicholas is influenced by his mother M. Isvolsky should be fairly secure in his post

He keeps quite clear of the domestic political situation, although a supporter of M. Stolypin, who is a cousin of Countess Toll, against the extreme reactionaries. As his personality rouses no popular passions he can walk abroad unmoleted. Frequently he is seen taking a shop window stroll in the Nevski or the Morskaia, favoring the wares of the art dealers. Should the State Department prove unsuitable for him his friends say that a department of fine arts should be created and he be made its first minister.

BEAST OF MANY PARTS.

A Capetown despatch of Dec. 14 says: Herr Carl Hagenbeck, the zoologist, in his recently published book, 'Beasts and Men,' mentions reports received by him as to the existence of an immense and wholly unknown animal said to inhabit the interior of Rhodesia. He quotes native stories of 'a huge monster, half elephant, half dragon,' dwelling in the [illegible] of the great swamps, and suggests that it may be some kind of dinosaur seemingly akin to the Brontesaurus.

The extracts from 'Beasts and Men' were reproduced in the South African Press, and created enormous interest; but they were received coldly by scientists. On November 29 publication was given here to a telegram from Bulawayo to the effect that the zoologist of the Rhodesia Museum treated the statement with derision, declaring that nothing of the alleged dinosaur could be gathered from natives.

To-day, however, the Bulawayo 'Chronicle' publishes an extraordinary story from one of its correspondents. The correspondent declares that the zoologist of the Rhodesia Museum is misinformed when he says that the natives have heard of no such monster, and adds that, having investigated the affair, he has met two natives, both of whom affirm in the most positive manner that they have actually seen it. Neither of the natives knew the other, but both were shown a number of sketches, some wholly imaginary and others constructed from illustrations of prehistoric reptiles, and both immediately picked one of the sketches as closely resembling the monster they had seen.

Each, however, called the attention of the sketcher to the fact that he had omitted to give his picture what from their description must be held to be something in the nature of propulsory flappers. The general appearance of the dinosaur—if it resemble that supplied by the natives to the 'Chronicle's' correspondent—must be alarming to a degree. It would seem to possess the head and tail of a crocodile, the horns of a rhinoceros, the neck of a python, and the body of a hippopotamus. It is supposed that the creature inhabits a lake between the rivers Lunga and Kafoe.—'Central News.'

RAILWAY PROGRESS

More Mileage Constructed in Canada this Year Than the Total Existing in 1868.

It is estimated that during the past year over four thousand miles of new railway have been constructed throughout the Dominion, or nearly twice as much as the total mileage of the country in 1868. Of this new mileage almost the whole of it is confined to western Canada. It includes the Grand Trunk Pacific, from Fort William to about a hundred miles west of Edmonton, or in all over twelve hundred miles. The Canadian Pacific Railway's new line, from Winnipeg to Edmonton, via Wetaskiwin, a distance of probably eight hundred miles, is also included.

When more than four thousand miles of railway are added to a country's system in one year it means places for thousands of workers, and the competent railway men in Canada have not developed in numbers large enough to supply the want. The people themselves have not realized how rapidly the work has grown.

Canada's entire railway mileage now is about twenty-three thousand miles, which is one mile to every three hundred inhabitants, as compared with one mile for each three hundred and eighty-one inhabitants in the United States, one mile to every one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one persons in Great Britain, and one mile to every one thousand five hundred and ninety in France.

Canada has nearly twice as many miles of railway as has Australia, more than twice as many as Italy, as many as Great Britain, nearly twice as many as Mexico, almost as many as the Austrian empire, three times as many as Spain, three-fourths as many as France, two-thirds as many as the Germany empire, and more than one-half as many as Russia. Canada has about one-tenth the railway mileage that the United States has, but its mileage is greater than that of all South America.

The capital invested in Canadian railways is $1,239,295,000, or $56,995 per mile, as compared with $67,936 per mile in the United States, and $237,487 per mile in Great Britain. They have been given in bonuses and lands $341,000,000, equal to a subsidy of $15,500 per mile. Of this amount cash subsidies have been paid by the Canadian Government, provinces, and municipalities of $181,298,412. The roads have been granted forty million acres of land.

Many miles of railway track, even though they represent an investment of nearly sixty thousand dollars per mile, would be of little consequence to the worker if they were not operated. In 1908 the total number of passengers carried was 34,044,992, which was double the number carried ten years ago. The freight traffic amounted to [illegible] 167 tons, or three times the amount carried twelve years ago. The figures for 1909 are expected to be greatly increased.

The operating expenses of the Canadian roads in 1908, and the operating expenses, including the money paid to the employees in wages and salaries, amounted to more than twenty [illegible] dollars in excess of the amount in 1906. The total operating expenses in 1908 amounted to $107,[illegible] increase in this item for [illegible] expected to be almost as large a percentage as the increase between [illegible] and 1908, or nearly twenty per cent.

No other single industry offers so wide a range of 'jobs' as do the railways. The character of the work required by railways ranges from the day laborer to that of the highly technical or veteran expert. The roads require men for work outdoors and indoors, on the trains and in the offices, trackmen, trainmen, [illegible] brakemen, conductors, firemen, [illegible] drivers, yardmen, machinists, mechanics, clerks, bookkeepers, telegraph operators, real estate experts. For most of thse positions periods of preparation are essential, varying according to the position sought. There are many jobs in the giving [illegible] way which do not require previous expert training, but only a willingness to work and some intelligence.

At present the United States has to require all of its railway men for its own uses, but Canada [illegible] also, and must either import them or 'raise' them.

A CHILDREN'S COURT.

Tribunal for Separation of Juvenile and Adult Offenders One of Many Innovations to Come Under Heavy Load of New English Laws.

Coincident with the passing of the current year and the opening of the new a heavy load of new laws, legacy of the dead Parliament, will become effective in Great Britain to engage the attention of the body politic and legal experts.

On January 1, following the example set already by New York State, the Children's Court will become an established institution, and thus means will be afforded for the separation of juvenile and adult offenders, for the new court will deal with children and young persons who are charged with minor and serious offences. Neglectful parents will come under the supervision of probation officers, and the magistrates will have extensive powers in regard to sending delinquent children to reformative institutions.

Before April ensuing it is anticipated that more than two hundred bureaus will have been established under the Labor Exchanges Act. For the purpose of these labor exchanges, which are to endeavor to solve the problem of employment for men out of work, about ten thousand new posts also will be created, while approximately $500,000 a year will be distributed in salaries to keep the machinery running.

The Trades Board Act, which likewise becomes operative by virtue of recent decisions of the High Court of Parliament and royal assent, will set up wages boards of supervision over so called 'sweated' industries. Departmental inspectors involved will have their powers vastly increased. Such officials may call upon employers engaged in such trades as 'ready made' tailoring, cardboard box making, lace and coat and ready made blouse making and demand to see their wage-sheets. Further, they are empowered to obtain any information from home workers themselves with respect to their conditions of labor and rates of pay. Boards of employers will be created to fix a minimum rate of wages, subject always to the Board of Trade of the government.

The new housing act is expected to deal effectively with the condition of the 'submerged tenth.' Each County Council must have a 'live' housing committee to keep an eye on tenement conditions, while enlarged powers of compulsory purchase and of closing and demolishing unsanitary dwelling structures are conferred upon local authorities. Sanitary inspection must be more rigid, while schemes must be more rigid, while schemes may be drawn up for the laying out of land for the extension of towns under the supervision of Parliament. The so called assurance act aims to regulate bond investment companies, which may invite workers to subscribe by weekly instalments in order to get loans to build their own homes, by applying to such companies laws relating to insurance concerns. A deposit of $100,000 will have to be made with the Paymaster General, and particulars will have to be filed in respect to assets and subscribers. Other things which will become possible include:

Foreign motorists travelling in Great Britain may obtain passes to obviate local registration. It has been arranged that passes may be obtained similarly for English motorists who visit the Continent.

English workmen meeting with accidents while working in France, or their dependents, may claim compensation in the French courts; conversely, French workmen injured in England can make claims under the English workmen's compensation act.

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BRITAIN'S CALM IN THE FACE OF REVOLUTION.

Both Parties Propose Far-Reaching Changes—The Strong Men of Battle Are Lloyd George and Churchill; and on the Tory Side Joseph Chamberlain in His Sick-Room—The Issues.

(New York 'World.')

England is facing her revolution with a stolid self-confidence that is the admiration and despair of her ebullient Continental neighbors. The fight is now at its hottest. Both sides have thrown all their force into it at the start, believing that an early advantage may decide the issue of the campaign. Each party is using its resources in the effort to create a panic about the machinations of its opponents, but the average voter is not moved to any excess of feeling. He regards, in the main, the [illegible] of the partisans with philosophic calm. There are disturbances here and there; strong language is heard on both sides; but there is no violent clash or party rancor on a scale calculated to cause alarm. It is certainly no ordinary general election, yet the excitement is little more than normal, and is distinctly less than in 1886, when Gladstone went to the country on the defeat of his Home Rule bill. The electors seem to feel content that whichever way the revolution goes their interests will be safeguarded. The Britisher has a sound confidence in his powers of self-government.

BOTH PARTIES REVOLUTIONARY.

The policy of each party is equally revolutionary. One is revolutionary and the other revolutionary reaction. The Liberals want to emasculate the House of Lords and make the representative chamber once for all the predominant partner. The Tories, on the other hand, wish to deprive the House of Commons of its one effective prerogative, the unfettered control of finance. If the Liberals win, it means that the Tories will be deprived of their most treasured privileges; that all bills passed through the House of Commons by a Liberal Government must be accepted by the Lords within the lifetime of a single Parliament, and that the Tory party will no longer use that assembly to force the Liberals to a dissolution whenever the electioneering exigencies of the Tory party render it desirable. The Prime Minister put the case in a nutshell when he said that, in practice, the present system was that the Septennial act (limiting to seven years the life of a Parliament) is only operative when the Tories are in office.

This was a most powerful engine in the hands of the Tories. No matter what majority the Liberals may have had, their legislation has been mutilated or rejected. When they protested the Tories invited them to dissolve, knowing that no party can lightly face the chances and the cost of a succession of general elections unless it has the wealth of the country at its back. Deprived of this expedient, the Tories will be placed on equal terms with the Liberals and will exercise only so much power and for such period as the people leave them in office.

If the Tories win, the House of Lords will be invested by popular sanction with autocratic power. Their action is usurping the elective chamber's control over finance will have been approved. The Liberal party will not only be defeated, but disrupted. The moderate section, who are only following Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Winston Churchill because it looks a winning game, will spare no time in denouncing them as the authors of the party's misfortunes if it should turn out to be a losing one. When Gladstone was routed in 1886 it virtually gave the Tories the upper hand for twenty years. If the Liberals are badly beaten this time the consequences may prove equally disastrous. The moderates would secede to the Tories and a new Radical party would be formed, to renew the fight, under highly discouraging conditions, by Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill.

TWO REMARKABLE MEN.

These are two of the most remarkable men that English politics have evolved in a generation. There has been nothing quite like them before. They are both gifted with the most absolute courage. But what distinguishes them more than that from the ruck of able politicians is their entire absence of all reverence for the fetishes which even Liberals and Radicals have been wont to worship. They are not awed by rank; they are totally indifferent to social influences; they attack with a light heart the strongholds of entrenched wealth.

The policy that is now before the country is ostensibly the policy of the cabinet. It is in reality the policy forced on the cabinet of Lloyd-George and Winston Churchill after many a tough fight and more than one ultimatum from them threatening resignation. Now that the policy has been acclaimed by the party and has placed it in a position of aggressive strength that enables it to face a general election with the prospect of a great triumph, it has become the policy of a united cabinet. A year ago if the Tories had been able to force a general election they would have snowed the Liberals under. The improved standing of the Liberal party is due to the budget that Lloyd-George and Winston Churchill compelled a cabinet majority to accept.

They were not, of course, in a minority of two in this struggle. They had the support almost throughout of Lord Morley, Mr. Lewis Harcourt, Mr. Birrell and the late Marquis of Ripon, though at times they were left to fight their corner alone. Mr. Asquith, it is understood, has maintained a judicial attitude, but, curiously enough, the opposition to some of the budget proposals in the cabinet—notably the tax on undeveloped land—was led by Mr. John Burns.

JOHN BURNS'S SIGNIFICANT SILENCE.

Naturally a candid man, he has not been able to conceal his dislike of the budget, or, at least, of parts of it. It has become an open secret that he disapproved of the new land taxes—a disapproval that endears him to the landlords. He never said a word in support of the budget through the nine months it was the centre of political interest and excitement. He never addressed a meeting in his constituency during that time; it is suggested because he could not avoid speaking of the budget and could not bring himself to defend it. In fact, his attitude has made him a suspect among the Radicals and has undoubtedly endangered his career. His detractors say that Lloyd George has taken too much of the popular limelight to suit his temperament.

It is a tragedy, if this be so, that a man who has forged his way to the front in face of such terrific obstacles as John Burns should be a prey to so petty a malady.

The constitutional question between the Lords and Commons seems to interest the electors less than the fiscal question that lies behind it. The issue in this respect is also clearly defined, so that it is intelligible to the meanest comprehension. The Tories, if returned, intend to tax food and manufactured imports, giving a preference to the colonies, promising that by so doing they will stop unemployment and increase the rate of wages.

The Liberals say that they propose to tax the superfluities of the rich, while the Tories want to tax the necessities of the poor. Unfortunately for the Tories, at a time when it is of vital importance to them that trade should be going down, it persists in showing a tendency to improve. Unemployment, which was to have been their strong card, and was one of the reasons why they forced the election in the hard winter months, is much less acute than it was last year. The fates are not working for them. The attempt to revive the German scare is not meeting with the same success as on former occasions.

TIRED OF NATIONAL PESSIMISM.

Englishmen are growing a little sick of being told by the ultra-patriotic party that theirs is the weakest, most degenerate, unprogressive nation on the earth. The imperialistic Tories call the Liberals 'Little Englanders,' and the latter retort upon them the epithet 'belittle-Englanders.' The jingoistic scaremongers continue their game despite all discouragements. One of their most potent stories in producing resentment here has been to the effect that the second toast at all German naval messes has been of late years 'To the Day!'—meaning the day of the German invasion of England.

This has been resurrected for the general election, and Prince Henry of Prussia has written to an English friend, who informed him of it, that it is a 'beastly lie.' But that denial does not affect the persons who see their interest in propagating it.

All this political turmoil, all this expenditure of brains and money, all these possibilities of future trouble, all the chances of political unrest—everything, in fact, that is involved in this most momentous general election—can be traced to one source, the Sick Man of Birmingham.

Joseph Chamberlain gave the word, in a letter read at Mr. Balfour's meeting in Birmingham in October, that the Lords should throw out the budget. From that moment what had previously only been mooted as a vague contingency became the prime reality of English politics. Mr. Chamberlain, who has not been seen in public for three years, who is known to be a helpless invalid even long before his final breakdown was known in the House of Commons to have lost his mental grip, the man who led the Tory party to their last stupendous defeat—he has only still to say the word from behind the veil and his orders are accepted as law.

CHAMBERLAIN'S AMAZING POWER.

It is a most amazing illustration of the irresistible power of this man's magnetic personality. Deprived of all the means by which political leaders sway the minds of men unable to appeal to them by eloquence or argument, unable even to write a letter, his word is still law. He has only to order the Tory party to enter a fight under obviously disadvantageous conditions, to risk their all on the hazard, and they not merely docilely but enthusiastically obey. Mr. Chamberlain himself is another case of the old man—and the sick man—in a hurry. He believes that tariff reform will win, and if the present parliament were allowed to run its full span the chances are greatly against his being here to see the general election.

Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne were against the creation of this crisis. They would prefer, and can afford, to wait for a more favorable opportunity. But it would have been more than their places were worth if they had dared to set themselves against the command sent forth from the stricken man's bedroom at Highbury Green, Birmingham.

London, Dec. 18. J. M. T.

HEROISM vs. INSURANCE.

Shortly before railroads were forced to elevate their tracks within the city limits, John Matchett, an engineer, was operating a switch engine on tracks paralleling Archer avenue. It was dusk, and Matchett's engine was standing on a switch track so that a fast, outward bound passenger train might pass.

Matchett heard the passenger train with its human load coming in the distance. Simultaneously, he discovered an inward bound freight train, running at high speed and almost at the junction of the sidetrack with the main line. A collision between the passenger and the freight appeared to be inevitable. Matchett thought otherwise.

'Jump off and flag the passenger,' shouted Matchett to his fireman, at the same time opening the throttle of his engine.

The fireman jumped, and the switch engine leaped forward over the rails with Matchett alone in the cab. At the switch, the switch engine crashed obliquely into the freight engine and both locomotives were piled up—a mass of wreckage. Matchett was killed.

The price of his death was the safety of the passenger train which Matchett's fireman had succeeded in flagging. The pilot of the passenger engine was stopped within a few feet of the wreck in which was buried the crushed body of the hero.

To the average right thinking citizen, it seems almost incredible that a corporation would meditate depriving the widow and children of a man like Matchett, who had saved its credit with the travelling public and prevented uncounted loss of life at the cost of his own, of aid, but that it just what this railroad did. The claim was set up that Matchett's voluntary martyrdom was outside his technical line of duty and that consequently his heirs were not entitled to any recompense.

The attorneys for the railroad company actually thought they stood a chance of beating the widow and children of Matchett out of a sustaining amount of money by this monstrous plea. But before the case reached the trial stage, the attorney for Matchett's family succeeded in convincing influential officials of the road that they would put themselves on record as the star ingrates of a century were they to continue the fight against the claim. A settlement was the result.—From 'Heroism vs. Insurance,' in January 'Technical World Magazine.'

PREHISTORIC FASHION.

(Sir Ray Lankester, in London 'Telegraph.')

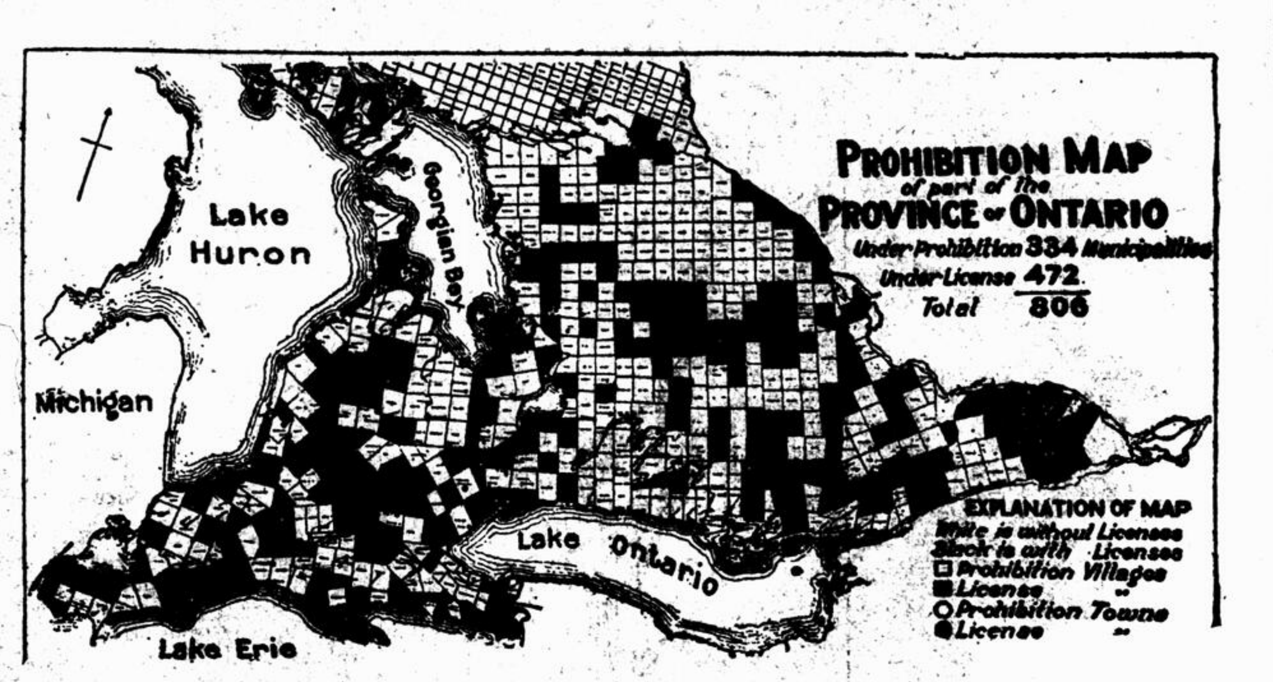
At this moment I am anxious to draw attention to the painted group of ten human figures lately discovered on a rock smelter at Cogul, near Lerida, in Catalonia. These figures are those of young women dressed in short skirts and curious sleeves, the hair done up in a conical mass rising from the sides to the top of the head. Each figure is about seven inches high. The great interest about these drawings is that they are probably tens of thousands of years old, and present to us the young women of the reindeer epoch. No other such painting of the women of this period is known, and the astonishing thing is that, though these are by no means fine specimens of prehistoric art, yet there is a definitely modern look about the figures and a freedom of touch about the drawing which makes one think at first that the picture is some hasty but clever sketch in silhouette of a number of short-skirted schoolgirls at play.

UNINVITED CLUB VISITOR.

(From the Java 'Times.')

When some of the coolies of the Bangkok United Club opened a door in a small room under the ladies' staircase the other morning they found that a large python had taken up its abode within. There was a stampede immediately, and some members of the club, hearing the noise, went to investigate the cause. By this time the snake was aroused and glided down a large ventilating shaft. The python was between ten and twelve feet in length.

HOW THE SALOON IS DISAPPEARING IN ONTARIO.



The accompanying map, published by the 'Pioneer,' of Toronto, shows what the Province of Ontario looks like from the standpoint of the liquor trade. There are 806 municipalities in the province. Of these 334 are under prohibitory law and 472 are under license.

Last January local option by-laws were submitted in fifty-five municipalities. The by-laws were carried under the three-fifths clause in twenty-one of these; a majority under the required three-fifths was obtained in twenty-one others, and there were majorities against local option in thirteen contests. The carrying of the by-law in twenty-one municipalities meant the closing of fifty-seven barrooms. Without the 'three-fifths' handicap the by-law would have been carried in at least forty-two municipalities and probably more.

Toronto alone last year voted for a reduction of licenses from a hundred and fifty to a hundred and ten and forty were promptly cut off when the license year ended.

The voting on local option will take place next week in two cities, thirty-four towns, forty villages and eighty-five townships—161 contests altogether.

One of the strongest evidences of the steady growth of public opinion against the liquor traffic is to be found in the official tables showing the number of licenses issued in the Province of Ontario during the last twenty-seven years. In the following statement the number of licenses given in each case is for the license year ending on April 31 of the year named in the first column.

Years.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Vessel.	Total.
1875	4,793	1,307	52	33	6,185
1876	4,459	1,257	78	24	5,818
1877	2,977	787	147	27	3,938
1878	[illegible]	789	45	27	3,676
1879	2,910	[illegible]	52	39	3,715
1880	[illegible]	737	42	[illegible]	[illegible]
1881	[illegible]	760	40	23	[illegible]
1882	3,311	764	34	24	4,133
1883a	3,317	787	35	24	a4,163
1884a	3,363	781	36	21	a4,201
1885a	3,253	675	28	14	a3,970
1886b	2,574	525	24	9	b3,132
1887c	1,567	367	28	12	c1,974
1888c	1,496	325	28	13	c1,862
1889d	2,066	336	26	17	d2,445
1890	3,073	445	27	15	3,560
1891	3,071	428	24	..	3,523
1892	2,990	403	21	..	3,414
1893	2,966	378	25	..	3,369
1894	2,888	357	31	..	3,276
1895	2,785	337	29	..	3,151
1896	2,779	327	26	..	3,132
1897	2,747	323	26	..	3,096
1898	2,725	317	22	..	3,064
1899	2,641	312	23	..	2,976
1900	2,621	308	21	..	2,950
1901	2,621	303	24	..	2,948
1902	2,613	308	26	..	2,947
1903	2,628	307	22	..	2,957
1904	2,577	300	22	..	2,899
1905	2,516	298	22	..	2,836
1906	2,384	283	24	Club	2,691
1907	2,207	267	23	24	2,521
1908	2,110	262	25	35	2,432

a One county under County Temperance Act.
b Nine counties under Canada Temperance Act.
c Twenty-five countes under Canada Temperance Act.
d Seventeen counties under Canada Temperance Act.

The great reduction shown for the year 1877 was due to the Crook's Act. The reduction in shop licenses in 1877 was caused by the law prohibiting the sale of liquor in places where any other business is carried on. Vessel licenses, permitting the sale of liquor on boats, were abolished in 1891.

The temporary reduction shown for the year 1885 to 1880 was due to the Canada Temperance Act. It will be noticed that if these years are omitted the number of licenses has been steadily diminishing for eighteen years, notwithstanding a steady increase in population.

More than half of the 1,008 municipalities in Quebec province are without licenses. More than half of the territory of the United States is under prohibitory law. Over twelve thousand saloons have been closed in the Union following state capitals are 'dry': At- during the past twelve months and the lanta, Georgia; Lincoln, Nebraska; Concord, New Hampshire; Montpelier, Vermont; Charleston, West Virginia; Raleigh, North Carolina; Nashville, Tennesse; Augusta, Maine; Jackson, Mississippi; Monutgomery, Alabama; Topeka, Kansas; Guthrie, Oklahoma; Bismarck, North Dakota.

NEWS OF JEWISH WORLD

The Congregation B'nai Jehudah, of Kansas City, has come to the assistance of St. George's Episcopal Church at a time when it has no place of its own in which to worship. The old St. George's building has been sold for a motion picture show, and the Jewish congregation has offered the Christian Church the use of its new temple for Sunday evening services during December. 'The action of the Jews seems to me a significant example of modern church comity,' said the Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, rector of St. George's. 'Their generous offer is the first of the kind I have heard of.'

* * *

The medical faculty of Budapest University has offered the chair of experimental biology to Professor Jacques Loeb, of California University.

* * *

In an interesting article in the 'American Hebrew,' on 'The shape and origin of the Menorah,' Dr. Joseph Jacobs advances the novel theory 'that the remote origin of the present form of the Menorah was not derived from a tree, but from the antlers of a stag, which have the tendency of making their tips on the same level as one another, just as in the Menorah.'

* * *

A heated debate took place in the Doumaon the motion of the Extreme Right that Jews should not be permitted as justices of the peace in the reformed rural courts. The Cossack deputy, Mr. Karanloff, entered an energetic protest against the resolution, which he felt obliged to oppose as a 'Russian,' a 'Christian,' and a 'Constitutionalist.' Bishop Mitrophon, however, proclaimed in the Douma that certain religious doctrines prohibited Jews from acting as judges in Russia.

* * *

A London correspondent describes the undertaking of a party of young Englishmen to search for King Solomon's Temple, the Ark of the Covenant, Aaron's rod and the Menorah in the neighborhood of Jerusalem. A Finnish engineer is said to have discovered a cryptogram in the Talmud as to the place where these treasures are hidden and already a good deal of work has been done towards the practical demonstration of its veracity or otherwise.

* * *

Lilien, the most celebrated exclusively Jewish artist of the day, who only, is about to visit the United States and give an exhibition of his work, which includes a striking black and white illustration of Morris Rosenfeld's 'Song of the Ghetto.' Lilien is a leader in the movement toward creating a specifically Jewish art, and has contributed toward the upbuilding of the Bezalel School in Jerusalem.

* * *

In the new Italian Cabinet, formed by Baron Sonnino, Signor Luigi Luzzatti takes the portfolio of Minister of the Treasury, which he has held in several previous Cabinets.

confines his talents to Jewish subjects

* * *

Dr. Carl Lueger, the anti-Semitic Mayor of Vienna, is about to tender his resignation from the position which he held for the past twelve years. He has been suffering from an affection of the eyes for some time, and his physicians make it imperative upon him to give up all work if he would not lose his eyesight entirely.

* * *

Suit has been instituted against the proprietor of the Kendalwood Hotel, Richfield Springs, N.Y., for declining to accommodate three Jews.

* * *

Out of 29,000 insane in New York State, 1,800 are Jews.

* * *

The persistent representations of the government of the United States with reference to the treatment of the American Jews in Russia have finally borne fruit. The 'Retch' announces that the Russian cabinet has already expressed its willingness to permit all American Jewish subjects who left Russia under the age of fourteen to reside in the country for definite business periods. The Russian government stipulated, however, that for all political crimes those American Jews should be punished in accordance with the Russian law.

* * *

With appropriate ceremonies the corner stone of the new Kaspare Cohn Hospital was laid on Thanksgiving afternoon, at Los Angeles, Cal. When finished, the new hospital will accommodate fifty patients.

* * *

The rector of the University of Denmark, Professor Salomonsen, is a Jew.

* * *

Rabbiner Professor Dr. Maybaum, doyen of the Rabbinate in Berlin, has received the Red Eagle Order, Fourth Class.

* * *

Judicial Councillor Dr. Seigmund Meyer is the first Jew who has been elected member of the Provincial Diet of Hanever.

* * *

The estate of Mrs. Sarah Morris, widow of Nelson Morris, formerly one of the great Chicago packers, is valued at $3,551,982, exclusive of real estate.

WHAT IT COSTS TO OWN AN AUTOMOBILE.

The fuel consumption of the cheap little runabouts is wonderfully small. In an official test at the New York automobile carnival a year ago, the record established was 42.6 miles to a gallon of gasoline, though another car actually scored 46 miles per gallon, but lost the record by deviating from the prescribed course.

A gallon of gasoline costs anywhere from twenty-five cents, when bought at a roadside garage, down to twelve cents when purchased by the barrel. While the average driver under average conditions will hardly do more than half as well, he should be thankful to be able to travel at a cost of a quarter of a cent to half a cent per passenger per mile for fuel. A heavy car that runs nine miles per gallon of gasoline is doing well

As for actual available power the purchaser of an $850 five-passenger touring car, with its twenty horse-power engine, gets exactly as much as he could get in a $2,000 car with a thirty horse-power engine. The cheaper car weighs only twelve hundred pounds. Assuming the weight of the passengers to be six hundred pounds, the total dead and live load is eighteen hundred pounds, or ninety pounds per horse power.

The present year marks the real beginning of the era of the low-priced car, which, as the dealers understand the term, is one that calls for less than two thousand dollars.

Precisely how much less depends upon the individual purchaser, his bank account, and the service required of the car. The average selling price of the two hundred thousand cars to be built in 1910 will be $1,200, though there is every indication that the cars selling below that will be in considerable demand.

If a two-passenger car for ordinary use is wanted, a runabout that will fill the bill can be had for $550. For $130 more a better car can be bought, while one still better, with a seat in the rumble for a third passenger can be had for $750. For $850 a touring car seating five may be had which will fully meet the requirements of the average man, if he is a reasonable person.—C. F. Carter, in January 'Outing.'

JUNIUS UNVEILED.

A correspondent of the London 'Spectator' writes: I have not yet seen the book reviewed under this title in your issue of October 2nd; but I wonder if the author has taken account of a curious and, so far as I am aware, unnoticed fact which seems to throw considerable light on the problem with which he deals. The fact I refer to is that the names Francis and Junius were associated with one another more than two centuries before the appearance of the famous letters. A well-known French Protestant theologian, Francois de Jon—in Latin, Franciscus Junius—was born in 1545, and died in 1602. His son, who also bore the name Franciscus Junius was born in 1589, and died in 1678. He came to England in 1620, and was librarian to the Earl of Arundel for thirty years. He was a distinguished Anglo-Saxon and Gothic schouar, and his 'Etymologicum Anglolcanum' was extensively used by Johnson in the preparation of his dictionary. There is a reference to him in Boswell's 'Life of Johnson' (Globe Edition, p. 61). My point is this—is it possible that this double collocation of the two names can have been a mere coincidence? Is it not rather to be explained by the supposition that Philip Francis, being in search of a pseudonym, took that which was lying ready to his hand in the name of the old scholar, Francis Junius?

LORD ABERDEEN'S LOSS

The Death of the Hon. Archibald Gordon a Grief to Canadians.

Deep regret was caused in the hearts of all Canadians by the recent announcement of the death of the Hon. Archibald Gordon, youngest son of Lord Aberdeen, which resulted from a motor-car accident, near Winchester, England. This came as a second bereavement to Lady Aberdeen within three months, Lord Tweedmouth, the Countess of Aberdeen's brother having died in the month of September.

The Hon. Archibald Gordon was born in 1884, and leaves numerous friends.

The accident which caused his death, occurred last Sunday fortnight, two miles from Winchester. Mr. Gordon was driving towards Andover, a chauffeur being with him on the car, and when passing a cross-road from Haverstock another motor emerged on to the main Andover road, the two colliding with a terrible impact. Both cars were smashed, and all the occupants were injured. Mr. Gordon and his chauffeur were conveyed to the Royal Hants County Hospital. The chauffeur was suffering from a fractured collar-bone, but his injury having received attention he was able to return to London. The road along which the car which collided with Mr. Gordon's car was proceeding is merely a lane not much used, and is mostly concealed from the view of anyone coming along the main road on which Mr. Gordon was travelling.

Up to a few days before the end Mr. Gordon was apparently making good progress towards recovery, but complications set in and he died from failure of the heart's action. Lord and Lady Aberdeen and several friends were present.

Mr. Gordon, besides being the son of a prominent member of the Ministry, was a close personal friend of the Asquith family and but for his untimely death an even closer family tie was in contemplation. Miss Asquith, who went to Winchester soon after the accident, was terribly distressed at Mr. Gordon's death.

The deceased was a fine golfer, and, in 1905, he represented Oxford against Cambridge at Sunningdale. He was the only Oxonian who won his match. He beat Mr. M. T. Allen, who subsequently captained Cambridge, by 3 holes. Mr. Gordon was 3 down at the end of the morning round, but he played brilliantly in the afternoon. He also represented on several occasions the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society.

An Impression.

There are some vivid personalities (writes a correspondent) whom those who knew them find it absolutely impossible to think of as dead. Mr. Gordon was one of these. I knew him as a little lad in his home in Scotland, a radiantly happy child, with great blue eyes, golden hair, and as winsome a presence as hearts of parents could desire. What a 'good time' he had, the little lad with the quicksilver temperament, as he romped about with his sister and elder brothers, playing at housekeeping in the cottage specially built for their children by Lord and Lady Aberdeen in the woods near Haddo House, or as he rode about with Lady Marjorie on a spirited pony every morning after breakfast. He was an impetuous child naturally; you knew it by the flash of those laughing eyes, the movements of the lithe figure, and the ring in the merry voice. But even as a small boy he had his impetuosity under control, and I seem to see him now waiting for his sister, whom the child adored, sitting on that shaggy pony of his, and riding up and down and up and down outside Haddo House, obviously eager to be off, and impatient at the delay, but greeting her only with laughing words as the two cantered off together. Wherever the lad appeared he was at once popular, at once at home and at ease, and no guest ever came to Haddo House whose heart he did not capture.

He was a great friend of that intimate friend of Lord and Lady Aberdeen, Professor Henry Drummond, and I remember in particular an evening at Haddo House when the children were allowed to remain in the drawing-room while the guests assembled in order to greet Professor Drummond, who had just arrived. The child's eyes were on the door, and as Drummond's tall thin figure appeared he sprang to meet him with a rapturous shout of 'Uncle Henn!' and the two were inseparable till the children were called away.

There is a delightful painting in Haddo House entitled 'Two Little Home Rulers,' where the Hon. Archie Gordon and his brother sit in a wheelbarrow, in a potato-field, dressed as little Paddies. That picture gives the best likeness of Mr. Gordon as a child. And as he was then, so he remained to the end of his short happy life, a lovable, sympathetic presence, full of the joy of life, full of generous impulses, a beloved son of parents whose home circles' was exceptionally happy, and who in their bitter grief will have the widest sympathy in Canada as well as in the whole of the United Kingdom.

USES OF SEAWEED.

Exports From Prince Edward Island to Boston—Drugs Produced From it.

From San Francisco there is annually exported to China nearly $100,000 worth of seaweed, while on the Atlantic Coast about $30,000 worth has been shipped from the Rimouski district of Canada to American cities. The following report from Consul Deedmeyer, at Charlottetown, indicates a development of the export trade in seaweed from Prince Edward Island:—

'Seaweed (Fucus visiculosus) has been shipped from Charlottetown to Boston. As the demand for this article is getting more active large quantities are being gathered by farmers and fishermen along the shores of Prince Edward Island, dried and prepared for shipment to the United States. When dry the weed is pressed into a bale like hay and shipped in that shape. It brings $7 a ton f.o.b. Charlottetown, and the freight to Boston by water is $3 a ton, and by rail $7 a ton.

'Owing to the formation of the coast seaweed is present in great quantities along the shores of Prince Edward Island. The high tide leaves a long stretch of territory between high and low water mark, where it grows. This is the first time that seaweed has entered into the export trade of this province. It has been used heretofore locally as bedding for cattle, its contents of soda resulting thus in a valuable manure. As a fodder it is eaten by oxen sheep and deer in winter, and when boiled with a small quantity of meal added, it makes a desirable food for hogs.

'From seaweed, when reduced to ashes are gained some of the most beneficent preparations in use to-day. Some of these are iodine, bromide, hydriodic acid, iodides of sodium, mercury, potassium, magnesium and calcium. From it are extracted coloring matters, volatile oil, and its ingredients are used in photography. It is further employed as coverings for flasks in the packing of glass, china and other brittle wares, for packing furniture, stuffing pillows and mattresses and in upholstering. The claim is made that furniture stuffed with seaweed is kept free of moths and other insects, owing to its salty flavor.

'This weed is one of the best nonconductors of heat and finds use in thermotics, especially in the insulation of refrigerators and in refrigerating plants. It is also used between walls and floors to prevent the transmission of sound.

RETURNED THE DECORATIONS.

Disappointed Recipients Who Returned Them to the Kaiser.

Count Paul Szapery—member of a very distinguished Hungarian family—condescended during the late Austrian manoeuvres to act as chauffeur to the German Kaiser, who, on coming home, sent him a souvenir in the shape of a Prussian Order, which the Count—deeming it to be of too low a class—promptly returned to Berlin, with the suggestion that a mistake must surely have been made. It turned out that the wrong decoration had been put into the right box, and the Count's injured feelings were soothed by Prince Henry, the Kaiser's brother, who profited by his recent visit to Count Andrassy's estate in Hungary to spend a couple of days shooting with the offended Count, and smooth him down with the proper decoration.

But there is generally trouble with these Prussian Orders on one side or the other. In his 'Recollections,' dealing with the Congress of Berlin, Bismarck thus relates the origin of M. de Blowitz's consistent attitude of hostility in the 'Times' to Germany:—'At the desire of Beaconsfield, who wished to keep him in good humor, I procured for him the third class of the Crown Order. Angry at what, according to Prussian ideas, is considered an unusually high distinction, he refused it, and demanded the second-class—with results injurious to the future relations between Britain and Germany.—'Daily Chronicle.'

THE DREAD PELLAGRA.

Is Pellagra to be the new 'national scourge?" Twenty states of the Union already have felt its afflicting blight. For a time it seemed to be a sectional malady, confined to the South, yet at the very moment scientists in other states were giving thanks for its remoteness, it 'jumped the reservation' and appeared as the rural newspaper chronicler would say, 'in their midst.'

'Mouldy corn causes pellagra,' excliam a coterie of well-informed physicians and experts in the affected region—North, West and South. Then, bowling over their contentions, pellagra victims are found in Atlanta and Wilmington, N.C., who have never eaten corn, corn bread, or even corn products. Government scientists and members of the Army Medical Corps admit being puzzled as much as laymen and such places as Peoria, Ill., and Worcester, Mass., are called upon to cope with outbreaks for which no curative or remedial treatment is known.

Pellagra has been known under that name since 1735 in northern Italy, Portugal, Austria, Roumania and the southwestern portion of France, but its spread to America is of comparatively recent date.

Pellagra begins in the spring. It brings weakness, lassitude, giddiness, headache, articular pains, severe burning sensation in the small part of the back, radiating to the limbs, especially the hands and feet. Often the victim is slightly jaundiced.

Last of all the skin is affected but limited to the parts exposed to the sun, which turn a deep red. Sometimes this redness develops in twenty-four hours. In some cases the skin when attacked by the disease develops indolent ulcers and these are always preceded by violent itching and burning. With the subsidence of the acute conditions the outer layer of the skin scales and may be rubbed off as if the integument had been covered with bran. Stripped in this manner of its outer coating the skin appears thick and leathery. For four or five summers this condition may be repeated; the skin grows dry, wrinkled and withered. It is not unlike that seen in extreme old age.

