...re are many things in ...'s ad. which are worth ... See page seven.

DAILY WITNESS

RAIN OR SNOW

Vol. LII., No. 17. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1911. PRICE ONE CENT.

DARING ATTEMPT TO SWINDLE THE MOLSONS BANK ST. HENRI BRANCH FRUSTRATED BY OFFICE STAFF

...r Man of Good Family ...otted to Pass Forged Cheques on the Bank.

ONE IS ARRESTED.

...e, the Prisoner, Has Confessed, But His Accomplices Have Fled the City.

...rough the arrest on Thursday by detectives of a young man by the ...e of Belisle, his arraignment in ...re before Judge Lanctot and his ... a clean breast of the whole ... has now come to light that ... the most daring attempts to ... the Molsons Bank of thou... of dollars, through forged ... was nipped in the bud, about ...ago, thanks to the manager ... accountant and their paying ... a branch office of the bank, ... swindle was to be perpe...

...request of some of the au... interested, and in order not ...der the ends of justice, the ... which came into possession ...facts of the case as early as ...noon, must refrain from ... the details whereby this dar... ...mpt was contemplated, and ...rough some clever work and ...situation grasping of the two ...officers above referred to, the ... was frustrated.

...Molsons Bank branch where ...ar happened is the St. Henri ... of that institution, corner of ... Dame street west and St. Remi ... of which Mr. M. Scarth Ste... is the manager and Mr. La... the accountant. At the time ...ttempt was made the latter was ...s teller, and should the contem... robbery have succeeded, he ... have had to bear the onus of ...dastardly act.

...young men, besides the one now ...r arrest, and who is kept very ...guarded by the detectives, are ...looked for. The arrest of one ... is a matter of a few hours, ...already effected at the time this ...appears in print. As to the other, ...thought that he has left the city, ...cluding arrest by jumping from ...second story window of a building ...te St. Paul, while the detectives ... waiting for him on the first ...

Young Belisle was arrested Wed...day night, and upon making known ...intentions to make a confession ...the part he had taken in the con...templated coup, Mr. W. H. Draper, ...pector of the Molsons Bank, and ...Mr. Kenneth R. Macpherson, K.C., of ...ssrs. Meredith, Macpherson, Hague ...Holden, attorney for the bank, ap...ared before Judge Lanctot in cham...s. Strict privacy was maintained ...roughout, while young Belisle ex...ained how the scheme had been en...ineered by two other young men, ...th belonging to good families and ...lding positions of confidence in two ...stitutions of the city, the names of ... it would not be opportune to ...ention at this stage of the proceed...gs.

After confessing and entering a plea ...ilty, Belisle was remanded into ...e custody of the detectives, while ...e warrants were issued against the ...e alleged accomplices.

A representative of the 'Witness,' ...er being apprised of the facts in ...s extraordinary case, called on ...r. Kenneth R. Macpherson, K.C., ...bank's attorney, yesterday after...n. That gentleman appeared ra...r surprised at the news that the ...g had leaked out, but unhesitati...ly acknowledged the truth of it. ...sides corroborating the fact of Be...sle's confession, and explaining that ...e bank had been lucky enough to ...p the whole scheme in the bud, he ...d not feel like giving out any de...ls until such time as he consulted ...e clients and he further requested, ...the interest of all concerned, the ...Witness' not to supplement its in...rmation with that it possessed.

Young Belisle's predicament is a ...d one; he has only been married for ...ar, and the news of his downfall ...completely prostrated his wife.

...own Prosecutor Walsh, when seen ...t night by a representative of the ...ness,' said that he had heard of ...e matter unofficially, but at the re... of parties concerned, would take ... of the case to-day.

ENTERTAINED IMMIGRANTS.

Scots and Irish Girls Guests of Westmount Baptist Ladies.

...the ladies of the Westmount ...Baptist church last evening, a plea...ant entertainment was given by Mrs. ...ves, and others, to about 60 girls, ...who have recently arrived in Mont...real from Scotland and Ireland, and ...aken up their work here as domestics. ...The occasion was a great success. ...Solos, choruses and instrumental pieces ...were rendered and much appreciated. ...Nurse Burn and nurse Snow, from the ...Western Hospital were present. Miss ...Burn spoke on 'The first aid to the in...jured,' and at the close of the prac...tical address, a vote of thanks was ...moved her by Dr. Gates, and car...ried by acclamation. After refresh...ments had been served by Mrs. Eaves, ...Mrs. Ramsay and others, 'Auld Lang ...Syne' was sung in true hearty fashion, ...the singing of the national anthem ...being a most enjoyable evening to ...all.

SEARCH FOR HOUSEKEEPER.

...mer Loses Money and Neighbor is Arrested.

...ton, Jan. 21.—H. Strong, a ...living near Welland, has had ...dream of love rudely shattered. ...John Stayzer, a former neighbor, ...is under arrest charged with false ...pretences. When Stayzer was remov...ed to Toronto last October, Strong, ...a widower with several child...en, left Stayzer $1 to advertise for ...a housekeeper with an ultimate eye ...to marriage. Strong soon afterwards ...received a letter signed 'Ethel Fisher,' ...in the writer signified her will...ingness to go to Welland. An affec...tionate correspondence resulted, and ...Ethel wrote that she had to go ...to the hospital and needed $20, which ...Strong forwarded. In December he ...received a post-card saying that all ...was over between them. Growing sus...picious, Strong complained to the ...police, and Stayzer's arrest followed. ...Stayzer pleaded guilty to writing the fraudu...lent letter to Strong.

RECIPROCITY TREATY READY

Agreement Concluded and Will be Forwarded to Ottawa

ANNOUNCEMENT WITHHELD.

Departure in United States Legislative Custom—Likely to Consider Bill.

Washington, D.C., an. 21.—Within two weeks from the date that the Canadian reciprocity commissioners began their conferences in Washington, an agreement has been reached so far as the executive branches of the government of the United States and Canada are concerned, that will result in the substantial reduction of customs duties on a number of products natural and manufactured, of the two countries.

The commissioners met at the State Department yesterday for the purpose of making a careful comparison of the various schedules involved in the arrangement, to make sure that no error had crept in and that nothing remained likely to be subject to conflicting constructions in the future. In accordance with the announcement contained in the statement given to the press when the commissioners first met, even yesterday the individual commissioners felt bound to refrain from giving the least intimation as to the products affected by their negotiations, and that information would be withheld until the sessions of the commissioners have reached an end, when formal announcement of the result will be made. As soon as that is done the President will take the necessary steps to bring the matter to the attention of Congress. While the usual course in such cases is to submit a draft treaty to the Senate for its approval, and accompany this by a project for legislation to make the necessary changes in the tariff schedules it is possible that there will be a departure from the established order in the case of the Canadian reciprocity project. This looks to be the abandonment of the treaty entirely in favor of purely legislative action. No good reason is seen why all purposes will not be served by the passage of a simple resolution by both Senate and House, making the tariff schedules correspond to the rates proposed by the commissioners, so far as they relate to Canadian products only. It is presumed that the Canadian Parliament can deal with the subject in the same way, in which case there would be no occasion for the intervention of the Imperial authorities, or for a treaty of any kind. The commissioners expect that the conference to-day will conclude the negotiations.

CANADA'S HEROES OF 1812

Ontario Government Will Likely Erect Monument.

Toronto, Jan. 21.—Over two hundred delegates, representing different patriotic organizations in Ontario, waited upon Sir James Whitney yesterday to ask for the erection of a suitable memorial to the soldiers who fell in the war of 1812. Sir James, after saying that the sacrifices made and the heroism displayed in that struggle had preserved Canada for the Canadians, advised the delegates to prepare a concrete proposition for presentation to the Government. The Premier's remarks implied that the proposal would receive favorable consideration.

BANKS IN CANADA.

Progress in Business Shown in December Government Statement.

Ottawa, Jan. 21.—The December bank statement, issued yesterday by the Finance Department, shows the usual decreases as compared with the active month of November. For instance, the total reserve of the banks had been reduced by $800,000, notes and circulation by $2,500,000, demand deposits by $8,838,330, savings deposits by $6,893,125. This general decline is reflected in the comparison of liabilities, which shows a decrease of $21,188,756. Current loans in Canada show a shrinkage of half a million, and current loans abroad a decrease of $2,000,000. On the other hand, call and short loans in Canada show an increase of $1,117,309, while similar accommodation abroad is less by $4,306,301 than on November 30. The December statement has no figures with reference to the Farmers' Bank.

By comparing the December returns with those for December, 1909, an estimate of the progress of the country's banking business is secured. This comparison shows that during the year the banks have increased their reserve by $6,118,536; their paid-up capital by $1,867,476, and their note circulation by $6,360,108. On December 31, 1910, savings deposits in the banks amounted to $544,220,710, an increase of $45,138,686, as compared with December, 1909. The increase in current business deposits amounted to nearly twenty millions. During the year the banks have called in no less a sum than $47,794,942 of their call and short loans abroad, while call and short loans in Canada show an increase during the same period of about half a million. Current loans in Canada are greater by $4,323,017 than in December, 1909.

ANALYSIS OF STAINS.

Will be Made in Bromptonville Disappearance Case.

Chief McCaskill has been instructed by th Department of the Attorney General at Quebec to have an analysis made of the blood stains on the articles found near the place where W. F. Pope, the Bromptonville merchant, is supposed to have passed prior to his disappearance.

The general opinion was that the blood stains found on the coat and hat worn by Pope at the time of his disappearance, a dnfound also on a wooden club, are not human blood stains, but it has been thought best to have an official analysis made.

SONG AND DANCE AT THE MOVING PICTURE SHOWS

How What Used to be Called 'Variety' and is Now Called 'Vaudeville' Has Crept into Picture Theatres in Montreal.

As regularly as the sun goes down, Sunday and week-day, electric lights of various colors flash out above the doors of the moving picture shows, and here, after the evening meal is finished, come thousands of people. Young and old, French-speaking and English-speaking, Jews, Italians and Greeks crowd to these places, where amusement is offered for the small sum of five cents. Nor are the performances confined to the evening, for many of the theatres are open during the day, indeed Sunday afternoon yields the promoters one of their richest harvests.

To many the interior of these theatres is unknown. Others have visited those places of a higher type, for as in all other things there is a great difference between one theatre and another. But what is it that attracts these people? What is it which induces a young mother to trudge to one of these places through the wintry air, her infant in her arms? Perhaps it is the desire for excitement. Perhaps in some cases the homes from which these people come are none too comfortable. In any event the fact remains that seven days in the week these theatres draw their thousands. To see the exact nature of the performances they give, several 'Witness' reporters last night made a tour of inspection. The moving pictures they found in some instances exceedingly silly and common, and in nearly all the theatres scenes of crime and violence were most common.

But of late to moving pictures have been added 'song and dance' performers of both sexes, constituting a programme of vaudeville the reverse of elevating, and in some cases calling for police interference. The round of visits showed also that overcrowding is the rule in several of these places.