And then?

This is the question that overturns all medical diagnoses. In its ultimate development pellagra is the jumping-jack of diseases. Here are some of the ways it has developed to the point where death occurs: Meningitis, insanity, Manias of all forms, utter imbecility.—From 'Pellagrins Newest Disease Victims,' in January 'Technical World Magazine.'

RED CLOUD TALES

Chief Was Notable Figure for Years.

A DIRE THREAT AND ITS OUTCOME—SIGNS OF A SECRET ORDER.

(Omaha Correspondence of the New York 'Tribune.')

The recent death of the great Sioux chief Red Cloud has brought out a flood of stories and anecdotes—humorous, tragic and pathetic—of incidents with which the old chief was connected, and Red Cloud is often the subject when any of the oldtime scouts and guides begin the telling of a reminiscence. The country press of Nebraska, Wyoming and South Dakota is just now filled with stories of the famous old warrior.

One of the favorite of these stories pictures Red Cloud standing in the centre of the circle of United States treaty councillors, army officers and Indian chiefs, shaking his fist under the nose of the head councillor and crying:

'You may take my country, but I'll mark each yard of the road between the Platte and the Yellowstone with a grave of a soldier.'

Red Cloud kept his word, but by the side of the soldier's grave two, and sometimes three, Indians were buried. For two years the chief, then in his prime, kept the territory in a turmoil, forced the abandonment of three forts and lighted the way of the retreating troops with flames made by the burning stockades and buildings of the besieged posts.

Another picture is given by Sergeant Gibbon, whose hair turned from black to snow white in nine hours. Gibbon was one of the defenders of the famous 'waggon box' fight, when Red Cloud, seated on a horse on the apex of a small hill, five times threw his hand of six thousand naked Indians, armed with bows and arrows and a few old guns, against the white soldiers, who were armed with breech-loading rifles and hidden behind waggon boxes.

A THOUSAND INDIANS SLAIN.

The white soldiers took the strings from their shoes and tied them to the triggers of their rifles in such manner that they could, with their toes, fire their last cartridges into their own heads and so escape capture and torture if they were defeated. One thousand Indians were buried that night, and the graves filled by white men who died in the fight numbered just three. When the battle was over Gibbon found that his hair had turned white during the engagement.

On the day of the final surrender of Red Cloud O. P. Hanna, now County Treasurer at Sheridan, Wyo., but for ten years a government scout and guide, stood at the side of the army commander.

'Heap fine scalp,' grinned Red Cloud, running his fingers through Hanna's long hair and speaking in Sioux.

For Red Cloud, never in his life, spoke a word of English, so far as is known. He mixed with the whites enough to understand the language, but he steadily refused to utter a word of English. As the head man of the Sioux, his dignity was such that he could not lower it by adopting the customs or the language of a white man.

Nor would Red Cloud do a stroke of work. That also was beneath the identity of the chief of the Sioux. [illegible] the government cared for him. Two years before his death, at the solicitation of his children, who wanted the property, the old man, at that time blind and almost deaf, consented to accept the allotment of land from the government, but he always insisted that the government support him, and when this was not done he raised so great a row that the Indian Office finally ordered that rations be served to him throughout the remainder of his life.

W. E. Jackson, forest supervisor in Wyoming, a high Mason, says:

'I had heard that Red Cloud belonged to some kind of secret order among the Indians, which in many ways resembled Masonry. I had the opportunity and I determined to put him to the test. I went into his tepee and found the chief, but he treated me with scant courtesy. He replied to my questions only with grunts. I then gave him a Masonic sign, and the old fellow looked interested. I gave more, and he unbent. The words of Masonry he could not understand, but he seemed perfectly familiar with all the signs.

GOT SIGNS 'UNDER LEDGE.'

'I knew that he could not have received knowledge from any white man's lodge, and I tried to find out where his knowledge of the secret work came from. All he could say, however, was that he received the signs under a great ledge of rock.

'After we had conversed by signs for a while, Red Cloud ordered a buffalo robe spread on the floor of the tepee. We both sat down and smoked, passing the pipe back and forth between us. Later he ordered a fat dog killed and invited me to stay to the feast. I could not, with courtesy, decline, so I stayed and tackled the roast dog.

And there is another story of Red Cloud which shows an entirely different phase of the old Indian's character. He was very fond of his grandchildren, and especially so of little Bright Eyes Jordan, a five-year-old Indian boy, who called him 'grandpa.' Some years ago, realizing that he was losing his eyesight and soon would be entirely blind, Red Cloud made a trip of three hundred miles by waggon, just to see this child once more before he became blind. At that time the Indian was more than eighty years old. The journey was made in a two-horse waggon, without springs, and across the treeless South Dakota plains, in the intense heat of the Western summer.

At the time of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition a company was formed for the purpose of obtaining Red Cloud as a Midway feature. A delegation went to the Indian country and offered Red Cloud $1,000 and all his expenses for a three months' contract. Through his interpreter the old man answered.

'I am very old. I am very poor. I am Red Cloud. Never in my life have I made a show of myself. I will not do so now that I am almost ready to start for the happy hunting grounds(I will not go.'

And he refused to speak another word on the subject. He did not go.

DECLINE OF ENGLISH VILLAGE LIFE.

(From the 'Farm and Home.')

In the records of present-day conditions of an English village in Somersetshire, described by Miss M. F. Davis, it is stated that the population had dwindled down to 824 in 1901, which is less than half of the number seventy years earlier, and at present 'if a cottage stands empty it is usually allowed to fall into run.' Of the two hundred and twenty households 57.7 percent are classified as agriculturists. It is further stated that the 165 cottages contain 689 rooms and are inhabited by 624 persons; presumably the latter figure is that of the present population, and if so the decrease since the last census is strikingly large. The main part of the land 'is now laid down to grass,' and of 2,056 acres in 1904 only 512 were returned as arable.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Hymn For The New Year.

Luke 24:29.

Abide with us, thou Saviour dear,
Throughout this new and untried year,
Guest of our hearts, our spirits grieve
To think that ever thou might'st leave;
We need thee as our loving guide
Both day and night; with us abide.

We think of dear ones far away,
Dwell with them ever, Lord, we pray;
That midst all changes they may prove
The precious wealth of thy great love,
Be thou their friend whate'er betide,
With every one, dear Lord, abide.

Abide with us when twilight grey
Foretells the close of life's brief day,
And well we know eternity
Can bring no better friend than thee,
O glory! wondrous deep and wide!
With thee forever to abide.

—J. H. Cook, in the 'Standard.'

The Graham Lace Curtains.

(By Elizabeth Price, in the 'Presbyter ian Banner.')

'Santa Claus fairly outdid himself this year it seems to me, Minnie,' remarked Mr. Ellerslie, looking up from the morning paper at his pretty young wife. Mrs. Ellerslie was engaged in folding and arranging, preparatory to putting away the tempting array of gifts, which since Christmas, had 'lain in state,' as her brother Tom remarked.

'Indeed he did. The dear old saint has always been kind to me, but this time, I declare I hardly know where to put all my things. Somehow—' and the sweet face grew serious—'somehow, Edward, it doesn't seem fair to me to have so much, when there are others who need them more and don't get them.'

'Why don't you 'divvy up,' then?' asked Tom, teasingly, before Mr. Ellerslie could reply. The little woman sat down suddenly among her treasures as if the new idea rather overcame her. 'I declare I believe I will,' she said, slowly, after a little silence, during which her husband watched her interestedly. 'There is poor Mrs. Graham. She came in yesterday, and I felt like hiding my pretty things when I knew what a few poor little gifts she had. She fairly devoured my new curtains with her eyes.' Another silence, then, 'Edward, I believe the Lord prompted Tom's suggestion. I guess He had to because I was too selfish to see for myself. I'll tell you what I'm going to do. I couldn't give away my new curtains because that wouldn't be fair to mother, who took so much pleasure in choosing, and sending them, but I'll take down the ones in the sitting room and give them to Mrs. Graham for a New Year's gift. They are dainty and pretty, and I'm sure she will like them.'

'Very well, my dear, I am willing,' and Mr. Ellerslie lovingly squeezed the plump little hand that had crept into his.

'Better send a scrubbing brush and box of soap,' suggested Tom, wickedly. 'They would be much more appropriate.'

'Maybe not, Tom. If we didn't have a single pretty thing about us, maybe we'd be careless and negligent. Perhaps God will use the curtains to show them the need of scrubbing brush and soap. I shall ask him to, and it's worth trying, isn't it, Edward?'

'By all means, little woman,' agreed the obliging husband, who would not have denied permission to send the parlor furniture if it would make his wife happy to do so.

'Kiss 'em a fond good-bye, then, said Tom, as he swung his skates over his shoulder and picked up his cap. 'Next time you see 'em they'll be unrecognizable in color and quality.'

'I don't believe it. Go on to your frolic and don't throw cold water on my schemes,' and Mrs. Ellerslie shook a merry fist at the retreating youth, who soliloquized, 'She no end of a trump, Min is. But talk about pearls before swine—' and there his sentence ended in significant silence.

In the house he had left Mr. and Mrs. Ellerslie set busily to work, taking down curtains, folding, wrapping and addressing them, and then the little woman went to her desk to write a note. Just a simple friendly missive, but it carried cheer into a discouraged heart next day, made it easy to accept the gift it accompanied, and set the keynote for better harmony and less discord in the Graham's cheerless home. Long after the pretty curtains had passed their days of usefulness the little note lay between the leaves of the family Bible.

New Year's morning was gray and cold. Snow fell now and then in spiteful flurries, to be tossed out of sight by the whistling wind. In the Graham dining room the family sat about the breakfast table. The hearth was strewn with ashes, a lamp with a smoky chimney sat on the mantel, the shades were at as many degrees of altitude as there were windows. A soiled cloth covered the table, with chipped and cracked dishes upon it, the bacon was scorched and the biscuit streaked with soda.

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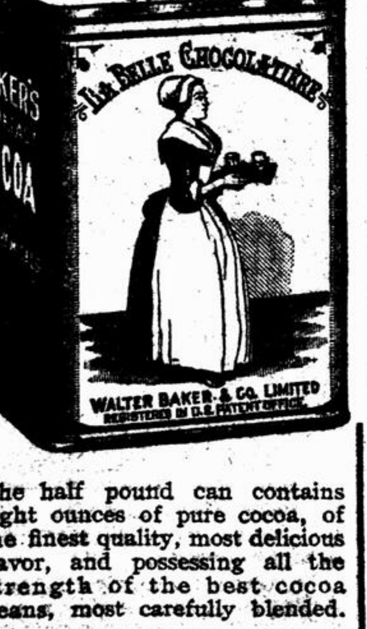

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Mr. Graham was the first to rise, and reaching for his overcoat, which lay across a chair, where he had thrown it the night before, 'A cheerless day,' he remarked.

'Yes, and it wil be sure to give me neuralgia,' moaned his wife. Hattie looked up from a novel to remark that she hoped not, for she was going skating in the afternoon, and if ma was laid up there'd be no supper got. Bennie and Elsie began quarrelling over the last bit of syrup in the pitcher and Jack savagely ordered them to stop. Mr. Graham sighed heavily, and retreated before the din, drawing on his gloves, which needed mending at every finger, as he went. Half way down the square he met a messenger with a parcel, but paid no attention to him, beyond a slight acknowledgment of the boys. 'Happy New Year, sir.' If Mr. Graham had known all that he afterward learned he would have embraced that messenger on the spot.

Ten minutes later the excitement in the Graham home ran high. Hattie's book lay face downward on the floor. Bennie and Elsie ran to the kitchen to wash the sticky hands that mustn't touch those lovely things; even Jack began to pile boxes and chairs into an impromptu step-ladder. As for Mrs. Graham, she sat quite still for a while, reading her note, then holding the delicate folds of lace up for closer inspection. Thrills of long dormant ambition began to quicken her sluggish pulse Memories of other days began to stir—days when there were dainty curtains at her windows, when her home was cozy and bright and John liked to stay with her better than any one else—when nerves were unknown and the children were cunning, dimpled babies. How had the change come about? It had been so gradual she had hardly realized it till now. She looked about the unkempt rooms—at their litter and untidiness. Could she ever put those curtains up here? After all, Mrs. Ellerslie had better have kept them—they belonged to her life, but not to her neighbor's—not now. Time was—and then she roused to see Jack on his improvised step-ladder sorting tacks.

'What are you going to do?' she asked.

'Nail 'em up. Jolly, won't they look fine from the street-'

'My dear boy, we don't put lace curtains up that way. Those brackets go first and then the rods slip into them after the curtains have been fastened on. Mrs. Ellerslie was certainly thoughtful. She has sent everything complete—even to the bracket screws.'

'Well, hand 'em along then and we'll get 'em in place in short order.'

'At those dirty windows? I guess not,' declared Hattie. 'Get down, Jack. It'll be an hour before we can get things ready,' and Hattie—her thrilling tale forgotten—went for hot water and soap, while Jack grumbled that he thought the curtains would hide the dirt—for his part he'd think they ought to have been cleaned when they were bare.

'So they should, Jack. We must be more careful about them hereafter,' said the mother, roling her precious bundle up once more while she made ready more suitable surroundings.

Everybody helped, which was in itself an unheard-of experience. Hattie washed windows so energetically that the glass fairly sparkled. This put the surrounding woodwork to shame, and that when cleaned formed a contrast to the doors too sharp to be ignored. Attention to the baseboard disclosed unnoticed accumulations of dust in corners which, when removed by vigorous applications of the whist broom, showed unsuspected brightness in the lines of the carpet. The thorough sweeping that followed necessitated the equally thorough dusting of the lately cleaned woodwork, thereby suggesting the improvement possible to furniture when relieved of its unsightly coating. Tidies and a stand-cover—relics of departed days—were rummaged out of hiding, to be unceremoniously dropped into a bucket of clean suds by Hattie.

'They're yellow and rumpled, and if we are going to hang those curtains up here things have got to match,' she declared, as she set the irons on to heat.

The looking-glass was polished, its frame rubber, the stove transformed past recognition by a vigorous application of blacking. The hearth was scoured with sand after every vestige of ashes had been removed, and the fire burned merrily, as if appreciating its improved facilities.

It was done at last and the curtains hung. They all assembled—an awe-struck group—to watch the final adjustment of the filmy folds.

'Aint they just too lovely for anything?' demanded Hattie, with an ecstatic sigh, falling back to clap her hands.

'Don't everything look nice? Now we've got a parlor, too,' said Elsie, in a tone of great satisfaction.

'Say, ma,' said Jack, suddenly. 'It's New Years—can't I ask some of the fellers up this evening? I ain't asked for them before since I was a little kid.'

'And spoil our room? Not much. Say he can't, ma, boys are such clumsy elephants,' and Hattie, with a superior air, readjusted a chair.

Jack's face flushed angrily.

'I guess I helped clean up, and if we get things out of shape I'll fix 'em again If you only knew it, I like clean things as well as you do, Hat Graham and if I was a girl, I'd—'

'Hush, Jack. You can ask the boys and welcome, and we'll pop some corn and crack nuts.' Mrs. Graham spoke with a new dignity and Hattie's angry retort died on her lips, while Jack thanked his mother with a rough, boyish hug.

'My patience! How this place does look!' exclaimed Hattie a moment later. They had torn themselves from the survey of the 'parlor' and reluctantly closed the door behind them.

'I didn't know it was so bad till we got the other cleared out,' murmured Mrs. Graham, apologetically.

'Let's pitch in here, too. I'll see you through, ma, and so'll Hat, and we'll have a surprise for pa to-night that he'll appreciate.

'Let's do,' assented Bennie beaming 'I'll begin on the stove.'

It is not necessary to go into detail. All that had been accomplished in the parlor was repeated in the dining-room and then in the kitchen. With a clean tablecloth came a suggestion of better food. 'We'll have a mutton pot-pie for supper. Pa used to love it, and always said nobody could beat me making it,' declared Mrs. Graham.

'Why don't we ever have it, then?' demanded Elsie.

'Well, it's some trouble—the dumplings and all. Since my nerves have been bad I haven't felt like doing any extra work.'

Mrs. Graham's reply was hesitating and her sallow cheeks flushed. 'I've grown lazy,' she said to herself, 'and that's the whole truth of it. It's a wonder John's patience has held out this long.'

'These dishes are a shame to put on a respectable family's table,' scolded Hattie, as she wiped the handle off a cracked cup.

'Queer if you've never thought of it before. I've been hoping this good while they'd get smashed so bad we'd have to have some new ones,' said Jack.

'We will children as soon as ever pa can spare the money, and napkins, too,' said the mother, determinedly.

The wintry day drew to an early close. Mr. Graham turned up his coat collar as he battled against the stiff gale. 'I hope Hattie didn't go skating,' he thought. 't's not suitable weather for her to be out, but Hattie is so set on having her own way—' a sigh finished the sentence. He was tired, cold and hungry. Visions of a cheerless home, an ill-cooked and carelessly served supper, cross children and a listless wife flitted across his brain in spite of the loyalty that tried to dispel them. Just at the corner there was light and warmth, a hot meal and an exhilarating beverage, all to be had for a trifle. How long was it worth while to struggle against such odds? His steps loitered—then he pushed on again. He'd try awhile longer; maybe something would turn up to make life's aspect a little less forbidding.

He opened his front door. The little entry was dimly lighted, but he saw at once that the light was clear. There was a savory odor on the air—his spirits began to rise. At least, the children were not quarrelling, and what was that? Hattie laughing merrily and Jack joining in. He hung his coat and hat in their proper place—his first instinctive concession to the new order of things. A moment later he stood in the dining-room, looking bewilderedly at the neat table, the shining stove, the clean lamp chimney, and his wife with a white tie and apron and a bow in her hair. Before he could speak he was fallen upon and dragged bodily into the parlor, where the new curtains hung and when all talked at once, explaining, commenting and rejoicing until he was in danger of 'confusion of the brain,' as Jack remarked.

Through it all he kept turning his wistful glance toward his wife, who stood apart, with a tinge of color on her cheeks and a smile on her parted lips. At last he spoke:

'It seems like old times, Bell,' he said. 'Like the good old times come back.'

The quick tears sprang to Mrs. Graham's eyes, but the happy smile did not fade

Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance

"I suffered for many years from what some people call epilepsy. Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine cured me, and you can imagine how thankful I am."
M. I. COFFMAN,
Coldwater, Mich.

"My daughter was cured with Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, after having been afflicted with fits for five years."
PETER McAULEY,
Springfield, Mass.

"For a year my little boy had spasms every time he got a little cold. Since taking Dr. Miles' Nervine he has never had one of these spasms."
MRS. MYRTLE DAGUE,
Rochester, Ind.

"My daughter couldn't talk or walk from St. Vitus' dance. Seven bottles of Dr. Miles' Nervine entirely cured her."
MRS. NANNIE LAND,
Ethel, Ind.

"Until my son was 30 years old he had fits right along. We gave him seven bottles of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. He has not had a fit since he began on the fifth bottle."
MRS. R. DUNTLEY,
Wautoma, Wis.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is sold by all druggists. Give it a thorough trial. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

'They have come back, John—dear John. Come to stay. I'll never be so careless and neglectful of your comfort again. Those blessed curtains have preached a sermon the live-long day, and I'll never forget it if I live to be a hundred. Come, dear, supper's ready—mutton-pot pie and twisted crullers.'

The good beginning grew into a better continuance. Gradually things about the Graham place—fences, gate, lawn—came to correspond with the curtains at the parlor windows. Happy Mrs. Ellerslie looked on in approving silence only rejoicing with her husband in secret .

But it was New Year's day again before Tom uttered his verdict. 'It's a success Min—I give in. I thought at first it would wear off, but a thing that's been kept up for a year may be regarded as a confirmed habit. Instead of insisting as I did before that such things do no good, I suggest that you start a lace factory, and supply all the shiftless people in town with curtains.'

Build on resolve, and not upon regret,
The structure of thy future. Do not
  grope
Among the shadows of old sins, but let
Thine own soul's light shine on the
  path of hope
And dissipate the darkness. Waste no
  tears
Upon the blotted record of lost years,
But turn the leaf, and smile, O, smile,
  to see
The fair white pages that remain to
  thee.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Bless me then, O Lord, with thy grace, and help me at the turning of the morning. So shall I be with thee all the day.—John E. McFayden.

Our life is like the life of a tree.... again and again stripped of every sign of life, that it has put forth, and yet which still has gathered all those apparent failures into the success of one long, continuous growth.—Phillips Brooks.

Especially and certainly does happiness come without thought or search to those who live for others. Therefore, for every one of us the secret of happiness in the year and years to come is living to make others happy by making them better. So Christ has taught us by precept and example. He did not seek happiness for himself. 'He went about doing good,' alleviating the sorrows, healing the bodies and souls of men; and we know that he found divine joy in so doing his Father's will. Confidence in God's care is necessary to happiness. For we know not what is before us, what a day may bring forth; and no oracle or seer can tell us what will be our trials, conflicts, sorrows, or joys and achievements in the year or years to come. But we know that in God's care we shall be safe, and that no earthly disaster can touch the heart of that life which is hid with Christ in God.

A NEW YEAR'S WISH FOR A CHILD.

What shall I wish for my darling,
  With her curls of sunny gold?
Shall I wish her countless pleasures,
  Surprises, and joys untold?
I'll wish that the gentle Jesus,
  May take in His own her hand,
And lead her, my little pilgrim,
  To the one true fatherland.

—'Spectator.'

END OF THE HOUSEKEEPERS' YEAR.

Once more the end of the year, and the housekeeper who keeps accounts goes over them and reflects with seriousness over what she sees, writes Caroline French Benton, in the New York 'Observer.' Meat has cost so much more than she wishes it had! Vegetables and fruit have been so high, and eggs and butter as well! So many things have had to be replenished, too, chairs covered, mattresses renovated ,table linen replaced, towels bought by the dozen—it makes a discouraging total.

Probably we all spend a little more than is absolutely necessary, and every December we realize it and determine that another year shall see us more economical. But with prices high and wants many, it is difficult to improve very radically from one winter to another. Still. the best possible check on expenditures is to face them in black and white, and no matter how subduing to our spirits the account book may be, it is a good thing to have in the house, and to read over carefully once in a while.

Every economist knows that a woman's money does not go in large amounts, but in small. It is not the occasional roasts of beef that add up, it is the little things, the constantly recurring of small, insignificant items which make up the disagreeable total. This is the first thing to be considered and reckoned with. In planning for another year there must be a reduction in these trifles. That perpetually appearing 'pound of butter' in the grocer's bill, for one thing, might be better dealt with, probably. Perhaps too much butter is eaten; the one pound a week for each person which is the proper amount to buy, possibly has been exceeded. In this case there must be fewer hot breads; cakes with more economical receipts must be made, or cookies and gingerbread take the place of cake, except occasionally; the tiny bits in the refrigerator must be made to go further ,another year.

The left-overs perhaps should have received greater attention all around than they have had. It is possible to use scraps of meat for a second day's dinner instead of buying fresh, if only they are managed well. Just a cupful of chopped meat makes a souffle, with crumbs and white sauce ,and what is more appetizing when it comes in hot and brown and puffy? It is not substantial, it is true, but it serves with soup, and the variety is distinctly appetizing. It is not in the least a necessity to have a heavy meat every night ,and this souffle ,or a scallop, or a baked loaf, or even a dish of nice croquettes makes the basis of many a good dinner and all these may be concocted out of left-overs of small proportions. Vegetables, too, might have cost less if they had been better handled. A new vegetable need not have been bought for dinner if there were too small an amount of others at hand; these might have been chopped and made into vegetable cutlets; or they could have been served plain, merely mixed, if one happened to be pease and the other carrots or turnips. A whole can of corn need not have been used at one meal, but part might have been taken out, a few dried beans put in its place and the rest of the corn served as corn fritters for breakfast or luncheon the second day.

Cheese, which is inexpensive and nourishing, might have taken the place of meats occasionally, especially in cold weather. Rarebits are easy to make ,and so are other dishes, all of which are good. Cream cheese, home made, makes delicious salads which are substantial enough to satisfy the most eager appetite. Baked beans and brown bread are wholesome, and growing children are sure to like them better than foods that are most costly. Substantial soups are inexpensive, but they are great money savers, and it takes little time or experience to make them.

One of the ways in which money slips away is in desserts. It is so easy to use eggs and butter and sugar, more each day than the housewife realizes, in making even rather simple things. Right here is where one who wishes to cut down should expend her mental energies; no one wishes to offer her family bread puddings and similar cheap things, too often, nor is this necessary; there are plenty of ways of managing without flying to the unpleasant resource of bread puddings.

The study of a good, simple cook book is essential, for one thing; the use of inexpensive fruits is another. for apples, bananas and even prunes may be utilized in many excellent ways. Nuts and raisins occasionally are a third; coffee and cheese with crackers for grown people and a little simple candy for children are a fourth and there are as many more.

The wise woman as she studies her account book and thinks of the past year and the one ahead, will set down in a reference book all such suggestions as occur to her at the time, and to these she will add occasionally, as she learns more of wisdom's way. It is difficult always to remember at the moment what not to have, or to think of something less expensive than the thing one wishes, but prudence forbids, and a plain card index kept in a box near at hand, or the page of a clearly written reference book will help one out amazingly.

CUSTOM PLOUGHING IN WEST.

New Industry of the Prairies—The Outfit and Men.

(From the Chicago 'Tribune.')

A new industry, that of power ploughing, has sprung up in the West and Northwest within the last decade which is destined in a measure to do away with the horse made furrow.

When the Dakotas, Montana, Canada and parts of Texs were opened to agriculture the farms were so large that horses could not supply the motive power necessary for the ploughing of the great land tracts. Traction engines were substituted, and they dragged the ploughs over the vast stretches of land. Thus power ploughing had its beginning. From this, too, sprang custom ploughing, an occupation now numbering many hundreds of men, with an invested capital of several millions. These men do not own the farms upon which they work, but plough them with their specially made outfits for so much an acre.

An up-to-date outfit or rig costs $4,000, and consists of a 20 or 30 horse-power traction engine and a series of ploughs, usually in groups of ten, twelve or fourteen, called 'bottoms.' They are rated as ten, twelve or fourteen bottom gang, acocrding to their number, are attached to an angling platform on wheels and ararnged in pairs diagonally long the back, with each pair slightly in advance of the other. Levers are attached to all, so that they may be raised or lowered at discretion, when going from one field to another the ploughs are elevated. With this outfit the engineer or owner goes forth and breaks up the soil at from $3 to $5 an acre, according to the character of the land. If it be new more is charged; if old, less. The farmer in both cases furnishes the coal

In appearance the traction engine resembles the ordinary one seen during the threshing season in Illinois, only it is larger, with exagegrated back wheels. They travel at the rate of two miles an hour over even ground and can turn under twenty-five to thirty acres daily. From five to seven inches is the depth of the furrow.

The question naturally arises, how can a couple of men manipulate so many ploughs together with a steam engine, and how, too, can the corners of the field be turned. This easily is explained, as by the use of the levers attached to each plough they may be thrown out of or in gear in a moment's notice. In turning corners the tongue or coupling between engine and gang is so worked that it goes ahead while the tractor makes the curve, then at the proper time it turns too, thereby making a continuous furrow. It is operated much the same as an aerial fire-truck.

Custom ploughing does not last the year around, though, but that matters little. For by simply unshipping the gang plough from the tractor the latter may be used for threshing, road working and in the winter time for hauling. In Iowa ,for instance, it hauls corn for miles from crib to elevators and from the country to railway points. In fact there is employment to be found all the time, and when there is nothing else to do lumber may be cut.

TRANSPORTATION IN LONDON.

The Encroaching Motor Cars and the Last Rally of the Hansom.

(United States 'Consular and Trade Review.')

With the advent of the public motor car,, which starts with an initial charge of 16 cents to cover roughly one mile of travel, the hansom cab, for a very long time the poplar means of reaching a destination, has been less and less used.

To meet the new competition 2,000 hansom and four wheelers (the number, it is stated, will be increased very shortly) have been placed on the London streets in which two persons can travel a mile for 12 cents. The reduction in fare promises to a certain tion in fare promises to a certain extent to revive the use of the hansom cab, although the greater speed of the motor car is decidedly in its favor. The interesting fact is that hansom cabs and four wheelers can be operated profitably for the very low fare of 12 cents a mile.

Nothing impresses the American abroad more than the disparity in the charges for cabs and carriages in his own and foreign countries. Low fare greatly mutiplies the use, and so profit is possible. To show how common is the use of motor cabs, a paragraph appeared recently in one of the London papers stating that 1,500 experienced chauffeurs were required to run new public motor cars that were necessitated by the demands of traffic.

Another feature of transportation in London to which attention can well be called is the practice of designating by a number the route of an omnibus. The number consists of large numerals conspicuously displayed above the driver's seat and at the rear of the omnibus. The advantages of this simple mode of designation are quite evident.

In American cities of considerable size there is frequently some central junction point which practically all the street cars pass. At certain hours in the morning and evenin- they pass in very great numbers and there is more or less anxiety and confusion in trying to determine which is the car to take. There may be several streets or places mentioned on the same car, and this may prove misleading. The uncertainty increases late at night as the traveller tries to remember the car he wishes to use.

In the London system all omnibuses traversing the same route use the same number and it is the number more inevitably that is mentioned when one asks which omnibus goes to a certain place. Might not the same system be adopted to very great advantage in American cities?

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY KEEWATIN

Your Fingers, Madam, are First to Touch Five Roses

Last week at a five o'clock tea a young hostess exclaimed:
"I do love to make cake; it makes my hands so clean!"
And she ate her cakes alone.
Did *you* ever consider, Madam, why the best surgeons wear rubber gloves when performing a critical operation?
They say it's *impossible* to so wash the hands that they will be *absolutely free* from danger of germ-infection.
How many hands, think you, have handled the flour you are NOW using.

Out in the *sun-flooded* Keewatin mills, Mistress Housewife, we make a flour which never comes in contact with hand or finger.

"FIVE ROSES" is the name you know it under.

It is an *automatic* water-power plant which makes this cleanly flour, under the *eye*—but not under the *hand*—of milling experts with 21 years of "know-how" behind them.

From field to sack and barrel every bit of machinery that FIVE ROSES touches is bright and polished like those piano keys of yours.

* * * *

Then the *fleckless* purity in preparation, Madam.

Special devices exclusive to FIVE ROSES are employed so that no hand *need* come in contact with *your* flour.

It is hand proof—*germ free*—pregnant with health and wholesomeness.

Different from any other flour made, you see.

* * * *

For nearly one mile FIVE ROSES travels through *hygienic* automatic processes, getting *cleaner* and *finer* the while, until in the cheery packing room it flows in a clear creamy stream into sacks and *barrels of our own make*.

Here likewise purity is paramount and the high-grade quality packages are filled full-weight by infallible machinery and *sewed by automatic process*.

* * * *

All this for your folks' protection and yours, Mistress Housewife. So that your own white hands are the *first* to touch FIVE ROSES even from the time it was hidden in the heart of the field-ripened Manitoba berries until delivered in your kitchen.

You know this *positively* when you read "FIVE ROSES" on the label.

Because it is an absolute *guarantee of purity* backed by a responsible company whose fair reputation is at stake in *every* sack.

Are you *particular* enough to look for the name, Mistress Housewife? *Strong-willed* enough to *insist* on getting what you ask for?

That's FIVE ROSES.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO., LTD., MONTREAL

(15)

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HIGHEST FOOD-VALUE.

EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST SUPPER

is a treat to Children, a sustenant to the worker, a boon to the thrifty housewife.

In strength, delicacy of flavour, nutritiousness and economy in use "Epps's" is unsurpassed.

CHILDREN THRIVE ON "EPPS'S."

THE BOYS' PAGE

Grandma's New Year's Caller.

(By Helen H. Thomas, in the 'Christian Herald.')

In her youth great preparations were always made for the first day of the year, especially as to one's attire, for New Year's greetings began early in the morning and lasted until midnight, and had an extensive acquaintance, had Grandma.

Now the woman who had long since left her youth behind her, and who, like most elderly people, lived much in the past, did not take kindly to the changes which the shifting years had brought, and usually said to her friends as each year drew to a close: 'Remember, my latch-string is always clear on the first day of the year, if on no other; for I am an old-fashioned woman and always keep open house.'

Because of that, and because, too, of the warm place this sweet-faced Grandma held in the hearts of old and young alike, she was always given the opportunity to greet a portion of her friends at least, with 'I wish you a happy New Year!' which she did with sweet grace, in spite of advancing years.

The story-teller rarely let slip the welcome accorded Grandma's friends. Being absent from the city, however, on New Year's Day, she called at the earliest opportunity to extend greetings, and was met by:

'It isn't too late to wish you a happy New Year, dear, but I missed you.'

'Oh, well,' was the laughing rejoinder of the one who received the warm handclasp, 'I fear you had callers enough to weary you, as it was, for you are looking a little wan, and now you must tell me who they were.'

'She had one too many, and that is what ails her,' remarked Grandma's caretaker, in a low tone, 'but she will tell you about him, for she talks of little else.'

'Well, I had callers same's usual,' remarked Grandma in an absent-minded way, 'that is, for these days, but I'll have to think 'em up, I guess, for my last caller put every one else out of my mind.'

'Why, he must have been one of your admirers in the beautiful long ago about which you talk so much,' was the laughing retort.

That it was no laughing matter to Grandma, however, was evident, for she met the foregoing with a shake of the head and, in a very serious tone, said:

'No, no, dear, he was unlike any caller I ever had before, and I never can forget him, never!'

It was plain to be seen that Grandma, for once, was not in a mood to live over the days of Auld Lang Syne, and, too, that she was eager to talk of what was uppermost in her mind; so her questioner settled back for the recital.

'Well, it was like this, dear,' said the old lady, as she leaned forward in her customary story-telling attitude. 'I couldn't sleep the last hours of the closing year, for I got to thinking over how the Lord had led me, and of all his goodness, until my heart was that full o' gratitude that if it hadn't been for waking folks up I'd broke right out singing.

'You know I keep my old room down stairs, while the rest sleep on the second floor. They've tri to make me think it isn't safe, but I like to be alone so I can talk out loud without disturbing anybody.

'Well, when my clock told me that the New Year had come, I began to think how good my Lord was to spare my unprofitable life to see a New Year, and I sung right out, "Praise the Lord!" And then I heard a noise like something had dropped, and I opened my eyes and saw someone at my bureau, but the light was so dim I thought at first some of the family was looking for something.

'Then I made out that it was a man, and that he had his cap so drawn down over his face that I couldn't have made out who it was even if I'd known him.'

'Why, Grandma!' was the startled exclamation; 'you must have been nearly paralyzed with fear!'

'Ah, but you forgot, dear, that I had just been so full of praise that there was no room left for fear of burglars, even. But I had my wits about me, though, I tell you. Sometimes I think it was a miracle, too, now much sharper they were than common.

'Anyhow, it all come over me like a flash, how, when I cried out, that man had been startled and dropped something, and how he wasn't there for any good. Now, I was not a mite afraid of his hurting me, or of losing anything I had in my room; but I thought of the precious ones upstairs and I determined, God helping me, to get the burglar out of the house before he'd gone to the second floor.

'I always lie bolstered up in bed on account of my cough, so I didn't change my position any, but reached out my hand and said: "Come here, son, Grandma wants to talk to you." And, would you believe it, he edged his way up to the bed and let me take the hand hanging by his side, just as if he was a little boy and good at minding. He wasn't much but a boy, either, it seemed to me. He came anyhow, and I wouldn't let go his hand, but held it tightly as I said:

'"When I was a girl I sometimes began to have New Year's callers pretty early, but you've beat the record, so you must excuse my not being ready to receive callers. But, all the same, I wish you a happy New Year."'

'Why, Grandma; to think of any one as love-shielded as you are, alone talking to a burglar like that! How could you?' cried the guest, in a shocked tone.

'I don't know, dear; I am weak now whenever I think of the risk they all tell me I was running; but I had only one thing in mind then, and that was the safety of my loved ones; so I forgot my own, and I firmly believe I was given courage and wisdom to act wisely by the One who never sleeps.

'Then next I said, just as if I had been talking to my grandson, when he had gone wrong:

'"But it hurts me, son, to have to tell you that my wishes can't make it a happy one if you go on like you've started out."

'He hung his head when I said that, and acted so shamed like that I said: "But, somehow, I don't feel as if you were an old hand at slying into people's rooms, stranger. I think you are some mother's boy who got stranded in this big city, and I'm sorry for you. Say, now, son, I know you don't want to look Grandma in the face, or let her hear the sound of your voice, but when she asks you questions just shake your head, or nod, and she will believe you. And now, is she not right in thinking that midnight calls like this are something new to you?"

'Then my caller nodded his head, and at the same time I felt his hand tremble, which encouraged me to preach to him a little bit. I can't repeat all I said to him. I talked fast, I tell you, and the right words just came to me then as they never will again, I'm thinking; but I know I pointed to the clock and told him how God had just given him a clean white page to write on, and I begged him to resolve that the first stain on it would be the last, and while I pleaded with him tears dropped from the eyes I couldn't see.

'Then I thought how perhaps hunger led to his wrong-doing, and so I put my hand under the mattress, after releasing it for the first time, and took out five dollars and offered it to him, saying:

'"I feel that you are in a tight place and this may help you to start right." But he shook his head and continued to do until I told him that he might look upon it as a loan. At the same time I took my address from my pocket-book and gave it to him with the money, which was taken with evident reluctance. Then I sprang from the bed and grasping him by the hand again I said, with a nervous laugh: "I always like to see my callers to the door, and I must see you off."

'He required no urging, but started to go to the rear of the house where he entered, as we learned later, but I was so distressed for fear he wouldn't get out before he was heard, that I drew him to the side door near my room, and slipping the bolt let him out, saying: "God bless you, son; my prayers will follow you."

'Well, there isn't much more to tell, except—'

'Except that Grandma's nerve forsook her then,' added her caretaker; 'for after calling for help she collapsed entirely. At first we all thought she was suffering from the effects of a bad dream, but there was sufficient proof of the contrary, however; and I tell you she has been looked upon as a heroine ever since.'

'You deserve to be, Grandma!' cried the one who had listened to the story for the first time. 'Not one in a thousand would have acted as wisely as you did under such trying circumstances.'

'But I give all the credit to One who has never failed me in any emergency,' said Grandma, as she wiped away the fast falling tears. 'And now you must know the sequel to my strange experience.'

Saying that, the speaker drew from her pocket a letter and handed it to her caller—a well-written letter which was both undated and unsigned, and read as follows:

'Dear, Kind Grandma,—If I had the courage to face you I would try to tell you how much I owe you for making me see my wicked course that night; but as it is I will only return the money loaned and thank you from a full heart. Yes, I was hungry, and desperate, too! and you know the rest. But I had a grandma once whose idol I was, and when you cried "Praise the Lord!"—which was so like her—I dropped the silver vase I was about to pocket and when I faced you I was as weak as a rag, your resemblance to my grandmother was so striking.

'Well, as the result of your kind advice, after breaking a long fast, I took the first train for home and mother. And here on the farm I am going to try and live the clean life you pictured. I told mother all about it, and she says "Tell her I will try to thank her when we get over yonder!" I will, too, if I am ever worthy to be found in such company.

'At any rate, I got a glimpse of heaven that night, and I can now better understand how God can forgive such sinners as I, when you so warmly clasped the hand of the one who had meant to rob you, and, instead of calling me a thief, wished me a "Happy New Year" and called me "Son." May your God reward you, for I never can.'

The foregoing letter was read through blinding tears, and when the reader finished she looked lovingly into the sweet face which had so appealed to the writer of it, but could only trust herself to say:

'That will surely be another star in your crown, Grandma.'

A happy sigh alone broke the stillness for a little, and then the aged heroine evasively rejoined:

'Now you can understand, dear, why I can talk only of my first New Year's caller.'

WHERE THE NEW YEAR IS BORN.

At the last stroke of midnight last night thousands welcomed the birth of the New Year; but at that time 1910 was already some hours old, having come into existence at local midnight on the imaginary line by which the 180th degree of longitude east and west of Greenwich is shown on our maps On the eastern side of this thin strip of our globe, which girdles the earth at right angles to the Equator, time is always twelve hours ahead of Greenwich, and on the western side as much behind; but fortunately it is almost entirely confined to the ocean, and few people are always forced to be twenty-four hours behind their next-door neighbors.—Westminster 'Gazette.'

These life-days of our living
Are days of God's good giving,
Where death smiles soft on danger
And life scowls on shame.
—Swinburne.

THE OPENING DAY OF THE YEAR.

The 25th of March began the ancient Jewish year, and for a long period continued to be observed as the legal date even in Christian countries.

A preference existed for January 1st as more suitable, being near the winter solstice, and presenting the four seasons in correct succession in accordance with Nature's plan. The early Jewish, Greek and Egyptian calendars, however, did not adopt the idea, and not until the formation of the Roman calendar by the second King, Numa Pompilius, was the desired change effected. Heretofore the year was with ten divisions, or months, to which Numa added two, making twelve, as in the present day. He called the first Januarius, in honor of Janus, supposed to be the deity of doors, the name derived from the Latin janua—door. It seemed fitting therefore that this particular god should have to do with the opening portal of the year.

This change of date was popular, but slow in its general recognition as legal. It was established as such in France in 1564, in Scotland by decree of James VI. in 1600, and in Russia, Holland and Protestant Germany in 1700. In England and Sweden not until a half century later, respectively 1752 and 1753.

Chambers, in his valuable and comprehensive 'Book of Days,' states that the deity Janus was represented by the Romans as 'a man clothed in white, typical of winter's snowy covering, and with two distinct faces, one looking backward to the old year, the other forward to the new.' Cotton, an old English poet, writes thus of Janus:

'His reversed face may show distate
And frown upon the ills are past;
But that which this way looks is
clear,
And smiles upon the new-born year.'

Handed down from past centuries is a curious 'Riddle of the Year,' as it was termed, and here quoted for its odd personation of months and days. The puzzle reads of 'a father with twice six sons; these sons have thirty daughters each, parti-colored, having one cheek white and the other black. They never behold each other's face nor live more than twenty-four hours.' The guessing is so easy as not to require a written solution.

January, in the northern hemisphere at least, is with the unenviable reputation of being the coldest month of the twelve, hence the old English proverb:

Janiveer—
Freeze the pot upon the fier.'

Other proverbs in reference to this first month of the cycle, while very ancient, are still in use, especially in rural districts of Scotland and England—as illustration:

'If the grass grows in Janiveer,
'Twill grow the worse for all the
year.'

And again, prettily worded, but discouraging, the prophecy,

'If January calends be summerly gay,
'Twill be wintery weather till the
calends of May.'

New Year's Day, particularly in northern countries, is one of festivity and merrymaking. Many of the customs still observed in its celebration are extremely ancient in origin; modernized but yet with recognizable features. Noticeable among them the social function of the present era, to 'see the old year out and the new year in.' Family and friends gather around the hearthfire on the last night of the dying year to pass the time in merry converse, games, etc., until the clock strikes twelve. At the last stroke all rise to drink to the health and prosperity of the new year for each and all. Sentiments and toasts are given; songs sung, 'Happy New Years' exchanged, the gaiety extending oftentimes far into the wee small hours. What is this but a modern form of the ancient English New Year's Eve? We shall see.

In olden times the head of the house assembled family and friends around a great bowl of spiced ale, very oddly termed in those days, probably from its froth, 'lambs' wool.' At midnight the host drank the healths of all present, and then passed the bowl, that each person in turn might do the same. In every instance the old Saxon phrase, 'Wass hael,' 'To your health,' was uttered in lifting the cup to the lips, which doubtless resulted in 'wassail bowl,' to signify the ceremony. It was by no means confined to the rich, poor people and children going from house to house carrying a ribbon-decorated bowl to solicit coins that they might fill it with the necessary beverage to drink 'Wass hael.' Chambers quotes a song popular with the children for this occasion:

'Here we come a-wassailing,
Here we come a-wandering,
So fair to be seen.'
Chorus:
Love and joy come to you,
And to your wassel, too,
And God send you a 'Happy New
Year,'
A New Year!

In Scotland the ceremony was much the same, except, with the addition of neighborly visits after the home health-drinking, the hot bowls or kettles, together with bread, buns and cheese being carried along. Handshaking, cordial greetings, and sips from each other's bowls resulted in a jolly and uproarious frolic.

Another ancient custom (or bit of superstition, if you will) of New Year's eve was known as 'first foot.' The person who crossed the threshold first after midnight was supposed to bring luck to the dwelling for the new year, but to insure this must not come empty-handed, but bearing cakes and other food delicacies. Courtesy demanded, whatever the fare, that every person under the roof must partake of it, or resign themselves for the next twelvemonth to 'nae luck at all.' The 'first foot' was often that of an admiring swain, anxious to give a lover's kiss, which was his rightful claim, to his pretty 'Scotch lassie Jean.' If mother or grandmother chanced to open the door, it was quite another thing.

The exchange of gifts was a feautre of New Year's then as now, without doubt originating with the Romans. The custom has now declined, Christmas being accepted as the season of present giving everywhere but in France. Le Jour d'Etrennes, as it is sometimes designated, would require an entire chapter to do even scant justice to the beauty, delicacy and extravagance of its bestowals, but in the words of Kipling, 'that's another story.'
—Mrs. M. C. Myer, in 'Table Talk.'

KEEPER GRIESSER'S HEROISM.

During one of those ugly gales which lash Lake Erie to fury, a man was reported clinging to some piles five hundred feet from shore. No boat could ride that sea. If the man was to be saved it must be by swimming the vicious, lashing surf between. Unwilling to order out any member of his crew, Keeper Griesser, of the Buffalo station, took a line himself and called for one volunteer.

At the first trial of the surf the two were hurled heavily back on the beach. In they went again, and this time the surfman was flung against a pile and disabled; but the keeper stuck it out. Now forging ahead, now swept resistlessly back, making fifty feet to lose a hundred, now cutting through the breakers to get into the friendly pull of the undertow, it cost him almost an hour's fight to make that five hundred feet.

Not daring to approach the piles, he flung the man a line, bidding him secure it round his waist and let go. By superhuman effort, for he was on the edge of exhaustion, the man obeyed; but in so doing fouled the rope on the piles. Just at this moment a wave struck the keeper full and knocked him shoreward two hundred feet at one blow. But there was fight left in Griesser still. Painfully working his way back, he managed after fifteen minutes' manoeuvering to free the line. Shouting to the wretched fellow to jump, he signaled to the beach, and saw the now unconscious man drawn into safety before he himself swam wearily back to land, to sink exhausted at the water's edge.—'Tribune Magazine.'

POLITENESS—IN A WAY.

There is a good deal of discussion over the lost art of politeness in these days, and the man who understands and exercises the genuine article is far too rare a creature. However, that it can be overdone at times is evidenced by a story told by the author of 'Servia and the Servians,' about the Servian chodja, or hodja, Nasradin, and his pupils.

'Nasradin Chodja took some trouble to teach his pupils how to behave politely,' the story goes. 'Among other things he told them to clap their hands and shout "Hayir Allah! (May God grant that it is to your good!)" whenever they heard an older person sneeze. Once the Chodja, mending something on the open pit in his garden, slipped and fell in. . . . The dutiful school boys soon found a rope and threw it down to their master, and with united forces began to drag him out. Yet a few feet more and he would have been out of the pit, when unfortunately, thoroughly wet as he was, he sneezed. In a moment all his pupils dropped the rope to clap their hands and to shout "Hayir Allah, Chodja!" The poor Chodja fell back down to the bottom of the pit. "Ah," he said to himself, "it serves me right! I ought to have taught these boys common sense first, and then politeness!"'

TABLE DELICACIES.

There is something unpleasant about the thought of eating whale meat, but it is said that the reality is very palatable. Japan has quite a trade in canned and salted whale meat, and there is to be a campaign to educate the European peoples to like it. Some whaling companies have distributed from their headquarters samples of canned whale meat, and those who have eaten it describe it as tenderer than beef and much like it in taste. Whale steak seems no queerer than Frankfort sausage made out of an elephant, which is what some German people have been eating. An enterprising butcher over there, hearing that an unruly elephant in the Ghent Zoological Gardens was to be killed, engaged the carcase. He made 3,800 pounds of sausage out of it, and sold every pound at good prices.—Bristol 'Times and Mirror.'

CHINESE AND ENGLISH.

We bake bread ;the Chinese people steam it.

In rowing a boat we pull; they push.

We keep to the left; they keep to the right.

We use a soft pillow; they use a hard one.

Our sign of mourning is black; theirs is white.

Our windows are made of glass; theirs of paper.

We shake a friend's hand ;they shake their own.

Our language is alphabetic; theirs is ideographic.

We eat with knives and forks; they with chopsticks.

We locate intellect in the brain; they locate it in the stomach.
—Selected.

Let him not boast who puts his armor
on
As he who puts it off, the battle done,
Study yourselves ;and most of all note
well
Wherein kind Nature meant you to
excel.
—Longfellow.

'If you would find a great many faults, be on the look-out; if you would find still more, be on the look-in'

Puzzles.

A PYRAMID.

1. A vowel. 2. To increase. 3. A wanderer. 4. To deny. 5. A good thing to have. 6. Details. 7. Faithful.

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The centrals read downwards spells what all ought to do.

WORD SQUARE.

To catch suddenly; a Roman emperor; waste and dry; seed containers.

ADDITION.

A noun there is of plural number,
A Foe to Peace and quiet slumber;
If any other noun you take
By adding s you plural make,
And yet by adding s to this,
Strange is the metamorphosis—
A plural noun it is no more,
And sweet what bitter was before.

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

TRIANGLE.

1. B
2. EH
3. ROT
4. NERO
5. ARAGO
6. DUESSA
7. OAKLING
8. TACITURN
9. TABLELAND
10. EVANGELINE

Transpostion.—Snap, pans, span, naps.

Numercal puzzle.—Grate. Man. Toe. Negro. Poet. Gnat.—Pomegranate.

Correct answers to last week's puzzles have been received from 'Watson,' Westmount ,and Willie C. Grant, Moose Creek, Ont. Jean Carter, Montreal, also sends in the correct answer to the numerical enigma.

Indoor and Outdoor Department.

Do Animals Reason?

I have never considered that the question as to whether animals think is debatable, says William T. Hornaday, Sc.D., director of the New York Zoological Park, in the New York 'Times.' The men who have had the most to do with wild animals either in a state of nature or in captivity believe that the animals think, and that among individuals of the same species there are quick-witted individuals and dullards. I have made what I might call the personal acquaintance of 100 species ranging from the elephant to the mole in the wilds, and I have known between 200 and 300 species in captivity I certainly credit them with powers of reasoning.

My views are based on a correlation of the behavior of these species in their natural state and in captivity. This combination of study is necessary, for we find out much about them in captivity that we never could know however closely we watched them in their native haunts. I know that instinct or inherited habit plays a great part in the life of animals as it does in the life of men. The ability to reason differs in different species of animals, and I think that for the highest place in intelligence the apes and the elephants have run a dead heat.

Some persons talk of birds teaching their young to fly, but that is nonsense. Here in the park we have reared young loons and other water fowl by hand, and when they were turned loose they performed a considerable number of the functions of their kind, although they never had had an opportunity to learn any of these functions by observation. That was a case of instinct or inherited habit. On the other hand an example of reasoning from cause to effect is afforded in the case of an animal like a beaver, that has been caught by one foot in a steel trap. Occasionally a beaver in that predicament will gnaw off its foot and thus escape. Before he resorted to that extreme the beaver in each case tried to break the trap or sever the chain. At last he reached the conclusion that he must inflict upon himself the pain of amputating his foot. I look upon that as reasoning, for surely the beaver was never in such a position before, and he could not have inherited the knowledge from his ancestors, since most of those that were caught in traps ended their career as soon as the trapper made his rounds. Therefore, I look upon the beaver's action in biting off his foot as an instance of reasoning.

Another proof of reasoning powers is furnished whenever a bear that has just been captured is placed in a box for shipment. The bear has had no previous experience with boards or planks, but he searches the sides of his box carefully until he finds a knot hole or a weak plank and there he begins to try to scratch and bite his way out. Lions and tigers show a lower grade of mind, for they bite at the iron bars in a senseless sort of way instead of trying to break out through the wood.

As an animal genius I might mention Dohong ,a chimpanzee we had at the park here about three years ago He discovered the principle of the lever just as truly as did Archimedes There was a trapeze in his cage with a three-foot bar suspended by long chains. Also, there were horizontal bars attached to the sides of the cage for his use in exercising. He often tried to tear off these bars, but was not strong enough to do so. Finally one day, as he was swinging about on the trapeze, the end of the trapeze bar caught between one of the horizontal bars and the side of the cage. In trying to clear the trapeze he accidentally used the trapeze bar as a lever, and by its power tore the horizontal bar from the wall. That was an accident of course, but he had grasped the idea, and at once started applying the new principle. With the trapeze bar he pried off every horizontal bar in the cage.

He did not stop there, for when we put up stronger horizontal bars supported by skeleton brackets, he tried the lever principle on them. Failing to dislodge them with the trapeze bar he tore off a strip of tongue-grooved board about seven feet long from the wall, thrust this longer lever through one of the skeleton brackets and tried to pry it off. He failed and summoned a smaller female chimpanzee in the cage to help him. All of this was in keeping with the character of Dohong, for he was naturally inventive, and differed from the average individual of his species by avoiding imitation.

Some of the most interesting tests Mr. Haggerty, of Harvard, applied were with two orange outangs. He placed a banana in the middle of a lead pipe about four feet long and gave the orangs a stick. One of them immediately thrust in the stick and pushed out the banana. The other did not grasp the idea, and could not get the prize. The same pair showed an equal difference in intelligence when a banana was placed on a table in front of the cage. The banana was out of reach of the animals, but one of them used a stick to draw it within reach of his hand just as a man would have done. The other was anxious for the food ,but did not know enough to use the stick.

I might cite countless cases to show the intelligence and reasoning powers of animals, but I think this is not necessary. My belief is that in the higher vertebrates whenever an individual becomes old enough to go about and seek and select its food he begins to think. Otherwise, I believe he could not survive in a state of nature for even a single day.

PET BABOON SAVED THE BABY.

The 'coat of arms' of the Fitzgerald family of Ireland is the figure of a baboon carrying a baby, and underneath the Latin motto, 'Non immemor beneficii.' The story connected with this strange device is interesting. Long ago one of the family was away at the wars, and had left his household in charge of one or two old retainers, and the women servants. Suddenly there came an alarm of the enemy, and all fled, forgetful of the little baby, the heir of the house. A pet baboon noticed the omission, ran to the cradle, caught up the child, and ran with him to the top of the abbey steeple, holding him out for the people to see. The servants were all in terror, but the baboon carried the child safely to the ground. When the child's father returned, he felt that he owed a debt of gratitude to the dumb beast that had saved the heir of his house; and he was not ashamed to set the monkey in the center of his knightly shield, and place beneath the motto, 'Not unmindful of his kindness.'—Selected.

DOG RAKES HAY.

Henry Manson, of Hinckley, has trained his dog, 'Ned,' to rake hay after the rack, says a correspondent in the Clinton, Maine, 'Advertiser.'

Mr. Manson has made a little rake with wheels attached and the dog is hitched into it and will follow after the tumbles of hay and clean up the scatterings. Mr. Manson said: 'Wheras the rake has to be emptied often, yet, Ned earns as much as a boy fourteen years old.'

The dog has other ways of usefulness. When night time comes, at just such an hour each day, the dog leaves for the pasture after the cows and never has to be told that it is time to drive the cows home. He drives them again to pasture in the morning.

Mr. Manson seems to have the faculty for training domestic animals to be of use about the place. A short time ago he had a cat that would bring the mail from the mail box and was seen each day to wait for the mail carrier.

THE WEIGHT OF BIG ANIMALS.

'What does a lion weigh?' Ask that question of any acquaintance, and see what he will say. Those who best know the look of the king of beasts, and how small his lithe body really is, will probably come furthest from the truth. About three hundred to three hundred and fifty pounds is the usual estimate. But this is below the mark. A full grown lion will tip the scales at no less than five hundred pounds. Five hundred and forty pounds is the record for an African lion. His bone is solid and heavy as ivory.

The tiger runs the lion very close. A Bengal tiger killed two years ago by an English officer scaled five hundred and twenty pounds. A tiger of this size has, however, considerably greater muscular strength than the biggest lion.

Few people know that a grizzly bear can give points to any other carnivorous animal in point of strength. A grizzly bear weighing just four hundredweight has been watched carrying a heifer of more than two-thirds its own weight for two miles up the most steep and rugged mountain side, and this without pausing one instant for rest. The grizzly bear is the largest and most powerful of all the bear tribe, but his cousin, the cinnamon bear, runs him very close; and the big, white polar bear, though not really so dangerous a customer, is capable of performing the most extraordinary feats of strength.—'Sunday School Advocate.'

TEXAS BOY HAS PET COYOTE.

A pet coyote belongs to Roy Calloway, a Dallas boy, who declares that coyotes can be made tamer than dogs. This particular coyote came from western Texas when two and a half months old. It is now a little over a year old and fully grown, says the Dallas 'News.'

This pet plays with the children, lying down to be rubbed by them, and frolicking about the yard with them. She likes to play with dogs, but the dogs object. The coyote sits on a box and waits for her young owner to come home in the evening and shows her pleasure when she sees him.

'I think,' Roy says, 'that no dog could be more lovable than my coyote.'

GARDEN TALKS

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

The maple whispered to the Christmas
tree
We have no part in this,
Leafless we stand, while you so soon will
see
The happy Christmas bliss.

The fir tree sighed, your time will come
in Spring,
All seasons must obey.
When trees are green, and violets blos-
soming,
The Maple has its day.

All have a mission that we can fulfil,
And if we do our best,
The blessed Christ child lingers with us
still,
So leave to Heaven the rest.

Whoe'er you are, accept this message
sent,
To greet you—far or near;
And may your life be filled with brave
content,
Through all the coming year.

It is the last night of the year, and once more the Stranger has his feet on my fender, and contemplates the log of apple wood that smells so spicy, and burns so cheerfully, unmindful of the fact that it is part of a tree that should be bearing fruit, but through some outraged law of Nature, has ceased to live. The hands of the clock climb around toward the close of the year, as we count it, and we silently watched the last fleeting hour.

At last he spoke, but only to say, with an air of conviction: 'We are growing old.' but I confess the words startled me a little.

Young people have a habit of saying the same thing in jocular fashion sometimes, but when they come from one whose hair is grey, and we see the furrows Time has placed on his brow, it comes with an unexpected force.

'O,' I answered at length, 'youth and age cannot be measured by the frost in one's hair, and New Year's eve is no time for counting wrinkles. Let the old year go out without grumbling; it had its pleasant days, although there were some dark ones. Nature did not fail in beauty and in dear delights of fruit and flower; friends came from afar to sit beside us, and tell of their regard, bringing fresh breezes from the outer world, and many who were near were considerate and kind.'

'The garden of peace was a haven of rest to some weary souls, and it is pleasant to look back upon its roses and lilies.'

'That is the charm of a garden,' interposed the Stranger; 'it excites ambition, and nourishes hope, as we wrestle with unseen forces in our search for both beauty and utility.'

'And one hasn't time to brood over imaginary troubles when the weeds grow so fast. I am somewhat of a believer in the faith cure for the blues, and in a garden, as in every other pursuit, it is well to have the incentive that we would like to leave things better than we found them.'

'The mistake in any line of business is in the idea that all it represents is the dollars and cents that can be got out of it. This sordid view is the popular one, and "as a man thinketh, so he is," in spite of many disguises.

'Every man's life laps over into the future, and there are two ways of judging him—by the things that represent money and the things that represent manhood.'

After a moment's pause he added: — 'What matter if some of us must stay in the shadow, and walk softly all our days unequal to the strenuous life, we can make the best of it, and enjoy the remnant of our years.'

As he touched the fender with his foot it gave a decided endorsing crunch along the old hearthstone, and while we looked at the glowing coals the apple log broke in two and scattered the brands about. There was a moment of silence, and before we could re-gather them, the clock struck twelve.

PLANNING.

It is as well while January gives the needed leisure to select seeds, and plan for the garden of the future. We often fail to realize that the work of planning is the same in gardening as the architect's planning in the building of a house, preventing confusion and mistakes.

Mark on paper how many rows of peas will be required, how much of carrots, beets and other vegetables.

Low ground can be used for vegetables that like moisture, such as asparagus and cauliflower, and high, dry land is necessary for corn. Taking it for granted that the garden is not too much shaded, and slopes gently to the south, it is necessary to divide it with the essentials, allowing that the radish, spinach and lettuce seed can be sown between rows of peas or other vegetables that are planted several feet apart. One part of planning is to get all tools put in good order. It is quite likely there are abandoned spades and hoes that only need new handles, and if you haven't a reel and line be sure to get one. A useful too is a measuring rod, which is made by taking a 12 foot stick about an inch square, painted one side white. Then measure accurately and at every twelve inches cut a notch quite deep and all around the stick. Then mark the feet, beginning from one to twelve, using black paint or indelible pencil. Cut a small notch in between each large notch for the one-half foot measure.

Plan out how to save the most land, for there is a wonderful interest in intensive gardening.

If making a new planting of rhubarb or asparagus, let it be at the end of the garden so as not to interfere with the annual crops. The same may be said of small fruits that can be set out in a strip about four feet wide, around the outside of the garden, where they will be undisturbed.

BEGONIAS.

'Subscriber' asks to be told something about the begonia, and it is indeed an interesting subject, but I have noticed that many people who are unsuccessful with other things, can grow this plant to advantage. It is more than two hundred years since Michel Begon, the French governor of San Domingo, sent to Europe specimens of the wild West India plant that ever since has borne his name.

Breeding and hybridizing has developed many fine types, and the Rex Begonias are magnificent foliage plants, but do not succeed very well with ordinary window culture.

The fibrous rooted sorts, Rubra, Argentea, Guttata, Weltonenses, and other standard sorts, are of the easiest culture, and grow well in a sunny window if the temperature is even, but they object to fluctuation. They enjoy best a light, porous soil, rich, but well pulverized, and on no condition should have too much water.

Tuberous begonias are popular, both for bedding out and for pot culture, and have giant flowers of most brilliant coloring. They die down in the autumn, and must be ripened off thoroughly, and kept dry and warm till spring.

In bedding out, choose a spot not exposed to the sun's hottest glare. In pot culture, allow one bulb to a four inch pot, and be sure to leave the crown uncovered. Start in a warm place, and do not give much water until growth commences. A northern position is good for tuberous begonias, and they are very satisfactory in being long bloomers, lasting until frost. Store in a dry place during the winter, and pot early in order to get the full season's growth.

ARRESTED DEVELOPMENT IN HYACINTHS.

Mrs. G.N.—It is a common complaint, that of arrested development in Dutch hyacinths. A simple remedy is to cover with a 'chimney' of paper cone about a foot high. The top of the cone must have an opening, and if carefully placed, leaves and flowers will be quickly drawn out of the bulb by this method. When they show up several inches high the 'chimney' can be taken off and there will not be any further trouble. Keep the bulb pot warm, and keep in the sunshine, as that will give the best spike both in form and coloring.

PRIMULA KEWENSIS.

'Nellie.'—Yes, there is a yellow hybrid Primula of the above name, and it deserves a place in every collection, being very beautiful and decorative. It is of easy cultivation, and seed may be sown at any time of the year, but if one is made in June, and another in September, they will furnish plants to bloom from Christmas time till spring. This Primula should be shaded at all times from bright sunlight and protected from draughts, but in watering when the weather is dull it is best to refrain from spraying the leaves or damping of the foliage may result.

CACTUS.

'Frank D.'—You will find the 'Lobster Cactus' a beautiful addition to your plant window, and very easy to manage. It is called properly Epiphyllum, though it gets all sorts of names, 'crab,' 'lobster,' 'inch,' 'Christmas' and 'joint.' Shade it from the hot sun during summer, but give good, rich, sandy soil, and plenty of water at that season. After October it should be watered only when the soil begins to show that it is dry, and if this sounds strange, as the blooming season approaches, it may be said that this treatment is such as it would receive in its natural state, and this will keep its joints plump and healthy. This variety does not require strong heat as most of the great family of cacti do, but all need good deep drainage and a large amount of sand in the soil. Most varieties are rested during winter and kept nearly dry, and it must be either a feast or a famine with them, as far as water goes. All the globular and thick stemmed cacti require to be kept almost entirely dry in winter, and yet it is not safe to starve them, or to leave them dust dry. Such beautiful plants as the night blooming Cereus should be in every window garden, for its magnificent flowers are very delightful and wonderful, and if cared for it will blossom when only three years old. The main necessity is good soil, and strict attention to growing and resting periods.

BUDDLEIA.

'Inquirer.'—The plant you mention by the above name is known as the Chinese lilac, or glory of the butterflies. It is rather a new shrub in this country, and grows only four or five feet high, bearing long racemes of rosy-lilac flowers. It is not advisable to attempt to grow it in exposed situations, for though it needs only ordinary shrub culture, it will require a sheltered position, being sometimes winter killed, if unprotected. In our climate these delicate shrubs are often a disappointment when the mercury takes a low dip during the winter.

BLACK CALLA.

'M.J.D.'—As you ask my opinion I can only say that I do not like the black calla, though it is an interesting and peculiar plant. When it was first introduced as the black Arum from Palestine, it attracted a great deal of attention, both from its oddity and its nativity, and had a number of fancy names attached to it. Sometimes it is called 'Solomon's Lily,' 'Ethiopian Queen,' 'Calla of the Holy Land,' and 'Sacred Lily of Palestine.'

It is one of Nature's freaks, and from a setting of ordinary looking leaves, rises a strong tall flower scape, bearing a single enormous, curved and waving banner, like spathe, a foot long. The front of this flower is a purplish black, while the back is a clear green. In its centre rises a tall spadix eight or ten inches high, of velvety black, like a rod in a pitcher, as a child once tried to describe it. It is properly named Arum Sanctum, and it would be more desirable if it was not such a shy bloomer.

TURN O' THE YEAR REMINDERS.

This is the time of the year to plan out the garden, and know exactly what is to be grown in it. Have a chart on which is marked each variety of fruit carefully designated so as to make you independent of labels.

Plant the best when the time comes, and do not waste time in trying to keep and mature a lot of second or third rate kinds.

Look over the seeds gathered last season, and any left overs last year, and remember that onion, carrot, parsnip, and often lettuce seed, will not be any good to grow if over a year old.

Send for catalogues, and study them, not for a comparison of the difference in price, but to find out which varieties are best suited to your needs.

Watch the window plants for their enemies, scale and mealy bug are often very injurious at this season of the year.

LIFE BUOYS OF WOOL.

In Lapland, garments made of reindeer hair are famous for their moisture-resisting property, as well as for their warmth The hair, unlike that of many animals, is not hollow throughout its length, but is divided into many watertight cells filled with air, which appears to be under compression, so that when the garments are placed in water the hair, or wool, swells without breaking, and the wearer is buoyed up and does not readily sink if he falls overboard. Such garments are in common use among the Swedes, Norwegians and Russians. — 'Harper's Weekly.'

No more home-made
Chutney or Tomato Catsup for me
—that's what everybody says when they have tried H.P.— the new sauce from England.

Its delicious flavour of Oriental fruits and spices, secretly blended with Pure Malt Vinegar, makes it different—quite different—from any other sauce or relish, and there is no trouble with H.P. Sauce—you simply say H.P. to your Grocer, put down your money on the counter, and a bottle of the most delicious table delicacy is yours.

—Wouldn't it be worth your while to try a bottle to-day?

Grocers over here are selling H.P. freely

H.P. SAUCE

Little Soldiers

In your blood are the millions of corpuscles that defend you against disease.

To make and keep these little soldiers healthy and strong, is simply to make and keep the blood of the right quality and quantity.

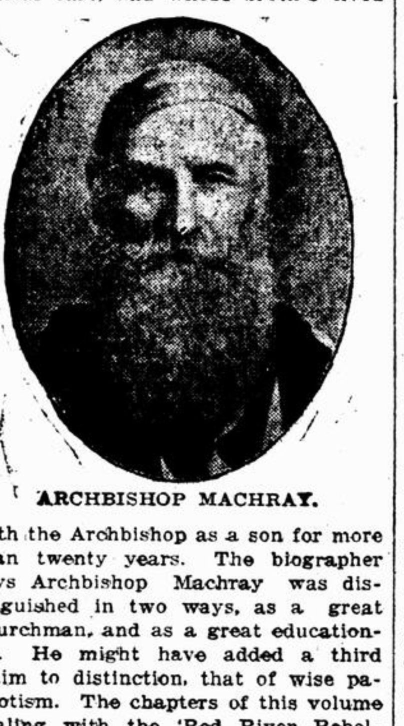
This is just what Hood's Sarsaparilla does—it helps the little soldiers in your blood to fight disease for you.

It cures scrofula, eczema, eruptions, catarrh, rheumatism, anemia, nervousness, dyspepsia, general debility, and builds up the whole system.

LITERARY REVIEW

ARCHBISHOP MACHRAY.

In the early history of the Canadian West an outstanding figure in more senses than one is that of Robert Machray, Bishop and later, Archbishop of Rupert's Land, and the first Primate of all Canada. The biography of such a man, one who could say, 'In the Providence of God I have been present at the birth of a new people,' commands the respect and interest not only of the members of his own church or of all Christian churches, but also of every man who has at heart the welfare of the nation that the famous churchman helped to mould. The 'Life of Archbishop Machray,' by Robert Machray, (The Macmillan Co. of Canada, $5.00), is written by his nephew and namesake, who lived for ten years in Winnipeg, under his uncle's ecclesiastical care, and whose brother lived with the Archbishop as a son for more than twenty years. The biographer says Archbishop Machray was distinguished in two ways, as a great churchman, and as a great educationist. He might have added a third claim to distinction, that of wise patriotism. The chapters of this volume dealing with the 'Red River Rebellion,' show that he was ready to use his great influence with white man and red to avert the disaster which threatened to follow the acquisition of the colony by the newly-created Dominion of Canada. He made a special visit to Ottawa to endeavor to clear up the misunderstanding between east and west and to offer his services as mediator, but his counsels were unheeded, and the government became wise too late.


ARCHBISHOP MACHRAY.

'A Republic arrives at truth by the exhaustion of error.' His correspondence with England at this time also shows how keenly alive he was to the dangers that threatened the little colony. When hostilities actually broke out the aversion of the horrors of civil war was due in large measure to the untiring efforts of the Bishop, whose 'unpalatable advice' prevented the Scotch and English settlers from taking useless and dangerous reprisals on Riel and his Metis. Long before trouble broke out he had written to Lord Granville that a detachment of British troops were needed to maintain law and order. His repeated request was at last answered when the whole country was stirred at the news of the 'execution' of Thomas Scott by Riel. His cipher letters to his friend, Mr. Williams-Ellis, conveyed information as to the colony's situation that would not otherwise have been allowed to escape confiscation by the rebels. When Donald Smith came as the peace envoy of the awakened government of Canada, it was the stalwart bishop who stood long at his right hand in the bitter cold, in his delicate negotiations with the triumphant Metis. Later, when Colonel Wolseley and his men made their long march west from Fort William, the bishop sent boats and guides to Rat Portage to hasten their anxiously awaited arrival. When enthusiasts from south of the border sought to create in the disturbed colony a sentiment in favor of annexation, the influence of Bishop Machray was again powerful in maintaining the interests of the Empire. Of his country as well as his church he wrote: 'We shall try to hold our ground.' In closing this remarkable part of his story the nephew writes:

> It will be seen from the foregoing . . . that the Bishop's 'unpalatable' policy met in the end with warm approval—a policy which not only kept the settlement at peace and so held in check the Indians, but also prevented any pretext for intervention by the United States, and thus in all probability preserved Manitoba and the rest of the magnificent North-West, by long odds the finest heritage of England, to Canada and the Empire.

His claim to the title of a great churchman rests chiefly on his power of organization, which amounted to genius.

> The Archbishop was not a great preacher, had no gift of eloquence, and did not love to appear prominently on public occasions. . . . He was a great churchman, because of his services to the church as a leader, a wise master-builder and governor, and an ecclesiastical statesman. . . . In 1865 Rupert's Land was one See with eighteen clergy; in 1904, when the Archbishop died, the original See had become nine Sees with some two hundred clergy. Of all this great development the Archbishop was the chief moving and inspiring spirit.

Like many another noted prelate, he had a sound Scotch Presbyterian foundation for the imposing superstructure of his long and illustrious career in the church of his choice and his life-long devotion. It was perhaps to the early influences of his life that might be attributed the zeal for education as well as for religion that formed the most marked characteristic of his later yeras. Cathedral and college went always together as the dearest objects of his life. The legacy of John Knox of Scotland, the school and the church bound in close union, was to reach far beyond the first inheritors to the great new dominions beyond the seas. The years of student life were marked by unremitting toil to wrest success from failure, always with the handicap of small means, but, in the end, the truest success crowned his efforts. His scholarship was recognized by his college at Cambridge, by his appointment as its dean. His direct simplicity of character gave him wide popularity among his fellow-students, though his straitened means prevented his entering into any of the social or athletic club life of Cambridge, usually the only avenues to such popularity. There, as at King's College, Aberdeen, in younger days, the worth of the man impressed professors and students. Connected with his fellowship at Cambridge was his first incumbency at the charming hamlet of Madingly. The story goes that when he went to 'ring himself in' as vicar he could only extract two or three peals from the bells and the village wiseacres shook their heads, for a vicar's years of office are no more than the peals he rings at his installation. In Robert Machray's case the bells spoke truly, for three years from that day he had been ordained Bishop of Rupert's Land. His university experience as well as his pastoral duties in England were to be of service in his new field of labor. St. John's College, Winnipeg, and the later University of Manitoba, of which he was the first chancellor, are the chief monuments of his educational zeal. The cathedral which he found established on his arrival became the centre of a missionary activity unsurpassed in the history of any church. The college trained men for the fields, the cathedral directed and superintended their work when trained. The two formed the very brain and heart of the Anglican Church in the west. The church developed with the country. The Bishop's policy was to have his men in the field ahead of the settlers. Like the great mission superintendents of the sister churches, he had learned that lesson from the degeneration of the western states to the south. So it was that visiting bishops from these states were amazed at the church attendance, the quiet and orderly Sabbath and the prevalence of regard for law and order in general, that made the youthful city of Winnipeg a contrast indeed to the rising western cities of their own country. As the country 'boomed' and collapsed, the fortunes of church and college wavered, but the constant efforts of the Bishop and his life-long friend and helper, Archdeacon McLean, helped them to weather the storm. Calumny did not lose its opportunity of insinuating that the ecclesiastical centre was enriching itself at the expense of the outlying missions. A welcome committee of investigation was appointed, whose report showed that Dr. Machray had pledged all his private means to tide his beloved institutions over the hard times. The report was not merely a vindication, but a glowing tribute to the devoted band of men at Winnipeg.

Through evil report and good report, through times of stress, when frequent hurried visits to Great Britain were needed to secure needed funds, and through times of prosperity, when the lands husbanded till better times realized large values, the indomitable old man carried forward the double work of his life till he was able to hand over the authority he had wielded to a duly organized Provincial Synod, feeling that the future of the work was assured. The expression of appreciation from his clerical brethren in Canada which took form in his election as first Primate of All Canada and of his Sovereign in his reception of the order of Prelate of St. Michael and St. George, were gratifying evidences of the successful termination of his labors.

> His chief characteristic was a high and noble sense of duty. Munificent in disposition, untiring in industry, indomitable in perseverance, he lived a long, full life, marked by singleness of purpose and no little self-sacrifice. Withal he was a sympathetic, loving, tender-hearted man. Nothing of a mystic, he yet lived by faith in the Unseen and Eternal; not in the least a pietist, and hating cant, his religious feeling flowed deep and strong, nourishing all the roots of his being. His was a great personality—even to his bodily appearance which was singularly striking and impressive, particularly in his later years. His was a well-rounded life of hope and fulfilment, of effort and achievement, and ere he died it was his happy lot to see the prospering of the work of his hands, and the rising up of a stately fabric on the foundations he had well and truly laid.

Mr. Machray has produced a biography worthy of its subject dignified and scholarly. He has chosen well from the abundance of material at his disposal, so that every department of the Archbishop's work and every feature of his character receives its share of attention. To his fellow-churchmen it is replete with information with regard to their constitutional history and status. To others it offers a clear and dispassionate account of critical times in Canadian history as well as the portrait of a man who typifies the strength the perseverance, the courage and the patience of the pioneer days of a nation. Truly, 'there were giants in those days.'

THE SCIENCE OF MUSIC.

A music text-book on entirely new lines treats its subject as a scientific study, not as a practical art. Its author would have music regarded as it was regarded by the Greeks of old, as a branch of mathematics, and studied in the schools as such. Its educational value he holds, is equally great with that of geometry or algebra, and its practical value greater to the average pupil. Under the painfully invented title of 'Musicology,' Maurice S. Logan (Hinds, Noble & Eldridge, $1.25) publishes the course of study he advocates. The contents of the book are, however, worthy of consideration by educationists. Beginning, like other science text-books by definitions of terms, he goes on to explain scales and keys, major and minor, intervals as related to these and all the elementary processes necessary for the reading of music. The second section deals with the structure of music, harmony, thorough bass, progression, modulation, transposition, counterpoint, melody and form, closing with a classification of music. Chapters on acoustics and the sources of musical sound are unusual and valuable additions to the general knowledge of the subject. It seems probable that the inclusion of such musical study in the school curriculum would give a fresh impetus to the art of music which is now becoming so largely a mechanical thing. In the Elizabethan time music was a necessary part of education. It was the rule, not the exception, for a gathering of young people to take up a new theme in music, which might have been composed by one of their number to suit verses popular at the time, or written for the occasion, to elaborate it, by impromptu harmonizing and variation and enjoy the proceeding as a similar gathering today might enjoy a seance at mind-reading or any other popular amusement. If Mr. Logan could find a more fetching title for his work he might the better hope to become the honored means of assisting to restore the lost music of the Anglo-Saxon race, and help to remove the reproach of Philistinism that is cast upon them by more artistic and spiritual people.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'Modern Substitutes for Christianity,' by Pearson McAdam Muir, D.D.; 'Voice Production and the Phonetics of Declamation,' by J. C. Newlands (London: Hodder and Stoughton); 'History of the Union Jack and Flags of the Empire,' by Barlow Cumberland (Toronto: William Briggs); 'Boom,' by William Caine; 'The House of Terror,' by Gerald Bliss; 'The Nest of the Sparrowhawk,' by Baroness Orczy; 'The Witch Queen of Khem,' by Ena Fitzgerald; 'The Serpent and the Cross,' by Stephen Andrew; 'The Secret of the Raft,' by Houghton Townley; 'Her Suburban Highness,' by Gurner Gillman (London: Greening and Company); 'Bokwala, the story of a Congo Victim,' by a Congo Resident (London: The Religious Tract Society); 'Historical Essays,' by James Ford Rhodes; 'In the Grip of the Nyika,' by Lieut.-Col. J. H. Paterson, D.S.O.; 'The Education of Uncle Paul,' by Algernon Blackwood; 'The Approach to the Social Question,' by Francis Greenwood Peabody; 'The Evolution of Worlds,' by Percival Lowell (Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd.); 'The Canadian Magazine,' 'The Westminster,' 'Outing.'

LITERARY NOTES

G. B. S. AND G. K. C.

Not every one can look upon George Bernard Shaw with the whole-hearted generosity and rosy appreciation that color the glasses through which Mr. Chesterton sees in 'George Bernard Shaw' (London: John Lane), and it is not to be wondered at that the breadth and expansion of the appreciator's personality at times overshadows that of the man he appreciates for Mr. G. K. Chesterton was never more himself than in his endeavor to show the world the real G. B. S., in whom the world has been thoroughly deceived. To Mr. Chesterton Mr. Shaw is a true son of the old 'Land of Saints':

> However he may shout profanities or seek to shatter the shrines, there is always something about him which suggests that in a sweeter and more solid civilization he would have been a great saint. He would have been a saint of a sternly ascetic, perhaps of a sternly negative type. But he has this strange note of the saint in him, that he is literally unworldly. Worldliness has no human magic for him: he is not bewitched by rank nor drawn on by conviviality at all. He could not understand the intellectual surrender of the snob. He is perhaps a defective character, but he is not a mixed one. All the virtues he has are heroic virtues. Shaw is like the Venus of Milo; all that there is of him is admirable. . . . . But here comes the paradox of Shaw; the greatest of all his paradoxes and the one of which he is unconscious. These one or two plain truths which quite stupid people learn at the beginning are exactly the one or two truths which Bernard Shaw may not learn even at the end. He is a daring pilgrim who has set out from the grave to find the cradle. He started from points of view no one else was clever enough to discover, and he is at last discovering points of view which no one else was ever stupid enough to ignore.