Details of some of the places visited follow:

The Eden Musee.

Of all the theatres on St. Lawrence Boulevard, the Eden Musee was the one to present the most vulgar dance of the lot. At the conclusion of the moving pictures, a little girl, looking about seventeen years of age, comes out and sings. When one has got as far as the Eden Musee one is accustomed to five cent theatre singers and doesn't mind the singing, from a musical point of view, but the young woman doesn't continue this part of her performance long, but starts dancing, and her act should be forbidden by the authorities. Whatever may be the cause, this theatre had one of the poorest crowds on the street, and that in spite of the fact that wax work figures of Dr. Crippen and Miss Le Neve stand by the door.

The Palace.

The Watson Sisters make the Palace ring with their singing and with repeated shots from a revolver. In their Indian songs there is nothing bad, except the rendition. The Misses Watson will not replace Tetrazzini. But what they lack in voice they make up with their revolvers. The fun seemed to please the audience, though the gun work must have been hard upon the nerves of a baby, which was there in its mother's arms.

Wonderland.

A girl called Ethel Smith does a song and dance at 'Wonderland, which is rather above the average of nickel theatres. Her voice is pleasing, her songs taking and her personality attractive. So much for the vaudeville end of this performance. The pictures were fairly good, but the crowd itself leaves a good deal to be desired. Last night it was unquestionably rough. Swearing was frequently heard, and remarks which are perhaps worse than swearing were uttered in conversational tones by those sitting near young girls, in spite of the fact that there was a policeman at the back.

The Moulin Rouge.

In the eastern part of the city, on St. Catherine street, there exists a number of 'scopes,' amongst others some of the most frequented in the city. These 'scopes' are patronized in a great proportion by women and children of the neighborhood.

At the Moulin Rouge, 538 St. Catherine street east, the films represented cannot be called immoral, there is far too much of the cow-boys' impossible adventures and such scenes as the one depicting the 'big mail-coach robbery.'

When asked by a Witness' reporter why there was such a predominance of 'Wild West exaggerations,' the chief attendant said: 'We know it's all nonsense, but the people demand it.'

The Ouimetoscope.

At the Ouimetoscope, 624 St. Catherine street east, the place was literally packed, many women standing at the back of the seats, and on the side aisles. The vaudeville programme is of the usual kind, but an alleged hypnotist, Dr. Willey, attracts a full house at each representation this week.

When asked why the management allowed women to stand in the side aisle, one of the attendants said: 'Oh! they won't stay long; we will cut the representation short, and give them seats.'

'But,' asked the reporter, 'what in case of fire?'

'No danger, all precautions are taken. Besides, what can we do; we are invaded. It is for the watchman at the door to see that too many people don't come inside. Once they are in, we cannot do anything.'

Instructions had been given by the Board of Control, some time ago, that at each place, a city constable should see that the civic by-laws are observed. Last night, at the places mentioned, on St. Catherine street east, there was no police officer present, except the regular 'special' attached to each particular show.

The Bijou Dream.

Before a noisy and liquor smelling audience, among which was a fair scattering of women and children, a decidedly uproarious vaudeville turn was presented last night in addition to moving pictures of the usual dramatic type at the 'Bijou Dream' moving picture theatre on Windsor street. So hilarious was a section of the audience as to defy the efforts of a solitary officer, whose time was kept pretty well occupied. A 'sketch,' supposed to represent a scene in a theatrical hotel, was productive of almost as much noise as the audience themselves, the half dozen performers appearing to consider it their duty to speak different lines all at the same time as loud as they possibly could. The performance terminated with a rough and tumble act.

The Casino.

The Casino on St. Catherine street west, near St. Urbain street, opened at eight o'clock. The few people there tried to be amused when an exhibition was given of circus tricks by Chinese firemen on tall ladders and poles. Next came the murder of Catalan by archers and the punishment of the murderers by King Philip. This was a degrading spectacle, horrifying to the senses and in no respect edifying or educative. An interval was taken for some clown work by two young men, perhaps whose movements were at times very vulgar, as also were the alleged jokes. The music, both vocal and instrumental, was mediocre in the extreme. The 'dancing' can only be described as the most fool capers ever performed on a stage, and it was the ludicrousness of it that caused the amusement, not approval of its excellence.

The Nickel.

Before nine o'clock the Nickel, at the corner of Bleury and St. Catherine streets, was so crowded that even standing room could not be obtained until some one left the hall, when two were waiting to take that one's place. Time after time the wicket was closed for minutes at a stretch.

The Gaiety.

The Gaiety is on St. Catherine street at the corner of Aylmer street. It was shortly after nine o'clock when a reporter dropped in to see the show. The picture on the canvas was a mining disaster. A man had been buried in the wreckage. Fire and water threatened him. Timbers were all about him as he lay wounded and apparently dying. From the interior horrors the scene shifted to the mouth of the pit, where a man volunteered to go down and effect a rescue. The man below was got out, but the rescuer was allowed to perish. The audience saw the water rise to the man's mouth. A look of indescribable despair was on his face when the scene closed. It was real enough to give a nervous person hysteria or nightmare. The feelings of the large audience were then relieved by a love story, in which a young man, who was learning to be a locomotive engineer and girl in a ticket office on the line were the principals. Then a very small and apparently young girl sang a solo.

Dreamland.

A company of eight, two men and six women, put an alleged 'high-class musical comedy' at Dreamland, where the admission is ten cents.

Of course the act of this company has little real merit, but it seems to please most of the patrons of the theatre immensely. There is a young woman, who appears as Harry Lauder, and dances the Highland fling, interpolating a few high kicks as incidentals. Another of the company impersonates Anna Held, a French actress of 'risque' fame. The dialogue between the pretended star and the office boy of the theatrical bureau is not elevating. An example of this may be given:—

'I'm Anna Held, ze great Anna,' remarks one young woman, as she whirls about in a coy manner.

'You are, eh!' ejaculates the witty office boy. 'You don't look like Anna, but you certainly look like hell!'

Roars of approval follow this sally.

Another elevating thought is voiced when Adeline Patti is brought out from her final retirement. The supposed Madame Patti asks for water. The office boy brings a basin and places the feet of the great singer's impersonator in it. Then he drinks the water.

'Strange!' remarks the young woman.

'Strange? I thought it was mud,' commente the facetious Willie.

Starland.

At this St. Lawrence Boulevrad theatre a vaudeville act, in which a slender nd rather pretty young woman acts as governess to an exceedingly fat young girl, is coarse at times.

MONTREAL'S TRIBUTE TO KING EDWARD VII.

The committee appreciate the generous response of all classes to this fund, and particularly the action of our leading business firms in circulating the subscription lists among their employees. It is desired that all should contribute, and thus all have a part in making this monument a popular tribute to the memory of our late beloved King, and also a credit to our city. We want the twenty-five cent subscriptions where the donor feels that is all he or she can do, but many of our citizens no doubt will prefer to give larger amounts.

Any person or business firm wanting additional subscription lists please apply to George Hadrill, honorary secretary, Board of Trade building, Montreal.

The committee will appreciate having the lists and amounts returned promptly to the honorary secretary, at the Board of Trade office.

SLEEPING AND DINING CAR AGENT'S OFFICE, WINDSOR STREET STATION.

J. Downes	$1.00
P. Maloney	.50
W. H. Power	.50
By cash	.50
J. C. Taylor	.50
J. McGibbon	.50
R. M. C.	.50
P. T. H.	.50
W. J. B.	.50
F. G. H.	.50
F. A.	.50
G. C. P.	.50
S. P. Cairns	.50
C. Ellicott	.50
W. H. Low	.50
J. S. Callender	.50
F. R. Ashby	.50
E. McKay	.50
J. V. Hall	.50
	$10.00

C.P.R. OFFICES.

C. W. Workman	$1.00
J. Ewing	1.00
J. W. Hickman	1.00
P. J. Clute	.25
W. J. McCann	.25
J. A. Murphy	.25
C. A. S.	.25
J. E. S.	.10
A. L. B.	.25
P. J. S.	.10
F. M. D.	.25
A. B. F. S.	.10
J. J. B.	.25
J. M. A. G.	.25
C. A.	.25
E. Howe	.25
M. S. B.	.25
R. E. G.	.25
A. B. S.	.25
C. S. L.	.25
F. W. G.	.25
W. P. C.	.25
J. W.	.25
A. V.	.25
R. G.	.25
J. L. C.	.25
R. F. A.	.25
J. W.	.25
W. J. McAllister	.25
A. F. Gire	.25
J. Hannahan	.25
R. McKillop	.50
H. Bare	.25
H. F. Kendrick	.25
B. M. Paterson	.25
L. B. Pent on	.25
— Bohm	.50
O. Bandoinn	.25
Peter Scott	.25
H. S.	.25
J. M. W.	.25
J. A. C.	.25
S. B.	.25
T. A. C.	.25
O. E.	.25
E. C. Renouf	.25
W. R. Benney	.50
G. A. Baltus	.25
M. A. Durocher	1.00
C. D. Aiken	.25
F. G. Howell	.25
W. J. Whiteside	.25
H. L. S.	.25
T. J. A. Mapp	.25
A. E. T.	.25
E. G. Fiset	.25
T. P. McDonnell	.15
W. B.	.25
H. R.	.25
P. D. M.	.50
J. W. O.	.50
A. C. M.	.25
T. S.	.50
C. W. P.	.25

STAFF RECORD OFFICES C.P.R.

H. C. T.	$0.25
A. Rondeau	.10
J. Dunlop	.25
B. Stevens	.25
W. LeCras	.25
H. Martin	.25
H. Smart	.10
W. J. Davies	.10
J. Savage	.10
R., Richmond	.10
Robins Co.'s employees	$5.00
J. A. Poole	5.00

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT C.P.R. ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP DEPARTMENT.

W. G. Annable	$2.00
Wm. Webber	1.00
W. C. Casey	1.00
N. O. J.	.50
T. M. W.	.50
P. E. J.	.50
Jas. J. B.	.10
W. B. T.	.25
Siphai	.25
E. Hill	.25
M. M. C.	.25
R. D. S.	.10
C. W. B. J.	.10
E. M. B.	.25
L. L.	.10
L. Schultz	.50

BAD NEWS SPOILS CONCERT.

Chilly Atmosphere at the McGill Smoker.

Depressing bulletins from Toronto had a chilling effect on the McGill 'smoker' last night. When it became known that Toronto were piling up their score and that defeat for old McGill was certain, things began to fall flat, and a really excellent programme was greeted with only faint-hearted applause.

The announcement that the hockey results would be posed up in the concert room attracted many students, but the enthusism with whic hthe first 'smokes' were lit, soon gave way to a gloomy despondency as the news came through from the Queen City.

HOTEL KEEPERS FINED.