The critic is himself criticised by the London 'Spectator' at the close of a long review of his book: 'The fault of Mr. Chesterton is that he is an oasis with no desert. He offers the dazzled eye no dull stretches of sand on which to rest. His procession of urgent sentences each saying something tires one out. For our own part, we like him better when his essays (this, after all, is only a long essay) are briefer. To deal with one thing at a time is of course impossible to so ardent and tumultuous a mind, but for sheer reasons of space he must necessarily deal with fewer things in three pages than in three hundred.'

OLD WAYS.

A pleasing friendliness and sense of intimacy breathes throughout the pages of "The Old Town," by Jacob A. Riis (The Macmillan Company). It is a series of sketches or pictures of the old Danish town of Ribe, in which the author spent his boyhood, and to which he returned after an absence of many years. Many of the old town's charms remain unspoilt, but many of the old customs have gone the way of their fellows in other lands and cities, although in this corner of the world they died hard. The crying of the hours through the street by the night-watchman persisted, Mr. Riis says, until but a few years ago, and at ten o'clock there would sound out regularly the following words to their own melody:

Ho, Watchman! Heard ye the clock strike ten?
This hour is worth the knowing
Ye households high and low,
The time is here and going
When ye to bed should go;
Ask God to guard, and say Amen!
Be quick and bright,
Watch fire and light.
Our clock just now struck ten.

This for the hour of one may also be quoted:

Ho, watchman! Our clock is striking one.
Oh, Jesus, wise and holy,
Help us our cross to bear.
There is no one too lowly
To be beneath Thy care.
Our clock strikes one; in darkest night
Oh, helpful Friend,
Thy comfort send,
Then grows the burden light.

SCARCELY LITERARY.

In many ways a thoroughly amusing book is the recent publication of the British Medical Association 'Secret Remedies: What They Cost and What They Contain,' based on analyses made for the association; and while it is hardly to be accounted literature the more widely it is known the better. It is a careful and dispassionate consideration of the many 'patent' medicines whose vaunted virtues are more or less familiar wherever advertisement finds its way, and among them romancing outclasses the fairytale. The specifics are dealt with under various headings by the ills they are supposed to cure, but some claim so wide a field in the world's gratitude that they have been more widely designated 'cure-ills.' Among these a very old acquaintance is given place in the following:—

'BEECHAM'S PILLS.

A box of these pills, advertised to be worth a guinea, is sold for 1s. 1½d., and the prime cost of the ingredients of the 56 pills it contains is about half a farthing.

In a circular wrapped round the box it is stated that "these renowned pills are composed entirely of Medicinal Herbs," and cure Constipation, Headache, Dizziness or Swimming in the Head, Wind, Pain, and Spasms at the Stomach, Pains in the Back, Restlessness, Insomnia, Indigestion, Want of Appetite, Fullness after Meals, Vomitings, Sickness of the Stomach, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Sick Headaches, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Lowness of Spirits, and all Nervous Affections, Scurvy and Scorbutic Affections, Pimples and Blotches on the Skin, Bad Legs, Ulcers, Wounds, etc.

The pills had an average weight of 1¼ grains, and analysis showed them to consist of aloes, ginger, and soap; no other medicinal ingredient was found. The quantities were approximately as follows:—

Aloes..	0.5 grain.
Powdered ginger. ..	0.55 "
Powdered soap	0.18 "

In one pill.'

It is a mercy that in the main the mild manners of these hypocrites have suffered them to do little definite harm, but they richly deserve the unmasking they receive.

CANADIAN ALMANAC.

The 1910 issue of the 'Canadian Almanac' (Toronto: the Copp, Clark Co., Ltd.) marks the sixty-third year of the publication of this almost indispensable court of all inquiries. Just upon five hundred pages this year, its steady growth has been growth also in appreciation and usefulness, for compact of statistics as it is the greatest care has been exercised to make figures, etc., reliable, and to include in one volume all such information as any Canadian engaged in either professional or business life, may be likely to require for ready reference. In every copy of the Almanac is included a map of Nipissing district, showing the famous silver region in Ontario. The book is easy to handle from the nature of its binding, the print is clear and the paper good.

GLOOM.

The Tragic Latin Quarter.

(John F. Macdonald, in the London Leader.')

A short paragraph, printed in small type and hidden away in a corner of the Paris newspapers, records a tragedy that has just taken place in that supposed ever-gay, all-eenchanted circle—the English art colony of the Latin Quarter.

Gay and enchanting, this colony certainly does appear to the occasional visitor to Paris, when he find himself in a small but cheerful studio—and his hostess makes him tea, and hands him brioches and sugared cakes, and puffs charmingly at a cigarette, and tells him all about her work, and friends, and little dissipations and adventures. 'It's splendid to be here,' she says enthusiastically. 'I can quite believe it,' agrees the visitor, looking appreciatively about the room. On the walls, etchings, pictures, masks, posters, of course, a statue of the Venus de Milo and of The Victory. Then, brilliant draperies, that invaluable object the 'sommier' (a divan by day and a couch by night), brass and copper things, flowers, half-finished canvases, books—all of which make the small studio a pleasant, sympathetic half-atelier, half-boudoir.

Our hostess—we will call her Miss Ethel Simpson—is young and fascinating. Her parents, of South Hampstead, London, allow her one hundred and fifty pounds a year; but she has not to 'dress' on that. Mrs. Simpson takes her daughter out shopping when she returns home for the summer holidays; and twice or thrice a year Simpson pere sends over a five-pound note, and then—of course—Ethel's birthday is suitably remembered.

'I'm not rich, but I manage all right,' says Miss Simpson. 'I've never tasted better tea or more admirable brioches, and I've never seen a more delightful studio,' replies (or should reply) the visitor.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Another typical hostess is Miss Irene Pott, from Chicago, whose fine, lofty studio pig-sticking old Pott has furnished luxuriously. Miss Pott only trifles with painting; but she nevertheless calls herself an art student, and gives what she calls 'real bohemian' parties, at which quails, and pate de foie gras, and champagne cocktails are served on shining trays. So, much splendor and gaiety chez Miss Pott. And much refinement and charm at Miss Simpson's. And thus the visitor, on his return to London or Chicago, pronounces the art-student's life in the Latin Quarter delightful, fascinating, ideal.

However, in the midst of all this cheerfulness, there is gloom, wretchedness, despair. High up in haggard, unhealthy hotels, or in dim furnished rooms, live English girls and English women who go nowhere, who know nobody, who do nothing but toil from morning till dusk in art schools, or copy the masterpieces in the Louvre; either with the forlorn hope of becoming successful painters or with the design of subsequently obtaining well-paid positions as painting mistresses in their own country. Some of them are twenty years of age; others thirty, even forty. A few have an income of fifty or sixty pounds; the majority are living on a small legacy or on 'savings' accumulated through years of hard, dreary governess work. Painting is expensive—there are the art school fees to pay, paints, brushes, and canvases to be bought; and so every penny counts, every franc must go a long, long way. Impossible to call upon Miss Simpson—as one would have to invite her back. Still more impossible to attend Miss Pott's 'bohemian' parties, where the lights are so brilliant and the dresses are so fine. Thus for the shabby, struggling English art students of the Latin Quarter, drudgery, loneliness, and constant aching anxiety.

UTTER LONELINESS.

Anxiety—because frail, delicate Miss Jones, and elderly, faded Miss Reynolds, are for ever 'pinching' and battling to make both ends meet. And it is a tragically vain battle, for—I say it in all kindness and gentleness—who has ever heard of a Miss Reynolds or a Miss Jones gaining more than a little 'technique' from those long hours spent in the art schools or in the Louvre? Industry, patience, ambition, self-sacrifice, heroism—all are there; but the quality indispensable to the true painter—imagination, is missing. I fancy it would be kinder of their professors, and of the old rugged artists in the Louvre to tell frail Miss Jones and faded Miss Reynolds the truth: they should say good-by to the Latin Quarter and return home.

But the hard truth is never told them, and the drudgery continues, the anxiety increases. All those painting materials come before clothes, fire, and food; and one sees little Miss Jones dining off lentils, a roll, and a cup of coffee in a dim milk-shop, and meets elderly Miss Reynolds shivering in her light, shabby jacket on the boulevards. For some reason or other, they do not make friends, and club together. Life would be less lonely, the depression would be less deep, did they share a small flat together—and exchange thoughts, reminiscences, plans, and hopes. But the Miss Jones' and the Miss Reynolds' of the Latin Quarter are but on a nodding acquaintance. They go their own ways; when at night the studios of the Quarter are cheerful and warm, they are alone in their cold furnished rooms, or in their haggard, dismal hotels.

And the small legacy dwindles, and the 'savings' run low—so that Miss Jones looks more frail than ever, and Miss Reynolds older and more faded. Sometimes it happens that Miss Jones falling ill, is taken to the English hospital; and that her relations or friends are sent for, and that—almost a shadow—she is taken back to England. Occasionally it happens, too, that at last, discouraged and broken, Miss Reynolds bids the Quarter in which all her hope and ambition were centred, farewell. Gone, are her 'savings,' accumulated through years of hard governess work. Gone, all for nothing. And Miss Reynolds returns to governessing in a sad London suburb or a grim provincial town.

THE SHORT PARAGRAPH.

But darker tragedies than these, the darkest of all tragedies—death from distress, have from time to time been recorded in the supposed ever-gay, all-enchanted English art colony of the Latin Quarter. The short paragraph in the Paris newspapers I referred to at the beginning of this article, reads as follows:

'An English art-students named Alice Burrowes, aged 39, was to-day found dead in her room in the Rue Bernard. She had been dead three or four days. She had apparently succumbed to cold and starvation.'

GIVE THEM A CHANCE.

How to Help the Youth in Our City Streets.

(Edmonton 'Saturday News.')

Miss Jane Addams, whose work in the social settlements of Chicago, has made her an outstanding figure in the life of that city, is of the opinion that the greatest refining influence that can be brought to bear on the growing generation may be exerted through providing more natural outlets for their youthful enthusiasm. In short, she believes that they should be given greater opportunities to play. She has recently written a book on 'The Spirit of Youth and the City Streets,' which is well worth some attention, particularly in these western cities of ours, with the future all before them and the chance to profit by the mistakes of those of the older parts of the continent.

'One generation after another,' she writes, 'has depended upon its youth to equip it with gaiety and enthusiasm, to persuade it that living is a pleasure, until men everywhere have anxiously provided channels through which this wine of life might flow and be preserved for their delight. The classical city promoted play with careful solicitude, building the theatre and stadium as it built the market place and the temple. The Greeks held their games so integral a part of their religion and patriotism that they came to expect from their poets the highest utterances at the moment when the sense of pleasure released the national life. In the mediaeval cities the knights had their tourneys, the guilds their pageants, the people their dances, and the church made festival for its most cherished saints with gay street processions, and presented a drama in which no less a theme than the history of creation became a matter of thrilling interest. Only in the modern city have men concluded that it is no longer necessary for the municipality to provide for the insatiable desire for play.

Miss Addams then proceeds to show in what manner this appetite reveals itself. She tells the stories heard in the juvenile courts, submits to a kindly but penetrating scrutiny the boys who are sent to the penal schools, gets under the tawdry peekaboo waist of the wistful young girl at the dance hall, finds the honest, aching heart of the city-marooned young country fellow underneath his apparent rowdyism. And she sums up the whole situation by placing the blame at the doors of those who have the city of the future as well as the city of the present in their provision, and yet do not regard the needs of the young.

We need to preserve open spaces, in which cramped natures may obtain relief, to encourage every kind of recreation, which develops the body and gives the mind scope, to bring out all that is picturesque and that stirs the imagination. A dead commercialism, which fails to make provision for these needs, or a distorted outlook on the world, which opposes those who endeavor to provide them, are what we have to fear.

TRAGEDY OF HANDWRITING.

Illegible handwriting, which has given rise to so many comedies, led to a tragedy in the case of Bacher, a musical enthusiast of the last century, who devoted several years to the composition of a history of Viennese music. His task finished, he submitted the manuscript to the Austrian Imperial Academy, which he had been led to believe would defray the cost of its publication. After three months his manuscript was returned. Despite their best efforts, the members had been unable to decipher it. Bacher then endeavored to have his work copied, but every professional copyist who undertook the task had to confess himself baffled. He thereupon attempted dictating the work only to find that even he could not deci it, and, heartbroken at the discovery that his years of toil had been fruitless, he attempted suicide, and finished his days in a lunatic asylum.—Chicago 'News.'

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(Signed) CHARLES BARRETT.

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WORLD'S WELFARE

THE BOOKER WAHINGTON OF THE ZULUS.

the Rev. W. C. Wilcox, Ifafa, uth Africa, in the 'Missionary Review.')

I first knew John Dube as one of s of Zulu boys at the Amanzim- Boys' School about twenty-one ago. He was then about seven- ears of age, but did not seem to tinguished above the other boys thing, except that his teacher ined that he was obstinate and his work. One day there was in which John was the victor. ed us all that he showed no nce for this disturbance of the which affected the whole Fight and insubordination the air, and punishment only d the bad spirit. Then we prayer, and I was asked to con- ecial services for the boys. We m every night, and soon there sults. One and another rose ers, and I asked all who to meet me alone in my room t-to-heart talks. From that there was seldom a moment was in my room that there a boy with me or one ask- admission. In these talks I allow any boy to think that s any real hope of salvation confession and putting away one day I was rejoiced to see among the inquirers, for we had making him a subject of special The first thing I said was:

n, how about that fight? Have made it up with that boy yet?'

I think you would better do rst, then come back and we will You know God says, you must reconciled with your brother.' was a hard thing for John, for ought, of course, that the other was the most to blame. But at he said, 'I will do it,' and he went with a resolute face. In a short he returned with a happy look said: 'It is all right now.' I be- he dates his conversion from that at any rate, from that time on was a changed boy.

Though not a regular teacher, I was ed to take a class in geography, as the subject at the time was United States, and I was prepar- to return to my dear native land ter an absence of seven years. I it an interesting study to the Every one came and begged go with me to that wonderful land liberty and light. I told them it impossible, as it would take a at deal of money, which neither of had. But John said that his father d left money for that very purpose, d though we did not encourage him, when his mother came with the full mount of money for his passage, I not refuse I told him if he was illing to work ,and did not expect was going to find soft-hearted peo- e who would give him everything, en I would take him. His mother ut him into my charge, and told him , as his own father was dead, he ust obey me as his father. I advised m to go to Hampton, and secured place for him from General Arm- strong in the overflowing institution. But he had set his heart on going to Oberlin, where his adopted father had received his education.

When we reached Oberlin, there was only fifty cents left of the money that his mother put into my hands. I gave it to the young man and told him that now he would have to work or starve. His first job was on the road with a shovel, but one day of that work laid him on his back, and he wished himself back in Africa. Afterward he tried various other occupations: in a printing office, a barber shop and as a porter on the cars. He did not stick to anything very long, for he seemed to be too ambitious to make a rapid rise. Most of the Zulus think that if they can only come to America, they can acquire in two or three years what takes us ten years. When John was in the barber shop, he thought they kept him too long blacking shoes and brushing clothes, so one day, when the boss was out, he tried his hand at shaving and slashed a man's chin. That was the end of the barber business for him.

Nevertheless, all these experiences were a good school for the young Zulu. He never went into bad company, and when he had earned and saved a little money he went to school. When he visited me in the Adirondacks, where I had taken a temporary pastorate, he made some influential friends among the summer visitors. One day he asked if he might give a lecture in my church. I consented after he had written out his lecture, and I had found it very creditable for a boy only eighteen years old. We advertised the lecture and the house was crowded. The people were surprised and delighted, and some questioned whether I had not written the lecture for him. A large collection was taken, and naturally John formed a very high estimate of his ability as a public lecturer. I thought it best to let him have a few more lessons in the hard school of experience, and he afterward wrote me a frank and manly letter asking my pardon for not paying better heed to my counsels.

After completing his education at Oberlin, John came back to Africa considerable knowledge that he had picked up in his six years' stay in America. He became a helper in one mission stations, and married the brightest of the first class graduate in the Inanda Girls' She was a teacher in the school at Groutville, and John her very much; and she loved her father was a polygamist demanded the legal lobola of ten cattle as the price for his John had no cattle, and, had conscientious objections buying his wife. Now, John exempt native.' His father obtained the privilege granted to most advanced in civiliza- come out from the operation law, so that if they were married his wife would have the status as himself, and he would from the lobola. I advised go first to the father and tell how he was situated and conscientious objection, and ask to marry his daughter the lobola. He did so, and, surprise of all, the consent was and they were married.

Both John and his wife felt lacked equipment for work their own people, and, the way opened, they came to America up a course of study. We heard that they were raising for a college among the Zulus. home secretary wrote asking I thought about it. I loved had nothing but good to say character; but from my know- the Zulus in general, and some ideas which I knew to be them about a college which was entirely by themselves, I had in the scheme, and wrote my frankly. That letter was used Mr. Dube's scheme, but it did more good than harm. pointed out the danger that ession of money might turn his head, and that would be the end of the college. Mr. Plant, inspector of native education, also told me he would give Mr. Dube just two years to run into debt and give up the enterprise. This warning probably helped John to realize and guard against the danger.

When Mr. and Mrs. Dube came back to Natal with the money to start the Christian Industrial School, I was most happily disappointed. I had never before witnessed in him such evidences of humility. His builder testified that Mr. Dube had wheeled stone and mixed up mortar with his own hands for the work on the building. When I saw all this, my heart smote me and I felt that I had done him a wrong, which I ought to undo so far as possible. I confessed my mistake not only to John, but I wrote a letter to the Natal 'Mercury' and acknowledged my mistake publicly and told how Mr. Dube's noble conduct had disappointed my fears.

Since then Mr. Dube has gone on with distinguished success and renown, as principal of the Industrial School, as editor of the Ilanga, the only Zulu paper run entirely by the Zulus, and has become a leader of his people. He has obtained greater recognition and honor from the ruling class in South Africa than all the American missionaries put together. When the British Association, one of the most noted and honorable bodies of scientists in the world, was in Natal, Mr Dube was invited to deliver an address, and no missionary ever received such applause as he. A collection for his work was taken on the spot, amounting to $250. When he prepared an address in Zulu for a Zulu society which has for its object the obtaining of their just rights, the address was translated and published in full in the daily papers, occupying nearly a whole page. It is a rare thing to see a missionary address occupying more than a column, and it is a squeeze to get that much in. When the cattle had been destroyed by rinderpest and tick-fever, Mr. Dube did not know how he was going to haul the brick for the new school building, but the government loaned him mules without charge. No such aid was ever given to any other mission. When this building was dedicated, the governor of Natal did him the honor of coming in person to give an address. Once in the seventy-five years since our mission was started in Natal a governor has been present at the dedication of a school building.

When we consider that the status of the Zulu in Natal is lower than that of the lowest negroes in our Southern States, and that there is no public office of emolument and trust which he holds; that he has no vote for any public officer, that he is not allowed in any of the cars or vehicles, hotels or public halls, which are used by white men; that he is not allowed to own a gun, that he is not allowed to be out after nine o'clock at night, that he is not allowed to drive a beast along the street without a pass, that he is required to walk in the middle of the street with the cattle; when we consider all this, and then look at the recognition which Mr. Dube has won from the class which holds his people in such disesteem, we must say that the blessing of God and his own ability and industry has enabled him to achieve such success.

Mr. Dube's work is only just getting a foothold. He has lately received the government grants which have long been withheld for no other reason that that his school was not under the supervision of some white man.' His scholars were not even allowed to take the examinations of the schools under the charge of missionaries. But now his school is on the same footing with other schools. Still, God gives him grace to remain humble.

THE REVIVAL IN MANCHURIA.

An Address by the Rev. James Webster, 'China's Millions.'

I think that, perhaps, one of the most wonderful results of the movements in Manchuria has been the result upon the missionaries themselves. The missionary body in Manchuria consists of a number of Scotsmen ,a number of Irishmen and a number of Danes. We have usually met once a year—sometimes oftener—and for the past quarter of a century we have never had just what we could call unanimity on any subject whatever. The remarkable thing about the movement is that, without one solitary exception, among those Scotsmen ,and Irishmen, and Danes, men and women up to very nearly a hundred, every one of them feels that what we have been passing through has been a movement of the Divine Spirit. I think that that is a great thing in itself. We have all been of one heart and one mind in welcoming this thing which happened among us. Mind you, some of us did not expect it. Some of us, perhaps, did not want it; but none of us stood in the way of it, and it is just as well for us that we did not, because, while, at the beginning of the movement, we might have stayed it somewhat perhaps, when once that wonderful tide rose to a certain height, no matter who he was, it just swept him aside. Well then, beyond that we had very little to do with it. Our brother, Mr. Goforth, came among us—or, rather, he was sent to us—and we always regard this wonderful movement under God as having been brought about by Mr. Goforth. But you must remember that Mr. Goforth was only in some of the places and only for a certain length of time ,and that this movement swept from the sea to the Sungari ,and from the uttermost eastern parts of Manchuria to the western, and to scores of places where never a foreign missionary had been. Sometimes the most wonderful results were just in those places. We had very little to do with it. We just stood by. If I may say so, we felt a feeling of jealousy as we saw those beloved brothers and sisters of ours scaling heights and sounding depths that we have never touched—a feeling of a sort of jealousy for their sorrow for sin, and their glorying in the forgiveness of it.

THE CHINESE CHURCH.

And then the movement that came upon us showed that the Holy Spirit could open men's eyes to a realization of sin in a wonderful way. It was certainly something very wonderful to see—sometimes as many as a thousand men and women broke down utterly, weeping, the most absolutely sincere and bitter tears for sin. There is a little place in the Mukden pulpit where our native pastor knelt, and for days that little place was just a pool of water as he knelt with the tears running down his face. I have seen that church night after night literally watered with the tears of penitent souls. When we went down into the villages, where there were no boards on the floors, nothing but just the earth, before the meetings closed those floors would be just simply mud floors from the tears of those bitterly penitent souls.

A NEW CONCEPTION OF PRAYER.

The next thin gthat I would say is that they have got a new conception of prayer. I shall never forget that wonderful day in Mukden, when it seemed as though a rushing mighty wind broke into the church, and the whole congregation, as if with one heart, went down on its knees and burst into such a volume of prayer as I think I shall never hear again on earth. It was wonderful! I just wish you had heard it as we heard it; sometimes rising until it seemed like the roaring of the sea; and then coming down again to a little whisper, and then gradually rising again. And this for what?—crying for pardon on behalf of someone, of some number of men and women, who had begged us on their knees to pray for them. Then, suddenly, it ceased, and you would hear that great audience raising its voice in a hymn which we often sang. Shall I sing it to you? It was just one verse which we used to sing:

'Ming, Ming shwo tsai san,
Yesu K'en chieh ta tsiu ren.'

You do not know that.

'Tell it o'er and o'er again,
Christ receiveth sinful men.'

And in the Chinese language it has a wonderful, gracious, winning melody that you do not find even in English. Night after night you would hear that winning hymn. Since then, of course, the movement has gone on. But in every place where the movement went it left a prayer meeting, and that prayer meeting has gone on. And it is a prayer meeting, and those people know how to conduct prayer meetings; they meet together for prayer and have nothing else but prayer. Our pastor in Mukden, who had never heard of requests for prayer, simply just introduced them, and he conducts those meetings infinitely better than any foreign missionary could. Those people pray, and they are getting answers to prayer. Time after time we have heard of direct answers to prayer in Mukden. We have had those prayer meetings twice a week ever since—every Sabbath and every Wednesday evening.

I had a letter the other day which said that these prayer meetings go on as of yore. The Christians meet together and go down on their knees, and they pray all together—not one man, but all together. A fine thing that. I think that it would be a good thing if you introduced it here. I was out in a village at Mukden ,and I was talking to a man who was not a Christian at all, and, do you know what he said to me? He said, 'I hear that that prayer meeting in Mukden is a place of power.' A heathen telling us that the prayer meeting was a place of power! At another place twenty or thirty men and women offered themselves for baptism. I said to some of them: 'How did you first heart about Christ?' 'Oh!' they said, 'you know, since the war our temple here has been destroyed. We have no temple to which to go to pray, but we can go to this prayer meeting that the Christians have got up. We have been offering petitions there, and we have been getting answers.' The first things that brought them to think of becoming Christians were the answers which they themselves and their friends had got by sending in requests at this Christian prayer meeting. That is a great gain to us—a great gain.

CHRISTIAN GIVING.

Then I might say something about the fruits in the matter of Christian giving. The Chinese are not very ready to give. They are like a great many other people in that respect, only very much more so. But, as a result of that great movement, everybody seemed to want to give. It was one of the indications. At Tieling, a place Mr. Goforth never visited, my wife and I were at a meeting, conducted entirely by the Chinese themselves, and sat there looking at those people bringing their offerings. One man came in with a bag of grain on his back. He walked right up to the platform and left it there. He said that he had no money, but he would give this bag of grain. And there was a brindled calf at the gate, if the Lord would take that. A man brought a gun. He said that he loved it very much, but he had nothing else to give, and he would give that. The women brought their ornaments, their gold and their silver and watches and laid them on the table for Christ. And one poor woman, with her face bewet with tears, and clad in rags—you could see that she was just the poorest of the poor—whispered to one of our lady agents that in all her possession she had only just one cent, but she would like to give it; could she do so?—and the cent was handed up, one small piece of money worth just about a farthing. The pastor looked at it, and he looked at the poor woman, and then he lifted it up and he told the story, and the whole congregation just broke out in tears of gladness. They remembered the New Testament story. Well, of course, that was just at the time, but I think that I am perfectly right in saying that the whole tide of Christian giving has risen as a result. Our Mukden congregation have called and ordained, and they support themselves, two pastors. They had one before. He was not enough for the work, so they called another, and he is being supported by the congregation. That congregation supports two pastors, two evangelists, and two teachers besides, at their own expense, entirely by free-will offerings.

'BORN AGAIN.'

Another thing is this. The Christian Church, wherever this movement has gone, has been born again. It has not merely been born again; it has come to self-consciousness. You remember that time when your child first of all took on the blush of self-consciousness. You lost your child then, did you not? We feel that we have lost our child, but we rejoice because she has come to a realization of her being as a part of the body of Christ. Before, she just simply leant upon us; now she is standing upon her own feet. One of the most wonderful things I heard at our recent Presbytery Synod meeting was this; the pastor of one of our native congregations gave us a most thrilling speech, and he turned to the foreign missionaries and said: 'We are grateful to the Christian Church in Western lands for sending us the Gospel, and we are grateful to you missionaries for bringing it. We shall never forget the grace of God in sending you. But,' he added, 'the Holy Ghost came down from Heaven. You could not send us that.' When I heard him say that I felt: 'That is all right. We may take a back seat. This church has reached its majority. It is no longer dependent upon us.' It will not do for us foreign missionaries to exercise lordship over God's heritage in China any longer. If we do it we shall simply find ourselves high and dry. The Church of God has come unto its own in China.

I could wish for nothing more, nothing better for, the Church of Christ throughout the world than just some such experience as we had in Manchuria last year. You know, when it did come, some of us were a little frightened. I confess myself that I was a little frightened. If anything of that kind happens in your experience, I would just give you this advice: Do not be afraid. There is nothing to be afraid of if the Holy Spirit is working in men. I think that sometimes we foreigners in China did a little harm just by interfering.

'SWEET MUSIC IN THE ROOF.'

For example, thirty or forty poor girls broke down on the platform in a terrible state of weeping. I felt that really we ought to get them out, and so I, with one or two others, lifted or led those poor, broken-hearted girls out of the church into an adjoining room, where they were dealt with. It was delightful to hear this one and the next one whispering, 'Jesus, Jesus, Jesus.' It was like an old-fashioned inquiry room at home. But when I went into the church a little afterwards, the pastor said to me: 'Mr. Webster, perhaps you thought that you did right in taking those girls out, but I do not think so.' He said: 'You know, a little crying will do them no harm. They will come all right bye-and-bye.' Then his face gleamed. He was a very sane man. There was no excitement about him There was no hysteria about him—do not make any mistake—and what he said was this: 'When they were crying there I heard sweet music in the roof, but as soon as you took them away the music ceased.' He never looked more solemn in his life, and I believe that he did hear music in the roof that I did not hear, and that he and others saw things that I did not see, and that was their blessing. What I mean to say is this: that it does not do for human hands to interfere too much when the Holy Spirit is working in men's hearts. It is a wonderful thing. How did it come about? Where did it come from and will it ever come again? We do not know anything about it. 'The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but thou canst not tell whence it cometh nor whither it goeth'; but it is a wonderful reality.

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SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR THE INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER BIBLE STUDY CLUB

(Copyrighted, 1908, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

January 9th, 1910.

The Baptism and Temptation of Jesus.—Matt. iii., 13-17; iv., 1-11.

Golden Text.—In that he hath suffered being tempted, he is able to succor them that are tempted.—Heb. ii., 18.

Verses 13, 14.—Why did Jesus want to be baptized?

What reason is there for the opinion that John's refusal to baptize Jesus was a reasonable position to take?

Verse 15.—Is baptism essential to salvation, and if not, what is its purpose?

Repentance seems to have been a necessary step to John's baptism, did Jesus need to repent?

Verses 16, 17.—What evidence is there that any person but Jesus saw the opening heavens, the Holy Spirit, or heard the voice from heaven?

If a few of those present, who were spiritual, saw and heard these things, is there any evidence to show that the multitude did also?

Verse 1.—Why did the Spirit lead Jesus into the wilderness.

What reasons are there to believe that temptation was, or was not, essential for the spiritual development of Jesus?

Is temptation necessary, or a part of God's educational process for all of us? Give your reasons.

HOW MUCH VIRTUE WOULD THERE BE IN DOING RIGHT, IF THERE WERE NEITHER TEMPTATION NOR OPPORTUNITY TO DO WRONG? (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)

Verse 2.—Why did Jesus fast and what is the general effect of fasting upon spiritual life?

If Christians follow the example of Jesus in the matter of fasting, what results would probably follow?

Give a reasoned opinion as to whether Jesus would probably feel the pangs of hunger during the esctasy of the fast?

What are the limits of the rule that reaction generally follows exaltation, and state whether Jesus was likely passing through this reaction when he was 'an hungered?'

Verse 3.—To what part of the nature of Jesus did the Devil make his first appeal?

Give your reasons for your opinion as to whether physical temptations are as numerous, or dangerous as spiritual temptations?

Verse 4.—What would have been the moral quality of the act if Jesus had made bread out of stones?

In what sense do good men live by the word of God?

Verse 5.—Did Jesus go bodily into the city, and if not, what did take place?

What are the reasons to believe that the mental temptation would be as powerful as if it had been physically performed?

Verses 6, 7.—What does this second temptation appeal to?

Are there any exceptions to the rule that a man of God will never go contrary to God's established laws?

What is it to tempt God?

Verses 8-11.—What method did the Devil adopt to give Jesus the most extensive view of his kingdom?

What are 'the kingdoms of the world' which the Devil controls?

How could the Devil have given Jesus what he promised?

Do angels always minister to those who successfully oppose the Devil?

Lesson for Sunday, January 16th, 1910.

The Beginning of the Galilean Ministry.—Matt. iv., 12-25.

PILGRIMAGES TO THE SACRED HILL IN HUNAN.

(Rev. G. G. Warren, Wesleyan Mission, Changsha, Hunan, in 'China's Millions.')

Heng Shan is a sacred mountain, situated in the centre of the Province of Hunan. It is popularly known as the 'Southern Peak,' being connected with a 'northern,' a 'western,' and an 'eastern' peak, as forming prominent geographical features in the legendary period of China's history.

In the times of the very earliest mention of these peaks—in documents which purport to describe the doings in the days of Abraham—these four mountains were centres of important sacrificial ceremonies performed from time to time by the Emperor himself. To-day imperial sacrifices are still offered, but the offering is made by deputies, generally two of the higher provincial officials.

When popular pilgrimages commenced it would be hard to say. But in these days the worship of the people quite eclipses the imperial ceremonies, and forms the main subject of interest in connection with the mountain.

There are occasional visitors from other provinces, some of whom may be performing a pilgrimage to the companion 'peaks' of the north, east and west. But the great mass of the pilgrims comes from the home province of Hunan. No statistics are procurable of the number of pilgrims from any particular locality; much less for the whole province. The Chinese themselves have scarcely any experience of attempts to estimate large numbers, and it would be useless to ask any one how many pilgrims come from year to year.

As the traveller gets nearer to the mountain, however, in the month of September, the strings of pilgrims, going and coming, increase in number until what are, at ordinary times, somewhat untravelled paths, come to be more crowded than the busiest high roads in the province.

At the actual foot of the mountain there is a large temple, one of the largest I have seen in China, erected by imperial orders, where every pilgrim must worship. The crowding din, smoke (from burning paper prayers and paper offerings), and general confusion are about as far from our western ideas of worship as anything can be. But Chinese worship is individual and not congregational. Each man walks in or walks out, kneels down or rises up as and when he will He crosses in front of others worshipping others cross in front of him without any idea of impropriety. He shouts his lilting song, or mutters his prayer, or is silently absorbed in casting lots in the utmost indifference to the presence of other shouting, muttering or silent worshippers.

From the back court of the temple you enter on the actual ascent of the mountain—a fine, well made and well kept road, at times very steep, at others a mere slope, rarely having to make descent into crossing valleys. Really, there is only one big dip,, and that is only for some three hundred feet in height. The highest point gave, on two successive days on which I visited it, an aneroid reading of just four thousand five hundred feet above the sea. The weather conditions were such as to justify the reading being taken as near the exact height.

I went up the hill very leisurely, for it was a hot day. I made frequent stops at the resting places which stud the road. As I went up (or rested) I counted all the down-coming pilgrims who passed me. In six hours I counted two thousand five hundred and seventy. I was assured that for two or three days and nights previous the numbers had been always as great, at times greater—night and day make but little difference it the weather be fine. Indeed, on the first night on which I stayed at a temple not far from the top, there were numbers of pilgrims who each threw down an incense stick in front of the temple, notwithstanding that a violent storm had raged during the whole night.

For a week or ten days I think it is no exaggeration to say that ten thousand pilgrims a day present their prayers and worship to the numerous idols that are to be found in the temples upon the mountain slope.

The pilgrims struck me as being for the most part—I should roughly guess about ninety percent—honet, clean-living peasants. Now and again, wealthy, scholarly pilgrims were met, who performed their journey in chairs. But the immense majority were shod in the rough straw sandals which in all parts of the country form the peasant's footgear. They walked without any signs of weariness or discomfort. Patched or ragged garments were about as rare as the long gown. The simple coat and trousers were just the garments the farmers don on festive occasions. This class forms the real backbone of the population of China. In China, even more than in the west, officials and scholars, merchants and all the varied classes of the big towns, are being continually replenished from the country. If you can influence the peasant class, you influence the China of the future.

The inns on the road at which we stayed for the night, or for our meals in the daytime, were always crowded. But there was a marked absence of what one frequently—though by no means always—experiences of known and acknowledged wrong-doing. Only twice did I see pilgrims smoking opium, the two men seemed mostly deeply ashamed at being detected. There was no opium smell in the inns or temples. This is largely accounted for by the fact that opium smokers are unequal to the physical strain of the journey. All pilgrims are for the time-being vegetarians (which in religious usage in China, includes abstinence from wine and even from certain strongly-flavored vegetables, e. g., garlic). The non-use of wine may account for the comparative freedom from anger and heated words. No vituperative language is indulged in. Though in the four days' road journey which I took to the hill I must have passed over ten thousand pilgrims, I never heard one 'bedevilment.' The journey is undertaken with the most evident sincerity and earnestness.

Among the pilgrims are some who impose on themselves the necessity of a special act of worship every three, five, seven or a hundred steps. The 'five' and 'seven' steps are the more common. This class of pilgrim is clothed in a special garb—either a black coat bordered with a red or a yellow collar; or a red coat and trousers. The red garments are in imitation of a convict's prison garb, and indicate the wearer's estimate of his own standing before the gods. A red collar indicates that the journey is a penance, self-inflicted on account of a parent's death—an indication of heaven's anger at an unfilial son. The yellow collar indicates that the parent is ill. This pilgrim garb on returning is used to clothe the sick parent in, and is believed to be most remedial, especially as regards the expulsion of sickness-causing demons.

This pilgrim carries a little wooden platform, raised (when placed on the ground) by two frames, a few inches high. It bears on its outer edge a number of incense sticks. This is grasped in both hands. The steps, carefully counted and steadily paced, are made, then the pilgrim stands erect, kneels down, places the platform on the ground and just touches the board with his forehead, and then again stands erect and continues his pacing. Every shrine, spirit-possessed tree or well passed on the route, receives special worship. By a rough estimate, I reckoned that one band of over ten such pilgrims must each have performed over twenty thousand prostrations. I was asked by more than one European to whom I told these things, whether there were not a good many 'missed' prostrations. No Chinese ever thinks of such a thing. If a vow is taken to worship every 'five' steps, its entire validity would be annulled by a single mistake. The interesting inference is that whatever ideas of idols the idolator may have, he certainly believes in a Power that can watch over every step of tens and even hundreds of miles of roadway.

There seems to be no 'society,' 'church,' 'company,' or any other kind of association of such worshippers. No one is blamed (unless, perhaps, by an over-zealous relative) for not undertaking such a vow; no one is praised for undertaking it. There is no list of heroic worshippers; no mark of merit (other than the possession of the clothes); no word of encouragement, or sympathy, or congratulation from priest or onlookers. Each such pilgrim is necessarily accompanied by at least one companion, who supplies fresh incense sticks to the stand, and acts to some extent as a servant of the pilgrim.

What is true of these special pilgrims is true of all pilgrims. They are sheep without a shepherd. No man cares for their souls. The priests simply bang a drum to call the attention of the gods to the fact that somebody is worshipping them, and then presents his collection tray and receives a very small contribution in return. Oftentimes a band of a dozen will give less than a penny of our currency, occasionally their joint contribution would not amount to even a farthing. No priest—as far as my observation went, and I paid some attention to the point—ever enters into any spiritual talk with a pilgrim. No pilgrim seems to anticipate or miss any conversation about religious matters. The idea of such a thing has not, apparently, occurred to him.

The two overwhelming thoughts, as one watches the stream of these worshippers, is their own sincerity, and the painful inadequacy of the return for such sincerity. I saw one man cast lots most humbly and reverently before the idol. He held in both hands, as he kneeled, a bamboo vase containing some twenty or thirty bamboo slips each with a number graven on it. The vase is held at an angle and slowly turned round till one slip falls out. This is taken to the priest, who gives the applicant a special prayer. 'No. 9' came out. It was handed to the priest. 'Blank,' was all the reply. The pilgrim's request to the idol for a prayer was in vain. 'No. 9' which fell to the ground, had no prayer attached to it. No word of apology or comfort. I felt indignant, and went back to a seat with the pilgrim and tried to tell him of a God 'who seeketh' men to worship him, who never gives a blank, and who has always heard all who call upon him.

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CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

Address by William Jennings Bryan on the Capitol in St. Paul.

The ten thousand young people gathered on the Capitol steps in St. Paul will long remember the stirring words of Mr. William Jennings Bryan. How they cheered. How the flags waved. One man to speak to thousands and thousands. Can he hold them? The speaker's face glows with intensest earnestness. The people's faces have grown tense with emotion. Mr. Bryan spoke as follows:—

This gathering has a significance that ought not to be lost on this present age of the country. The men and women here assembled represent a mighty army, two and one-half millions of Christian Endeavorers in the United States, and three and one-half millions throughout the world. This body represents but a part of the Christian activity and the enthusiasm of our country.

We have the Y. M. C. A., that is interdenominational, and we have the Epworth League and various other organizations representing denominations, and the main thought, the largest purpose, of each one of these organizations is the application of Christian ideals and Christian thought in the daily life, the social work, to politics and to government. I see evidences of a great awakening that is world-wide. What will be the result? No human being can tell the bounds to a moral awakening. An idea can revolutionize a man; he can revolutionize a community, a state, a nation, a world.

I believe this great movement is destined to work in the home, in business, in politics, in government, and in international relations; and I am glad to take a humble part in this great gathering, and to extend my hearty sympathy with the work of the Patriots' League, which is a part of this Christian Endeavor movement. The application of Christian thought and of Christian purpose to life means the rejuvenation of the individual man and woman. It means that the home will be a higher type,a better realization of what a home ought to be. It means that business shall be made more honest, that conscience will not be an outlaw in the counting-room or stranger in the market place. It means more than that. It means that the conscience will become a factor in the party life of the nation.