Haileybury, Jan. 21.—Five hotel keepers of the district were fined sums aggregating $120, on the evidence of Pinkerton 'spotters,' who swore that they had purchased liquor in quantities larger than allowed by the license laws. The evidence showed that while blind piggeries had obtained supplies from the regularly licensed hotels, most of the sales had been made by bar tenders without the knowledge of the proprietors. One charge was withdrawn, the man charged with making the sale producing a conclusive alibi.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION

Syracuse, N.Y., Jan. 21.—At the annual banquet of the New York State Bar Association, held here last night, Senator Elihu Root presided as toastmaster, and he faced a gathering representative of the bench and bar of New York State.

Mr. Justice William R. L. Riddell, King's Bench, Toronto, spoke in favor of arbitration for the settlement of disputes between nations. He advocated immediate and extensive expansion of the courts of international arbitration.

POWER PLANT FLOODED.

Workmen Nearly Drowned When Flame Burst Out at Orillia.

Orillia, Jan. 21.—Orillia's power plant at Ragged Rapids was put out of operation last night through the bursting of the flume of the large generator. The whole plant was flooded to a considerable depth, and the workmen narrowly escaped drowning. The accident occurred twenty minutes after the power had been turned on, following the installation of new transformers. Although repairs will be rushed, it will be two weeks before light and power can be supplied. The auxiliary plant will supply the town with water.

SEEK INQUIRY BY GOVERNMENT

Petitions for Investigation of Farmers' Bank Affairs Growing

SHAREHOLDERS' LIABILITY.

Relief May be Sought on Ground That They Were Victims of Fraud.

Toronto, Jan. 21.—A movement is reported as being started among a number of the country shareholders in the Farmers' Bank to ask the Ottawa Government to relieve them of the double liability, and to have the Dominion assume the financial liabilities on the ground that they were innocent victims of fraud on the part of Travers from the inception of the bank.

The petitions for a government inquiry are being signed by practically all of the stockholders and depositors of the bank, and it is expected that it will be forwarded to Ottawa at the beginning of next week.

The Crown is continuing the investigation of the books of the bank, but Inspector of Detectives Duncan said that no more warrants had been issued. Mr. G. T. Clarkson, the curator, was confined to the house yesterday through illness, expects to be at his post at the bank in a day or so.

Mr. William Laidlaw, K.C., said last night 'that the farmer shareholders of the bank expect, in view of the way they were deceived in regard to the finances of the bank since its inception, the Dominion Government will enact some remedial legislation. But they will probably not ask for such action till after a full public inquiry has been made. He and Mr. J. E. Elliott, a barrister of Milton, with the members of parliament for Halton and Peel, expect to be in Ottawa with the petitions for an investigation in the course of three or four days. It is expected that an attempt will be made to evade the payment of the double liability, on the ground that since the charter was obtained by fraud the bank never legally existed.'

LABOR DELEGATION

Presents Petition for Number of Reforms to Ontario Legislature.

Toronto, Jan. 21.—Prominent representatives of labor presented a long list of proposed reforms to the Provincial Government yesterday. Their suggestions for legislation included raising the age limit for factory children to 16 years, sanitary inspection of sweat shop clothing, better heating for fundries, adoption of single tax, compulsory payment of wages, abolition of running boards and hand brakes on street cars, heating of car vestibules, proper construction and inspection of scaffoldings, provision of safe receptacles for mechanics tools, safeguards against pawning of stolen tools, compulsory eight-hour shifts where industries are operated continuously, and application of the Factories Act to Chinese landries. Sir James Whitney thanked the deputation for the helpful suggestions in the interests of labor, and expressed regret that they had come on the eve of the legislative session, when the ministers were all so busy. He promised that the proposals would be taken up at the earliest possible moment.

MR. JOE MARTIN SUBPOENAED.

As Witness in Vancouver Immigration Investigation.

Vancouve, B.C., Jan. 21.—Mr. Joseph Martin, M.P. for St. Pancras, has been subpoenaed to give evidence before the Royal Commission investigating Chinese immigration. In an interview which he gave to the Vancouver press since his return, Mr. Martin made sweeping charges of graft. It has been known for some time that the Trades and Labor Council, represented before the Commission by Mr. Gordon Grant, has been anxious to have Mr. Martin called as a witness.

'GENERAL SLOCUM' CAPTAIN.

Sentenced After Steamship Disaster H e Will Be Paroled.

New York, Jan. 21.—According to the 'World' to-day, Captain W. H. Van Schaick, master of the excursion steamer 'General Slocum,' on which over a thousand lives were lost on June 15, 1904, by fire, is to be paroled soon. He has served more than a third of a ten years' sentence.

TRIED TO SELL LOGS TWICE.

Parry Sound, Jan. 21.—Malcolm Watts, a lumber jobber of Foley Township, was yesterday committed for trial on a charge of cutting off the ends of saw logs, thus effacing the lumberman's stamp, in order to obtain pay for them a second time. The logs were sold by Watts to the Conger Lumber Company last winter, but were not taken out in the spring. Watts is charged with removing the logs to another skid-way, in order to sell them again to the owners. James Lee and Thomas Tremley, charged with doing the work of removal and effacement under Watts, were remanded for a week.

DEBATE ON TRADES UNIONS.

'Resolved, that Trade Unions in their present form are harmful to the Workingman' will be the subject of debate at the weekly meeting of the Literary and Debating Club of the Y. M. C. A. next Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Messrs. J. A. Beatty and S. Trompour supporting the affirmative, and D. R. Campbell and H. Mills speaking on behalf of the negative. Mr. Howard H. Patch will act as judge and critic.

THE LATE MR. RENDELL.

The funeral of the late Mr. James E. Rendell will take place on Monday morning at 9 o'clock, when service will be conducted in the chapel of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, the Rev. Arthur French officiating. Mr. Rendell was 57 years of age, and was a son of the late Hon. Stephen Rendell, of Newfoundland.

GOVERNMENT TO STOP DEPREDATIONS OF UNITED STATES POACHERS ON BRITISH COLUMBIA FISHERIES

Looting Reported to be Carried on Extensively on Systematic Basis

PROTECTION IS PROMISED.

Reciprocity Treaty Not Received in Ottawa Yet—Post Office Expenditure.

Ottawa, Jan. 21.—The depredations of United States poachers towards British Columbia fisheries, particularly those on the west coast of Vancouver Island, were brought to the attention of the Government in Commons yesterday by Mr. S. H. Barnard (Victoria).

He said the American poachers did not make occasional raids, but that the looting of the Canadian fisheries had become a systematic business. It was admitted, Mr. Barnard said, that the fisheries protective cruiser 'Kestrel' was not properly equipped and too slow to protect the fisheries, while the cruiser 'Rainbow' was too big. What was required, he said, was a couple of fast gasoline launches, and he asked the minister to include in his estimates for the current year a sum to provide this class of protective craft.

The Hon. L. P. Brodeur said that while he was not at liberty to give the details the Department of Marine and Fisheries was preparing to take the necessary steps to adequately protect the fisheries of the British Columbia coast.

Mr. George H. Perley asked the Premier if the report from Washington that the draft reciprocity treaty had been forwarded to Ottawa for the approval of the Ottawa Government was correct.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—'It is certainly premature.'

Dr. Edawrds, of Frontenac, referred again to the report published in the Kingston 'Standard' concerning the inhuman treatment of a prisoner who had been discharged from the penitentiary without sufficient clothing to withstand the cold of winter, or sufficient money to purchase necessaries. Dr. Edwards noted that the Minister of Justice, in his remarks on Thursday, had dealt with only one case, but the Kingston 'Standard' had declared that more than one prisoner had been released without sufficient clothing.

With regard to the Ogdensburg case, Dr. Edwards said he was informed that the editor of the Kingston newspaper had travelled upon the same train as the former prisoner, and was a witness himself that the man had no overcoat. A few days later an ex-convict from Ontario was released without an overcoat in weather nine or ten degrees below zero.

The member for Frontenac then read a letter he had received from James Elliott, of Montreal, secretary of the Prisoners' Aid Association, in which he said that in very many cases he himself had purchased overcoats for discharged prisoners.

Dr. Edwards stated that he had been informed further that the guards of the penitentiary in the severest weather were working in thin overcoats, which cost the Government only $2.50 each. And these men were working more than eight hours a day.

When a prisoner was liberated from an institution, said Dr. Edwards, he should not go away feeling that the public which put him in prison did not take sufficient interest in him to see that he had an overcoat in a climate such as this. It seemed to him that it would rouse in that man a feeling of resentment and hatred towards governmental authority. The fault lay at the head of the department.

MINISTER'S EXPLANATION.

Sir Allen Aylesworth replied that he was principally concerned in satisfying the House that so far as the warden and officials of the institution were concerned, they had obeyed the rules of the department. The question of the rules was a larger matter, but he thought the Penitentiaries Act had in mind the low temperature of our winter, for prisoners had the option of remaining in the penitentiary during the winter months after their sentence had expired, until the bitterness of the winter cold had passed. The clothing which the prisoner had when he entered the penitentiary was returned to him, also the regulation suit and a sum of money.

Sir Allen concluded by saying that the wardens of the penitentiaries were governed by the provisions of the Act.

Dr. Sproule did not think much of the provision which allowed a prisoner to stay longer in jail until the winter cold had passed. He thought it was only natural that they would want to get out as soon as possible.

Angus L. Fraser, of Prince Edward Island, brought up the question of the Senate vacancy in that province. Senator Ferguson died two years ago, and his seat had not yet been filled. There was also a vacancy on the Supreme Court bench.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the Government had been occupied with weighty matters, but he would look into the question, and an appointment would be made at a very early date.

In committee of supply on estimates for public buildings in Ontario, Mr. Foster objected to a continuance of the system of having the cost of maintenance of post offices and customs buildings charges to the Public Works Department. Owing to this practice the Post Office Department was not charged up with all its expenditure. Mr. Foster also expressed the opinion that post offices should not be built until requisitioned for by the Postmaster-General. Under existing conditions, he said, the construction of these buildings was all a matter of patronage.

Mr. Pugsley said that a long established practice was being followed. He thought, however, that it would in some way be better to charge the cost of maintenance to the departments which incur the expenditure. At the evening session Mr. Edwards (of Frontenac) said that according to a return brought down, drill halls in Canada had cost from 25 to 140 percent more than the estimate.

Mr. Pugsley said that Mr. Edwards had included in his figures cost of upkeep and sites. The argument at times was rather heated, but fair progress was made before the House adjourned at midnight.



SPILLWAY DAM OF THE SHERBROOKE STREET RAILWAY ON MAGOG RIVER.

The recent completion of the power plant by the installation of two out of three electrical units draws attention to a Canadian public utility enterprise that has excellent future prospects. The company was incorporated in the early part of 1910, when it took over the street railway at Sherbrooke, which has been in operation since 1895. Although the population of the city had increased fifty percent in the fifteen years since it had commenced operations, the system has never been extended, and the transportation facilities were quite inadequate to the needs of the city as it stands to-day. In addition, the street railways was in exceedingly bad physical condition, and a very infrequent and irregular service was afforded.