When nineteen hundred years ago Christ weighed the soul against all things else, and asked the question: 'What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?' he asked a question that arises wherever man deals with his fellow man, or wherever man comes into contact with his brother.

I am not a minister. If I were, there is one text that I would probably use more than any other. But, my friends, when I have a really serious case, when I have some wrong of gigantic proportions, and want to smite it with a blow that will tell, I always go to the Bible to get a quotation. There is no other book that contains so much of truth, and there is no other book in which truth is so justly expressed. And I might give another reason; there is no other book with which people are so familiar. If I were a minister and seeking for a text, I should find it in the passage that says, 'If a man say I love God, and hateth his brother, he is a liar.' The text is short, but the sermon would be long if I tried to show you how many liars there are; but we are here this afternoon under the auspices of the Patriots' League League. I am only going to show it in politics and government.

We need parties in this country. We cannot get along without them. My friends, there is an honest place upon which politics can be conducted, and I believe that when this Christian spirit applies itself to political life, we shall find two things:—First, charity and respect for one another's opinion; and, second, honesty in the conduct of politics. I believe that one of the results of this movement will be the purification of American politics, and I see signs already. If I understand this movement of Christian patriotism, it means that there is going to be a clearer recognition of the fact that this nation must be just if it is going to be strong or have length of days.

I am here as one of your well-wishers, as one who wishes to stand shoulder to shoulder with you, and to march side by side with you in this work in which you are engaged. I believe that this Christian spirit is so large and so broad that we shall not only enlist all those who take the name of Christ and are followers of his example, but we will teach the world that Christianity is so broad, and its work so large, that all whose hearts are touched by the plea that Christianity presents have a brighter manhood and womanhood, and the whole world are welcome to come and help us reach the consummation so desirously to be wished. And if I mistake not the results of our work will be so great that the cup of blessing will overflow the Christian nations, and all the sons of men will share in the good that is done.

SECRETARY'S MESSAGE.

Another year has just closed, and you are planning for another year's work. Are you going to profit by past failures, and strive to have better societies, better prayer meetings, more consecrated members? Are you planning to do more effective work for the Master, striving to win souls for him? 'Thy kingdom come,' let that be your motto and aim in everything you do: Thy kingdom come in the prayer life of your society, in your missionary and social committee work, and this coming year will be the best yet in the history of your society. Why not make a motto on cotton or cardboard and hang it up in your Endeavor room, where all your members will see it. 'Thy kingdom come.' Wishing you all a happy and bright New Year.

E. HALL,
46 Marin avenue.

HOW GERMANY MANAGES HER STATE RAILWAYS.

The state railway systems of Germany are managed upon two general principles. First, they are to serve the general interests of domestic and external trade, and second, they are to show a satisfactory profit. The Prussian railway administration in 1908 lowered its regular freight tariffs for 64 percent of the traffic, in order to serve the exigencies of trade, especially export trade, during a period of commercial depression. The government is in a position in Germany to influence the whole machinery of trade and transportation as no other government in the world can do, and this fact must be taken into account when other peoples think of competing on equal terms with the Germans in the Far East or in South America.

The administration of the railways, telegraphs, telephones, mines and the public domains by the state is possible only through trained civil servants. The efficiency of state-managed mines and factories in competition with privately owned enterprises in Germany comes from the character of the bureaucracy. This permanent civil service is one of the greatest glories of Germany, and one of the most powerful of reason upholding the monarchical principle in a semi-autocratic form in Germany. The Prussian bureaucracy, the model of the other German states, is the creation of the Hohenzollern family during three centuries. It had been developed and improved under all the efficient sovereigns of the Hohenzollern line, such as the Great Elector and Frederick the Great, and it has ben a principle of the private policy of the Hohenzollern family to rule through a body of civil servants, whose place in the state is as honorable as that of the army ,or perhaps it would be more just to say as ranking next to the army. The non-partisan administrative body, with its own disciplinary courts for cutting out of the public service any member who uses his official position to favor a private interest, either his own or that of another, has kept the civil service up to a code of honor that can be compared in the United States only to the codes regulating the army and the navy.—From 'Monarchical Socialism in Germany,' by Elmer Roberts ,in the January 'Scribner.'

OXO
"Just perfect" this weather.

THE SEAL THAT PROTECTS

It would be business suicide to put a trademark on poor goods, because everyone would know that such a trademark stood for inferior quality and would refuse to buy these goods.

A trademark is a badge of honor in business.

In Coffee, THE RED SEAL on

Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand Coffee

is the only guarantee of satisfaction that anyone needs.

In 1 and 2 pound sealed tins—never in bulk—at your grocer's. 111

CHASE & SANBORN, Montreal.

STOP THAT PAIN
TAKE
Gold Medal Haarlem Oil
CAPSULES
"Odorless and Tasteless."

Your pains and aches from KIDNEY, LIVER, BLADDER OR STOMACH TROUBLE will begin to disappear the first day you take GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES.

Holland Medicine Co., Scranton, Pa.

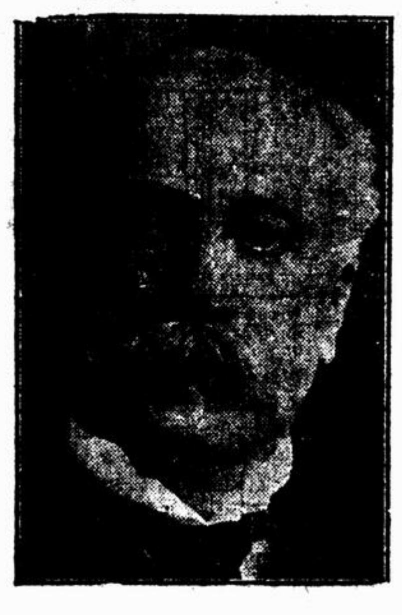
Dear Sirs: In writing you this, I am doing something that I have never done before, voluntarily. Several weeks ago I saw your coupon in the "Times-Star," and as a last resort I thought I would try your Haarlem Oil Capsules. You sent me the coupon, and to make a long story short, I am now on my second box. I am, or was suffering from what I supposed was kidney trouble, caused by an over-indulgence of beer, and the pain I suffered at night was excruciating, and left me feeling bad all next day. I have since then stopped drinking beer, thinking that would allay the pain, but without any good results. But your capsules have given me so much ease. I felt that not to write you would be doing you an injustice, hence this letter. I am going to continue their use indefinitely. Thanking you for your generous kindness in sending a coupon, I am,

Yours very sincerely,
T. W. KEHNAN, 1057 Freeman Ave, Cincinnati, O., March 22, 1909.

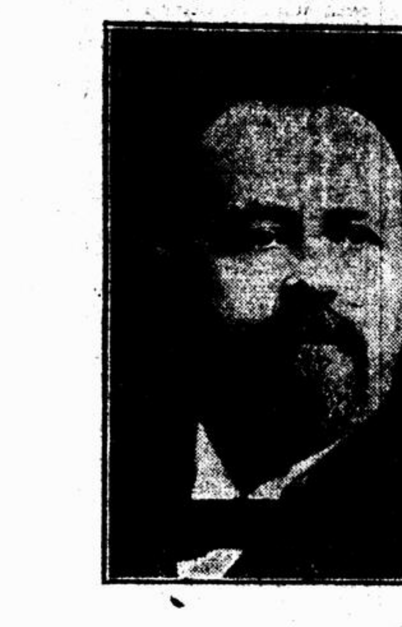
Get a box today. Capsules 25 and 50 cents. Bottles, 15 and 35 cents, at all druggists.

HOLLAND MEDICINE CO.
Sole Importers Scranton, Pa.
If your Druggist cannot supply you, write us direct.

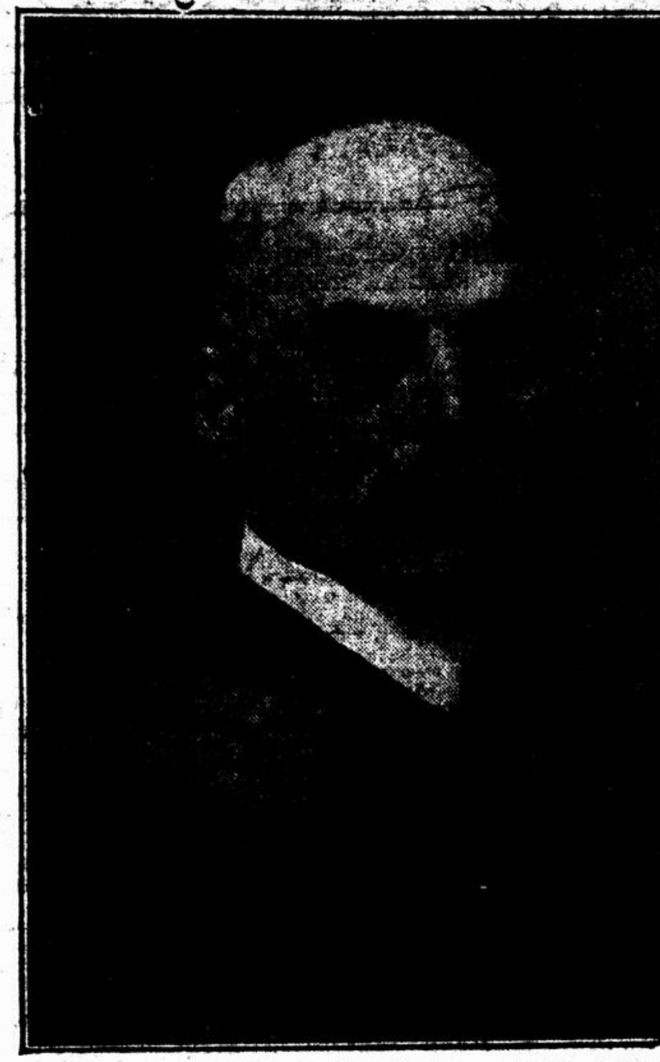
CITIZENS' COMMITTEE'S TICKET FOR MAYOR AND BOARD OF CONTROL.



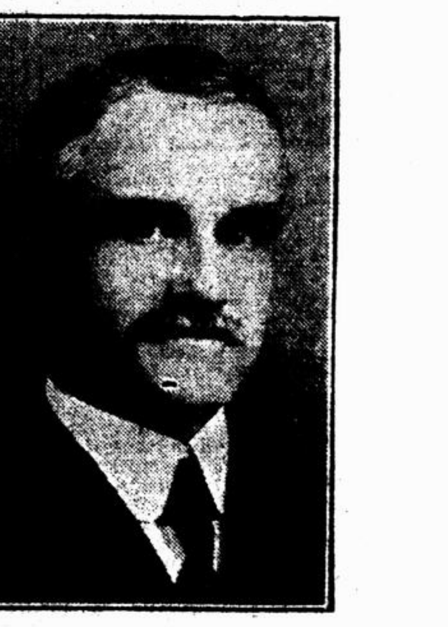
DR. E. P. LACHAPELLE.



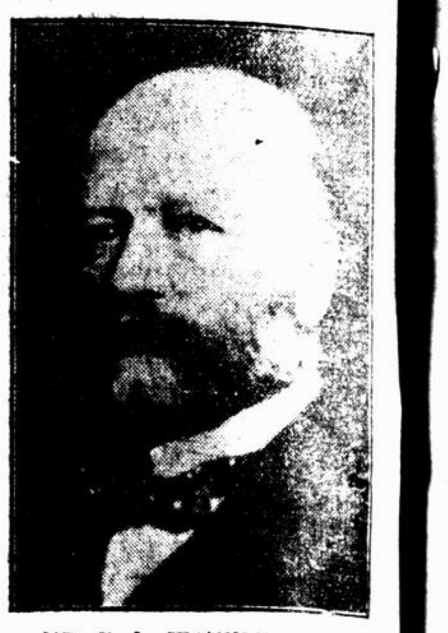
MR. LOUIS N. DUPUIS.



DR. GUERIN.



MR. JOSEPH AINEY.



MR. F. L. WANKLY

The Citizens' Association yesterday afternoon decided on the following gentlemen as their candidates for the mayoralty and the Board of Control:—

Hon. J. J. E. Guerin, M.D., Mayor.
E. P. Lachapelle, M.D.
Mr. F. L. Wanklyn, C.E.
Mr. L. N. Dupuis.
Mr. Joseph Ainey.

The choice includes two medical men, one engineer and two business men. All have been prominent and successful in their various callings. In every case it can be said, the office sought the men. The candidates enjoy the highest esteem of their fellow-citizens, and were the unanimous choice of the Citizens' Association.

In presenting the names selected by the executive, ex-Mayor Laporte, president of the association, and chairman of the meeting, said.—

'Pursuant to a resolution unanimous adopted by your board of directors at a previous meeting, an appeal was made to the public through the Montreal newspapers, and by a circular letter to all the members of our association, asking for suggestions of names of citizens who, in their opinion, were qualified to occupy the functions of Mayor and controllers of the city of Montreal.

'In response to this appeal a large number of names have been submitted to this board, and due consideration was given thereto. The list containing these names has been read over to you. Your board, in making a selection for your consideration has had due regard to the integrity, ability and experience of the men whose names are placed before you, and it has endeavored at the same time to make a choice thoroughly representative of the largest groups of the population and thus harmonize to as large an extent as possible the various interests of the city.'

Mr. Laporte moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Lieut.-Col. Burland, and carried unanimously by a standing vote. During a short discussion on the report a few other names were mentioned, but the sentiment prevailed that it would be very unwise to alter what had taken so much care and thought to arrange. It was argued that if a Liberal was taken off another of the same political stripe should be put in his place; if a man from the East End was not acceptable he should be replaced by another from the East End, and if an English-speaking nominee was to be taken off the slate another man of the same language should be put on in his place. It was further urged, that, while there might be other men quite as capable of filling the positions as were those chosen there were good reasons why the combination should not be broken, in the interests of both harmony and efficiency, and the hope was expressed that the electors would stand by the nominees of the association and thus show their appreciation of the efforts made to secure a good civic administration.

The thanks of the association was formally tendered to the members of the executive committee for the manner in which they had discharged their responsibilities.

The drafting of an aldermanic slate will next be taken up, but the first meeting of the executive for this purpose will not be held till next week, probably Tuesday or Wednesday. The association will consult with the leaders in the different wards, and after hearing their representations will decide who to recommend for election. It is the intention of the association to manage the campaign for the controllership so that the commissioners nominated by them shall not need to do any electioneering, nor be at any personal expense through the contest.

It is expected that interested parties will propose and work for other tickets, and that many independent candidates will appear on the scene now that the association's choice has been announced.

EX-MAYOR LAPORTE PLEASED.

Mr. Laporte, in an interview after the meeting, expressed himself as being pleased with the outcome of the association's deliberations. He believed that the slate would be just and acceptable to every element and district of the metropolis, meeting not only racial and local divisions, but also political feelings, which unfortunately had to be considered.

'Now that we have selected a slate, with assurance that the candidates will accept,' said Mr. Laporte, 'we shall, of course, proceed actively to support them.

'The next move, of course, will be to look after the elections for the council, but in this the association will not be so active. This will be looked after by the association representatives from each ward. If they are satisfied with the candidates offering nothing will be done. But if they are not then the association members from the ward affected will confer with leading citizens, and secure the nomination of a candidate suitable to them and the association, and the latter will then give its influence in favor of the new candidate.

'I have been gratified at the support given this movement by both citizens and press,' said ex-Mayor Laporte. 'During the past few day have been deluged by telephone calls from citizens, who said they were holding back pending the action of the association, while the various newspapers of the city have also taken the same waiting attitude. I felt that in view of this we should make our choice known as soon as possible.'

As to the candidates selected, Mr. Laporte said that not one of them had asked to be chosen, but that in most instances they had to be strongly pressed to accept the candidature. All had agreed to accept nomination.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

The following are the officers and members of the Citizens' Association:

President—Mr. Hormidas Laporte.
First vice-president—Lieut.-Colonel Jeffrey Burland.

Second vice-president—Senator Dandurand.

Hon. treasurer—Mr. James Morgan.
Hon. secretary—Mr. E. J. Chapleau.
Directors—Messrs. J. A. Vaillancourt, C. S. J. Phillips, Gaspard De Serres, Dr. E. P. Lachapelle, S. D. Vallieres, Victor Morin, the Hon. J. D. Rolland, Charles Chaput, Peter Lyall, and H. J. Kavanagh.

General committee—Messrs. H. B. Angus, Sir Montagu Allan, Olivar Asselin, Simeon Beaudin, K.C.; A. Baumgarten, the Hon. Louis Beaubien, Wm. Birks, the Hon. F. L. Belque, A. Blumenthal, Guilliaume Boivin, J. A. Beaudry, C. C. Ballantyne, Gedeon Boisvert, T. Bienvenu, Alfred Brunet, J. S. Brierley, the Hon. T. Berthiaume, the Hon. Arthur Boyer, Henri Bourassa, Sir Edward Clouston, Zenon Corbeau, Dr. E. P. Chagnon, Dr. L. J. V. Cleroux, Martial Chevalier, C. H. Catelli, Victor Carmel, Lieut.-Col. John Carson, the Hon. J. P. B. Casgrain, G. N. Ducharme, Sir George Drummond, C. J. Doherty, M.P.; U. H. Dandurand, J. S. N. Dougall, Geo. E. Drummond, L. N. Dupuis, J. R. Dougall, J. U. Emard, F. W. Evans, Col. W. H. Evans, G. Esplin, S. W. Ewing, Jos. Fortier, G. B. Fraser, Sir Hugh Graham, Ubald Girand, J. O. Garand, J. O. Gravel, Charles Gordon, J. A. Gougeon, Denis Guilbault, Arthur Gagnon, W. I. Gear, L. E. Geoffrion, Dr. Alexander Germain, C. H. Godfrey, A. O. Galarneau, Dr. Leigh R. Gregor, Dr. J. E. Garceau, Maxwell Goldstein, Cyprien Gelinas, C. A. Harwood, J. C. Holden, Albert Hebert, John Hyde, J. W. Hughes, J. A. Jacobs, Henri Jonas, Lieut.-Col. A. E. Labelle, Sir Alex. Lacoste, H. P. Labelle, Jos. Lamoureux, J. B. Letendre, A. Lacroix, E. N. Lemay, A. Lionais, Dr. J. V. Lalonde, Godfroy Langlois, M.P.P.; Edouard Leduc, sr.; Alfred Mercure, Sir William Macdonald, D. Masson, Robert Meighen, H. Markland Molson, G. N. Moncel, Henry Miles, Onesime Martineau, the Hon. J. A. Ouimet, Medard Paquette, Jos. Quintal, A. V. Roy, Farquhar Robertson, J. A. Richard, J. C. Rose, L. J. A. Surveyer, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Geo. W. Stephens, Lieut.-Col. Chas. A. Smart, P. Wilson-Smith, C. F. Smith, F. D. Shallow, the Hon. L. O. Taillon, J. B. Tresidder, F. Tremblay, Nap. Tetreault, Jos. Villeneuve, P. Vanier, Sir William Van Horne, Alp. Valiquette, Leonidas Villeneuve, J. C. Walsh, J. M. Guindon, J. R. Perron, K.C.; Arthur Gagne, N. K. Laflamme, Dr. L. Z. Renaud, B. Yorston, Henry J. Bulmer, J. Harwood, P. Wright, U. N. Parent, J. M. Ferguson, J. R. Laurendeau, E. E. Fontaine, A. N. Brodeur, Chs. Archer, R. Chartrand.

DR. JAMES J. GUERIN.

James J. E. Guerin, M.D., was born in Montreal on July 4, 1856. He was educated at the Montreal College, and graduated M.D., C.M., at McGill University in 1878. Since that time he has been practising in his native city, while he fulfils the duties of attending physician to the Hotel Dieu, and Professor of Clinical Medicine in Laval University. He is also president of the Medical Board of the Hotel Dieu. He is on the Council of Public Instruction for the Province of Quebec, and is a director and one of the founders of the Catholic High school. He married Miss Mary C. O'Brien, daughter of Senator O'Brien, in 1885. Mrs. Guerin died in 1888.

Dr. Guerin was elected president of the St. Patrick's Society in 1895 and in 1896 and 1897. In 1895 he was elected to the Legislature as representative of Montreal Centre by a very large majority. He was re-elected at the general elections in 1897, and called to join Mr. Marchand's cabinet, as Minister without portfolio, on May 25th, of the same year. In 1896 he was appointed a delegate to the Irish National Convention in Dublin. Quite recently he was appointed to the board of directors of the Royal Edward Institute for Tuberculosis. Dr. Guerin resides at No. 4 Edge Hill, off Dorchester street west, near Fort street.

Dr. Guerin is well known in professional and political circles, and is in close touch with municipal affairs. He has given much attention to the more important civic questions, particularly the water supply and other hygienic matters, which are so intimately associated with the welfare of the city. Civic legislation will be familiar to him on account of his having been a member of the Quebec Legislature. He should make an excellent presiding officer and speaks both languages fluently. Being a Roman Catholic he will be acceptable to the majority as first magistrate on the occasion of the Eucharistic Congress which is to be held here next summer. Mr. Justice Guerin, of the Superior Court, is a brother of Dr. Guerin.

DR. E. P. LACHAPELLE.

is a son of the late Pierre Persillier-Lachapelle and Marie Zoe Toupin, his wife. He was born at Sault au Recollet, Que., on December 21, 1845. He took his Arts course at the Montreal College, graduating in 1865. He studied medicine at the 'Ecole de Medecine et de Chirurgie de Montreal, which was at that time affiliated with Victoria University at Cobourg, but has since developed into the Medical Faculty of Laval University in this city. He graduated as M.D. from Victoria in 1869, and received the degree, ad eundem, from Laval in 1879.

Immediately on graduation Dr. Lachapelle began the practice of medicine in Montreal, and he has achieved marked success in his profession, gaining high distinction in more than one of its branches, notably in the department of hygiene. He was the organizer of the Notre Dame Hospital, and, in fact, it was established in 1880 as a result of his initiative and indomitable energy. He has at various times filled the offices of general superintendent, medical superintendent and consulting physician of this institution, resigning two years ago after being in office continuously since the hospital was founded.

Dr. Lachapelle is Dean of the Medical Faculty of Laval, and Professor of Hygiene. He is honorary president of the Laval Veterinary Faculty; a vice-president of the Royal Edward Institute, and chairman of the Board of management of that institution. He is president of the Board of Health of the Province of Quebec, and a member and ex-president of the American Public Health Association. He rendered important service as a member of the Central Board of Health during the smallpox epidemic of 1885-86. He was surgeon to the 65th Battalion in 1879-86. He was attending physician at the Hotel Dieu in 1876-77; Professor of Hygiene at the Ecole de Medecine et de Chirurgie, 1876-77; Professor of General Pathology and of Medical Jurisprudence at Laval University, 1877-89; governor and treasurer of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec, 1877-89, and president from 1878 to 1901; vice-president of the Canadian Medical Association, 1890-91; vice-president of the Medical Chirurgical Society, 1892-93, and honorary president of the section in Hygiene of the American Medical Congress in 1893. In 1896 he was chosen as a delegate from the Canadian Government to the second Pan-American Medical Congress in Mexico. In 1897 he read a paper on 'The progress of sanitation in Canada,' before the British Medical Association meeting in Montreal.

Dr. Lachapelle is a member of the Medical Chirurgical Society of Montreal; of the Societie de Medecine Pratique de Montreal, and of the Canadian Medical Association.

As a medical writer Dr. Lachapelle is probably best known in connection with the 'Union Medicale du Canada,' of which periodical he was editor and proprietor from 1876 to 1882. He is a director of the Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien, and of the Provincial Bank of Canada. He is a Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur, and an Officier d'Academie. He is a member of the St. James's, Montreal Hunt and University Clubs.

Dr. Lachapelle's personal popularity has been shown by his fellow citizens in his election to the office of president-general of the Societe de St. Jean Baptiste. Politically he is a Liberal; in religion he is a Roman Catholic. He resides at 267 Prince Arthur street west.

Dr. Lachapelle is one of Montreal's busiest professional men. He has been trying to unload some of his responsibilities in recent years, but hospital interests, financial and educational institutions, and sanitary problems have fully occupied all the time he could spare from the practice of his profession, and he has been unable to secure much leisure time. He has shrunk from assuming new duties, and has consented to do so only from a sense of duty after repeated and pressing requests from those who were of the opinion that his services would be of the greatest value at the present crisis in the city's history—the reorganization of the entire administrative system of the city. Dr. Lachapelle is a man of strong character, wide knowledge of men and things and of independent means. He will serve the city as well if elected to a $5,000 salary as to a $10,000 allowance. It will mean much to him to sever the associations of the past and apply himself to the building up of greater Montreal.

MR. LOUIS N. DUPUIS.

Mr. Louis Napoleon Dupuis, founder of the dry goods firm of Dupuis Freres, was born at St. Jacques L'Achigan, Montcalm county, in 1855, and has lived in Montreal since he was nine years old. He took his commercial course at the Catholic Commercial School, which was then kept by Mr. U. E. Archambault at the corner of Vitre and Cote streets, but which has since developed into the Plateau Academy between St. Catherine and Ontario streets. On leaving school he started business life as a clerk in the store of his elder brother, the late Mr. J. Nazare Dupuis.

On the death of Mr. Nazare Dupuis in 1876, Mr. Dupuis took over the business with his brothers, Messrs. J. O. and J. E. Dupuis, forming a partnership under the firm name of Dupuis Freres, which is now a limited company with a big departmental establishment at 447 St. Catherine street east, near St. Andre street. Twenty-four years ago, having acquired a competency, Mr. Dupuis retired from business. Previous to retiring he was buyer for the firm, and in that capacity had several times visited England and the Continent.

Since he gave up business Mr. Dupuis has been across the ocean several times for pleasure. He has also been to the Coast four times. He believes in travel as an educational force. The first time he went west was in 1874, when he visited Winnipeg, then called Fort Garry. It took fourteen days to make the trip one way at that time, as it was before the C. P. R. was built. He also has visited many of the principal points in the United States. Although out of the store business Mr. Dupuis is not out of touch with the business affairs of the city, and has been connected with many large and profitable transactions of a general character. He has never taken any active part in municipal, provincial or federal politics, although keeping fully posted as to the trend of events and maintaining an unbiassed and impartial attitude on the main questions of the day. His office is at 107 St. James street.

Mr. Dupuis married in 1881 the second daughter of Mr. F. T. Levesque, of L'Assomption, seigneur of D'Allebout and Ramezay. They have six sons and four daughters living, and the family residence is at the corner of St. Denis and Rachel streets.

Mr. Dupuis is a man of leisure and independent means. He has never meddled with public affairs, but when in business enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his business associates, and by integrity built up a trade that yielded him a comfortable income early in life. He is still a comparatively young man, and full of vigor, so that, while it would be his choice to remain in the seclusion of private life, merely attending to his personal interests, he has yielded to the persuasion of friends who saw in him the ideal administrator—one accustomed to handling men, having no enemies, no axe to grind, no municipal favorite, and no selfish ambitions to gratify.

MR. JOSEPH AINEY.

Mr. Joseph Ainey was born in Montreal forty-six years ago. He was educated in the Christian Brothers' Schools, where he learned both English and French, and commenced to work at the age of thirteen years. He was first employed by Mr. E. Picken, bookseller and stationer, Beaver Hall Hill. The lad was a voracious reader, and enjoyed his work as clerk in the bookstore, for four years, very much. Then he got work as a trunk maker, but stayed at this employment for only two years, and at the age of nineteen he started to learn the trade of a carpenter. Among his employers were Messrs. Simpson & Peel, one of the oldest carpentering and building firms in the city to-day. He remained with this firm for ten years.

Mr. Ainey has been connected with labor organizations ever since 1885, when he joined the Knights of Labor. Two years later he became an active member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and he has been an officer of that organization ever since, holding the responsible positions of president and secretary for several terms. He is now the president of the Building Trades Council and delegate to that organization from the Carpenters and Joiners Brotherhood. For some time previous to last fall Mr. Ainey was general secretary of the five carpenters' unions in the city, but in September he was appointed general organizer for Quebec of the American Federation of Labor, which office he will have to relinquish if elected on the civic executive. He has been president and secretary of the Trades and Labor Council for several terms, having been the first president of that body when it was organized some nine or ten years ago. He is recognized in labor circles as the enemy of grafters and a counsellor of sound judgment and strong moral principles.

Mr. Ainey is a humble working man, but a man of good judgment and large business experience. He is the choice of the labor unions and is assured of the hearty support of all the working casses.

MR. F. L. WANKLYN.

Mr. Frederick Lumb Wanklyn, C.E., was born in Buenos Ayres in 1859, and was educated at Marlborough College, England. He was a pupil of the late Charles Sacre, member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and chief engineer of the Manchester, Sheffield & Lincolnshire Railway at the Gorton Works, Manchester. Mr. Wanklyn's first appointment was to the position of resident engineer of the Tramways & General Works Company on their lines in Lombardy, Italy. Subsequently, he became general manager and engineer of the Lombardy Road Railways Company, with headquarters at Milan.

Mr. Wanklyn was appointed by the late Sir Joseph Hickson, as assistant mechanical superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway, and later manager at the Point St. Charles Locomotive Works. He was subsequently master mechanic in charge. Besides discharging the duties of these positions, he acted as consulting mechanical engineer to the Montreal Street Railway during the construction of its power house. He was appointed general manager of the Toronto Street Railway company in January, 1897. He was admitted a member of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers in 1887. He is also a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers in England.

Mr. Wanklyn for some time occupied the position of vice-president and chief engineer of the Montreal Street Railway, which position he relinquished five years ago to accept the vice-presidency of the Dominion Coal Company, which office he holds at the present time. He was vice-president of the Mexican Light & Power Company during the construction of its plant. He is president of the Montreal Terminal Railway; vice-president of the Windsor Hotel Company; director of the Dominion Bridge Co.; director of the Montreal Park & Island Railway Company; and of the Montreal Structural Steel Company. He is a governor of the Royal Victoria and the Alexandra Hospitals, and a member of the St. James's, Mount Royal and Forest and Stream Clubs.

Mr. Wanklyn has resided in Montreal since January 5, 1881. He married a daughter of Mr. R. B. Angus, and resides at 241 Drummond street. His summer residence is 'Birchfield,' Senneville, Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

Mr. Wanklyn, like Dr. Lachapelle, leaves congenial surroundings and pleasant business connections to take up the irksome duties of civic administration because of pressure from those whose judgment he has confidence in, and who have promised their advice and support in his new sphere of labor. Salary has not, he says, entered into his mind in deciding to accept the nomination. If he can be of service to the citizens as a commissioner he will feel amply repaid for any sacrifices he may be called upon to make. He says he will not do any electioneering. He has not sought the office, but if the citizens consider he can be of service to them he will devote all his energies and professional abilities to making Montreal the healthy, comfortable and beautiful place nature intended it to develop into.

With such a commission Montreal citizens might well be proud, and take courage. It is expected that there will be many candidates for the Board of Control, and there may possibly be some for the mayoralty, but the citizens will doubtless do their duty with a vivid recollection of recent events.

ELECTION AND DUTIES OF COMMISSIONERS.

Following is the text of the amendment to the City Charter bearing on the establishment of the Board of Control as passed by the Quebec Legislature and assented to on May 29 last:

Whereas Farquhar Robertson, merchant; Charles Chaput, merchant; Victor Morin, notary, and S. D. Vallieres, burgess, all of Montreal, have, by their petition, represented that public opinion is manifestly favorable to the reduction of the number of aldermen and to the appointment of a board of commissioners to superintend the administration of the municipal affairs of the city of Montreal;

Whereas the said petitioners have prayed for the passing of an act to that effect, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition;

Therefore, His Majesty, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, enacts as follows:

1. Subject to the provisions of section 4 of this act, article 21 of the act 62 Victoria, chapter 58, is replaced by the following:

'21. The city of Montreal shall from and after the next general elections of its council be governed by a council consisting of a mayor and one alderman for each ward, who shall be elected every second year.'

2. Subject to the provisions of section 4 of this act, the following articles are added after article 21 of the act 62 Victoria, chapter 58:

'21a. The affairs of the city shall be managed by a board of commissioners consisting of the mayor and of four commissioners elected by the people.

'21b. The election of such commissioners shall take place on the same day and in the same manner as that of the mayor.

Who May Vote.

'21c. Every elector qualified to vote at the election of the mayor, shall also have the right to vote at the election of the commissioners and he may give as many votes as there are commissioners to elect, but he cannot vote more than once for the same candidate.

'21d. Every elector qualified to vote at the election of commissioners and who wishes to vote, must record his vote at the poll of the district in which his domicile is situated.

'21e. If, after the hour fixed by law for the nomination has elapsed, no more candidates are presented than the number required by law, then the candidates so nominated shall be declared elected by acclamation. If there are more candidates than the number required by law, they shall then be nominated and, on the day of the election fixed by law, the four candidates who have the most votes shall be declared to be elected commissioners.

Qualification of Commissioners.

'21f. Nobody shall be eligible for the office of commissioner unless he has resided in the city during the whole year immediately preceding the nomination.

'21g. Before assuming the office of commissioner every candidate shall take oath before the city clerk.

'21h. The commissioners elected shall have a seat in the council, but shall merely have the right to give their opinion. They, like the mayor, shall represent all the electors of the city.

'21i. The members of the board of commissioners shall be elected for four years.

'21j. The mayor shall ex-officio be the chairman of the board of commissioners, and in the event of his absence, the board shall elect one of their members to preside at their meetings. Three of the commissioners shall form a quorum and, when the votes are equally divided, the chairman shall have a vote.

'21k. Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary, articles 124 to 191 of the charter and its amendments shall apply mutatis mutandis to the election of the commissioners. But, in the event of more than four candidates being nominated for the office of commissioner and of one of them dying before the close of the election so as to leave only four candidates, the clerk shall declare elected the four candidates nominated who remain. If four candidates only have been nominated and declared elected by acclamation and if one of them dies before the close of the election for mayor, if one takes place, or for that of aldermen, the three candidates remaining shall be declared elected by acclamation, and the clerk shall begin over again the proceedings for the nomination of candidates to the office of commissioner by giving the notices prescribed by article 81 and fixing the day for the nomination of a candidate or candidates for the office of commissioner and for the voting, with an intermediate delay of eight days.

Functions of Commissioners.

'21l. Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary, the duties and functions of the members of the board of commissioners shall be:

1. To prepare all yearly estimates;
2. To make all recommendations involving the expenditure of money. No recommendation involving the expenditure of money and affecting in any manner whatever the finances of the city, shall be adopted by the council without having been previously submitted to the board of commissioners, and approved by them;
3. With the exception of long term contracts, the granting of franchises and privileges, the issue of debentures and proposed loans, which shall be decided by the council, it shall be the duty of the commissioners to award all contracts, and to have all plans and specifications prepared for every contract to be granted, for the maintenance, improvement or embellishment of the city;
4. To call for and accept or reject all tenders that may be submitted for work to be done within the city limits and to make a report thereon to the council;
5. To purchase all materials, furniture, machinery and generally all articles required for the carrying out of the contracts given or to be given, and report thereon to the council;
6. To have all works in course of execution within the city limits inspected and superintended, and to report thereon to the council every month;
7. To employ all moneys voted by the council for the purposes for which they have been voted;
8. To indicate to the council the principal officers of each department, and, on the report of the latter, to propose to the council the number of employees required for each department, and to recommend the salary to be paid to each of them;
9. To dismiss or suspend from office for cause any head of a department or any officer on the report of the head of the department, and to immediately report such dism[illegible] pension to the council.

No decision of the boa[illegible] missioners rendered in vir[illegible] article, shall have effect [illegible] been approved by the coun[illegible] majority of the members pre[illegible]

The council, nevertheless, [illegible] verse a decision or amend a [illegible] recomendation of the board of [illegible] missioners on a matter set fo[illegible] this article, except by the vote [illegible] absolute majority.

Report to Council.

'21m. It shall be the duty of [illegible] commissioners to report to the [illegible] cil four times every year and to [illegible] a full statement of their managem[illegible] during the period elapsed and as [illegible] ten as the council may require.

'21n. The council may, by by-law or resolution, assign to the board of commissioners all such duties it may deem expedient and advisable, and the board shall, upon a resolution of the council, after one week's notice, furnish the council with a copy of the minutes of its meetings and all information which the council may deem expedient to require from them.

'21o. The salary of each of the members of the board of commissioners shall be fixed by the council, but shall not be less than five thousand dollars nor more than ten thousand dollars, except in the case of the mayor, who shall receive the sum of two thousand dollars over and above his salary as mayor.

'21p. Such commissioners shall devote all their time to the performance of their duties and shall not hold any other public remunerated office.

'21q. In the event of the death or resignation of one of the members of the board of commissioners, his substitute shall be appointed by the council for the balance of his term of office.

..3. Subject to the provisions of article 4 of this act, the following article is inserted in the act 62 Victoria, chapter 58, after article 297.

WILLIAM OF ORANGE.

Mr. J. M. M. Duff Throws Light on Life of Iron-Willed Monarch.

The members of the St. James Literary Society, who attended last night's weekly meeting at 5 Beaver Hall square, were carried back through the medium of a most interesting lecture, from the world of the twentieth century to conditions prevailing in Britain and on the Continent from 1650 to 1700.

Mr. J. M. M. Duff was the speaker, and while he took for his subject William III., he dealt in a general and most interesting way with all European history bearing on the life of the iron-willed sovereign around whom his lecture centred. One of the points brought out clearly was that while William's reign accomplished great and lasting good for Britain, the supreme governing influence in the monarch's life was not his desire for the welfare of the country over which he ruled, or even his love for Holland, his native land, but rather a deep enmity to France.

The speaker began by showing the conditions leading up to the deposition of King James II. and VII., when all was struggle between the common people and the king. He told of the bloodless strife leading to the flight of James from England, the succession of his nephew to the throne, and the subsequent wise administration of the new ruler.

Among the features of the reign mentioned were the forming of a nucleus of the present national debt; the Act of Grace, the establishment of the Bank of England, the Recoinage Act, the inauguration of exchequer bills, and the Triennial Bill. Up to the passing of the Treaty of Utrecht, William, year by year, went over to lead the allied continental forces against France.

The lecture was keenly enjoyed throughout, as were the lantern views under the direction of Mr. Alfred Griffin. To the latter a vote of thanks was extended on the motion of Mr. S. M. Baylis, seconded by Mr. Henry Timmis. Much appreciation was expressed for the lecture, but no formal vote of thanks was extended the speaker, there being a rule against formal votes of thanks to members. The president, Mr. G. E. Place, occupied the chair, and during the evening gave an interesting talk on the subject under discussion.

LEGAL

QUEBEC.

A TENANT'S GRIEVANCE.

A Westmount Subscriber.—I hold a lease which expires in May, 1911, and since I took possession of the house a year ago, the house has been sold twice, and there is a probability of it changing hands again, which will be the fourth landlord in one year. Will you kindly let me know whether I can break the lease under the above circumstances, and if I am obliged to permit persons to see the house, which is merely changing hands for the purpose of continuous sale. Ans.—You cannot break your lease on account of sale, and you should show the premises at any reasonable time.

ONTARIO.

THEFT OF POSTAL MATTER.

J. C., Ont.—Q.—1. What is the maximum and minimum penalty for repeatedly taking a person's mail from the post office and keeping it? 2. How does tampering with mail, rank with other crime? 3. What is the method of procedure for punishment? Ans.—1 and 2. The case is apparently covered by Sec. 365 of The Criminal Code. The offence is an indictable one, and the person guilty of it is liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding seven years and not less than three years. 3. Any one who, upon reasonable and probable grounds, believes that any person has committed the offence, may make a complaint or lay an information in writing, and under oath before a magistrate or justice of the peace; but it would perhaps be advisable and better to first speak to the County Crown Attorney about the matter.

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LETTERS FROM READERS

CANADIANS IN CUBA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me space our valuable paper to reply to a report published in your issue of December 28 with regard to Cuba. This report is by a Mr. Kirkpatrick, Canadian Commissioner in Havana. In it states that the Canadians at Ocean Beach, Cuba, are in a miserable condition. 'The colonists, he says, have been ground between two municipalities, both of which insisted upon collecting taxes from them, and now because of the damage sustained through the hurricanes, the only thing left them to do is to sell out and come home.'