The first step of the new interests was to make a new agreement with the city of Sherbrooke, which granted it a new and exclusive franchise for a term of 40 years, with exemption from taxation for 20 years, the city having the right to purchase the street railways as a going concern at the end of twenty years. The company consequently operates under more favorable franchise condition than most other Canadian street railways, as, under the terms of the franchise, it is hardly likely that the city will exercise its right to purchase, and even if it does, it will have to pay a fair figure and cannot take over the system on a scrap iron basis as in the case of several of our principal street railways.

Following upon its acquisition of the street railway, the new company immediately laid out its plans for the entire reconstruction of the old system and the construction of a number of extensions, which would adequately meet the requirements of the present population, and would more than double the existing mileage.

At the same time, in order to provide for the increased needs of the extended street railway, the company purchased from the British American Land Company three water powers on the Magog river within the city limits of Sherbrooke and immediately started developing them at one site. These powers are estimated to have a combined capacity sufficient, after providing for the street railway, to leave over 2,500 h.p. available for sale to the numerous industries in and around Sherbrooke. The company is enabled to do this under its charter, which permits it to sell hydro-electric power in the district of St. Francis, which takes in the Counties of Sherbrooke, Stanstead, Wolfe, Compton, Richmond and Megantic.

The new concrete dam, which is located about 100 yards above the Commercial street bridge, was completed a month ago, and the power house and penstock were finished shortly afterwards.

As stated above, two of the three electrical units have been installed, and power will be turned on within the next to weeks. In fact, if necessary, it could be turned on immediately.

The reconstruction and extension of the street railway was delayed by the late delivery of the rails, but as soon as the first shipment came to hand in the latter part of August, work was pushed with all possible despatch, and before winter more than half of the old system had been relaid with new 70 lb. rails, and a mile of extension completed. However, with the necessary supplies on hand, as soon as the snow is off the ground the balance of the work can be rapidly carried on, and it is expected that the remainder will be completed before next summer.

BIG FISHERIES CO. IS FORMED WITH $1,000,000

Plans for the aggressive development of the Magdalen Islands, in the Lower St. Lawrence River, are already being put through on a very large scale, consequent on the organization in Montreal by a group of strong financial interests, of the Eastern Canada Fisheries Limited, with a capital of $1,000,000.

Immediately on the organization of the company, back a few months ago, arrangements were made so that the company could go ahead and place itself in a position where it would be able to take advantage of the full fishing season of the year 1911, and already a large consignment of supplies have been laid down on the Islands, with a view of equipping the different warehouses and fisheries of the company, in order that no time should be lost just as soon as the fishing season opens.

The new company, in taking over the former Magdalen Islands' Development Company, secured all the canneries, plants, cold storages and warehouses erected during the past few years by this company on the Islands themselves, as well as the property, warehouse and offices situated at Pictou, N.S. The SS. 'Amherst,' and some twenty-four motor fishing boats were also included, and in addition arrangements are being made at the present time by which the company will purchase a number of steam trollers from England, and will also bring over a number of expert fishermen who will enable the company to get the best possible results from the very beginning of its operations.

The fact that the new company has a capital of $1,000,000 should prove a great boon to the development of the Magdalen Islands, and it is generally felt that within a comparatively short time the fishing trade of that part of the St. Lawrence will be placed on a very sound basis.

It is the intention of the company to engage very extensively in the fishing and packing of lobster, mackerel, cod and herring, as well as in the seal trade, from which it is expected there i sa very considerable amount of revenue to be secured. For some time past it has been generally known by experts that the fishing rights about these Islands were of a very valuable character, and now that ample capital has been secured to permit of the business being done in a way that will bring the best results, it should prove only a matter of a short time before the Eastern Canada Packers controls practically all the business that is done on any portion of the Islands.

Trade Moderately Active

Quebec reports to Bradstreet's say the volume of business done during the past week was not heavy. Country trade is slow, and in some quarters orders are not coming to hand as anticipated.

In the city trade is somewhat improved. In the city trade is only moderately active. Retailers, as a rule, are advertising reduced sales, which is usual at the season. Local industries are not busy. Since the new year district failures have been comparatively few.

B.C. PRODUCTION OF MINERALS FOR 1910 BIG RECORD

The estimated mineral production in the Province of British Columbia during 1910 is of a total value of $26,183,505. If the revised returns shall prove this estimate to be approximately correct, as is believed they will do, the total for the year will be the highest yet recorded in the history of mining in British Columbia, for it will compare favorably with that for 1907, which, at $25,832,560, has been the largest yearly total on record.

It is of interest to note that this province continues to maintains its average proportion of the mineral production of that of the whole of Canada. Placing the aggregate value of the production of the Dominion for the twenty-five years, 1886-1910, included in the published official records, at $1,120,000,000 (which allows about $95,000,000 for 1910), it would appear that British Columbia may fairly claim to have produced between 27 and 28 per cent of this large sum.

The aggregate value of the mineral production of this province for all years to 1910, inclusive, is nearly $374,000,000. Deducting the total value of the minerals—chiefly for coal and placer gold—produced prior to 1886, which was nearly $64,000,000, British Columbia's approximate aggregate for the twenty-five years is left at $310,000,000, which is between 27 and 28 percent of that of the whole of Canada.

It is a striking fact, as indicating the substantial increase in the value of the mineral production of the province in recent years as compared with that prior to 1906, that full 40 percent of this large value is the production of the last five years, 1906-1910, while more than half—53.7 percent—is that of seven years, 1904-1910.

Banks as They Seem to Those Who See Only the Sordid Side of Business

The following article on 'Banks' has been written by a Wall Street expert, who is aware that many financial critics only see the sordid side of business, and who writes for their benefit:

High class partitions, facing all ways, behind which solemn men write, in dingy silence.

An open space, with long low railings of mahogany or black walnut, garrisoned by imposing gentlement in sombre clothes.

A subtle sense of power everywhere—power that has translated the atmosphere into an awe-inspiring fluid, and creeps into every nook and cranny.

Money—all kinds. Money in heaps of bank notes—tens of it, twenties of it, hundreds of it. Money in paper rolls, and in piles of careless silver that lie waiting to be sent off to the ends of the earth.

Gold. Gold in bags, tied with heavy twine. Loose gold, yellow and clinky. Gold in tiny discs hidden away in a safe corner to give to little children for their birthday. Yellowboys of five and ten, and golden eagles in great groups on inner tables.

Paper—Cheques of all colors—green, blue, black, yellow—cash cheques and order cheques. Little impertinent cheques, strutting to the front with blatant tynographical faces, large, unobtrusive-looking cheques, heavy with power, seeming to be all signature. Drafts being thrust in at windows. Notes being signed. Securities, with a deep sea-green look about them, being passed along the counters and checked up. Soiled bonds, reeking with authority, lording it over shame-faced promissory notes; bills of exchange, justly shabby lessees.

Outside of the partitions people are being dealt with. Lines of them stand in front of tellers' windows. Single parties whisper things to loan clerks. Brisk people, heavy people, tired people, people—some of them of affairs and without any; stylish ladies and ladies with pasts; angular old maids and pushing business ladies. Bank clerks, messenger boys, clearing house agents, detectives and customers; customers with bulging pass books, filled with the proceeds of the morning mail; timid customers gingerly fingering diminutive cheques, hurried customers shifting their feet impatiently, customers with bags for the week's pay roll.

Greeds. Little lively greeds jumping in among the greenbacks; big, insensate greeds, sitting disconsolate on sillars looking down on bags of gold; staid old greeds and baby greeds playing with the thought of what may be theirs some day.

Some day! Who knows?



THE DIRECTORS' MEETING.

MR. PARROT.—I think we ought to take the public into our confidence—we have been too secretive.

MR. MOLE.—Not much! When the public finds us out they'll step on us. —Wall Street Journal.

FACTORS THAT MAKE FOR GREAT DEVELOPMENTS

M. R. D. Owings, of Chicago, writes to the 'Witness' as follows:

The year 1910 will be memorable for the enormous value of its agricultural products. Never before in the world's history has the United States produced farm products to the value of $8,926,000,000 in one year, which is the value of the agricultural products of this country for 1910, as reported by the Secretary of Agriculture. This aggregate is nearly double the value of the crops of 1899—an increase in eleven years of nearly $4,500,000,000, and this prosperity of the farmers is practically nation wide, as almost every crop and every district, except some portions of the Northwest, have participated in bounteous harvests. Indeed, this prosperity of the farmers is nearly world-wide, and as a result, in part at least, trade expansion in 1910 was larger than in any other year.

But the record of business for 1910 is now closed, and we are concerned more particularly with the new year. We refer in passing to the crop results in 1910 only because of the fact that this prosperity of the farming community furnishes a most substantial reason for the expectation that the new year may be a very prosperous one for the people of the United States.

Much has been said of late concerning the necessity for better cultivation of the soil and of increasing the yield per acre, if we would keep pace in our production with the increase in our population, and thus preserve our position as a food exporting nation. The agitation in this direction is resulting in the use of more and better implements and machines for the cultivation of the soil, and less wastefulness in harvesting the crops.

Many of the state agricultural colleges are sending their professors out among the farmers giving lectures and demonstrations, directing attention to the importance of selecting good seed, the best methods of tillage and the proper steps to take to maintain and increase the fertility of the soil, and this work is supplemented with educational booklets and special articles prepared and sent out by the leading manufacturers.

The effect of this is seen in a more general use of the most modern tillage implements, traction engines for deeper ploughing to get beneath the earth that has been compacted by years of ploughing a uniform depth, and thus increase the depth of the loose soil and its capacity for holding moisture; corn binders and huskers and shredders for saving the corn crop; gasoline engines for pumping and other uses on the farm, etc.

The farmer is realizing in a larger way the value of these machines, and the bumper crops give him the means with which to procure them. The profitable crops also emphasize the necessity for the use of the best farming implements and machines in order that the largest returns possible may be realized from each acre.

We have also heard considerable of late about the 'back to the farm' movement from the big cities. Many who have found the struggle too strenuous in the overcrowded centres of population, and desire the freedom and independence of the farmer, are returning to the simple life. All these things make for a larger and better demand for the commodities of trade; and give a substantial foundation for the belief that the demand for farm products in 1911 should be considerably more active than in any previous year.

Trade Beginning to Pick Up After Holiday Quietness

At Vancouver and Victoria all lines of trades are beginning to pick up after the year-end quietness. It would seem that in most lines retailers' stocks were very materially reduced, and that the call upon wholesalers will be correspondingly large.

The past year has seen a considerable increase in the population of the province and assessments of the various cities, instancing a good growth in their industries and industrial enterprises.

Stocks of lumber are reported low and mill-men are preparing for a busy season. Money at the moment seems to be firm.

POST OFFICE AS A BUSINESS BAROMETER

The phenomenal development is taking place throughout the Provinces of Canada is clearly by the expansion which has been the revenues of the post offices in our western centres, as shown by figures recently made public by the Office Department. The fiscal year is from 1st April to 31st March. The figures are as follows:

	Revenue 1909-6.	Revenue 1909-10.
Edmonton. . .	$ 25,498	$ 29,668
Lethbridge. . .	9,042	10,[illegible]
Saskatoon. . .	9,985	13,[illegible]
Calgary. . . .	55,008	73,[illegible]
Regina	37,530	50,[illegible]
Moose Jaw . .	12,704	16,[illegible]
Prince Albert .	7,636	10,[illegible]
Medicine Hat .	7,746	10,[illegible]
Fernie.	6,612	8,[illegible]
Winnipeg. . . .	419,012	665,[illegible]
Portage la Prairie. . . .	13,772	17,[illegible]
Brandon	33,974	50,[illegible]
St. Boniface. .	2,595	4,[illegible]

When the returns for the [illegible] tal year 1910-11 are available, [illegible] of expansion will in at least so [illegible] stances be found to be even [illegible] prising. For instance, the [illegible] monton, the commercial centre [illegible] tral Alberta, shows an increase [illegible] percent revenue for the calendar [illegible] 1910, as compared with 1909.

It must be remembered that [illegible] rapid development of the town [illegible] indication that the towns are [illegible] ing their tributary territory, [illegible] the contrary is the case. The [illegible] sion of the towns has been [illegible] necessary in order to increase [illegible] ties for handling the increased [illegible] arising from agricultural and [illegible] development in the surrounding [illegible] tory.

Some Improvement Was Noted in the Wholesale Trades During the Week

The past week's business in [illegible] sale circles has been a rather quiet [illegible] a few sorting orders have come [illegible] for immediate shipment. The [illegible] however, are very optimistic over [illegible] increased orders that are coming [illegible] hand for spring shipments. Wholesale houses, in making a comparative statement of orders received for spring to date state that they show a considerable increase.

The cheese trade was active during the week, the past week's business being the heaviest on record since the close of navigation. The hay trade is rather dull, and prices are in favor of buyers. Some of the heavy stocks of eggs reported in the American cities have found their way to this market during the week several carloads having come to hand.

A drop of 10 cents in all grades of refined sugars has taken place during the over-supply.

Remittances have been fairly good, collections are reported good by Bradstreets. The cheap sales of the departmental stores are attracting a large number of cash buyers.

Money is firm at 5½ percent on call and 5½ to 6 percent for time loans.

Cotton Exports During 1910 Show Record in Value But a Decrease in the Quantity

Washington, Jan. 21.—Cotton exports from the United States in 1910 aggregated $630,000,000 in value, exceeding by more than $60,000,000, the highest record ever heretofore made. The quantity exported, however, was materially less than in certain earlier years, having been but 3,641,000,000 pounds, against 4,374,000,000 in 1908, when the value was but $439,000,000. Average export price in 1910 was 14½c per pound, against practically 10c in 1908, the high record year for quantity, average export price in 1910 having been higher than in any year since 1874. December, 1910, also shows the highest monthly record, total value of cotton exports in that month being, in round terms, $102,000,000, while no earlier month ever reached the $100,000,000 line. Average export price in December was 14.8c per pound, while in July and August, the average was 15c per pound.

Comparison of total value of cotton exported in 1910 with that of earlier years follows:—For 1910, $530,000,000; in 1909, $462,000,000; 1908, $439,000,000; 1907, $470,000,000; 1906, $413,000,000, while prior to that year the total had never touched the $400,000,000 line, though quantity exported in 1910, 3,641,000,000 pounds, was less than in any year since 1904; these figures being in all cases for calendar years.

Stock-taking Sales Said to be Meeting With Success

Hamilton reports say business there is of moderate volume, but not unreasonably so for this time of the year. Retail trade is picking up gradually and promises well for the balance of the season. Some stocktaking sales are on, and they are reported to be meeting with good success.

Wholesalers say good sorting orders are commencing to come forward and the outlook for spring business is encouraging. Country business in the district is generally good.

Extent of Additional Rails Laid in Canada During 1910 Was Surprisingly Large

During the past year the amount of railway construction completed was surprisingly large. In Western Canada more than 1,330 miles of new grades were built, being divided amongst the different companies as follows:—Grand Trunk Pacific, 350 miles; Canadian Northern, 380 miles; C.P.R., 600 miles. A large amount of construction and grading was done in Saskatchewan which gained over 500 miles of steel as follows:—

	Grading.	Steel Laid.
Can. Pac. . . .	340 Miles.	170 Miles.
Can. Nor. . . .	270 "	275 "
G. T. Pacific . .	210 "	70 "
Totals. . . .	820 Miles.	515 Miles.

The G. T. P. Branch Lines Company was active in Saskatchewan. On the road from Oban to Battleford about 75 percent of the grading was completed, and track laying will be begun early in the spring. On the road from Young to Prince Albert 80 percent of the grading has been done and the track is laid for 35 miles. The road will be operated this summer. The road from Melville to Yorkton and from Yorkton to Canora was also completed. It is stated, says Bradstreets, that C.P.R. construction during 1911 will be at least equal to, and perhaps greater than that of 1910.

FINANCIAL PERSONALS

Mr. E. R. Wood, of Toronto, was a visitor to this city yesterday.

Colonel John Carson returned from Cobalt this morning.

Mr. James Carruthers is expected home shortly.

Mr. Alex. McFee is going to New York next week.

Col. J. H. Burland has been in Albany.

PRICES TENDED DOWNWARDS IN WALL STREET

New York, Jan. 21.—The trend of prices on the stock exchange at the close of the week was downward in response to a general selling movement, which was continued throughout the past few days.

Sentiment has been mixed, though professional traders were inclined to be bearish and to weaken the market further with short selling.

St. Paul has been steady on the belief that there would be no reduction at present in the dividend rate. In stock exchange circles the feeling that there would be no immediate betterment in Norfolk and Western dividend caused that stock to lose some of its recent gains. Notable strength was shown by a large number of inactive industrials and specialties. Bonds throughout the week were steady, while the money situation is a shade tight, although there is plenty of money for all legitimate trade purposes.

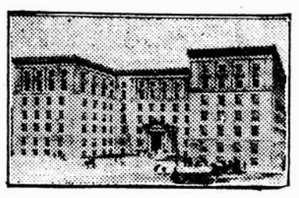
Business Conditions at Winnipeg are Very Fair —Good Sorting Trade Noted

Winnipeg reports say a good active trade is moving there for this time of the year, and the outlook for future business continues very satisfactory. A good sorting trade is noted from most parts of the country. Local retail trade is of fair proportion. Business in groceries is more active.

Teas, coffees and canned goods are showing a tendency to advance. In hardware, also, several lines show higher tendencies. The country demand for staple lines is now fairly active. Spring orders for clothing, dry goods, etc., are beginning to look very well.

Collections are a little slow, but not unusually so for this time of the year.

IN AND ABOUT



THE BOARD OF TRADE

New Zealand manufacturers of all-wood articles are taking steps to oppose the introduction, duty free, of cotton for the purpose of its being used as raw material by woollen mills, says a cable from that island. At present there is a duty on cotton, but flannels and other manufactured articles containing percentages of cotton are admitted free of duty.

Vice-President Jarvis of National Bank of Cuba says most Cuban sugar mills have begun grinding, and that a fair crop is expected.

Ex-Governor Francis, of Missouri, who has been a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange for more than 30 years, says wheat is a better value at $1 than lard at 10 cents, or pork at $20, and is as cheap as anything in the country. He is not personally interested, it is said, in the grain market.



A VIEW FROM WALL STREET.

One of the best informed financial authorities in Wall Street thus comments on the general financial and business situation:

'The effect of the Supreme Court decisions in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases will be widespread because they will have to do with corporate management and even corporate existence for the so-called great trusts in this country. The main question to my mind is: Must the government prove actual monopoly and restraint of trade or will it only have to prove a condition that might be used for the purpose of restraining trade? If restraint of trade is to be proved, I think the corporations will come out on top. If, on the other hand, it is only necessary to prove that our great trusts are in a position to restrain trade and are, therefore, illegal, whether they do or not, the results will be less satisfactory.

'What is disturbing us to-day is the state of uncertainty as to what the future holds, and until that uncertainty is removed I do not expect to see a rising market; on the contrary, I shall be surprised if the market does not go down. If this break comes, I would be a big bull but for the fact that the average of our commodity prices is very much higher than it has been in recent years.

'In 1893 commodity prices receded sharply, and from thte low figures we started our boom. This was also true of labor, whereas to-day labor is better paid than it ever has been and there has been no liquidation in that direction. The average of commodity prices is to-day well above the average at which the decline began in 1892-93, and the fall has only been about 12 or 13 points from the high point, whereas in 1893 it was 28 or 30 points.

'I cannot see just how we are going to have a boom under these conditions. It may be, however, that the present conditions are warranted and that they are practically on the 1893 basis because of the fact that the purchasing power of a dollar has decreased so largely owing to the large production of gold during the past few years.

'There is no question but that the people in this country have been saving, and I see strong evidences of a change in the feeling against corporations. The people, as a whole, are tired of the calamity howler and the muck raker and are inclined to do what Mr. Dooley a year or two ago said they would do after they had had a taste of hard times, namely: "pat the trust magnates on the back and tell them to go and sin no more."

'A moderate advance in freight rates is, I think, assured. That will help because it will impress the public.'

OPINIONS on the MARKET

George Smithers — The market is acting remarkably well considering that money is so tight.

Mr. Greenshields—The selling is pretty active, but buyers are apparently quite plentiful. The market looks good.

R. Forget—The stock market is quite good. Dominion Steel appears to be heavy. Money is tight just now, but I expect favorable advances.

J. L. Marler—The market is acting fairly well. Trade continues good, and the outlook for general expansion continues promising.

Important Developments at St. John, N.B., Helping to Build Up City's Commerce

The city of St. John, N.B., is looking forward to a period of prosperity such as it has not seen for many years. The new transcontinental railway and other lines that are being built in the province are opening up new territory all about the city, and plans have been prepared and work has been begun on extensive railway terminals which will connect the transcontinental road with lines of ocean-going ships running to the world's leading centres of trade.

The city has already spent over a million dollars on its own harbor improvements. The Intercolonial and C.P.R. have spent over five million dollars on improving their terminal facilities and the granting of the Courtney Bay foreshores to the Dominion is the initiation of further harbor terminals on a large scale.

A big dry-dock enterprise is also under way. The winter exports from the port have grown from $5,000,000 during the season of 1907-8 to $25,000,000 during the season of 1909-10.

Lively Business Going on in Toronto—Outlook is Considered as Very Bright

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say wholesalers are impressed with the way spring business is opening up. While orders are not surprisingly heavy, they give evidence of a satisfactory state of affairs in all parts of the country. Boot and shoe and other factories are also in receipt of good orders, and there is a general inclination to look forward to a very satisfactory season.

The sorting trade in general lines is now fairly active, and would indicate that retail trade has kept up well during the past two or three weeks during which time business is usually very quiet. Country trade also seems good except in one or two districts in which special circumstances have affected local conditions. Values are generally steady to firm, especially in cottons and woollens which are inclined higher.