Mr. Kirkpatrick made a somewhat similar report last September, which was printed in the 'Witness.' On that occasion he stated that 'A number of colonists had been sent to prison because they refused to pay taxes to both the town of Mantua and the town of Guane.' Now, I am not acquainted Mr. Kirkpatrick, but I believe his statements are not all in accordance with facts. Being financially interested in the colony, and having spent two years or nearly so there, I have taken the trouble to make a thorough investigation as to the truth reports, and have found them largely without foundation. The element of truth in the first one that a certain dispute had arisen between the two above-mentioned municipalities as to which had the right to collect taxes south of the la River, in which is a portion is new colony. Mantua levied the and Guane resented the action. question has been taken up by government, and is being settled the provincial authorities at Pinar Rio. Not a single colonist was imprisoned for non-payment of taxes. fact, this would be almost an impossible thing under Cuban municipal Further, as far as I have been to get at the facts, no one was asked to pay taxes twice, and I had every opportunity for investigation.

As to the cyclones, there were not three,' but two, and as to the damage I might say, as owner in part of second largest orange plantation in that part of the island, that our loss been very slight. About one-half one percent of the orange trees were broken by the storm. As to the colonists wishing to sell out and return to Canada, if Mr. Kirkpatrick were to try to buy out some of them, as we have tried to do this fall, he would see to what extent they wanted to sell. Our nearest neighbor bought his estate four years ago for $1,200. He has made no improvements to speak of, but he now refuses to take less than $4,800 for it. To-day at Ocean Beach we cannot buy land for less than three times what we paid for it four years ago. Some of the colonists may have been in difficulties, as several went down there on the recommendation of a land agent, without proper financial backing, but those who have been able to finance their undertakings properly have no desire to return.

This is a plain statement of facts by one who knows the place, the people and the conditions.

ALLAN STEWART REID.
'The Manse,' Rockburn, P.Q.

MORE ABOUT LIGHTING.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have again carefully read my letter in your issue of the 24th, and fail to find in it one word or suggestion that justifies Alderman Ward in charging me with imputing to him any 'want of good faith' or any imputation warranting his statement that 'I am not so blind an enemy of his company as he seems to make it appear.'

While I am quite prepared to admit Alderman Ward's good faith, I trust I may be permitted to say, without the least desire to be disagreeable, that Alderman Ward's extreme sensitiveness may possibly arise from the self-consciousness that his carelessness in quoting the Toronto figures has, in the public eye, left him open to the charges, and while I am prepared to take his word for it that he is not so blind an enemy of our company as he thinks I have made it appear, I may also be permitted to call his attention to the old proverb that says, 'There are none so blind as those who will not see.'

Now as to the Toronto figures, which Alderman Ward quoted as $57.49: The price I stated, $69.70, is correct. But while Alderman Ward does not deny the correctness of these figures, he quotes the contract to show that under certain conditions (which may never occur) the price will be, not is, mind you, $57.49. If Alderman Ward had been as careful to avoid being misunderstood as he was eager to make his point, he would not have made the mistake of quoting a possible future price as the existing one. The bald statement made by him was: 'Toronto pays $57.49 per lamp,' and in making such an assertion it seems to me that it is he and not I who has 'shot his gun off at half cock,' if such a thing can be done.

As to the Ste. Cunegonde contract, I wrote from memory that it had some thirty-five years to run. I find on consulting the agreement that it has actually thirty-two years to run, and that a revision of the price is provided for to take place in May, 1912. This revision is to be finally settled by arbitrators, one of whom is to be appointed by the municipality, one by the company, and one by a Judge of the Superior Court. As the Ste. Cunegonde municipality has been merged city of Montreal, it will be for to proceed by arbitration in course that the present City Council seems determinedly opposed It is clear, therefore that no reduction in the price need be made by company until 1912, and only by arbitration. When the price is fixed 1912 the company will as cheerfully the arbitrators' award, whatever may be, as they would do in an arbitration with the city on the present In the meantime, Alderman Ward will admit that had the Montreal accepted the company's offer of $75 for the city lights, company would have been giving light on the Ste. Cunegonde Henri contracts for a period of three years.

Alderman Ward has criticised my considerable length, but has touch upon what seems to have been its most important is that relating to the company's desire that the whole question price to be paid by the city be submitted to expert arbitration. In that letter it was stated that proposition has never received courteous consideration, and it suggested that Alderman Ward, taking considerable interest in tion, might be able and willing why, but Alderman Ward on this point, and consequently leaves the public to draw its conclusions as to whether he is or only just not willing to reason.

MONTREAL LIGHT, HEAT & POWER COMPANY.
J. S. NORRIS,
Secretary-treasurer.

RALPH CONNOR AND THE GALICIANS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Being often asked whether the of Ralph Connor's 'The Foreigner' the typical Galician, I should give this general reply in your in defence of the Galician people of whom have the ability to themselves in our language.

The hundred thousand Galicians already in Canada, the tens of thousands yet to come, and their very rapid natural increase in numbers from very high birth-rates, make this a vital question.

The social product of the serfdom of the Dark Ages, and of modern European despotism, and the moral and religious product of the more recent centuries of Greek Church benightment, their general civilization is of course much lower than is our Anglo-Saxon civilization, and their moral standards much lower than are our Anglo-Saxon standards. And yet, as a people, they have redeeming traits of character for which Ralph Connor gives them no credit—traits which make them a much less unpromising people than the readers of Ralph Connor's story can believe them to be.

Ralph Connor's Galician is the Winnipeg Galician, whose semi-barbarism, in a saloon environment, too often degenerates into the brutal barbarism so vividly and so sensationally described in 'The Foreigner.' But even the Winnipeg Galician sketched by Ralph Connor is not the typical Winnipeg Galician. In Winnipeg there are many Galician weddings without the Bacchanalian orgies so fully described by him. His sketch of Galician life in Winnipeg applies only to a small minority of Winnipeg Galicians—a minority which but for the ubiquitous Winnipeg saloon would be much smaller.

A minority does not constitute a general type. We ourselves should be thankful that it does not do so. Otherwise some literary foreigner could—both east and west—easily find much capital for a story about Anglo-Saxon Canadians as interestingly sensational as Ralph Connor's pen has made 'The Foreigner.'

Now the injustice of Ralph Connor's picture of Galician life is that it gives the designed and quite erroneous impression that his Galician is the typical Galician. While it is true that in one or two of his minor characters a possibility of moral growth is implied, yet the moral gloom of his general portrayal is so dense that that tiny ray of light is, in the minds of his readers, entirely eclipsed.

Ralph Connor has done a still greater and more inexcusable injustice to the Galician people by his neglect to discriminate between the lower moral tone of the few thousand city Galicians and the much higher moral tone of the great majority of the Galician people who live in the less immoral environment of the rural districts. I lived for some time in a Galician rural colony of fifteen thousand people. I attended a number of Galician weddings. I heard all the interesting news of all the other numerous weddings in the colony. I knew of no wedding, and I heard of none with such barbaric carousals as are only too correctly but too sensationally described by Ralph Connor in his very realistic description of some Winnipeg Galician weddings. I knew hundreds of Galician men in that colony. I did not find one man so brutal as Ralph Connor's fictitious would-be murderer of 'Jack French.' I met hundreds of Galician women in that colony. I heard all the current gossip of the colony; for, like Anglo-Saxons, the Slavs talk much about their neighbors. Amongst all those women there was only one 'Pauline.' But there was one. If the first steps of her career could be spoken it would be unnecessary to state that Anglo-Saxons have no right to 'cast the first stone.'

Certain enterprising correspondents used to stop a few hours between trains at some C. N. R. station near some Doukhobor village, ask a few prejudiced Anglo-Saxons a few questions concerning the vagaries of the fanatical Doukhobor minority and then write sensational articles, giving full information concerning the whole Doukhobortsi people. Even some of our religious journals were enterprisingly sensational along similar lines.

Now, Ralph Connor does a like injustice to the Galician people. He paints in lurid colors sensational pictures of Galician life, and yet he has never lived where that life could be studied in all its intricate and complex details. I am not sure that he has ever made even a superficial study of rural Galician life, and the rural Galician is the only true type of the Galician people. His knowledge of the Galician people as a people consists merely in current report, and Anglo-Saxon current report concerning foreigners, against whom we are prejudiced, must be accepted cum grano salis.

When some time ago I heard that Ralph Connor's 'The Foreigner,' was about ready for publication, I had hopes that such a story, written by him from the motives indicated in the preface, would elicit the sympathies of Christian Canada, and thereby dispel those unchristian prejudices which have hitherto prevented a practical interest in a very primitive people who have never enjoyed our opportunities of enlightenment, and whose semi-barbarism is therefore not their fault, but their misfortune. I had hopes that his story would call forth a general missionary spirit, whose aim would be to compensate them for their centuries of civil and ecclesiastical thraldom, by placing in every Galician hamlet in Canada the full opportunities of a higher civilization. Judging from what I hear from those who have read 'The Foreigner,' it would seem that not only has such sympathy not been elicited, but that our former unchristian prejudices against them have been intensified.

Even were Ralph Connor's picture of Galician life true, it would be difficult to see the gain in its portrayal—further than the ephemeral entertainment of novel readers.

In his preface, Ralph Connor appeals for 'justice' and 'charity' for foreign immigrants. To give publicity to full descriptions of the faults of our neighbors is not charity. To give the impression that the faults of a decadent few are the faults of a people is not justice, for it is as untrue as it is uncharitable. It is a wrong to the Anglo-Saxon reader as well as to the people maligned, for the resulting intensified prejudice blinds the reader to all sense of that justice and charity for which Ralph Connor in his preface so commendably appeals. Had the story of 'The Foreigner' taught by example what its preface so wisely teaches by precept, it might have been less popular, but it would have been more highly appreciated by those who read, not for sensational diversion, but from the higher desire for knowledge.

There yet remains the opportunity for some sympathetic writer to give us a true picture of the typical Galician, in a story which will not cater to the vitiated literary tastes of the innumerable readers of superficial and sensational love-stories, but will appeal to the more intellectual minds and the more spiritual souls of those who are capable of seeing the guiding hand of providence in this extensive migration of Slavs from benighted Central Europe to enlightened Canada—where, if we will but do our duty towards them—they will become capable of enjoying their new-found freedom, without abusing it, and will be fitted to help us during our nation-building to 'make our bounds of freedom wider yet.'

J. T. REID.

P.S.—There is at present in the office of the Minister of Education, Alberta, a petition signed by many Galicians of the Edmonton colony, asking for a Ruthenian Normal School, in which Ruthenian teachers may be trained for their own Ruthenian schools.

Some time ago the Galicians of the Edmonton colony built a church. By virtue of a compact between the Greek Church hierarchy and the Pope, during the days of Galician serfdom, the Archbishop of St. Boniface claimed this new church building in the Edmonton colony as the property of his church, and forthwith proceeded to consecrate it. The Galicians said: 'In old dark days Galicians, they were only serfs, their souls not their own. Priests sell us to Rome, but we never sell ourselves. In this new free Canada [illegible] now claim our own souls, and we claim freedom for our souls.' But they fought the fight constitutionally. The Canadian courts decided against them. They carried the case home to the Privy Council. They won their case. They have now full faith in British justice, and they are therefore loyal to the flag which is the emblem of justice.

Such instances as these are per se sufficient proof that the Galician people are not the barbarian people so sensationally portrayed by Ralph Connor. A true picture of the brighter side of Galician life would be ample encouragement for Christian Canada to do her duty to brighten the darker side of the Galician minority.

J. T. R.

FRUIT AND PACKING.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In a recent issue of the 'Witness' I noticed an article headed 'Rotten Apples.' It appears that some person in England had purchased two barrels of Spy apples of Canadian packing and both turned out unsatisfactory from being, as he said, rotten, and from that small experience he anathematized all Canadian apples and packers, a most unwise and unjust thing to do. Blame is often placed upon growers and packers for which they are not guilty. Certainly there was a time when apples were put up in a very careless, and, I may add, deceitful manner, and even yet the same may be practised in some cases, but since the fruit marks Act has been passed its conditions are well lived up to. In many cases apples are destroyed on the vessels in crossing. I speak from experience. Once in particular I shipped a carload from Ilderton, near London. I packed them myself. They were a winter lot, and in the very best condition. They were only eighteen days going from Ilderton to Nottingham, England, and they arrived there in a beastly condition, and no more than paid the carriage there, for the want of ventilation. They were almost cooked on the boat going over. Again, Spys, above all other varieties, are a deceptive apple to handle.

As a rule, a large proportion of the apples in Canada are put up by associations such as we have at Ilderton. A number of growers here at Ilderton have over thirty. They all join together, appoint five directors as managers; each grower picks and handles his apples carefully. Our method is to keep all barrels dry, take out each day what we require to the trees, pick in baskets, and every night draw the barrels in under cover in the apple house. We engage our own packers, their gangs, three men in each. They pack for no one but those in the association. Every member of the association is interested in having good stock put up, and there is rivalry among the gangs to put up the best stuff. The result is that our apples pass muster every time, and sell at an advance over what buyers of single orchards give.

A merchant apple buyer buys as best he can by the orchard. Sometimes he puts on men and boys to pick the fruit. They pick what they can and shake the rest. The fruit is chucked about from pillar to post and is finally packed by men who are working in the interest of the buyer, whose interest it is to get as many apples in the barrels as possible. In such cases is it any wonder if some objectionable fruit is packed?

Again, as associations are interested in their general reputations for good fruit and also for their own individual benefit, they have adopted spraying. Personally, I am a great advocate of spraying. Last year we used a gasoline engine power sprayer with good result, and, by the way, I have had costly experience in that which I desire to tell as a caution to others. In spraying it is impossible to avoid the mixture falling on the horses. It did so in my case, with the result that the mixture worked down through the skin to the blood and caused blood poisoning. One horse died next day, the other very nearly. I then got rubber covers for the entire horses each, that, of course, carrying out the old adage, 'locking the stable after the horse was stolen,' but better then than never. I strongly advise covering horses when spraying, even as a protection for harness if nothing else.

A. C. ATTWOOD,
Ex-president of Ilderton Apple Association, Vanneck, Ont.

THE NEW ANAESTHETIC.

(New York 'World.')

The successful experiments with stovaine in surgical operations at local hospitals have gone far to substantiate Prof. Jonnesco's claims regarding its efficacy as an anaesthetic. Medical science has exhibited no greater marvel than that of patients cheerfully undergoing serious operations while fully conscious, yet in entire freedom from pain. Stovaine as an agent for deadening sensibility without inducing unconsciousness apparently more than realizes all the promises held out by cocaine.

Further experiments with the powerful anaesthetic should be with a view to determining its ultimate effect on the nervous system. Chloroform has its dangers where the cardiac or renal action is weak. The use of an anaesthetic the efficacy of which is dependent on the artificial paralysis of the spinal cord must clearly be confined to competent hands. Stovaine is not for the general practitioner. Some further light on its after-results will be desired.

It is nevertheless a triumph of medical research in a field which had only been entered a little more than half a century ago. 'Laughing gas,' the earliest of anaesthetics, was first practically applied in American dentistry in 1844. Ether, the introduction of which was also due to an American dentist, Dr. W. T. G. Morton, was employed in operations at the Massachusetts General Hospital in 1846. Chloroform came into use a year or two later. The subsequent search for a local anaesthetic produced cocaine, the benefits of which in surgery have been to an extent offset by its growing abuse as a dangerous narcotic.

In stovaine medical science appears to have found an agency which robs the operating table of its last terror and of most of its risks. The painless antiseptic surgery of to-day makes difficult a realization of the physical ordeal with its attendant dangers of blood-poisoning to which surgical patients were exposed at a time within the memory of men yet living. In what field of progress has there been an advance comparable in beneficent results with that attained by surgical science within two generations?

TESTS OF A GENTLEMAN.

'Don't judge of a man by the fact that he regularly gives up his seat in a street car to a smiling young woman, who beams upon him her gratitude and good will,' philosophized a young professional man the other day. 'That is no test of his gallantry and self-control. That's the easiest thing he does. Just watch the same man on Market street at the rush hour on a rainy, slippery day. Watch him try to make his way up the street against the crowd of shoppers and shop girls on their mad rush to lunch. Watch him ward off the point of an umbrella, carried like a bayonet, in the hands of some absent-minded, giggling shop girl and then get jabbed in the ear with the tip of a steel umbrella rib on the other side. Watch him chase through the mud for his hat, which some careless pedestrian knocked off as he came pell mell around a windy corner. See him dodge into a doorway to avoid a line of shoppers walking five abreast across the sidewalk. If he still manages to smile, manifest no ill will against the fair sex and does not swear loud enough to be heard, you may mark him down as a perfect gentleman.'—Philadelphia 'Record.'

CHURCH NOTICES.

METHODIST CHURCHES.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, Sherbrooke street, just west of St. Lawrence Boulevard. The Rev. T. A. Halpenny, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible Study Circle at 3 p.m. Preacher at both services the pastor. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the morning service. E. L. of C. E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Junior League, Friday, 4.15 p.m. Strangers cordially invited.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy sts. The Rev. W. R. Young, B.A., B.D., pastor. Divine service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Afternoon Bible class.

MOUNT ROYAL AVE. METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal Ave. and Berri street. The Rev. A. W. Williamson, S.T.L., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school at 3 p.m. The Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday evening. Young Men's Christian Endeavor Society meets on Wednesday at 4.30 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All seats free. Strangers welcome.

EBENEZER METHODIST CHURCH, St. Henri, corner of Convent and St. Antoine streets. The Rev. Francis C. Reynolds, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Epworth League on Monday at 8 p.m. Junior League on Wednesday at 4.15 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Windsor and Dorchester streets. Pastor, the Rev. E. I. Hart, B.A. Sunday, Jan. 2, 1910. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Class meeting at 10 a.m. Junior Epworth League at 10 a.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. 'Men's Own' at 3 p.m. Prof. C. E. Bland, teacher. The pastor will preach. Morning subject: 'The Call of the New Year.' Evening subject: 'A New Friend for the New Year.' Strangers and visitors always welcome.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Western and Lansdowne aves. Morning service at 11 o'clock, and evening at 7 o'clock. The Rev. Prof. Bland will preach at both services. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Charron sts. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Class meeting, 9.30 a.m. and 10 a.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Senior E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior E.L. of C.E. on Friday at 7 p.m. Hope Chapel Sunday school at 3 p.m. All strangers will be made welcome. Rev. W. Timberlake, pastor.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Torrance streets. Sunday, Jan. 2, 1910. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible classes. 10 a.m., class led by Mr. Meyers. Monday, 8 p.m., E.L. of C.E. Wednesday, 8 p.m., prayer and praise meeting. Everybody welcome. Pastor, Rev. W. P. Boshart.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Cartier and DeMontigny sts. Pastor, the Rev. W. T. G. Brown, B.A., B.D. The Rev. B. Tucker, Ph.D., will preach at 11 a.m. and the pastor at 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. E. L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior Epworth League on Friday at 4 p.m. Everybody welcome.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Fairmount and Hutchison street. Rev. G. I. Campbell, B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHURCH, on Marlborough street, near Notre Dame. The Rev. E. S. Morrison, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH.—Cor. of Coursol and Canning streets.—Rev. Alfred A. Radley, pastor. The pastor will preach at both services. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday school. Everybody welcome.

HUNTLY ST. METHODIST CHURCH, Huntly street, between St. Zotique and Belanger. The Rev. F. B. Allnutt, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. The Rev. Mr. Smith will preach at both services. Wednesday evening prayer-meeting at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street West. Rev. William Sparling, B.A., D.D., pastor; Rev. N. D. Drew, Church Secretary. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday, January 2. Preacher, Dr. Sparling. The public and visitors to city very welcome. Men's Own at 3 p.m.

ALL PEOPLES' MISSION.— Sunday Services: Italian service at 11 a.m. Sunday school for all nationalities at 3 p.m. Indoor service for all nationalities at 7 p.m. Open-air meeting at 6.30 p.m. Rev. W. Bowman Tucker, M.A., Ph.D., supt.

EGLISE EVANGELIQUE, rue Delisle —Services public a 11 hrs et 7 hrs. Ecole de Dimanche a 10 hrs. Reunion de priere, Mercredi soir a 8 hrs.

METHODIST ITALIAN MISSION, cor. of Dorchester and St. Urbain streets. Sunday school and Bible class at 10 a.m. Services at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. Communion first Sunday of every month. Preacher, the Rev. Liborio Lattoni. All are welcome.

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION. Services at 7.30 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. All are welcome. Rev. R. Brown, pastor.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH (Unitarian), Sherbrooke street West and Simpson street. Rev. W. S. Barnes, L.L.D., pastor emeritus. Rev. Frederick R. Griffin, B.A., S.T.B. (Harvard), will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 12.15 p.m.

UNCLASSIFIED CHURCHES.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH, 598 Hutchison street, O. K. Butler, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. Saturday. Subject, 'The Lord's Supper,' by pastor. Services at 7 p.m., Sunday. Subject, 'Present Truth,' by pastor. Strangers welcome to all services.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE — FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, Scientist, Westmount, Victoria Hall, Room F. Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Wednesday at 8 p.m. Reading room open daily, except Sunday.

SALEM WELCH CHURCH (Gordon Hall), 296 Mountain street, corner of St. Catherine street. Services are held in the above hall every Sunday. 11 a.m., Sunday school. 3 and 7 p.m., preaching service. Preacher, the Rev. J. R. Evans, minister. Hearty welcome to all.

FIRST BRETHREN CHURCH, Gospel Hall, No. 1112 St. Lawrence street. Elder J. C. Cassel, pastor. Services tomorrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Bible Study class on Tuesday evenings. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening.

AGE BEFORE HONESTY.

This adage has recently had application in Switzerland. A woman forty years old became engaged to a man ten years her junior. Evidently she thought if he knew the true state of things his ardor would cool. When she produced her certificate of birth, according to the requirements of Swiss law, it was discovered that she had changed 1868 to 1878. For this almost pardonable fraud she had to appear before the Assizes at Basle. The jury thought little of the offence, and her fiancee still less. She was awarded only a nominal imprisonment, and left the court with her lover. It is said that her good looks were not an unimportant factor in the jury's decision.—London 'Globe.'

CHURCH NOTICES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Atwater avenue. The Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Strangers invited to all services.

STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, beside the Windsor Hotel. Seats free. Rev. F. M. Dewey, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will conduct the service at 11 a.m., and the Rev. J. L. George, M.A., at 7 p.m. Evening subject: 'An Apostle's New Year's Wish.' Young men meet for Bible study at 10 a.m. Sunday school and Young Women's Bible class at 3 p.m. Chinese school meets after evening service. C. E. S. meets on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. The Session will meet on Monday at 8 p.m., and the Board of Management on Tuesday at 8 p.m.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Montreal (St. Gabriel-Chalmers), 786 St. Lawrence Boulevard. Special opening services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. W. R. Cruickshank, B.A., will conduct the morning service, and the Rev. Principal Scrimger D.D., will preach. In the evening the Rev. W. J. Clark, D.D., of St. Andrew's Church, Westmount, will preach. Adult Bible class and Sunday school at 3 p.m. Special prayer services on Monday evening at 8 o'clock, in Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church, and on Wednesday evening in the First Baptist Church at 8 o'clock.

KNOX CHURCH, cor of Dorchester and Mansfield streets. The Rev. Isaac A. Montgomery, B.A., assistant pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The assistant pastor will preach at both services. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 p.m., and Mr. Montgomery's class for men at the same hour. Schools for Chinamen at 10 a.m. and 8.15 p.m. C. E. meeting on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Induction of the Rev. Mr. Montgomery into the pastorate of Knox Church by the Presbytery of Montreal on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Meeting for prayer on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Social reception to the new pastor on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cote St. Antoine Road, opposite Kensington avenue, Westmount. The Rev. W. J. Clark, D.D., pastor. 11 a.m. Eccl. iii., 15. Preacher the pastor. 7 p.m., the Rev. M. A. Campbell will occupy the pulpit. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester st. —The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., LL.D., pastor, will officiate at both services. Morning service at 11 a.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

TAYLOR CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Papineau and Logan streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Morning: Communion service. All Christians invited. Evening: The 7th sermon in the series on 'Peter.' 'Peter at the Transfiguration.'

Sunday school, Bible class and Eastern Men's Own at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday evening at 8. Junior C.E. on Wednesday at 4. All cordially invited to any or all of these services. The Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor.

AMERICAN PRESBYTER'N CHURCH, (Presbytery of New York), corner of Dorchester and Drummond streets. Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., pastor. Sabbath services: Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school, all departments, 3 p.m. Bible Study section of Young Men's League at 10 a.m. Midweek prayer meeting and conference on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers are cordially invited to all services. To-morrow, the pastor will preach at both services.

OUTREMONT (Presbyterian) CHURCH Town Hall, Outremont. The Rev. I. Steenson, pastor. Services next Sabbath: at 11 and 7. Morning at 11: 'A New Year Prayer.' Evening at 7: 'New Year Voices.' Preacher at both services, the pastor. Prayer meeting on Friday at 8 p.m.

ST. MATTHEW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Bourgeois streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Mixed Adult Bible classes in MacVicar Hall, upstairs, at 3 p.m. Men's Morning Class at 10 o'clock. C.E. Society meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Literary and Social Club on Thursday at 8 p.m. Junior Endeavor Society on Friday at 4.30 p.m. Seats free. A hearty welcome to all the services of the church. Minister, the Rev. K. J. Macdonald, B.A., B.D., 414 Bourgeois street. Caretaker Mr. J. J. Roddis, 400 Bourgeois street.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Notre Dame and Seigneurs streets. Pastor, the Rev. James Mackay. Morning service at 11 a.m. Communion service, 7 p.m. Sabbath school, 3 p.m. Chinese school, 10 a.m. Christian Endeavor meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner of Conway and Menal streets. Rev. John Chisholm, B.A., pastor. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Ladies' Aid Society on Wednesday at 2.30 p.m. Midweek service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All welcome.

ERSKINE CHURCH, cor. of Crescent street and Ontario avenue. Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D., pastor; Mr. W. W. Smith, of the Presbyterian College, assistant. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at the morning service, and the assistant at the evening service. Sunday school at 3 p.m. The Young People's meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Midweek service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

MELVILLE (Presbyterian) CHURCH, Westmount Park. Rev. John Lochhead, M.A., pastor. 11 a.m., 'Prove all Things, hold fast that which is good.' 7 p.m., Monthly lecture. Subject: 'Ruskin.'

Friday at 8 p.m., Pre-Communion service, conducted by the Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D.

CRESCENT ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Crescent street. Rev. R. W. Dickie, B.A., pastor. 11 a.m., preacher, the Rev. Prof. Welsh. Subject: 'The Exchange Value of Life.' 7.30 p.m., preacher, the Rev. R. W. Dickie. Subject: 'Profanity.'

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, St. Charles st., Point St. Charles—The Rev. C. A. Doudiet, Missionary. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 6.30 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

MISSION PRESBYTERIENNE, Point St Charles. Services le dimanche matin a 11 heures. Assemblee de prieres le jeudi a 8 heures p.m. C. A. Doudiet, pasteur. Residence, 76 Coursol street.

EGLISE ST. JEAN, angle des rues Ste. Catherine et Cadieux. Culte le dimanche a 11 a.m. et 7 p.m. Ecole du dimanche a 10. Reunion de priere le Mercredi a 8 p.m. Reunion de la societe d'activite chretienne le vendredi a 8 p.m. T. S. St. Aubin, pasteur. Le Prof. Bieler, preche le 1er dimanche du mois a 11 a.m. et le 3e dimanche a 7 p.m.

MOUNT ROYAL VALE—Services at 7 p.m.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, 75 Inspector street. Rev. John Currie, pastor. Sabbath services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 o'clock. Gospel meeting on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Friday evening at 8 p.m. Mothers' meeting on Thursday at 2.30 p.m. Boys' B.B. band on Monday evening at 7.30. Junior Girls' Gymnasium on Tuesday at 8 p.m. Senior Girls' Gymnasium on Thursday at 7.15 p.m. Helping Hand Sewing School on Saturday morning at 10.15 a.m. Junior C. E. on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Y.P.S.C.E. on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Seats free. A hearty welcome to all.

LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

GERMAN EVAN. LUTHERAN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, corner of Mance and Prince Arthur streets. Rev. Jestinski, pastor. Service on New Year's Day at 11 a.m. and on Sunday, at 11 a.m.

CHURCH NOTICES

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

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CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL—Ven. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., Rector of Montreal; Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10.15 a.m., Matins. 11 a.m., Choral Communion. Preacher, the Vicar. Subject: 'A New Year Sermon.' 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible classes in the Synod Hall. 7 p.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the Vicar. Subject: 'War and Peace.' All seats free at the 7 o'clock service.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, corner of St. Urbain and Prince Arthur streets.—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. First Sunday in New Year. 11 a.m., Holy Communion and sermon. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Subject: 'Unspotted from the World.' Preacher at both services the rector. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

ST. GEORGE'S PARISH CHURCH.
Clergy.
Rev. J. Paterson-Smyth, B.D., LL.D., Litt.D., D.C.L., Rector.
Rev. Wm. Stevenson Major.
Rev. R. G. Ascah, B.A.
Sunday after Circumcision.
Celebrations of the Holy Communion at 8 and 11 a.m.
Morning prayer at 10.30 a.m.
Sermon by the Lord Bishop.
Processional Hymn—58.
Hymns—323, 61.
Kyrie—Ilsley.
Anthem — 'Hark, the Christmas Bells, Gaul.
Bible lecture for Men, 3 p.m.
Sunday school and Bible classes, 3 p.m.
Evening Prayer at 7 o'clock.
Processional Hymn—482.
Psalms—Turle and Purcell.
Magnificat—Marks, B flat.
Nunc Dimittis—Marks, B flat.
Hymns—60, 59.
Anthem—'Thus speaketh the Lord of Hosts,' Stainer.
Preacher, Dr. Paterson-Smyth.
Recessional Hymn—165.
The Church is open all day for private prayer.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner Coursol and Vinet street—Rev. Canon Dixon, rector, 517 St. Antoine street; the Rev. J. S. Ereaux, 162 Elm avenue, Westmount, assistant. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher at both services, the Rev. Dr. Roy. Boys' meeting at 10 a.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, corner St. Paul and Inspector streets. Rural Dean Sanders, incumbent. Morning prayer and Holy Communion at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. The incumbent will preach at both services. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Mothers' meeting on Monday at 2 p.m. Ladies' Aid on Tuesday at 2.30 p.m. Girls' Auxiliary on Tuesday at 7.45 p.m. Service in the chapel on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Boys' Brigade on Thursday at 7.45 p.m. Band of Hope on Friday at 7.30 p.m. Junior Brotherhood of St. Andrew on Friday at 8.30 p.m. Teachers' meeting on Saturday at 7.30 p.m. Strangers made welcome.

L'EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Episcopale), 12 Chatham street Morning prayer and sermon, 11 a.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Henry E. Benoit, rector.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

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OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Guy streets. Sunday, Jan. 2, 1910. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor Sullivan will preach at both services.

THE TEMPLE BAPTIST CHURCH, Y.M.C.A. Building, corner of Mance and Fairmount streets. Rev. Gordon H. Baker, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 o'clock. Baraca class for men only, and philathea class for women at 3 o'clock. Prayer meeting at 8 p.m. on Thursday. Strangers always made welcome.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Sherbrooke street and Union avenue. The Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., D.D., pastor. Public worship on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and prayer and praise service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All invited.

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Liverpool streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible school at 3 p.m.

Baraca class for men only, at 3 p.m., Christian Endeavor meeting on Monday at 3 p.m. Prayer and praise service on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers welcome to all the services.

FRENCH BAPTIST CHURCH (L'Oratoire), 14 Mance street—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Rev. A. L. Therrien, pastor.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Western and Olivier avenues. — Rev. G. O. Gates, M.A., D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Prayer service at 10.30 a.m. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Young People's meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Weekly praise service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially invited to all services. Seats free.

NORTH BAPTIST CHAPEL, of the First Baptist Church, 819 St. Urbain st., a few doors below Rachel street. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Preaching service at 7 p.m., every Sunday. A. E. Fuddenham, superintendent. Prayer service every Thursday at 8 p.m.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHAPEL, 692 Albert street, a few doors west of Vinet street, Ste. Cunegonde Ward. West End branch of the Olivet Baptist Church. Sunday morning Sunday school at 9.30. Sunday service at 7 p.m. Strangers welcome.

FRENCH BAPTIST MISSION, St. Paul's Hall, 2391 Ontario street. Services: Sunday, 11 a.m. (French); Bible school at 12.15 p.m. 7 p.m., (English). Thursday, 8 p.m. Rev. Arthur St. James, B.A., pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

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ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Mance and Milton. Rev. Frank J. Day, M.A., B.D. pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject: 'The Man of Prayer.' Evening subject: 'Our Ambitions for 1910.' Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at the morning service.

Zion Fairmount Sunday school meets in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Fairmount ave., at 2.30 p.m. Dr. A. E. Cook in charge of Bible class. Visitors welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH (Congregational) Guy street, above St. Antoine—Rev. Dr. Cook, Acting Pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher at morning service, the Rev. Dr. Cook. Topic: —'Power for the New Year.' Preacher at the evening service, the Rev. Prof. Patton. Communion at the close of the morning service. Adult Bible class at 10 a.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Armory Hall, corner of Congregation and Sebastopol streets. Services at 11 and 7. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor meeting on Monday night at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday night at 8 p.m. The Rev. A. W. Main, pastor.

AMHERST PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Belanger and Christopher Columbus streets. Mr. John T. Tucker, Acting Pastor, will preach at 11 and 7. Men's Own at 2. Sunday schools and Bible classes at 3. Branch school, 2728 Labelle street, at 3. Everybody welcome.

CHURCH NOTICES.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH (Congregational), corner of Clarke and Western aves. Westmount. Rev. J. K. Unsworth, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. New Year Services. The pastor will preach. The Lord's Supper will be observed at the close of the morning service. Strangers welcome.

EMMANUEL CHURCH (Congregational), 169-171 Drummond street. The Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor, will preach at both services, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Evening subject: 'False Measurements of Life.' Everybody welcome. Communion at the close of the morning service.

UNDENOMINATIONAL.

RAILROAD MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets in the R.R.Y.M.C.A. Building, corner of Sebastopol and Leber streets every Sunday at 4.15 p.m. All railway men and others are cordially invited to attend.

GIRLS' READING ROOM AND EVANGELISTIC HALL, 111 Stanley street.—Library open every day from 5 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., excepting Wednesday evenings. Bible class every Sunday at 4 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 8.15 p.m. 'What We Can' Circle of the King's Daughters second Thursday of each month at 8.15 p.m. All young women cordially invited to all these services.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL, Dominion sq. Men's meeting on Saturday at 8 p.m. Men's meeting on Sunday at 3.45 p.m. Song service on Sunday at 8.30 p.m.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. —On Sunday, Jan. 2, at 10 a.m., divine service will be conducted.

OLD BREWERY MISSION (RESCUE WORK), 844-846 Craig street West. Commencement of the regular winter work. Services in the Mission Hall every evening at 8 o'clock. Hearty song service, and 'Gospel of Jesus Christ,' by men who live the life he taught. Italian Young Men's Christian Association meeting on Sunday afternoon at 2.30. Children's service in the Mission Hall on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. W. G. Taylor's Bible Class (Converts only), on Sunday afternoon at 4.30. Sunday evening service at 6.45. Monday evening Bible class, open to all, 8 p.m. Mothers' meeting and nursery, also Children's class, every Thursday afternoon at 2 p.m. Children's Sewing Class on Tuesday at 4 p.m. Kitchen Garden class on Friday at 4 p.m. Cottage meetings on Tuesday and Friday evenings at the Mothers' homes, of which notice is given at the Mothers' Meeting. W. G. Taylor, supt.

WELCOME HALL MISSION —Gospel Services. 117 St. Antoine street, Montreal. Sunday, 7 p.m. Tuesday, 8 p.m. Thursday, 8 p.m. Saturday, 8 p.m. Friday, Young People's Meeting, 8 p.m. Wednesday, Mothers' Meeting, 3 p.m. Sunday, Young Women's Bible class, 4.30 p.m. Children's Meeting, 10.30 a.m.

TIME TABLE.

Intercolonial Railway Trains leave Bonaventure Union Depot, as follows:

7.40 a.m.—For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville and Levis, daily, except Sunday.
12.00 noon—'Maritime Express,' for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, Little Metis, Moncton, St. John, Halifax, Sydney, daily, except Saturday.
Saturday, only, 12.00 noon, for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, St. Flavie.
4.00 p.m.—For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, St. Leonard, Nicolet, and intermediate stations, daily, except Sunday.

Intercolonial Railway Trains arrive at Bonaventure Union Depot as follows:

10.15 a.m.—Express from Nicolet, St. Leonard, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, daily, except Sunday.
6.30 p.m.—Maritime Express. Sydney, Halifax, St. John, Moncton, Little Metis, Cacouna, Riviere du Loup, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, daily, except Monday.
Mondays only—At 6.30 p.m.—From St. Flavie, Rimouski, Riviere du Loup, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.
10.15 p.m.—From Campbellton, Little Metis, Rimouski, Riviere du Loup, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, daily, except Sunday.

N. Y. Central Trains leave Windsor Station.

For Malone, Utica, Albany, New York, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, etc., 8.05 a.m., except Sunday, and 7.30 p.m., daily.
For Valleyfield and intermediate stations 10.00 a.m., except Saturday and Sunday. 5.10 p.m. daily except Sunday. 1.35 p.m., Saturday only. 9.15 a.m., Sunday only.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Malone, etc. 10.20 a.m. daily, and 10.00 p.m., except Sunday.
From Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 8.10 a.m., daily, except Sunday. 1.55 p.m., except Saturday and Sunday. 4.30 p.m., Saturday only, and 9.15 p.m., Sunday only.

The Rutland Railroad Trains Leave Windsor Depot:

For New York, 8.50 a.m. except Sunday, 7.10 p.m. daily.
For Boston, 8.50 a.m., except Sunday, 7.10 p.m. daily.

Trains Arrive:

From New York and Boston, 7.30 a.m., daily, and 9.55 p.m., daily, except Sunday.

The Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Trains leave St. Catherine St. East, Corner Moreau St., Montreal.

For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand'Mere, Portneuf, Quebec, 9.00 a.m. (Buffet and Parlor Car service.)
For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Joliette, Shawinigan, Grand'Mere, at 9.00 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., daily, except Sundays.
For Riviere a Pierre Junction, Lake St. John District, La Tuque, 9.00 a.m., daily, except Sundays.
For Joliette, New Glasgow and St. Jerome, 5.30 p.m., daily, except Sundays.
For Montfort Branch, close connections with C.P.R. train leaving Montreal (Place Viger) 4.00 p.m., daily, except Sundays.
For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Joliette, Grand'Mere and Quebec, 11.30 p.m., daily. Sleeping Car service.
For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Joliette and Shawinigan Falls, 9.15 a.m. Sundays only.

Trains Arrive as follows:

From St. Jerome, New Glasgow, Joliette, etc., 8.30 a.m. daily, except Sundays.
From Grand'Mere, Shawinigan Falls, and intermediate stations, 12.15 p.m. and 4.20 p.m. daily, except Sundays.
From Quebec, Grand'Mere, Shawinigan Falls, 4.20 p.m. daily, except Sundays.
From La Tuque and intermediate stations 4.20 p.m. daily, except Sundays.
From Montfort Branch, arrive C.P.R., Place Viger daily 11.00 a.m., except Sundays.
From Quebec, Portneuf, Grand'Mere and intermediate stations, 6.20 a.m. daily.
From L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Joliette and Shawinigan Falls, 8.50 p.m. Sundays, only.

MYSTERIOUS AFRICAN POOL.

Describing before the Royal Geographical Society his four years' wanderings in Northern Rhodesia, S. A. Neave referred to a large, deep and mysterious pool in the valley of the Upper Kafue River, Northwestern Rhodesia. This wonderful pool, he said, lies in flat country and one comes on it quite suddenly, its banks being concealed by dense forest. There is a small native village near the pool, and the inhabitants have a superstitious dread of it. They refuse to drink the water or use it for any purpose whatever. To sit beside this still, pellucid pool of unknown depth, surrounded by precipitous walls in the heart of the tropical forest, would induce a feeling of awe in the breast of even the most civilized man.—London 'Daily Mail.'

THE BRIDGE BUILDERS

...BY

ANNA CHAPIN RAY

Author of 'Quickened,' 'Hearts and Creeds,' 'By the Good Sainte Anne,' etc.

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To those Master Builders who, their courage unshaken by disaster to the old bridge, are already looking forward to an active part in fashioning the new.

Christmas Day, 1908.

CHAPTER XXIV.

The butler broke the stillness.

'A—uh!' he observed from the threshold.

Slowly, as if recalled from immeasurable distances, Asquith turned his head.

'What is it, Elkins?' he demanded, and Jessica, as she furtively dabbed her hand across her eyes, gave a quick breath of relief at the return of the old commanding ring to his tone.

'Mrs. Asquith has returned, Miss West.'

Jessica smiled at the butler from over her shoulder.

'Oh, has she?' she said casually. Then she turned back to Asquith. 'Yes, it's a pretty stone,' she said unblushingly. 'But, really, I'm distressed over your growing so near-sighted. You ought to have some glasses, as soon as you are able to be tested.' She gave a second glance over her shoulder. Then, bending forward once more, she dropped her voice a little. 'Mr Asquith,' she said, and her manner was humble, like the manner of a little child; 'I don't want you to think I've been a horrid little flirt. I didn't know, I never thought you cared about me in this way. If I had, of course— But, if I had thought about it in that way at all, I should have said you were a great deal too busy and too—big to care about me as you say you do. I just supposed we were friends, splendid friends that cared a lot about each other and about each other's interests. That's truly all. I did care about you, too. No, wait,' for his face had lighted at her words; 'not in the way you mean, the way you want. I don't think that would ever, ever come; we're too many centuries and miles apart for that. But, truly,' her face and voice were very sweet with her emotion now; 'as long as I live, I shall always care for you, always want you for my best friend, always,' she hesitated; then she faced him bravely; 'always and always be proud and glad to know that once, for a little while, you thought you loved me. I must go now; you're tired.' She rose, but lingered, looking wistfully down upon him. 'Some day, though, when we've both of us had time to think things over and get used to them, won't you send word you want another visit from your friend?' As she spoke, she had been hastily stripping off her glove. Now, careless of what the nurse might think or say, she rested her slim, cool fingers for an instant on his brow, his cheek, while her gray eyes smiled straight down into his. An instant later, she was gone.

Out on the landing of the stairway, she halted long enough to swallow hard, to wipe her eyes a little. Then, her smile still very tender, her cheeks flushed, but her chin held high, she sauntered down the last of the stairway, drawing on her glove as she went. Tottykins, his beard charged heavily with cake crumbs, met her in the hall.

'How de do? May I come in and get a cup of tea?' Jessica demanded, as she pushed aside the portieres across the open doorway.

'Of course, Miss West. Come in.' Mrs. Asquith's accent was about as mellow as the cup poised in her hand. Down on the rug at her feet, a second cup betrayed the fact that Mrs. Asquith had not been taking tea alone.

Jessica nodded her gratitude, as she received her cup and her cake.

'Thank you,' she said prosaically. 'Your cakes are always so good, and I am very hungry. You've been out?'

'I thought Elkins told you,' Mrs. Asquith said, the majesty of her words somewhat mitigated by the obvious relish with which, once the words were spoken, she munched another bite of cake.

Jessica shut her teeth daintily into her own cake, then nodded assent.

'So he did,' she added, after a speechless moment.

'And that I had come in again. At least,' Mrs. Asquith fixed her eye on the tip of Jessica's suede shoe; 'I sent him up for that purpose.'

Jessica construed the words into a question.

'Yes, he told me,' she answered cheerily. 'Why didn't you come along up?'

'Because I feared I might be intruding.' Mrs. Asquith, as she spoke, bent down to refill the empty cup of Tottykins.

'Look out! You'll run it over,' Jessica warned her anxiously. 'There! I thought so: Hurry up, dog, and eat it up quick, before it sinks in.' Then she returned to the subject in hand. 'The idea of your intruding, Mrs. Asquith!' she said, with a fervor which was by no means honest, in view of the events of the last ten minutes she had spent in the room above.

'I was told you had asked for Willis,' Mrs. Asquith informed her briefly.

'Well, so I did. He's the novelty, you know, the convalescent invalid. One always has to coddle them up a little.' As she spoke, Jessica helped herself to a second cake.

'Exactly,' Mrs. Asquith answered dryly; 'and I was afraid I might intrude upon the coddling.' This time, she lifted her eyes and fixed them accusingly upon Jessica's reddded lids.

Jessica felt the accusation and blushed holtly, so hotly that Mrs. Asquith's brow cleared and she settled back into her chair, secure in her conviction that she had scored her point. Jessica, reading aright the little gesture of content, consumed her tea and cake in silence, while she registered a vow she would not be so caught a second time.

When Mrs. Asquith spoke again, her voice was still acusing.

'It is a long time since you have been out to see me,' she observed.

'I wanted to let my welcome ripen,' Jessica answered her demurely.

Mrs. Asquith raised her head.

'I hope no one, no one at all, ever questions my welcome.'

Jessica's lashes drooped.

'I wasn't sure, you see,' she said, gently. 'At a time like this, one never really knows. Besides,' she gave a little sigh; 'I've not been very well.'

'Mr. Dorrance,' there was the faintest possible accent on the name, the sort of accent one gives to Hegel, or Mrs. Grundy, or the Book of Job; 'Mr. Dorrance has surely spoken of your being very gay.'

Jessica colored becomingly, less, however, at the words of her hostess than at the name of Dorrance.

'Yes, she assented; 'I have been out a good deal, just lately. People are very kind, and I keep up, too, for mamma's sake, for fear she might begin to worry. She is a great worrier, is mamma.'

Mrs. Asquith ignored the pride with which Jessica delivered herself of the British idiom.

'You have probably been going out too much,' she asserted remorselessly. A little quiet is what you need, all you Americans. Have you had a doctor?'

'Eh?' This time, Jessica delivered herself of her idiom in a point-blank fashion which Mrs. Asquith could not well ignore. Neither, however, could she well answer it in kind.

'I asked if you had had a doctor,' she repeated. 'What sems to be the matter?'

Jessica shrugged her shoulders, as she set down her cup.

'Temper, chiefly,' she made flippant answer, yet with a fervor which supported the truth of her own assertion.

'It's your nerves,' Mrs. Asquith asserted for a second time. 'Too late hours and too much strong tea. You'd better go down into the country for a month or two, to rest.'

Jessica shook her head, with a return of her former gentleness.

'I fear it wouldn't do me any good, dear Mrs. Asquith,' she said slowly. 'The trouble has a deeper root than that.'

Mrs. Asquith stiffened in her chair. She felt at last the truth was coming, the truth she had so long suspected.

'Where is that?' she asked. 'The root, I mean?'

Jessica's lips quivered; her lashes drooped still lower over her grey eyes; her voice sank to a mere murmur of confession.

'In—'

'Yes, Miss West?'

'In—my infundibulary hypothesis,' she answered softly; and Mrs. Asquith, lacking an Imperial Dictionary, gave up the question and went off upon another tack.

'How did you find poor Willis?' she asked, after a little pause.

Instantly the color rushed to the girl's cheeks.

'Magnificent,' she answered swiftly and in quite another tone; 'but terribly pathetic.'

Again Mrs. Asquith felt the need for a dictionary; this time, however, of mood, not of words. Jessica's downright answer was not easily catalogued; it might be the cloak for some deep-seated guile.

'How do you find him pathetic?' she asked again.

Jessica's eyes met her in grave rebuke. Mrs. Asquith suspected from their glitter, too, that tears were not far off.

'How can you find him anything else, Mrs. Asquith? He has always been so big and so trenmendously alive, and now—it broke my heart to see him lying there, not able to move a muscle, and so brave and patient. In his case, I'd—I'd—make Rome howl!' she concluded, in one vehement outburst.

'Very likely,' Mrs. Asquith gave assent.

Jessica caught herself out of her earnest mood, and flashed upon her hostes a sidelong glance. Then she added crisply,—

'However, I am not his moher.'......

'Unfortunately not,' Mrs. Asquith assented once again.

There came another pause, for Jessica had made up her wilful mind, not only to sit the situation out, but to force Mrs. Asquith now to do the talking. Mrs. Asquith, in the meantime, was struggling with her curiosity which would not in the end be downed.

'Did Willis talk much?' she inquired at length.

'Ever so much.'

'It tires him, if he talks too long.'

'The nurse was there. She could have stopped him.'

'She might not have felt at liberty.'

Jessica laughed, as she bent to pick up Tottykins.

'Oh, I don't think she was so much afraid of me as all that,' she said.

'I was referring to Willis.'

'Oh,' And Jessica having thus closed the subject, fed a cake to Tottykins.

'What was Willis talking about, today?' his mother asked at length.

Jessica stared vaguely about the room, as if trying to recall the conversation.

'He talked about his father's trip, and about dad, and about the way Tottykins spilled the milk all over the Bishop's gaiters.'

Mrs. Asquith settled her glasses firmly. Then, unsettling them, she hitched them higher up.

'Did he say anything about the bridge?' she asked.

'Not so very much,' Jessica answered, with perfect truth.

'Nor about Mr. Dorrance?'

'Nothing in particular.'

All at once, Mrs. Asquith abandoned her random queries and became direct ,exasperated by the careless, unruffled nonchalance of the girl before her. Jessica's manner was respect itself. None the less, Mrs. Asquith, reading beneath the manner, was seized with a sudden furious desire to see the girl wince, even writhe. She bent a little forward in her chair and faced Jessica directly.

'Miss West,' she said; 'in a way, I am going to take you into my confidence. After all, now and then, even we mothers need to talk to another woman. I know, of course, that Willis would be angry, seriously angry at me. Still, the poor dear boy is so very reticent, and I feel anxious to know how his mind is running, in these long, lonely days. Sometimes a random word to a stranger tells so much. Did he happen, in talking with you, to mention Miss Bertie Wynnehope?'

Instantly, and to the relief of Mrs. Asquith, Jessica's gray eyes veiled themselves. Mrs. Asquith could not be expected to be aware that Jessica, suspecting ambush, was seeking time to protect herself from possible attack.

'Miss Bertie Wynnehope,' she echoed, after the pause had lasted long enough to satisfy even Mrs. Asquith. 'Who is she?'

'A friend of my son. She is a Montreal girl, very beautiful, and from one of the best old families in the Dominion. Really,' Mrs. Asquith added impressively; 'she is extremely worth the knowing, Miss West.'

Jessica looked up at her with childlike candour.

'Of course,' she assented, with a long-drawn stress upon the words. 'Do you know any other sort, dear Mrs. Asquith?'

The retort was obvious. It should be set down to the distinct credit of Mrs. Asquith that she avoided the temptation. Instead,—

'If I only had had a daughter,' she went on, with increased impressiveness; 'I should have chosen one exactly like Miss Wynnehope.'

'Is she so like your son?' Jessica inquired guilelessly.

'Wonderfully. Their tastes all seem to run on the same lines.'

'Bridges, for instance?' Jessica spoke above the lifted brow of Tottykins who was endeavoring to lunch upon her brooch.

'Not so much bridges, as art, literature, sports: the things that really go to make up living,' Mrs. Asquith corrected her sombrely.

'But bridges are his profession; aren't they?' Jessica murmured from beneath the weight of the correction.

'Nominally. A man in my son's position never has any real profession. Besides,' Mrs. Asquith appeared to be reflecting upon a phase of the subject which she had not considered until that very moment; 'I doubt if my son could ever bring himself to care for any woman who rode astride his hobbies.'

Jessica shook her head.

'No,' she assented quietly. 'A side saddle looks a whole lot better.'

Even Mrs. Asquith blushed at the veiled rebuke for the unseemly picture her own words had presented. Then she rallied to maintain the strength of her position.

'I have heard him say, so very often, how he dislikes a woman who talked shop,' she added reminiscently. 'No; Willis could never care for such a woman.'

'And he does care for Miss Wynnehope?' Jessica asked in a subdued voice, while she gently set down Tottykins upon the floor.

'Very much indeed.'

Jessica rose, her eyes upon the topmost curl of Tottykins.

'The way you do?' she persisted slowly.

'Yes, exactly.'

(To be continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

TEDDY'S BOX OF GOOD RESOLUTIONS.

Teddy had not been paying much attention to what Miss Peters said that morning, although of course, he ought to have done so. He had made up his mind to cut his name on the front of his desk, and he got so far as to mark one side of the first letter, T, which stood for Theodore, and then he looked up, for Miss Peters hesitated a few seconds before she finished her little speech:

'The great thing, children, is to keep the good resolutions we make. To make good resolutions is all right, but we must work with all our hearts to keep them after they are once made.'

Teddy pondered this in his little mind as he walked home from school. His mind was very small indeed yet, for his body was not very big. He was only eight. He had heard one little girl say that when she made good resolutions on New Year's Day she was going to write them down on a piece of paper. That would help her to remember them. And Anna Graham said she meant to make a resolution to come to school early every day. And Phil Archer said he would make a resolution to study lessons each afternoon for the next day.

'I'll make a good resolution,' thought Teddy, tramping along hard on the sidewalk. 'I could write it down, too, and keep it. Yes, of course, I could keep it—safe enough. I know how.'

Ted was quiet that night at supper and sat staring thoughtfully into the fire afterward until he was sent up to bed. He had a little room of his own. He had two things to think about. One was what good resolution he should make and the other was how he could keep the resolution after it was made. Before he went to bed he opened the little drawer of his bureau, where, among other things, there were a lead pencil and paper, and then he opened a large drawer and searched until he found what he wanted—a square pasteboard box, which he patted with an air of satisfaction.

'What makes you so sober, little son?' asked mamma, at breakfast the next morning, helping Ted to a second piece of corn bread.

The little chap gave a long sigh of reflection and consideration

'I'm going to make a 'lution,' he answered, solemnly.

'Going to make good resolutions on New Year's Day?'

'Yes,' said Teddy, looking important.

'That's a good idea,' said papa, checking, with a glance, the laughter in the eyes of Auntie Kitty, who was a very young auntie, indeed.

'We will all help you keep your good resolutions, Theodore,' grandma said. She patted Teddy on the head, buttoned up his overcoat and found his mittens in the corner.

'Oh, I know how to keep 'em my own self,' Teddy declared, strutting proudly away.

The night before New Year's Teddy spent about half an hour, after he had been sent up to bed, in writing out his resolutions. He wrote two, on separate sheets of paper, slowly and with great care, for he could not write very well, and most of his writing was really printed letters.

Then he folded up his sheets of paper, and putting them into the little pasteboard box he had ready, he put the box upon a little shelf behind his closet door.

'They'll be quite safe there,' he said. with satisfaction, pushing the chair back into its place.

The next morning at breakfast Auntie Kitty asked:

'Well, Teddy, this is New Year's Day. Have you made your good resolutions?'

'Oh, yes,' answered Teddy, devouring buckwheat cakes with a contented air.

'And what were they?' inquired Auntie Kitty, a little inclined to tease.

'Not to chase the cat,' Teddy replied, with his mouth full.

There was quite a shout at this, for Teddy's favorite amusement was to chase pussy downstairs for the fun of seeing her jump over the banisters, which she always did. He had been scolded for it many times, but seemed unable to resist the temptation whenever he got a chance.

'I am sure pussy will be glad of that,' said gentle grandma. 'That is, if you keep your resolution, Teddy.'

'Oh, yes,' Teddy said, promptly; 'I'll keep it all right. And I made another 'lution—to clean my teeth every mornin.'

'That's fine, Teddy,' said mamma, approvingly. 'If you'll just try to keep those resolutions for awhile, I'm sure we shall all be glad.'

'Oh, yes,' insisted Teddy, again. 'I'm goin' to keep 'em all right. I've got 'em all safe.'

Everybody laughed at this and Teddy trotted off to look at his new waggon in high good humor with himself.

But, alas! The new year was only three days old when Auntie Kitty one day heard a terribly distressed mewing from Pussy Grey, and looking down into the hall she saw Ted running after the cat at the top of his speed until pussy, with one last howl, rushed down into the lower hall.

'Ted! Ted!' called Auntie, 'what about your resolution?'

Teddy looked up, somewhat dazed, as if to ask what his resolution had to do with his present amusement.

Then finding that Auntie still looked indignantly at him, he said:

'I've got my 'lution all right, Auntie Kittty. It's all safe.'

'Yes, but you've broken it, Teddy. There's no good in making good resolutions if you don't keep them!'

'But I do keep them,' persisted Teddy, with determination. 'I do keep 'em. They're put away all safe.'

'But you don't keep them,' said Auntie Kitty, with equal energy. 'You've broken them now.'

Some one called from the sitting-room below: 'What is it? Teddy, come down here,' and mamma opened her door to see the most flushed and angry face of her little boy, followed by Auntie, who marched into the room, exclaiming:

'Teddy says he hasn't broken his resolution, and I just caught him chasing the cat again.'

'Well, I was just running downstairs after her,' confessed Teddy, rather ashamed this time. 'But I did keep my 'lutions, mamma. I truly did. I put them into a box, on a high shelf, and they're there yet.'

Auntie Kittie burst out laughing at this and Teddy looked half indignant and half teary. But mamma drew him gently toward her and said:

'Tell me all about it, dear.'

So Teddy told how he was so determined to keep his good resolutions safe that he had put them into a box and on a high shelf, and he was sure they were there yet, and so they must be safely kept, and he knew they couldn't be broken, for he had 'writ them down on paper, mamma, and you can't break paper, and I don't see what Auntie Kitty is laughing at, any way!' And then he cried in earnest.

By and by Aunt Kitty was sent away, and grandma went and brought in the box of good resolutions, so safely put away on a high shelf. And then it took mamma quite a long time to explain that the way to keep good resolutions was not to put them away on a high shelf, but to keep them in mind, and in practical use every day.

It took a long time to explain all that to Teddy, for he was a very little boy, and his mind had been rather confused about the subject. But when he did understand he promised that he'd try not to chase pussy again.

'And, perhaps, I'd better not make any 'lutions about it, mamma, but just say I'll try not to do it.'

'That will do for a beginning, Teddy,' said mamma.

And, after all, there are people much older and wiser than Teddy who think it well to put a good resolution on a high shelf and forget all about it.—A. J. Christopher, in Detroit 'Free Press.'

A GOOD RIDDANCE.

When the New Year is at the front door peeps,
And out at the back door the Old Year creeps
I hope he will carry away on his back
A load as big as a pedler's pack;
And we'll stow away in his baggage then
Some things that we never shall want again.
We will put in the puckery little pout
That drives all the merry dimples out,
And the creasy scowls that up and down
Fold nice little foreheads right into a frown;
And the little quarrels that spoil the plays,
And the little grumbles on rainy days,
And the bent-up pins, and the teasing jokes
That never seem funny to other folks;
And the stones that are tossed—be sure of that—
At robin redbreast and pussy cat.
And we'll throw in the bag some cross little 'don'ts,'
And most of the 'can'ts' and all of the 'wont's,'
And the grumpy words that should not be said
When mamma calls, 'It is time for bed.'
And shut it so tight that they can't come back,
To-morrow morning we'll surely see
A Happy New Year for you and me.

DAILY TEXT.

December 31.

Behold, I come quickly; hold that fast which thou hast, that no man take thy crown.—Rev. iii., 11.

Him that overcometh will I make a pillar in the temple of my God, and he shall go no more out; and I will write upon him the name of My God, and the name of the city of My God, which is new Jerusalem, which cometh down out of heaven from My God; and I will write upon him My new name. —Rex. iii., 12.

Hold up my goings in Thy paths, that my footsteps slip not.—Psalm xvii. 5.

Each day, is a new life and an abridgment of the whole. I will so live as if I counted every day my first and my last; as if I began to live but then, and should live no more afterward.—Bishop Hall.

I asked the New Year for some motto sweet,
Some rule of life by which to guide my feet;
I asked and paused. He answered soft and low—
'God's will to know.'

'Will knowledge then suffice, New Year?' I cried,
But ere the question into silence died
The answer came, 'Nay, this remember too,
God's will to do.'

Again I asked, 'Is there still more to tell?'
And once again the answer sweetly fell,
'Yea, this one thing all other things above,
God's will to love.'

—Selected.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

NEW YEAR EXCURSIONS

Toronto	$10.00	Hamilton	$10.65
Ottawa	3.35	London	12.95
Quebec	4.90	Detroit	14.70
Sherbrooke	3.20	Peterboro	7.85
Ste. Agathe	1.90	St. John, N.B.	14.30

and all other stations in Canada, Fort William and East; also to Detroit and Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; to Buffalo, Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, and Niagara Falls, N.Y.; and to Canadian Pacific Stations in Vermont and Maine at

ONE WAY FIRST-CLASS FARE

Good going December 31, 1909, and January 1, 1910; return limit, January 3rd, 1910.

First-class Fare and One-third

Good going until January 1, 1910. Return limit, January 5, 1910.

SPECIAL EXCURSION

SINGLE FARE.

Quebec City, points in the Maritime Provinces. Good going until January 1st, and good to return until January 3rd, 1910.

New Year Special Train Service

Special trains will be run between Montreal and Calumet and St. Agathe on Friday, December 31st, leaving Place Viger at 3.30 p.m., for St. Agathe, and 5.15 p.m. for Calumet. Returning, train will leave St. Agathe at 6.30 p.m., and Calumet at 7.20 p.m. on Sunday, January 2nd, 1910, stopping at intermediate stations.

Parlor Car to St. Agathe and St. Jovite

A Parlor Car will leave Place Viger today at 4.00 p.m. for St. Agathe and St. Jovite. Returning on train leaving St. Jovite on Sunday, January 2nd, at 5.44 p.m., and St. Agathe at 6.55 p.m., and arrive at Place Viger at 9.40 p.m.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Transcontinental train No. 1, leaving Montreal Windsor Street Station at 10.10 a.m., December 30th and 31st, will run to Calgary only, after which date will be discontinued.

Train No. 97, leaving Montreal at 10.30 p.m., will continue to run daily as at present.

EPIPHANY, Jan. 6, 1910

SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE

Between all stations in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, Ottawa and East thereof. Good going January 5 and 6. Return limit, January 8th, 1910.

CITY TICKET OFFICE,
129 St. James Street. Next Post-Office.
Telephones: Main 3732-3733, or Place Viger and Windsor St. Stations.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS

Round Trip Excursion Tickets will be sold from Montreal to all stations in Canada, including the undermentioned points. Also from stations in Canada to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Rouse's Point, Massena Springs, Island Pond, Vt., as follows:

Quebec	$4.90	Toronto	$10.00
Sherbrooke	3.20	Hamilton	10.65
Ottawa	3.35	London	12.95
Detroit	14.70	Port Huron	14.60

SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE.

Going Dec. 31, 1909, and Jan. 1, 1910. Return limit, Jan. 3, 1910.

FIRST-CLASS FARE and ONE-THIRD.

Going December 31, 1909, and January 1, 1910. Return limit, Jan. 5, 1910.

EPIPHANY, January 6th, 1910.

SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE.

Between all stations in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, Ottawa, Coteau Jct. and East thereof. Good going January 5 and 6. Return limit, January 8th, 1910.

CITY TICKET OFFICES:
130 St. James st. 'Phones Main 6905, 6906, 6907, or Bonaventure Station.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

BONAVENTURE UNION STATION.

NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS

RETURN TICKETS AT

SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE

Good going Dec. 31st, 1909, to Jan. 1st, 1910. Returning up to January 3rd, 1910.

EPIPHANY.

Reduced fares, going 5th and 6th Jan. Returning up to Jan. 7, 1910.

TRAIN SERVICE.

7.40 a.m. (except Sunday), for St. Hyacinthe, Levis, Quebec, and intermediate stations.

12 noon, MARITIME EXPRESS, daily, for St. Hyacinthe, Levis, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Ste. Flavie and intermediate stations.

12 noon, MARITIME EXPRESS, except Saturday, for the above mentioned stations, and Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Halifax and Sydney.

4 p.m., except Sunday, for Nicolet and intermediate stations.

CITY TICKET OFFICE:
130 St. James St. Tel., Bell M. 615.
H. A. PRICE, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.
GEO. STRUBBE, City Ticket Agt.

CANADIAN NORTHERN QUEBEC

NEW YEAR'S EXCURSIONS

Round Trip Tickets will be sold between all stations at

ONE WAY FIRST-CLASS FARE.

Good going December 31, 1909, and January 1, 1910. Return limit, January 3, 1910.

FIRST-CLASS FARE and ONE-THIRD.

Good going December 28, 29, 30, 31, 1909, and January 5, 1910. Return limit, January 5, 1910.

Single First-Class Fare to Quebec City. Tickets good going from now on and until January 1, 1910. Return limit, January 3rd.

New Buffet-Parlor and Sleeping Car Service between Montreal and Quebec.

CITY TICKET OFFICE:
Imperial Bank Bldg., Victoria Sq. M. 5306.
13 St. Lawrence Boulevard. M. 4097.

DOMINION LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Portland, Me., to Liverpool.
REGULAR SAILINGS.
Moderate Rate Service.
ONE-CLASS CABIN STEAMERS.
(Called Second Class.)

Canada	Jan. 8	Feb. 12	Mar. 19
Dominion	Jan. 29	Mar. 5	Apr. 9

RATES OF PASSAGE PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL.
$45.00 and $47.50; $2.50 additional to London.
According to Steamer.

These steamers carry only one class of Cabin Passengers, to whom is given the accommodation situated in the best part of the vessel. This service is very popular to those desiring to make a trip in comfort, at a very reasonable rate. Portland is less than 12 hours by rail from Montreal.

Third Class carried in 2 and 4 berthed rooms.

For all information apply to Local Agents, or COMPANY'S OFFICE, 118 Notre Dame Street West, Montreal.

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE TO GLASGOW

ONE CLASS CABIN SERVICE.

FROM ST. JOHN, N.B.

T.S.S. ATHENIA (Cold Storage) Dec. 25
SS. PARTHENIA (Cold Storage) Dec. 30

Passage Rates—Cabin (called Second) $45.00 and upwards; Third-Class, Eastbound, $27.75; Prepaid, Westbound, $28.75.

THOMSON LINE TO LONDON

FROM PORTLAND, ME.

SS. CERVONA .... Dec. 25
(Cold Storage and Cool Air.)
SS. HURONA .... Jan. 8
(Cold Storage and Cool Air.)

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
Naples Direct.
TWIN SCREW SS. TORTONA.

From Portland, Me	From Halifax, N.S.
Apl. 7	Apl. 9

Passage rates, $75.00 1st class, $35.00 3rd class.

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited
Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N.B., Portland, Me.

GO TO BERMUDA

By TWIN SCREW LINE.

Largest and Fastest Steamers,
SS. OCEANA .... 8,000 Tons
SS. BERMUDIAN .... 5,600 Tons

Wireless on both Steamers; also bilge keels.
Forty hours from Frost to Flowers. Sailings every Wednesday and Saturday from New York in the season.

WEST INDIES.

NEW SS. "GUIANA," 3,700 tons; SS. "Parima," 3,000 tons; SS. "Korona," 3,000 tons, sail from NEW YORK every alternate Thursday, for St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, and Demerara. For illustrated pamphlets, passages, and full particulars, apply to Quebec Steamship Company's Ticket Agents: W.H. Henry, 286 St. James st.; W. H. Clancy, 130 St. James st.; J. G. Brock & Co., 211 Commissioners st., or Thomas Cook & Son, 530 St. Catherine st. W., Montreal.

WINTER RESORTS.

RHEUMATISM AND KIDNEY TROUBLES

cured easily, quickly and naturally with Nature's Great Remedy. MUDLAVIA Mud Baths. Thousands treated yearly. Book mailed. R. B. Kramer, Pres., Kramer, Ind.

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him, or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patents) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY ONE NOT BEING ABLE TO GET a 'Witness' at his newsdealers will oblige the publishers by notifying the Subscription Department by telephone Main 4000, or by postcard. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Building, Montreal.

ALLAN LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL.

	From St. John	From Halifax.
Corsican	Dec. 31	Jan. 1
Grampian	Jan. 7	Jan. 8
Tunisian	Jan. 21	Jan. 22
Corsican	Jan. 28	Jan. 29

The Turbine SS. Victorian has made the fastest passage on record between Liverpool and Montreal—6 days 15 hours 3 minutes.

Saloon, $70.00 and up.

Second Cabin: $47.50 and upward; London, $2.50 additional.

Third Class, Liverpool, Glasgow, London, Belfast, or Londonderry, $28.75.

BOSTON TO GLASGOW.

Ionian, Jan. 7. Pretorian, Jan. 20

One-Class Cabin, called Second Cabin, $45.00. Third-Class, $27.75.

TO HAVRE AND LONDON.

MODERATE RATE SERVICE. ...

	From St. John	From Halifax.
Sardinian	Dec. 29	Dec. 31

One-Class —Second Cabin. Rate.—London, $42.50; Havre, $45.00 and $50.00; Paris, $48.65, and up. Third-Class—London, $27.75; Havre, $32.00; Paris, $34.50.

All the steamers on the above services, Liverpool, Glasgow, London and Havre, are fitted with cold storage.

H. & A. ALLAN,
55 Common Street, - - - - MONTREAL.

C.P.R. Empresses Atlantic & other Steamships

ST. JOHN, N.B., TO LIVERPOOL.

Jan. 14	Empress of Britain
Jan. 28	(Chartered) Corsican
Feb. 11	Empress of Britain
Feb. 25	Empress of Ireland
Mar. 11	Empress of Britain
Mar. 19	Lake Champlain
Mar. 25	Empress of Ireland
April 2	Lake Manitoba
April 8	Empress of Britain
April 16	Lake Erie
April 22	Empress of Ireland
April 30	Lake Champlain
May 6	Empress of Britain

TO LONDON DIRECT.

Jan. 5 .... Mount Temple.

"EMPRESSES"

First Cabin, $82.50 and upwards.
Second Cabin, $51.25 and $52.50.

ONE-CLASS CABIN SHIPS.
CALLED SECOND-CLASS.

Lake Manitoba, $45.00 to $50.00.
Lake Champlain, $47.50 and $50.00.
Lake Erie, $47.50 and $50.00.
Through tickets to London, $2.50 extra.

THIRD CLASS.

Empresses, to London, Liverpool, Belfast, $30.00. Other Ships, $28.75.

To Book Freight or Passage and for all further information, apply to CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES, Board of Trade Building, St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.

NOTICE

is hereby given that WILLIAM JAMES SHAUGHNESSY, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next Session for the passing of an act authorizing the Bar of the said province to admit him to the practice of the profession of the law, after passing the required examinations.

Montreal, 18th December, 1909.

MEREDITH, MACPHERSON, HAGUE & HOLDEN, Solicitors for the Applicant.

VETERAN LAND GRANTS.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, TWO S. A. Veterans' Scrip; state lowest cash price. Call or write, W. J. OVANS, 437 Clark street, Montreal Annex.

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERAN LAND Warrants—Highest price paid for South African Veteran Land Warrants. Apply to LEO L. LEET, Room 307, Merchants Bank Building, 205 St. James street. Tel. Main 789.

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS.

I am buying South African Land Grants at the highest price. It will pay you to write or see me before selling. T. GIRARD, 360 St. Catherine East, Montreal.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR FULL DESCRIPTION OF DELAWARE Farms; Healthful Climate; Best Bargains. Write for free 1910 Catalogue. CHAS. M. HAMMOND, Milford, Del.

LOST, STRAYED AND FOUND.

LOST, A PERSIAN LAMB MUFF, Lined with grey satin, on Metcalfe or St. Catherine to Victoria street, Thursday morning, Dec. 30, about 11.30. Reward, 133 Metcalfe street.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board; bath; English family, No. 23 Overdale avenue, between Aqueduct and Mackay. Homelike; central; moderate terms.

FLATS TO LET.

UPPER FLAT, TWO ROOMS AND Kitchen, suitable for a small family, at Montreal South. Apply Box F.A. 42, 'Witness' Office.

TO LET.

TO LET, IN ST. LAMBERT, TWO houses; one has ten apartments, heated by a 'Daisy' furnace, with a good fruit and vegetable garden attached; the other contains six rooms and a summer kitchen, with a small garden and shade trees in front of both houses. The location is excellent, and the houses are in good order. Rent very moderate. Satisfactory reasons given for their being unoccupied. Apply to Mr. R. McGLAUGHLIN, 'Witness' Office, or Mr. JOHN BEATTY, in rear of the premises to let, St. Lambert.

HOUSES TO LET

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

No. 254 CHATHAM STREET, and Nos. 356A, 358 and 358A St. Antoine street. Newly plastered, papered and painted. Gas, electric light, hot water cisterns; modern open plumbing, enamelled baths, etc.

—ALSO—

No. 289 GRAND TRUNK STREET. Rents low for desirable tenants.

J. M. M. DUFF,
107 St. James Street.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

BOY WANTED. — APPLY ... CHELL & WILSON, Printers ... Dame street West.

WANTED, A HOUSEMAID ... Apartment No. 10, 660 Sherbrooke West.

MEN AND WOMEN: GOOD PAY ... ing and checking advertising ... at home, spare time; no ... send stamp. SIMPLEX M... London, Ont.

WANTED, MECHANICS, CON... tors, Clerks and others to see ... Men's Own is like. Good mus... short address. Come to Calvary ... Guy street, above St. Antoine, ... 3 p.m., sharp.

BRIGHT OFFICE BOY

WANTED. Apply by letter ... E. 90, 'Witness' ...

POLICY WRITER

WANTED for an Insurance Offi... be a first-class penman. ... P.O. Box 2553. ...

SCHOOL BOYS

BOYS WANTED to carry Newspa... after school hours. Good pay. Be... ferences required. Apply to 'Witness' Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

ADVERTISER, DEVONIAN, SEE... employment immediately, ... smart writer; quick and a... ures; shorthand, typewrit... dress C. 100, 'Witness' Office.

TUITION WANTED.

WANTED, EVENING CLASSES ... Mechanical Engineering and D... ing, by a Machinist. Please a... with terms, etc., R.M.B., care of ... ness' Office.

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED, FOR RIVER DESE... School, a (Protestant) Female Teac... er, holding first class diploma. Du... to commence January 4th, 1910. Sa... $30 per month. Apply to W. SMI... Secretary-Treasurer, River Des... P.O., Que.

ENTERTAINMENTS GIVEN.

CHARLES COOMBES, THE VENTRI... quist, etc., 342 Charlevoix street, ...

WANTED.

MOTOR WANTED, D.C, 110. ABOUT ... H.P. Would pay cash or arrang... swap for 10 H.P. Telephone Mr. Mc... GLAUGHLIN, Main 4090.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, 20 GOOD SECOND HAN... Organs; prices from $25.00 upwa... Some of these instruments are as g... as new. LAYTON BROS., 114 ... street.

FOR SALE, MODERN SAW MILL, T... ber limits; orders on hand for seve... thousand dollars. Also, grist mill a... water powers. A. ROUSSEAU, B... de l'Isle.

FOR SALE, A 10 MONTH BUSINES... Course (Contest prize), Stenograp... Typewriting and Commercial bra... 50 p.c. discount for cash. Addre... BUSINESS COURSE, 'Witness' Offic...

MRS. H.———, A PRIZE-WINNER ... the recent 'Witness' contest, wishes t... dispose of her complete Course in t... Montreal Business College, which s... is unable to use. Will dispose of t... a prompt buyer at a liberal discou... For further particulars apply to CON... TEST DEPARTMENT, 'Witness' Office

8 H. P. GASOLINE LAUNCH, 25 BY ... complete. Half price; perfect condi... tion. Box 222, Gananoque, Ont.

FOR SALE, GREEN CUT BONES WILL make hens lay double in winter, an... make the eggs more fertile; 12 lbs. ... 50c. Apply M. HENRICHON, 23... St. James street. Tel. Westmount ...

FOR SALE, UPRIGHT PIANO, 7 Oc... tave; burl-walnut case; tri-chord tr... ble; ivory keys; $85.00 cash. At 4... Grosvenor avenue, Westmount.

PRESSES FOR SALE — ONE LARG... two-revolution, tapeless delivery, P... Whitlock, for sale at a bargain, to ... prompt purchaser. Apply to 'Wit... ness Office, 140 St. Peter street.

HOIST, FOR SALE CHEAP—One Do... ble belted floor type freight hoist, with cage and wheels, in good condition, platform 5 x 5 feet; fully 1500 lbs. capacity. Counter shafts, pulley and splendid motor; no longer requir... ed, if desired. Apply to 142 St. Pet... street.

SHAFTING AND PULLEYS, IN GREAT variety, for sale, cheap. Apply ... 'Witness' Office.

FOR SALE.

Two Copying Presses, 1 Fire-Proof Safes, 1 Roll Top Desk, 1 Flat Top ... THE TIMMIS NOBLE CO., Stationers 316 St. James street, Montrea...

NEW TYPEWRITERS

FOR SALE CHEAP, some new Canadian Standard Oliver Typewriters, Number 2, 3 and 4 Models, fully guaranteed, worth $97.50, to be sold at $35 ... they last. ... Splendid opportunity. ... once.

Canadian Oliver Typewriter Co., St. Martin street

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

TO LET, COMFORTABLY FURNISHED bright front bedroom, bathroom ... private family; no other roomers. ... Milton street, close to St. Lawrence and Park avenue cars; fifteen minutes walk from ... office. Gentlemen.

WEST END, 86 CHOMEDY STREET, furnished room, ... hot water heated.

UNDERHILL PLACE, NO. 1. LARG... front parlor, bedroom nicely furnished for two gentlemen or married couple; also single ...

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET. Apply ... Souvenir avenue.

WANT ADS.

For The 'Witness'

MAY BE LEFT WITH

A. T. Chapman, Bookseller, 513 St. Catherine street West; or with R. Turner, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 601 Wellington street, West of Subway.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant, Situation Wanted, Pupils Wanted, Rooms or Board, Lost and Found, Second-hand Articles Wanted, For Sale.

20 Words for 10c.

½c for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

Property For Sale or To Let. Other Articles For Sale.

25 Words for 25c.

1c for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

25 Words for 25c.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

Postage Stamps Will Be Accepted. The above rates are for CASH with order. When not prepaid numerous ... have ... consequence ...

No charge made in our books for an advertisement of less than lines.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c., marriage notices for 50c., death notices for 25c. prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extensions to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50c. per line extra prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

WILSON—At the Maternity Hospital, on Dec. 26, 1909, a son to Mr. and Mrs. George Wilson, 2163 Hutchison street.

GRAHAM—At their residence, 331 4th Avenue, Viauville, to Mr. and Mrs. Graham, a daughter. Both well.

WATT—To Dr. and Mrs. Harold L. Watt, [illegible] Wellington street, Ottawa, on Dec. [illegible], 1909, a daughter.

MARRIED.

COTNAM—GODWIN—In Kingston, Ont., at the residence of the bride's parents, [illegible] Pine street, by the Rev. J. H. Mill[illegible], of Almonte, brother-in-law of the bride, assisted by the Rev. T. E. Burke, [illegible] D. Cotnam, M.D., C.M., of West[illegible], Ont., to Mary (Minnie), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Godwin.

MAXWELL—STEELE—At the residence of the bride's mother, on Dec. 27, 1909, by the Rev. G. Whillans, John Alexander Maxwell, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late James Steele, both of Georgetown, Que.

McRAE—JAMIESON—On Dec. 29, 1909, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. C. B. Robinson, 224 Second ave., Ottawa, by the Rev. W. T. Herridge, D.D., Isabel Cameron Jamieson to Jas. Hector McRae.

DIED.

BEAMAN — Suddenly, on Dec. 30, 1909, William Chester Beaman, M.D., at his late residence, 414 Gilmour street, Ottawa, aged 50 years and 3 months.

CLELAND—At Morrisburg, Ont., on Dec. [illegible], 1909, William Cleland, aged 47 years.

URQUHART—In this city, on Dec. 30, 1909, Janet Anderson, beloved wife of James Urquhart. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

SECORD—At New York, on Dec. 27, 1909, Dr. Frederick R. L. Secord, eldest son of the late James F. Secord, of St. John, N.B.

IN MEMORIAM.

MACDONALD—In loving memory of our dear sister, Mary Macdonald, who departed this life on Dec. 30, 1907. 'And they see His face, and there is no night there.'

Those sending notices for the above column may send with them a list of names of interested friends together with a one-cent stamp for each address, and marked copies of the 'Witness' containing the notice will be promptly mailed. For addresses in foreign countries three cents will be required.

TEES & CO.,
Funeral Directors,
912 ST. CATHERINE W.
Phone Up 1653. (Note change of Address.)

ESTAB. 1840
JOS. C. WRAY & BRO.
UNDERTAKERS
HEAD OFFICE 290 MOUNTAIN ST.
EAST END, 287 ST. DOMINIQUE. ST.