A fair amount of produce is coming forward and prices generally seem inclined firmer. The grain trade is more active, and on the better market values tend upwards. Collections are generally reported good.

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Information on Canadian Enterprises.

This company, with the assistance of expert accountants, appraisers and engineers, is in a position to investigate and report on any Canadian undertakings, enterprises, promotions, properties and values.

Correspondence solicited.

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Tel. Main 7507. Place D'Armes Square, Montreal.

$4,000

City of St. Henri, P.Q. (School)

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London, Eng.

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Resident Partner, David S. Kerr, C.A., (Scot.). Telephone 794 Main

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We will be pleased to forward any information to you regarding your present or proposed holdings of securities.

HANSON BROS.

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164 St. James St., Montreal

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MINING SECURITIES

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THE BANK OF OTTAWA.

DIVIDEND No. 78.

Notice is hereby given that a dend of Two and Three-Quarter Cent., being at the rate of Ten Cent. per annum, upon the paid tal Stock of this Bank, has been declared for the current months, and that the same will able at the Bank and its Branches and after Wednesday, the First March, 1911, to shareholders at the close of business on 14th ary next.

By Order of the Board.

GEO. BURN General

Ottawa, Ont. January 16th, 1911.

FATAL WALK ALONG TRACK

Run Down by Snow Plough Engine One Man is Dead and Two Injured—One Fatally.

D[illegible]—Joseph Duhaine, aged 35.
I[illegible]ed:—Edmund Joulet, aged 18,
E[illegible]ard Beauchamp, aged 17, will probably recover.

[illegible]ong list of names of those [illegible]ile taking short cuts along [illegible] tracks, another was added [illegible]rning, and two companions of [illegible] were badly injured. The [illegible]one is despaired of, but the [illegible]ll probably recover.

[illegible]hree were walking along the [illegible] of the Canadian Northern & [illegible] Railway about three miles [illegible] Pointe aux Trembles, in the [illegible]s, at seven o'clock this morn[illegible]. They had their caps over their [illegible]eir coat collars turned up and [illegible]s on.

[illegible] snow plough came along behind them, travelling at from 20 to 25 miles per hour.

Mr. H. St. Cyr, in charge of the snow plough, saw them struck and flying in all directions.

When the trainmen returned they found Joseph Duhaine, aged about 35, lying at the foot of a telegraph pole. He had been thrown against it, his skull had been fractured and both legs broken. He was dead.

Edmund Joulet, aged 18, had an arm and a leg broken, and he sustained serious internal injuries. He may die.

Edward Beauchamp, aged 17, had a leg broken and sustained minor bruises. He will probably recover. Both are now in the Notre Dame Hospital.

All of the men live in Charlemange.

An inquest will be held at the morgue, where the body of deceased was taken.

TRACTIONS AS BUSY AS EVER

[illegible] stock market opened this morn[illegible]th several quick sales of Detroit [illegible]at 71½, followed by Toronto [illegible] at 126½, both stocks being, [illegible]e, as firm as ever, and it look[illegible] the market in these two stocks [illegible]e very active.

[illegible] preferred was 92¼, and Que[illegible]onds, 85½. Cement preferred [illegible] small way at 87¼. Quebec [illegible] was 61¼.

STREET OPENED AND STEADY.

[illegible] York, Jan. 21.—The stock mar[illegible]ened quiet and steady, with fair [illegible]n certain leaders.

[illegible]on Pacific Railway was quoted [illegible]s Union Pacific at 176¼; Sou[illegible] Pacific at 118; Reading at 167 3-8; [illegible] at 64¾; Smelters at 78 5[illegible]8, and [illegible]77 3-8.

MONEY IN DEMAND

Discount Rates in London Higher—Stock Market Quiet.

[illegible]don, Jan. 21. — There was a good [illegible] for money to-day, but the sup[illegible]as sufficient to meet the demand. [illegible]t rates were firm and higher. [illegible] stock market was generally [illegible] Copper shares were weak, and [illegible] securities heavy, but foreign [illegible]s closed steady and Rubber shares [illegible].

[illegible]American securities opened around [illegible] on expectations of a good New [illegible] bank statement, but the reduction [illegible]opper and realizing caused reces[illegible] and the market closed easy.

MR. ROBERTS TO STAY.

Dominion Alliance Executive Decides to Re-engage Secretary For Another Year.

At the monthly meeting of the Dominion Alliance executive, held in the Y.M.C.A. last evening, a report of a sub-committee was read recommending the engagement of Mr. John G. Roberts as secretary for another year. The recommendation was unanimously approved by the meeting. Mr. Roberts's engagement dates from the anniversary meeting, which is held in March, and there is no doubt that the annual general meeting will ratify the choice of Mr. Roberts as leader of the movement for 1911. The employment of Mr. Roberts last year was in the nature of an experiment, and the arrangement under which he took up the work was of a temporary character. When the time came to consider the arrangements for the next year's campaign, so many people urged that Mr. Roberts be retained as secretary, and promised their practical support if he were re-engaged, that the executive felt they could do nothing else, and a definite proposal was made acceptable to Mr. Roberts and on this new basis the work will be prosecuted, it is expected, more vigorously than ever.

The meeting voiced its disappointment that the prospect for the abolition of licensed road houses was not so bright as had been hoped for some weeks ago, but the efforts in the direction of their suppression will not be relaxed, and, if necessary, further legislation in this regard will be sought. At the same time, there was much to be gratified over, when the reports on law enforcement and ordinary campaign work were read.

The club question was discussed in connection with the secretary's report upon the St. Lambert and the Chateau Beauclaire prosecutions, and in regard to the latter, where the evidence was proved, but the case taken en delibere on a technical point, the secretary was instructed to urge the Revenue Department to appeal the case should the decision be adverse to the collector. It was further decided to make an inquiry into the whole question of clubs in the city and neighborhood.

With the view of amendment of the license law, a legislation committee was appointed, with instructions to frame proposals conjointly with the Anti-Alcoholic League, and W. C. T. U., to be presented to the Provincial Government this session.

MACDONALD COLLEGE.

The following is the standing of the students in Household Science, Macdonald College, as the result of the Christmas examinations:

Second year homemakers—Miss E. [illegible]pbell, Miss J. Van Duyn, Miss E. [illegible], Miss L. Alguire, Miss I. Ewing, [illegible]. Starke, Miss A. Dunlop, Miss [illegible]rdman.

First year homemakers—Miss J. A. [illegible], Miss F. Campbell, Miss Gib[illegible] Miss Stevenson, Miss Hackett, [illegible]Carvell, Miss Hodge, Miss Vilas, [illegible]ller, Miss Little, Miss McQueen, [illegible]Cain, Miss Philps, Miss L. J. [illegible]lane, Miss Ratchford, Miss [illegible]man, Miss Baker, Miss M. B. Mc[illegible], Miss McSwain, Miss Whitley, [illegible]rien, Miss Jones, Miss Huffman, [illegible]Cairns, Miss McLellan, Miss [illegible], Miss Colby, Miss Purdy, Miss [illegible], Miss Poulin, Miss Kerr, Miss [illegible]s, Miss Freeze, Miss Galbraith, [illegible]ill, Miss H. G. Fraser, Miss [illegible]e, Miss P. McBride, Miss [illegible]d, Miss Hay, Miss M. MsBride.

PIANOS TO RENT.

[illegible]s rented from $2.00 per month [illegible]. Six months' rent allowed if [illegible]d. One-price system and easy [illegible] payment. Sole agency for [illegible]r and Pianola Pianos. Daily [illegible]rations at NORDHEIMER'S, [illegible]610-612 St. Catherine street [illegible]orner of Mountain street. [illegible]Uptown 2664.

PERSONALS

Miss Louise Hays has been spending a few days in New York.

Miss Ruby Butler, Shuter street, is visiting friends in Toronto.

Mrs. R. Forget, Sherbrooke street, is giving a dance, in Quebec, on January 27th.

Mrs. A. D. Shirres, Dorchester street, will arrive home to-day from the Capital.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hope left yesterday for Halifax, on their way to Europe, where several months will be spent.

Miss H. D. Sever, of the Church Missionary Society, Bombay, India, has just returned to Canada on furlough.

Miss Marie Ouimet was hostess at a luncheon on Thursday, given in honor of the Misses Baby, who sail next Tuesday for Europe.

Mrs. James M. Robertson, Phillips place, is entertaining at tea on Wednesday afternoon, for her daughters, the Misses Kate and Isobel Robertson.

Col and Mrs. G. S. Cantlie entertained at dinner last evening, prior to the ball given by the officers of the Royal Highlanders, to which they accompanied their guests.

Mrs. John E. Martin, formerly Miss E. V. Patterson, of Guelph, will receive for the first time since her marriage, at 374 Wood avenue, Westmount, on Wednesday, January 25th.

Mrs. David McGill, formerly Miss Margaret King, of Kingston, will receive for the first time since her marriage, on Wednesday, January 25, at 1120 Greene avenue, Westmount.

The engagement of Miss Beatrice Webster, daughter of Mr. Henry C. Webster, Bank of Montreal, Toronto, and Mr. T. Louis Monahan, Assistant [illegible] Attorney [illegible].

Mrs. Charles M. Hart, formerly Miss Nellie Davis, will receive for the first time since her marriage, at her residence, 41 Hampton Court Apartments, Mountain street, on Tuesday, Jan. 24th.

Mrs. Charles A. Duclos, formerly Miss Birdie Meldrum, will receive for the first time since her marriage, at her residence, 576 Grosvenor avenue, Westmount, on Tuesday, January 24th, and afterwards on the fourth Thursday of each month.

Mrs. S. B. Townsend was hostess at the tea hour yesterday afternoon, in honor of Miss Jamieson, of Nova Scotia, who assisted in receiving the guests. The drawing room was daintily decorated with yellow daffodils, while in the tea room red carnations were artistically arranged. Mrs. Horsley Townsend poured the coffee and Mrs. Marling the tea, and Mrs. H Henwood was in charge of the ices.

A successful and most enjoyable dance was given last evening by the officers of the Royal Highlanders at their armory on Bleury street. The chaperons of the evening were Mrs. G. S. Cantlie, Mrs. Arthur Gault and Mrs. Peers Davidson. The decorations were carried out very effectively in appropriate colorings of red and yellow, the windows and walls being hung with bunting, flags and pennants. Mrs. Cantlie was wearing a handsome pale pink satin gown, with overdress of jewelled net, and Mrs. Arthur Gault was gowned in a becoming black satin robe with gold net overdress. About two hundred guests participated in the enjoyment of the evening.