SEALE & SON
Funeral Directors
312 Dorchester St. West.
Phone Up 969. Residence, Up 2671

FOR THE BOY
Hobbies are an interesting and instructive pastime for youths, particularly during the long winter evenings. A box of Tools for Scroll, Fret and Bent Iron work, only $1.00. We have sole Canadian agency.
D. DRYSDALE,
Phone M. 169. 159 CRAIG ST. WEST.

MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 1st January, 1910, the Cemetery, Hawthorndale, will be opened for burials.

Information as to the price of lots and graves at both Mount Royal and Hawthorndale may be obtained at the City Office of W. Ormiston Roy, Superintendent, Room 24, London & Lancashire Building, 164 St. James street.

By order of the Board.

G. DURNFORD,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, 21st December, 1909.

If You Stain Your Dress
don't worry about it, as we can remove all the trouble in almost every case. It does not matter how fancy or delicate the gown, the results will please you.
GENTLEMEN'S DRESS SUITS
also cleaned by our new patent process.
British American Dyeing Company
Offices and Agents Throughout the City.
7 TELEPHONES.

KINSHIP THROUGH THE CALF.

(From the 'Athenaeum.')

Dr. Adolphe Bloch has contributed to the Paris Anathropological Society a memoir on the size of the calf of the leg as an anthropological character. Its relative smallness, not only in the negro but also in the Ethiopian, the Australian, the Papuan, the Weddah, the Dravidian and (according to the monuments) the civilized Egyptian of antiquity, constitutes, in his opinion, an atavistic character revealing the negro origin of all these races, though their subsequent evolution has been different, under different media and conditions of existence. The smallness of the calf is thus, he thinks, an anthropological character of great value, since it enables us to assign a common origin to races which would otherwise have been regarded as complete strangers to each [illegible]

POSTED 'MISSING.'

A sad event of to-day is the official posting of the Anglo-Australian liner 'Waratah' as 'missing.' The mystery of her fate will probably never be revealed. The most notable passenger on the 'Waratah' was Mr. Neil Black, a wealthy Australian wool-king. His father and namesake was one of the pioneer-squatters in the rich pastoral country to the west of Melbourne. At his beautiful homestead Glenormiston, [illegible] has more than once been enter[illegible]

For some years the original Mr. Black had as a partner in the lucrative Glenormiston estate Mr. Henry [illegible] Gladstone, a cousin of the [illegible] Hon. W. E. Gladstone. This circumstance gave rise to a legend that the Liberal Prime Minister of the Empire was a sleeping partner in a valuable Australian pastoral property.—'Westminster Gazette.'

A. E. REA & CO.
Montreal, - - - Limited.
St. Catherine Street West

WE wish you all a Very Happy and Prosperous New Year, and may 1910 bring you all joys, and no sorrows.
A. E. REA & CO.,
MONTREAL, LIMITED

Monday, the first business day of the New Year, will be the Birthday of our First
'GREAT WHITE SALE'

From Basement to roof, the store will be beautifully arrayed in White, presenting a display seldom seen in store decorating.

Every Country of the Globe that could contribute to a Sale of White Merchandise, has sent its full share. Every Department will show dainty white goods at the year's lowest prices.

The predominating features of the Sale will be Ladies' and Children's Whitewear and Household Linens.

There are thousands upon thousands of pieces of exquisitely beautiful Whitewear, chiefly made and designed in our own factories, from materials purchased direct from the mills—exceptionally clever productions of Women's White Garments.

We have received great price concessions from some of the largest English and Irish manufacturers of Household Linens and Cottons, who were anxious to do business with us, and introduce their goods.

Altogether, the display will present a profusion of style and elegance in White Goods; greater, we believe, than anything ever attempted before in this country. We specially invite every woman in Montreal to visit the store next week.

ABOUT OUR JANUARY DISCOUNTS.

Off everything in our establishment, this month, we're giving discounts of 10, 15 and 20 percent.

Why not take advantage of these disconuts now, even if you don't intend using the furniture until next May.

We will store and insure anything you buy, free of charge, until then.

These discounts should prove of special interest to prospective housekeepers.

And they apply to everything in our establishment—all kinds of furniture; mattresses, beds, rugs, curtains, oilcloths, linoleums, mattings, furniture coverings, cushions, portieres, etc.

With a large stock like ours, odd pieces of furniture and other articles are bound to accumulate.

We have some of these odd pieces, on which we're giving discounts of 30, 40 and 50 percent.

Red Tickets will be attached to all articles bearing discounts of 20 percent and over, so that they may be readily seen in our different departments.

Renaud King & Patterson
COR. GUY & ST. CATHERINE STS.

WESTMOUNT HOUSES FOR SALE.
$5,000—BRUCE AVENUE.
$5,800—COLUMBIA AVENUE.
$6,000—ARGYLE AVENUE, UPPER LEVEL.
$6,500—ARGYLE AVENUE, UPPER LEVEL.
$7,000—SPRINGFIELD AVENUE.
$8,000—CHESTERFIELD AVENUE.
$12,500—LARGE HOUSE, corner Sherbrooke Street.
$15,000—LARGE HOUSE, corner Sherbrooke Street.
35c PER FOOT, Fine Large Lot, on ARGYLE AVE., above Montrose.
CITY PROPERTIES FOR SALE.
$6,000—FORT STREET, above St. Catherine; comfortable house.
A number of important ST. CATHERINE STREET Properties.
Two Important Properties near BLEURY STREET.
Three Properties near McGILL STREET, one payable 10 percent gross.
Valuable Corner Property, ST. ANTOINE STREET and RICHMOND SQUARE.
ALFRED BENN, 26 Royal Trust Bldg., 107 St. James st. Main 2360

NEW YEAR'S RALLIES.

Annual Gatherings of Sunday-school Children Will Take Place To-morrow.

New Year's—the day of glad hearts and good resolutions—will be marked in the Protestant churches of the city by large Sunday-school 'rallies' of the children of different denominations. These will be held in all cases in the largest, most convenient and centrally situated churches, and programmes of musical numbers and addresses, all of a very appropriate character, have been arranged for.

The scholars of the Congregational Sunday-schools, to the number of between seven hundred and seven hundred and fifty, will assemble in Zion Church, corner of Mance and Milton streets, to-morrow morning at 10.45 o'clock. An address will be delivered by Professor E. A. Cooke, of the Congregational College, and words of welcome will be spoken by Mr. W. H. Smith, superintendent of Zion Sunday-school. Miss Armstrong, of Emmanuel Church, will sing a solo, after which prayer will be offered by the Rev. A. W. Main, of the Point St. Charles Church. The secretaries' reports of the year's progress in the different school will be read by Mr. Gordon H. O'Hara. Mr. W. H. Smith will occupy the chair. During the service the children will give the salute to the flag, followed by the singing of 'O Canada.' The regular distribution of candy to all the children present will take place at the conclusion of the exercises.

The gathering of the Baptist Sunday-schools will take place at eleven o'clock, in Olivet Church, at the corner of Dorchester and Guy streets. It is expected that the edifice will be packed to the doors with the children from the twelve Baptist Sunday-schools. The scholars will be conveyed to the church either in sleighs or in the street cars, and each school in a body. Mr. W. H. Chapman, superintendent of Olivet Sunday-school, will occupy the chair, and addresses will be given by the Rev. G. O. Gates, D.D., pastor of Westmount Baptist Church, and Mr. A. E. Tuddenham. Orchestral and choral music will be given during the exercises, and greetings from other schools will be read.

St. James Church will be the rallying point for the Methodist children, and all are expected to be in their places at ten o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Young, chairman of the Montreal North district, will preside, and short addresses will be given by the Rev. Dr. Sparling and Mr. F. W. C. Meyers. Interesting features of the event will be the saluting of the flag, and the sending and receiving of greetings from sister churches of other denominations in Montreal and Methodist churches in other cities.

Singing in French and Italian, as well as in English, will be enjoyed by the children. It is expected that two thousand will be present. The reports of missionary givings by the schools will be read.

It is confidently expected by the Presbyterians that their rally will be attended by from two thousand to two thousand five hundred children. It will take place in Erskine Church, and the programme will be made up for the most part of singing. The one address will be by Dr. Leslie, returned missionary from China. Singing will be in English, French, Italian and Chinese. The Rev. Principal Scrimger, D.D., president of the Montreal Sunday-school Association, will preside. The union recently of St. Gabriel and Chalmers churches has made of the two schools connected with those congregations one large school known as the First Presbyterian. There will also be noted the new Livingstone Church school, from the town of St. Louis. Pupils from the mission schools at Pointe aux Trembles will also be present.

OCTOGENARIAN BURNT.

Mrs. Cardinell, 80 years of age, of 376 Duluth avenue, was taken to the Western Hospital suffering from burns received at her home this morning.

NEW SERIAL.

A bright new serial, 'The Queen of a Day,' by J. S. Fletcher, will follow the story now running in the 'Witness,' and our readers will be transported from Quebec to lands across the seas, lands where political intrigue are ripe and the course of true love does not run smooth.

MILITARY CELEBRATION

Following Time Honored Custom all City Regiments Will be 'At Home' To-morrow.

New Year's Day in Montreal military circles will be celebrated with the usual pomp and ceremony. The reveille will sound at 10 o'clock, and the doors of all the armories in the city will be flung open to meet the invading forces, which will consist of red-coats, mounted officers and non-commissioned officers and civilian guests. There will be no cannon roar, no desperate charge or any sanguinary encounter, for the regiments in their strongholds will capitulate to the incoming hundreds. In fact they will receive them with open arms, for to-morrow is the day of all the year, for military men journeying from one armory to another will exchange greetings with their comrades in arms.

New Year's Day is always set apart by the Montreal soldiers for observing the time-honored custom of treating one and all as brothers, and they are not likely to fail to keep up the worthy traditions at the functions to-morrow. In honor of the occasion several of the armories will be tastefully decorated with evergreens entwined by many colored ribbons, and this and the good feeling prevailing will tend to impregnate one's mind with the spirit of joyous festivity which should reign at such a season.

He would be a bold person to predict how many times the well worn refrain 'For he's a jolly good fellow' will be sung to-morrow, for to every batch of visitors to the headquarters of the regiments a toast fitting to the occasion will be proposed, and the assemblies will no doubt, as of yore, take up the swinging air.

Reminiscences will be exchanged, and those who have seen active warfare will be fighting their battles over again. The Crimean veterans and other boys of the old brigades with that erect stride so characteristic of the old soldier, will find their way into their friends camps, and stories which perhaps might have been told a hundred times before will again be revived for the benefit of the young recruit. Tennyson's 'Charge of the Light Brigade,' and Sir Conan Doyle's 'Balaclava' usually are recited at these functions by old warriors, who still seem to have the fire of battle in their eyes, as with dramatic effect they tell of the glorious charge which will live in history for ever. Fifty-five years have passed since the memorable day on which the Russians were put to flight by the gallant six hundred, and as time rolls on the survivors grow less and less, but there is one man still living who the veterans look up to, and that is Viscount Tredegar, who had his horse shot under him by the Russians. Although over seventy years have passed over his head, he is still alert and rides to hounds. He is a generous donor to the Crimean Veterans' fund, and it is this which enhances his popularity among his former comrades.

And then one passes on to the veterans of the Fenian raids of 1866 and 1885. Their numbers are also dwindling, and a great many who participated in the first named campaign have joined the silent majority. Their ranks, like the Crimeans, are depleted, but to the survivors say our young defenders: 'Long life and happiness.'

Those who served in the South African war will also be in attendance, and they will probably renew friendships with brother soldiers, who stood by their side on the blood-sodden veldt. And then to cement such friendship some soldier of the Empire will probably favor his hearers with a recitation, Drummond's poems being as a rule most appropriate to the circumstances. As the line 'Twas the smoke of the battle rising which took them across the seas' is recited, memory will perhaps go back to the time when they had other comrades who were either shot down by the Boer mausers or went to a grave a victim of the fever which raged while the hostilities prevailed.

To-morrow among the military is indeed a day for thought, but while tales as outlined may pass from mouth to mouth, the bright side will be looked upon, and all will join in wishing each other the compliments of the season, expressing the wish to meet again at next year's festivities. All will be merry until 2 o'clock, when the order 'cease fire' will ring out and armories will be cleared and another New Year's Day celebration will be at an end.

THE SAME OLD FABLE.

George R. Sims Says There is in Canada a Growing Dislike to the English Immigrant.

Mr. George R. Sims, one of the Most prolific and versatile of London journalists, who has earned fame also by the invention of a hair restorer, has the following variant on the hoary old legend about the advertisement, 'No English need apply.' Writing in the 'Referee,' he says:

It is perfectly true that there is in Canada a growing dislike to the English immigrant. It is almost impossible to read the advertising columns of a Canadian paper without finding situations and position advertised, for which 'No English need apply.' I am told that the class of English who go to Canada to seek situations are, as a rule, bad workers and unreliable; that they have no push or go or energy, and that they rarely put their heart into their work. Please don't take this as my view. It is the explanation given me by Canadians to whom I have shown the advertisements and asked them what was the feeling underlying them.

KNOCKED DOWN AT CROSSING.

Suffering from a dislocated hip and fracture of the right leg, Elie Papillat, 65 years of age, of 1403 Demontigny street, near Poupart street, was conveyed to the Notre Dame Hospital, through being knocked down on the crossing of Frontenac street and Ontario stret east.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

To Quebec via the New Short Line.—The attention of people intending to travel between Montreal and Quebec during the Holidays is drawn to the elegant Buffet Parlor and Sleeping Car Service provided by the Canadian Northern Quebec Railway between these two cities—a maximum of comfort at a minimum charge.

New Year's Special Train Service.—On Friday, December 31st, the Canadian Pacific will run special trains from Place Viger at 3.30 p.m. for Ste. Agathe, and 5.15 p.m. for Calumet and intermediate stations. Returning these specials will leave Ste. Agathe at 6.30 p.m. and Calumet at 7.20 p.m. on Sunday, January 2nd, 1910, stopping at intermediate stations.

Withdrawal of Suburban Trains.—The Canadian Pacific train No. 31, leaving Windsor Street Station at 6.15 p.m. for Vaudreuil, will be discontinued after Friday, December 31, and No. 34 will leave Vaudreuil on January 1, and arrive at Windsor Street Station at 9.25 a.m., after which date it will be discontinued.

PROPOSED BOYCOTT

A Great Scheme to Fight Exorbitant Prices.

THE WOMEN WILL ALSO HELP.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Plans for a national boycott of those combinations that increase the cost of living were laid here to-night when the National Anti-Trust League was launched. Members of Congress are interested in the new movement, and immediate steps will be taken toward perfecting state organizations. Then, when the prices soar, the league members, by stopping the use of such articles or commodities as have gone above legal level, will put them back again by refusing to furnish a market.

The plan is one that was tried in Germany a few years ago, and which, according to a report, broke a combine in coffee that had raised the price to almost prohibitive prices.

Among the speakers to-night were several members of the House of Representatives.

One matter was settled to-night, however. The women of the United States will be taken into membership on equal terms with the men, and will have equal voice in the campaign. The women, being the housekeepers of the country, the promoters of the plan realized at once their assistance was vital to success.

'We furnish the purses,' said one of the speakers, 'but our wives and sisters and mothers have the disbursements from them. We've got to have the women with us.'

Accordingly, when Congress meets the league will work through the Representatives, and in some cases through senators, with a view to having them interest themselves in the organization of state branches. A nominal fee will be charged each member, probably not exceeding 25 cents a year, to cover the cost of mailing proclamations against certain articles of food that have been pushed too high in the market.

A national charter probably will be sought and the head offices likely will be in Washington.

INDIAN ANARCHISTS.

Severe Sentences on Conspirators.

London, Dec. 30.—The full text of the judgment delivered in the Calcutta High Court, on November 30, when the Alipur conspirators were tried and sentenced, has just reached England. The Chief Justice, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, said, in the course of his judgment:

'The question of punishment is one of considerable difficulty. Those who have been convicted are not ordinary criminals. They are for the most part men of education, of strong religious instincts, and in some cases of considerable force of character. At the same time, they have been convicted of one of the most serious offences against the state in that they have conspired to wage war against the King, and the punishment must be in proportion to the gravity of the offence.'

Barendro Kumar Ghose, Ullasker Dutt, Upendranath Banerji, and Hem Chunder Dass the leaders of the Anarchist Association, were sentenced to transportation for life. The court held it to have been clearly proved that Ullasker Dutt and Hem Chunder Dass had manufactured bombs, and that Barendro Kumar Ghose took a prominent part in the attempts on the life of Sir Andrew Fraser, and had made the preparations for a murderous attack on Mr. Kingsford, which resulted in the tragic assassination of Mrs. and Miss Kennedy. Six other prisoners were sentenced to transportation for terms varying from seven to ten years, and a seventh to five years' rigorous imprisonment. One was acquitted, and in regard to the remaining three, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Carnduff not being agreed, a reference was to be to a third judge.

INDIAN COTTON.

Bombay, Dec. 30.—The large American demand for Indian cotton and the prospect of a still further increase in the demand, have resulted in the cotton districts enjoying the greatest prosperity since the American Civil War. At the same time this extra demand has brought out more prominently the dearth of labor in these districts.

FIRE AT TAILORS.

Will Cause Many To Go Without Their New Year Suits.

The premises of the United Costume Tailors, 455 St. James street, near Inspector street, were the scene of a fire which broke out in the second story last evening. The fire originated in a pressing room, and many will go without their suits on New Year's Day owing to the damage caused by water and smoke. The stock of clothing downstairs was also slightly damaged, as well as Watson's cigar store. The firemen extinguished the outbreak before it had assumed serious proportions.

NEW USE FOR AMBULANCE.

To Be Hired For Purposes of Conveying Soldiers to Prison.

The latest notices from militia headquarters contain the following:—Covered conveyance for a soldier proceeding to prison should in all cases be provided. A soldier proceeding to a detention barrack should be marched, unless, in the opinion of the C.O., exceptional circumstances render the provision of a conveyance necessary. An ambulance waggon of the A.S.C. should, when available, be employed for these services, otherwise a conveyance may be hired.

ONTARIO LICENSE ACT.

Toronto, Dec. 31.—At the next session of the Ontario Legislature an effort will be made by the temperance people to have some further amendments to the Liquor License Act. The principal change will be a clause to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors on Christmas Day and possibly Good Friday and Thanksgiving Day. The argument that this will not prevent drunkenness on Christmas Day has been knocked out by a perusal of the police records of Toronto, where a total of 155 drunks for the last three Christmas Days is shown, as compared with a total of five drunks on New Year's Day, when the hotel bars are closed on account of the municipal elections.

THE CANADA MUTUAL.

Mr. Justice Bruneau has appointed Mr. Honorius Laurencelle sequestrator to the Canada Mutual Fire Insurance Company pending the appeal from the judgment which named him liquidator of the same company. Notice of appeal from that decision was at once given.

A VERDUN CONTRACT.

The corporation of the town of Verdun have awarded to Watson, Jack & Co., of Montreal, the contract for the boilers for their new power plant at Verdun, for the well-known 'Heine' Safety Water Tube Boiler, manufactured by the Polson Iron Works.

PUBLIC NOTICE

is hereby given that under the Quebec Mining Companies' Act, 63 Vict., ch. 33, letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, bearing date the 22nd day of November, 1909, incorporating Messrs. William Bernard Converse, manager; Henry Noel Chauvin, George Harold Baker and Harold Earle Walker, advocates, and Percy Chauvin, bookkeeper, all of the City of Montreal, for the following purposes:

To prospect for, open, explore, develop, work, improve, maintain and manage graphite, gold, silver, coper, coal, iron and other mines, mineral and other deposits and properties, and to dig for, raise, crush, wash, melt, assay, analyze, reduce and amalgamate and otherwise treat ores, metals and minerals, whether belonging to the company or not, and to render the same merchantable, and to sell and otherwise dispose of the same, or any part thereof, or any interest therein.

To buy, sell and otherwise deal in graphite in all its forms, and to manufacture and deal in any and every article or thing composed wholly or partially of graphite.

To acquire by purchase, lease, concession, license, exchange or other legal title, mines, mining lands, casements, mineral properties or any interest therein, minerals and ores and mining claims, options, powers, privileges, water and other rights, patent rights, letters patent of invention, processes and mechanical or other contrivances, and either absolutely or conditionally, and either solely or jointly with others, and as principal agents, contractors or otherwise, and to lease, mortgage, place under license, hypothecate, sell dispose of and otherwise deal with the same or any part thereof or any interest therein.

To carry on business as timber merchants, sawmill proprietors and timber growers, and to buy, sell, grow, prepare for market, manipulate, import, export and deal in timber and wood of all kinds, and to manufacture and deal in articles of all kinds in the manufacture of which timber or wood is used, and to carry on any other business which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with any of the above, or calculated directly or indirectly to render profitable or enhance the value of the company's property or rights for the time being.

To buy, sell, manufacture, and deal in all kinds of goods, stores, implements, provisions, chattels and effects required by the company, or its workmen or servants.

To apply for, obtain, purchase or otherwise acquire and dispose of patents of invention, trade marks, trade names and secret processes of all kinds, and to use, exercise and develop the same and grant licenses in respect thereof, or otherwise turn same to account.

To construct, or acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise, and to utilize, own, develop and operate any steam, electric pneumatic and hydraulic plants or water powers for the purpose of generating heat, light and power for the uses of the company in connection with any of its operations, and to dispose of any surplus of same not required for such operations, and to construct lease, purchase or otherwise acquire works and appliances for the delivery and transmission of electric, steam, pneumatic or hydraulic power or force, and in connection therewith to enter into all and any agreements and contracts for the supply of heat, light and power that the company may deem proper; provided, however, that the sale, distribution and transmission of electricity or other power shall be subject to municipal or other local regulations in that behalf.

To construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out, or control any roads, ways, tramways, lines of telegraph, telephone or other works and means of communication in connection with the works and business of the company, branches or sidings, bridges, reservoirs, watercourses, dams, flumes, race and other ways, wharves, manufactories, warehouses, buildings, shop, stores, electric works, stamping mills, and other works, machinery, plant and contrivances, which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize, or otherwise assist or take part in the construction improvement, maintenance, working, management, carrying out or control thereof.

To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to have and hold any property, real or personal, movable or immovable, and rights or privileges that the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business, and in particular, any lands, factories, mills, plants, buildings and works of any and every kind and description, patent rights or other inventions, machinery and stock in trade, that it may consider convenient to have and hold in connection with its business; to build, work, develop, operate and make use of same or any part thereof, and to that end to construct, and maintain all and any buildings, works, and other adjuncts and appurtenances that may be convenient for such purposes, and to construct, own and operate vessels, cars and other vehicles propelled by steam, electricity or otherwise, for the purposes of the company.

To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to take over to whole or any part of the undertaking, business, property, assets or liabilities of any person, partnership or company carrying on any business in whole or in part which this company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable and proper for the purposes of this company.

To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage, in or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, reissue, with or without guarantee or otherwise deal with the same.

To purchase, take in exchange, or in payment or otherwise acquire, hold and own, and whilst holding same, to exercise all the rights and privileges of holders and owners thereof, and to sell with or without guarantee, and deal in the shares, bonds, debentures and other securities of any other company or companies having purposes or objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company, or carrying on any business, capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company and to establish, promote or otherwise assist any such other company or companies.

To issue paid up shares, bonds, debentures or other securities for the payment, either in whole or in part, of any property, real or personal, moveable or immoveable, services, rights, lease, business, franchise, undertaking, power, privilege, license or concession which this company may lawfully acquire, and to issue fully paid shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of the company in payment or part payment of or in exchange for shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of any other company doing a business similar or incidental to the business of this company.

To sell, lease, exchange, pledge or otherwise dispose of or deal with all or any part of the property, rights or undertaking of the company for such consideration as the company may think proper, and in particular for shares, debentures, bonds or other securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company.

To lend money to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons, as also the performance of any obligation or undertaking of any other company in which the company is interested and to accept as security for such loans and guarantee any security that may be offered by such person or company, including shares and debentures of such other company.

To draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, debentures and other negotiable or transferable instruments.

To distribute in specie or otherwise as may be resolved any assets of the company among its members, and particularly the shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of any other company taking over the whole or any part of the assets or liabilities of this company.

To enter into any arrangements with any authorities municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority and rights privileges and concession which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concession.

To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purposes which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company.

To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors, trustees or otherwise and either alone or in conjunction with others and all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects and also to carry on any business or businesses whether manufacturing or otherwise, germane to the purposes and objects above set forth and which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the business or objects of the company.

That the shareholders of the company shall incur no personal responsibility in excess of the amount of the price paid or agreed to be paid to the company for its shares.

That the company may accept the following property as payment in full of 700,000 shares of its stock, to wit: the mining rights of two lots of land being numbers 15 and 16 in the 6th range of the township of Amherst, in the county of Labelle, containing said lots about 100 acres each, and also the mining rights on that certain lot or land forming part of lot No. 20, in the 7th range in the township of Amherst, containing five arpents in width by five arpents in depth, with the water power thereon, together with the plant, machinery, tools, implements, ore, buildings and other moveable effects and chattels found thereon, under the name of 'Graphite, Limited', with a total capital stock of one million dollars ($1,000,000.00), divided into one million (1,000,000) shares of one dollar ($1.00) each.

The principal place of business of the corporation will be in the city of Montreal.

Dated from the office of the secretary of the province, this twenty-second day of November, 1909.

JEREMIE L. DECARIE,
Provincial Secretary.

4822

CHAUVIN, BAKER & WALKER,
Attorneys for the Company.

PUBLIC NOTICE

is hereby given that, whereas, the Directors of 'THE LYALL COMPANY' (Limited), a Company duly incorporated under the provisions of 'The Companies' Act,' have applied by petition to me, the Secretary of State of Canada, for the issue of Supplementary Letters Patent under the provisions of the 1st part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, and known as 'The Companies' Act,' confirming a Resolution of the said Company passed on the twenty-sixth day of November in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nine, changing the corporate name of the said Company from that of 'THE LYALL COMPANY' (Limited), to that of 'P. LYALL & SONS, LIMITED,' and have satisfactorily established the sufficiency of all proceedings by the said Act required to be taken, and the truth of all facts by the said Act required to be established previous to the granting of such Supplementary Letters Patent.

Now, know ye, that I, Charles Murphy, Secretary of State of Canada, by virtue of the power vested in me by the said Act, and of any other power or authority whatever in me vested in this behalf, do by these my Supplementary Letters Patent, confirm the said Resolution of the said Company, passed on the said twenty-sixth day of November in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nine, changing the corporate name of the said Company from that of 'THE LYALL COMPANY' (Limited), to that of 'P. LYALL & SONS, LIMITED,' and the same is hereby changed accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Ottawa, this Second Day of December, 1909.

(Signed) CHAS. MURPHY,
Secretary of State of Canada.

ARCHER, PERRON, TASCHEREAU & GENEST, Attorneys for Applicants.

NOTICE.

The Harbor Commissioners of Montreal will receive applications until Noon, MONDAY, 3rd Jan., 1910, for Wharf Berths, Spaces and Privileges during the season of navigation of 1910, after which date all applications received will be dealt with together.

DAVID SEATH,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, 23rd December, 1909.

TENDERS
FOR UNBROKEN CONCRETE STONE

Tenders Sealed and Endorsed 'Tender for Stone,' addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to NOON on MONDAY, 10th January, 1910, for 4,800 tons of Unbroken Concrete Stone. Copies of Specification and Tender Form may be obtained upon application to F. W. COWIE, Esq., Chief Engineer.

DAVID SEATH,
Secretary.

Montreal, 30th December, 1909.

TENDERS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed 'Tenders for Indian Supplies,' will be received at this Department up to noon on Friday, 14th January, 1910, for the delivery of Indian supplies during the fiscal year ending the 31st March, 1911, duty paid, at various points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Forms of tender containing full particulars may be had by applying to the undersigned. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. D. McLEAN,
Secretary,

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

N.B.—Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority of the Department will not be paid.

STRICTLY NEW LAID EGGS
A VERY SCARCE ARTICLE AT THIS SEASON OF THE YEAR.
WALTER PAUL,
The Grocer,
has arrangement made for procuring a daily supply of NEW LAID EGGS from all over the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. He is now receiving a daily supply of over 200 dozen of the Genuine Article.
461 ST. CATHERINE WEST.
80 UNIVERSITY ST.

JACKSON & CO.
CARPENTERS, BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.
Valuations made. Jobbing promptly attended to.
429B to 43[illegible] HIBERNIA ROAD.

W. E. POTTER & CO'Y,
Painters and Decorators.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.
46 BENOIT ST., (formerly St. Philip.)
Telephone [illegible] 1939

HAVE YOU GOT A COLD
Get a box of HARTE'S GRIPPE WAFERS. Cures a cold in twenty-four hours. PRICE 25c.
HOW ABOUT THAT COUGH
Try a bottle of HARTE'S COUGH MIXTURE. PRICE 25c.
WINTER FLUID
For Chapped Hands and Lips, fifty years a favorite remedy. PRICE 25c.
J. A. HARTE, Druggist,
180 NOTRE DAME STREET WEST.

R. J. TOOKE'S
JANUARY DISCOUNT SALE
Commences MONDAY, January 3rd. Everything in our three stores at **20 Per Cent.** off the regular marked prices for **Prompt Cash.** Nothing reserved.
Our Three Stores OPEN LATE This Evening.
R. J. TOOKE - 177 St. James Street
493 St. Catherine Street West
473 St. Catherine Street East

THE LAUNDRY OF QUALITY FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE.
THE WOMAN WHO ENTERTAINS.
With our modern facilities for laundering all the household linen, and the special attention which we give to table linen, our laundry becomes not only an assistance, but a necessity to the woman who entertains. We take special pride in our facilities for doing "flat work." The snowy whiteness of our linen and the excellence of our work will pass your own most critical inspection, and will give you—in the eyes of your guests—that social standing in the determining of which correct service and absolute purity count for much. Bed linen, towels and table linen, which go to make up "flat work," all come from our hands immaculate.
CROWN LAUNDRY CO., 4218 St. Catherine st.

MAKING HEART DISEASE DIAGNOSE ITSELF.

A human heart, writing its own record with an actual finger of flame, is a startling spectacle that has recently been witnessed by German scientists. It sounds fanciful, doesn't it? But it is literally a fact that automatic recording of the heart's action by means of tracing from the point of a tiny blaze appears to have been made a newly practicable method of determining its condition, more reliable than any other test that can be applied.

The exact means employed is to apply to the subject's chest an instrument like a telephone transmitter, containing a thin rubber membrane which will reproduce the vibrations of the heart. This membrane forms one wall of a chamber to which are attached two tubes, one of which brings in acetylene gas, while the other leads to a vertical burner, where the gas is ignited. The vibrations of which the heart-sounds are composed are transmitted to the membrane and so to the flame. On a paper tape run through the flame-tip, therefore, will appear the record. The fluctuating flame produces a succession of rings, due to a swift succession of slight flarings, and each makes its mark, entirely legible, on the paper.

In order to allow this method to be universally applied in medical practice and to make it most effective and complete, apparatus has been designed, in which the paper tape is unwound from one cylinder to another, passing through the vibrating flame. Beside the latter is installed another flame for giving time records, which communicates with an electrical tuning-fork of 100 vibrations. Producing their records side by side, on the same tape, they provide a picture from which the duration of and the intervals between the heart-beats can be exactly ascertained.—From 'Fire Writes a Heart's Record,' in January 'Technical World Magazine.'

DUNMOW FLITCH.

THE FLITCH OF YESTERDAY AND THE HAM OF TO-DAY.

('Westminster Gazette.')

The Dunmow Flitch is not the institution it was; but, even so, it remains the best-known custom in the English-speaking world. It is probable, of course, that that hilarious pastime climbing the greasy pole was popular among the ancient Britons, but among town customs purely the Dunmow Flitch is easily first in point of celebrity and antiquity. A.D. 1111 is given as the date when the first flitch was presented to the first married couple who would swear that for a year and a day they had neither had differences nor wished themselves unwed, and from that date until this present century, Essex and the home counties have produced, more or less regularly, similar remarkable couples. Incidentally, Essex thus claims priority in the matter of bacon-curing itself, for the Wiltshire industry seems only to go back a matter of three centuries or so.

But Commerce lays his heavy hand on all our sacred institutions sooner or later, and so the Dunmow Flitch is to provide a title for a new factory that has been erected in the little town. Still, respect for tradition notwithstanding, it is very improbable that the Dunmow Flitch of olden times would meet with our approval to-day. In those good old days bacon was chiefly characterized by extreme fattiness and extreme saltness. Our fathers, in fact, lived on pig's flesh all the year round. Roast beef was a luxury only obtainable in the highest circles, and the rural population ate fresh pig in the summer and salt pig in the winter—and thrived. This diet, however, would not be generally admired nowadays, and when we eat bacon (if we eat bacon) we expect something many degrees removed from salt pig. This is fully realized by Mr. William Hasler, of Dunmow, who is largely responsible for the erection of the present factory, and it is promised that the bacon to be sent to market will be the finest produced in the country. The factory has had the advantage of being founded upon the best traditions in connection with the industry. In this regard it is surprising, considering that Essex and the adjoining districts form one of the best pig-breeding districts in England, no bacon factory on modern lines should have been called into existence until lately. The bacon-curing industry, in point of fact, is of comparatively recent growth, extending back for little more than half a century, but, as in the case with all modern industries, developments have been so rapid that, at the present day, a bacon factory is so designed, constructed, and equipped as to form a splendid building in itself, with hygienic arrangements and complete machinery, whihc enable the main products to be turned out in the best conditions and also permit of the utilization of all the by-products.

All this applies to the present factory and more. A visit yesterday showed every room and every appliance as the last word in scientific construction; the appointments of the building, in fact, are claimed to be the very best and most complete in Europe. All that remains to be done is the construction of a railway siding joining on to the Great Eastern main line, which is alongside.

The factory is claimed by the directors of the company to be a genuine atempt to found a local industry in a small town. That benefit will accrue to the farmer is evident by the fact that these same directors are mostly farmers, and that farmers hold most of the shares in the concern. The English farmer is slow to move, but when he moves he moves cannily. For a long time past there has been no profit in converting pigs into bacon, but the new factory offers a ready stable and sure market for bacon hogs. With the United States exporting less and less dairy produce every year the promoters hope that in eight or ten years' time the Dunmow factory will not only be a flourishing concern, but will be merely one of many such. As Mr. Hasler remarked yesterday, the Englishman has a habit of preferring Danish butter and Danish eggs and Danish bacon, but there is no doubt that once he realizes that bacon products can be more conveniently and consequently more cheaply produced at home, English bacon-curing will become an established enterprise.

AFTER ELEVEN YEARS

Dumb Woman Regains Her Voice.

A remarkable case of a dumb woman recovering her speech is reported from Leeds by the London 'Daily Mail.'

For eleven years Mrs. Ada Collingwood, the wife of a carpenter, had not been able to utter a single word. A fortnight after her marriage she had a paralytic seizure, which left her speechless. A few mornings ago, however, Mrs. Collingwood, after a fortnight's illness, startled her father-in-law by suddenly uttering the word 'the.' Slowly but surely the woman increased her vocabulary, until at last in simple language she was able to carry on a conversation.

A NEW SECRET OF NATURE

There is a man at Clifton, N. J., who seems to have discovered the secret of perfect vegation. On a little ten-acre farm he is raising flowers that might well be the envy of any florist, fruits and shrubs that would put the most successful nurseryman to the blush, and vegetables that are so much larger and sweeter than those that other farmers in that neighborhood can raise that it is difficult to find words with which to compare them. Moreover, though these fruits and flowers and vegetables may be examined ever so closely, no sign of insect or parasitic life can be found upon them. On other farms, peach trees are suffering from scales; spinach is blighted; bugs swarm over the potato vines; corn is wormy, and cabage is eaten by lice. None of these evidences of destruction exists on this farm. Instead, the twelve-feet high corn stalks produce ears of corn of abnormal size and weight; tomatoes are grown that are almost big enough to fill a quart measure, and everything else bears similar evidence to freedom from those pests that ordinarily prove so destructive to vegetation.

The man who has produced these wonders—who claims to have discovered this secret of Nature—is John J. Ruegg. Although originally a silk manufacturer, he abandoned commercial life many years ago that he might dedevote all his time to the study of scientific agriculture. When a young man, in Switzerland, he had become possessed of the idea that the luxuriant vegetation existing in the vicinity of the volcanic mountains was due to the fact that the soil was particularly rich in mineral elements which it had absorbed from the lava flows, and it is upon this principle, and nothing else, that he is now working.

It was for that very reason that Mr. Ruegg selected this farm, however. He believed that wornout and sour soil was simply soil from which the necessary mineral elements had been extracted by the successive crops that had been raised in it. To restore the qualities of fertility to such soil—if his theory was correct—it would only be necessary to restore the mineral elements that the vegetation h[illegible] extracted, and this he proceeded [illegible] do.

His first step was to analyze [illegible] soil, to ascertain what mineral [illegible] ments were lacking. Then he supplied these in the form of powdered lava brought from one of the volcanoes and mixed with the manure which [illegible] used in moderate quantities. At present, the soil has had three seasons of such fertilization, and the magnificent crops that have been raised this year are the result.—From 'Making Things Grow With Lava,' in January 'Technical World Magazine.'

NAIROBI.

Mr. Radclyffe Dugmore, who [illegible] lating in the 'State' some of his experiences in East Africa, speaks [illegible] abundance of animal life encountered on the way to Nairobi. The town is actually encircled by a double [illegible] barbel-wire fences, hung with [illegible] blown rags to kep the wild animals [illegible] the plains from entering. Such a caution really seems absurd when one considers that Nairobi is a fairly modern town, which, though but ten years old, boasts of fine stone buildings, waterworks, electric light, an excellent hotel and stores where [illegible] manner of things may be purchased at only slightly more than English [illegible]. Probably no town in the world [illegible] more delightful climate than N[illegible] even though it is situated within [illegible] miles of the equator.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF NATAL

('Westminster Gazette.')

In connection with the appointment of Lord Methuen as Governor [illegible] it is interesting to recall that [illegible] descendant of the Dutch founder [illegible] West of England woollen [illegible] on which account it was, perhaps, he was always credited with a [illegible] partiality for President Kruger when he was doing his hardest [illegible] that stout old foeman to his [illegible] Perhaps, too, the fact that they [illegible] in common the name of Paul was [illegible] other link of sympathy. The name [illegible] an oft-recurring one in Lord Methuen's family. His father bore it, so did [illegible] grandfather, so does his brother, and [illegible] do his own three sons.

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ARCHAMBAULT, ED., 312 St. Cath. E. E. 1242.
[illegible], GEO. E., 735 St. Catherine W. U. 4812.
LEACH PIANO CO. Ltd., 590 St. Cath. st. W. Up 868.
LINDSAY, C. W., Ltd., 512 St. Catherine W. Up 2641.
WILLIS & CO., Ltd., 580 St. Cath. st. W. Up [illegible]

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JOHNSON & COPPING, 684 St. Catherine west. Up [illegible]

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L'ESPERANCE, EMERY, 32 St. Cath. W. M. 2404.

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DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090.
McALLISTER, A. & CO., 93 St. Frs. Xav. M. 2157.

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PROWSE, GEO. R., 208 McGill street. M. 254.

ROOFERS.

Campbell, Gilday Co., Ltd., 309 St. James st. M. 1172
REED, GEO. W. & CO., Ltd., 397 Craig W. M. 987.

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MURPHY, D. & CO., 402 St. James st. M. 3243.
ROBERTS, J. W., 336 St. James st. M. 1966.

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ELLISON, A. & SON, 962 St. James st. Up 986.
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WM. RENNIE CO., Ltd., 190 McGill st. M. 2392.

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Seale & Son, cor. Beaver Hall and Dorchester. Up 969. Residence Tel. Up 2671.
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WRAY, WM., 113 University st. Up 2667.
WRAY, JOS. C. & BRO., 290 Mountain. Head office, Up 2728. 123 St. Dominique. Up 2117.

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CROSSE & BLACKWELL, LIMITED, 10 St. John street. M. 1367.

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MATHEWSON'S SONS, 202 McGill st. M.

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McCALLUM, D. D. W., 4 Brooke avenue.
SMITH, GEORGE, 452 Guy street. M. 1467.
HARRISON, DENT, 317-327 Pr. Albert ave. W. 55
STRACHAN, JAMES, 246 City Hall ave. E. 71.
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