Mrs. Frederick G. Tester, formerly Miss Ethel Baillie, was receiving for the first time since her marriage yesterday afternoon at her residence, 369 Prince Albert avenue. Mrs. Baillie assisted her daughter to receive the guests, wearing a gown of fawn colored satin brocade. Mrs. Tester wore her wedding gown of lace veiling white satin, and Miss Tester, who also helped to entertain, was gowned in black. Mrs. John Laughton and Mrs. Andrew Wood had charge of the prettily arranged tea-room, where pink roses and violets were used to decorate the table. Those helping to serve were Miss Beatrice Baillie, Miss Laura Tester, Miss Nora Wadsworth, Mrs. Ernest Kerr, Miss Ethel Currie, Miss Sadie Harman, Mrs. William Thompson and Miss Beatrice Nowell.

The wedding of Miss Dora Burgess, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. T. J. W. Burgess, to Mr. Walter R. Chenoweth, formerly of Toronto, will be celebrated at the Crescent Street Presbyterian Church at six o'clock this evening. The bride, who will be given away by her father, will wear a white satin gown, with trimming of duchesse lace, a tulle veil, fastened with a wreath of orange blossoms, and a shower bouquet of roses and lilies of the valley. Mrs. Creighton, of Toronto, a sister of the bride, will be matron of honor, and Miss Gertrude Bryce and Miss Chenoweth, sister of the groom, will be in attendance as bridesmaids. Their gowns will be of pink satin, with chiffon overdress, large black velvet hats, with underbrim of pink. They will carry shower bouquets of pink roses. The best man is a brother of the groom, Mr. Frank Chenoweth, and the ushers are Mr. Jellet Parker, Mr. Jack Edgar, Mr. James Wallace, and Mr. J. Cassils, of Toronto. The bridegroom's gift to the bride is a diamond ring and to the bridesmaids bracelets. After the ceremony a reception will be held at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. E. Darling, St. Matthew street, and later Mr. and Mrs. Chenoweth will leave on their wedding trip to New York. They will reside in Montreal. Mrs. Burgess, mother of the bride, will be gowned in black satin, with trimming of white lace and touches of lavender, a black hat with plumes, and carrying violets, and Mrs. Chenoweth, the groom's mother, will wear a black satin robe, with black hat. Mrs. Darling will be in white satin, and hat of black, with feathers. About two hundred guests will be present.

DIED.

ROACH — At Abbotsford, Que., on Jan. 20, 1911, Elizabeth Whitney, widow of the late Joseph Roach, in the 83rd year of her age.

"EXTRA" BUY REGULAR.

PANTS FOR MEN

Well cut—well made
Tailored to perfection.

$2.50 to $8.00
Per Pair.
Large men satisfactorily fitted.

Boys' Pants

50c to $1.50
Every garment guaranteed satisfactory.

Wm. CURRIE

423 Notre Dame St., E.
905 St. Catherine St., W.

GENUINE WELSBACH MANTLES



Buy the best gas mantles. and avoid trouble with your lights.

The Welsbach is known the world over as the best.

Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co.

WHEN YOU WANT
A perfect trial balance, your books opened, closed, systematised or audited,
See GORDON
Phone M. 4179. 251 St. James St.

SHIPPING NEWS.

OUTWARD.

Cedric, arr. Gibraltar .. .. .. Jan. 20
Empress of India, arr. Hongkong .. .. " 20
Empress of Britain, arr. Liverpool .. .. " 20
Laura, arr. Naples .. .. " 20
Germania, arr. Naples .. .. .. " 20

INWARD.

Grampian, left St. John .... .. Jan. 20
Pretorian, left Boston .. .. .. " 20
Regina d'Italia, arr. New York. " 20
Manchester Commerce, arr. St. John .. .. " 20

SS. DOMINION INWARD.

The Dominion-White Star SS. Dominion was reported by Marconigram at 10.15 o'clock last evening 105 miles east of Sable Island. She is due at Halifax this evening and Portland to-morrow morning.

CONSOLS AND RATES.

London, Jan. 21.—1 p.m.—Closing—Consols for money 79 9-16; do., for account 79¾. C.P.R., 213½; Grand Trunk 24 5-8.

Bar silver quiet, 24½d per ounce. Money 3 to 3½ percent. Discount rates, short bills 3 7-8 to 4 percent, three months' bills 3 13-16 to 7-8.

GOLD IN LONDON AND MADRID.

London, Jan. 21.—Bullion amounting to £42,000 was taken into the Bank of England to-day and £10,000 was withdrawn for shipment to Egypt.

Gold premium at Madrid 775, at Lisbon 800.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 21.—Raw sugar centrifugal, 9s 10½d; muscovado, 8s 10½d; beet sugar, January, 9s; Calcutta linseed, April-June, 69s 3d; linseed oil, 45s; sperm oil, £34 10s; petroleum, American refined, 5½d; spirits, 6¾d; turpentine spirits, 57s 1½d; rosin, American strained, 15s 9d; fine, 16s 10½d.

RENTES IN PARIS.

Paris, Jan. 21.—Three percent rentes, 97 francs 45 centimes for the account.

FURRIERS BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT.

Women's Fur-lined Coats Selling at Reduced Prices



THESE practical garments, which are so desirable for motoring or driving, for street or evening wear, are made from fine quality cloths, well tailored, with linings brought well out to the edge of the garment. The fur collars are all very good, and the styles in every way desirable.

The reductions on these coats are not sensational—the original prices were very moderate. And we sell these coats with this understanding:—if a comparison convinces you that our price was too high, bring back the coat, if it has not been worn, and we will refund your money.

BLACK BROADCLOTH, MUSKRAT LINED, ALASKA SABLE COLLAR
38 Bust, 52 inches long, reduced to $58

BLUE BROADCLOTH, HAMSTER LINED, ALASKA SABLE COLLAR
36 Bust, 50 inches long, reduced to $56

BROWN BROADCLOTH, HAMSTER LINED, ISABELLA FOX COLLAR
34 & 36 Bust, 50 inches long, reduced to $60

BLACK BROADCLOTH, SQUIRREL LOCK LINED, ALASKA SABLE COLLAR
36 Bust, 52 inches long, reduced to $68

BLACK BROADCLOTH, HAMSTER LINED, AND BLACK FOX COLLAR
38 Bust, 52 inches long, reduced to $60

SMOKE BROWN BROADCLOTH, MUSKRAT LINED, CUB BEAR COLLAR
36 Bust, 52 inches long, reduced to $54

DARK GREEN BROADCLOTH, HAMSTER LINED, WESTERN SABLE COLLAR
42 Bust, 52 inches long, reduced to $50

GREY STRIPED TWEED, HAMSTER LINED, BEAVER COLLAR
36 Bust, 50 inches long, reduced to $42

FANCY CHECK TWEED, HAMSTER LINED, BLACK COON COLLAR
38 Bust, 52 inches long, reduced to $42

GREEN SERGE, HAMSTER LINED, BLACK OPOSSUM COLLAR
36 Bust, 50 inches long, reduced to $35

BLACK SERGE, HAMSTER LINED, ALASKA SABLE COLLAR
38 Bust, 50 inches long, reduced to $42

BLACK BROADCLOTH, MUSKRAT LINED, MINK COLLAR, TRIMMED SOUTACHE BRAID
Bust, 34-36-38, 50 inches long, reduced to $75

NOTE—Our marked-down prices are still subject to the FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT for cash

Holt, Renfrew & Co. Limited

Established 1837

Quebec Montreal Toronto Winnipeg

BANDMASTER'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late Wm. McKee, for a number of years bandmaster of different city regiments, took place this afternoon from his late residence, and was largely attended by members of St. George Lodge, No. 10, Q.R., A.F. & A.M. Also friends and a band composed of musicians who had been associated with him for a number of years. The Rev. G. Osborne Troop conducted the service at the house.

KNOCKED DOWN BY HORSE.

Violet Brown, 22 years of age, was brought to the Central Police station suffering from contusions and a cut face, as the result of being knocked down by a horse attached to a milk waggon, at the corner of St. George and Craig streets yesterday. Dr. Picotte, one of the police surgeons, after examining her, said she should be taken to the Notre Dame hospital which was accordingly done, and it was found her injuries were not very serious.

MAYOR OF HUDSON.

Hudson, Que., Jan. 21.—Mr. John McNaughten was elected mayor of this municipality at a meeting of Council held yesterday afternoon.

BOY INJURED BY SHAKING.

A little fellow named Herbie Hamel, seven years of age, is lying seriously ill at his home, corner of St. Denis and Boucher streets, as a result, it is said, of an assault committed on him by a grocer residing near at hand. The lad's story is that the grocer accused him of taking numbers off his window, and gave him a severe shaking, which Dr. Lovett, who was called to attend the boy, believes to have injured his heart.

A ante-mortem deposition was taken at the boy's house by Judge Leet, but no complaint against the grocer has so far been lodged.

FOR SALE.

Seven semi-detached self-contained houses on De L'Epee street. These houses are built of solid brick and contain eight rooms, bathroom, fixed wash tubs, hot and cold water, good cellars and furnaces, and are hard wood finished throughout. Will be decorated and painted to suit purchasers. These houses will be sold en bloc, or to suit purchaser. Apply

A. W. Christie Realty Co.,
ROOM 105 LINDSAY BLDG.,
518 St. Catherine Street W.,
Montreal, P.Q.
Tel. Up. 735. Res. St. Louis 4017.
A. W. Christie, Mgr.
C. Whithard, Asst. Mgr.

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT. A Protestant preferred. Apply at 28 Lorne avenue.

ANNEX

VOCAL PUPILS WANTED by an A. L.C.M.. Terms on application. Apply, F. C. CAPON, 2476 Park ave.

NOTICE—APPLICATION HAS BEEN made to the Corporation of the City of Montreal for leave to open a wood and coal yard on lot cadastral No. P. 1371. Subdivisions Nos. of St. Ann's Ward, No. 203 McCord Street. Signature, J. WILSON. Address, No. 99 Inspector Street. Montreal, January 20th, 1911.

List Your Properties Now.

A. W. Christie Realty Co. would be much obliged if their numerous patrons and clients would send them, as soon as possible, a list of houses and flats which they will have To Let in May. Already prospective clients are applying for self-contained houses and flats. The sooner houses are registered with us, the quicker we shall be able to obtain suitable tenants.

A. W. Christie Realty Co.,

Room 105, Lindsay Bldg.,
518 ST. CATHERINE STREET, W., MONTREAL, P.Q.
Tel. Uptown 735. Res. St. Louis 4017.
A. W. CHRISTIE, Manager. C. WHITHARD, Asst. Manager.

ST. MARK APARTMENTS
94 St. Mark Street

Two apartments to let in the above. Heated, janitor, hot water all year round; gas stove and refrigerator. All latest improvements.

DE L'EPEE APARTMENTS
133 De L'Epee Street

Four unfurnished apartments to let, vacant now, each flat is newly decorated and contains gas stove and refrigerator, and is heated by furnace. Rent, $25.00 per month 1st of May; $12.00 per month up to 1st of May.

Dorchester street West.—To let, two splendid apartments, one furnished and the other unfurnished. Electric fixtures, gas stove, refrigerator and all modern conveniences. Newly decorated. Immediate possession can be given of the unfurnished flat, and the furnished flat can be rented from the 1st of May. Apply to

A. W. Christie Realty Co.,

Room 105 Lindsay Bldg., 518 St. Catherine St., W.
[illegible]. Up 735. Montreal, P.Q. St. Louis 4017.
W. Christie, Manager. C. Whithard, Assistant Manager.

Weekly Calendar

CALVARY CHURCH, Guy Street Between Dorchester and St. Antoine Sts.

11 A.M.—REV. SILAS ANTHONY.

7 P.M.—Dr. MARTIN'S Subject is:

"The Sovereignty of the Lamb"

SONG SERVICE

Precedes the Evening Service, beginning at ten minutes to seven. If you have a voice or an ear—a heart for praise,or a heart that needs cheering..... **COME**

COME AND EXPERIENCE THE WARMTH AND SHARE IN THE LIFE OF A GROWING CHURCH.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH

Cor. St. Catherine and Chomedy Streets.

REV. W. H. YOUNG, B.A., D.D., Pastor.

Rev. W. F. Bosbart, B.D, Morning Service at 11 A.M.

NEEDS AND POSSIBILITIES OF FOREIGN FIELD.

SUNDAY SCHOOL AND BIBLE CLASS AT 3 O'CLOCK.

Evening Service at 7 P.M. The Pastor.

"ANDREIESTHE," A MESSAGE TO MEN.

Limelight Service in Lecture Hall, 8.30 P.M.

"THE STRANGERS WITHIN OUR GATES." Seventy-Five Views.

VISITORS HEARTILY WELCOME.

Emmanuel Church 169-171 Drummond St. (above St. Catherine)

REV. R. E. WELSH, D.D.,

WILL PREACH AT THE MORNING SERVICE.

REV. PROF. RICHARDSON

WILL PREACH AT THE EVENING SERVICE.

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH,

Corner Guy and Dorchester Streets.

On SUNDAY, JANUARY 22nd

Pastor SULLIVAN will Preach.

AT BOTH SERVICES, 11 A.M. AND 7 P.M.

Subject for Evening: ..... "WHEN OTHER HELPERS FAIL."

Strangers Welcome. Free Seats.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH

Pastor REV. WM. SPARLING, B.A., D.D., Preacher

A MONTH OF MISSIONS

11 A.M. ..... "OUR SHARE IN SPREADING THE KINGDOM."

7 P.M. ..... "NO SERVICE; NO LIFE."

8.30 P.M—ILLUSTRATED LECTURE ON JAPAN BY HERBERT B. AMES, B.A., M.P.

Special Music.

SUNDAY SCHOOL at 9.45 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Men's Bible Class at 3 p.m. Teacher, Mr. W. H. Goodwin.

THE PUBLIC VERY CORDIALLY WELCOMED.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL

SUNDAY, JANUARY 22nd.

The Third Sermon of the Series on "THE OUTLOOK FOR 1911," will be delivered by the VICAR, TO-MURROW EVENING AT 7 P.M.

Subject: ..... "THE OUTLOOK FOR UNITY."

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH

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

11 A.M.—Rev. W. R. YOUNG, D.D. Subject "The Ideal Missionary Church."

7 P.M.—THE PASTOR. Subject—"The Day of Life—Sunset, or How to Have a Happy Old Age."

MEN'S OWN, 3 P.M.—Prof. C. E. BLAND, Teacher.

Strangers and Visitors Always Welcome.

Monday Night, 8 P.M.—Illustrated Lecture on Turkey, by Dr. Fred. J. Tees.

Crescent St. Presbyterian Church Cor. Dorchester and Crescent Streets. Rev. ROBT. W. DICKIE, Minister. SERVICES AT 11 A.M. AND 7 P.M.

POPULAR SUNDAY EVENING SERMONS.

SUNDAY, January 22, 7 P.M. **"A Young Man's Battle."**

YOU ARE WELCOME.

Young Men's Christian Association

DOMINION SQUARE.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON MEN'S MEETING.

STEREOPTICON REPRODUCTIONS

OF

M. EUGENE BURNAND'S

54 Masterpieces Exhibited in the Salon, Paris.

4 P.M. to 5 P.M. ALL MEN WELCOME.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Dominion Square.

ANNUAL SALE

OF

READING ROOM PAPERS and PERIODICALS for 1911

Sale commences at 9 p.m. MONDAY, JANUARY 23RD.

WARE'S

OPEN AIR SKATING RINK

ONTARIO AND DE LORIMIER AVENUE.

AFTERNOON AND NIGHT

FINE ICE. ADMISSION, 10c.

BAND TO-NIGHT

MEN'S OWN

Calvary Congregational Church.

SUNDAY, JAN. 22nd.

Speaker—Mr. J. M. MacKENDRICK, of Glasgow, Scot.

"SOCIAL RETRIBUTION."

Soloist—Mr. THOS. DUNLOP.

BURNS CLUB

OF MONTREAL.

Euchre and Dance.

WEDNESDAY, January 25th,

In the STANLEY HALL, at 8.30 P.M.

TICKETS, 50 cents each, to be had from Members of the Club and Mr. A. Thos. Clark, 26 Lincoln avenue. UP 1032.

CITY OF WESTMOUNT

INAUGURAL SESSION OF THE COUNCIL.

Citizens of Westmount are invited to attend the INAUGURAL SESSION OF THE CITY COUNCIL to be held at the City Hall, 21 Stanton Street, Westmount, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 24th January, 1911, at 8 p.m.

A Reception by the Mayor and Aldermen will follow the formal business of the meeting.

WM. RUTHERGFORD, Mayor.

A. D. SHIELEY, City Clerk.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING OF WELCOME HALL MISSION ASSOCIATION will be held in the Mission Building, 117 St. Antoine Street, at 4.30 o'clock P.M., on TUESDAY, January 31st, 1911.

The matters for consideration will be the Reception of Reports, the Election of Directors for 1911, the Election of a Trustee, and such other business as may come before the meeting.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Association will be held in Welcome Hall, 117 St. Antoine Street, on the same evening at 8 o'clock, to which all the friends of the Mission and the public are cordially invited.

B. TABLTON, Sec.-Treasurer W.H.M.

Montreal, January 19th, 1911.

ART GALLERY

GALLERIES OF PAINTING SCULPTURE, Etc.

Open 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Admission 25

MONTREAL AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society will be held PRO-FORMA on THURSDAY, January 26th, 1911, at FOUR O'clock P.M., at the Bible House, 74 Union ave. The Meeting will then adjourn to a later date. By order.

J. K. CARSON, General Agent.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL GUNNERY

Experiments Expected to Double Present Standard of Efficiency

London, Jan. 21.—The 'Telegraph' prints a report on the development of naval gunnery, which may double the present rate of hitting of the newest large armored ships. The new battleship 'Neptune' will leave Spithead on Saturday to make a series of important gunnery trials in the Mediterranean. The principal gunnery experts, including Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Scott, inspector of target practice, will be on board to watch the trials. The officials refuse all information regarding the experiments, which, according to the 'Telegraph,' are expected to lead to a revolutionary in gunnery. The nature of the reported developments is not indicated more clearly than the suggestion that it is due to notable changes in construction compared with the original Dreadnoughts, principally in reference to the disposition of the guns. The 'Neptune' is the first vessel to have wing barbettes arranged in echelon, enabling two 12-inch guns in each of five barbettes to be trained on either beam. Moreover, the aft barbettes are so designed that the guns of the inner one can be fired over the other. On the result of the experiments depends the future construction of battleships.

The Daily Witness

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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 $2.00 per annum.

F.Q. 6 F.M.14	JANUARY	L.Q.21 N.M.30				
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SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1911.

Of surpassing interest to Canadians are the events celebrated by the unveiling, on January 2, Wolfe's birthday, of the bronze memorial statue of Wolfe, executed by Mr. Derwent Wood, A.R.A., and erected in Wolfe's native village of Westerham, Kent. Wolfe was born on January 2, 1727, and died on September 13, 1759, at Quebec. The unveiling was performed by Lord Roberts, who, at the close of a dedicatory service conducted by the Bishop of Chichester, delivered an address in which he said of the 'Empire's independence' that England could not now dispense with the help of her great oversea dominions any more than they could do without her help. It was to Wolfe, he said, that England was indebted for the greatest of the oversea dominions, and the people of Westerham had every reason to be proud of their great hero. Lord Strathcona proposed the health of Lord Roberts, and in reply the latter said that no man in the past or in the present has so inspired him as had Wolfe. Many another Englishman would say the same. What schoolboy has not thrilled with emotion when reading of that story, true or apocryphal, of Wolfe in the boat on that memorable night, and the reciting of Gray's 'Elegy,' and that line, 'The path of glory leads but to the grave,' and of Wolfe's remark that he would rather have written that poem than be a great general. Still more when he read of the climbing of the heights; of the battle on the Plains of Abraham; of the death of Wolfe and Montcalm. Lord Roberts again discussed the absorbing interest of the Quebec campaign from the military, the naval, and the personal points of view, and he concluded that 'Wolfe was a consummate commander, who was justified in making daring experiments by his belief in the courage and discipline of his troops.'

When a man becomes a fugitive from justice it cannot be called a violation of the principle of sub judice to comment on his case. Ex-manager Travers's consignment to the penitentiary for a six-year term was speedily followed by the flight of the ex-president, Dr. Beattie Nesbitt. He had a few hours the start of the detectives when he left his island home in Muskoka Lake. He had a few again when he left Sudbury on the Sault branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. He had, no doubt, plenty of time to cross the river at the Sault, to seek refuge in the United States. If it is deemed worth while by the Ontario government to secure him and bring him back this may, probably without much difficulty, be accomplished. If it is not thought to be worth while, he will remain a fugitive from justice, afraid to return to Canada, which will be well rid of his presence. In either case he has conferred a favor on this country by an unquestionable admission of guilt which was secured without the special cost of a trial. There may be differences of opinion among people on this side as to the wisdom of going to much trouble to bring him back if he would rather remain in exile. Dr. Beattie Nesbitt can hardly expect the Province of Ontario to forget that his public career was not a striking success, and that he made such public displays of obnoxious passages in his private life that he was unable to defend himself by a libel suit against a newspaper exposure of his conduct. It was only natural that from the first he should be under suspicion in this bank case, and that from the first he should be himself equally suspicious of the criminal authorities. Meanwhile the more thorough the investigation, the more clear becomes the revelation that the failure of the Farmers' Bank is unprecedented among the failures of chartered banks in Canada in regard to the means of securing the subscription of the capital stock. The bank never had the slightest prospect of ever becoming a business success, and the granting of its charter under the conditions that existed was a wrong that must not be repeated. Its necessary failure has entailed ruin on hundreds of people, who are too old to recommence the struggle for life with any hope of ultimate success.

An outline of the draft of the British Government's plan for insurance against sickness and invalidity is now to hand. The insurance is to be compulsory upon the whole working population whose incomes are below eight hundred dollars a year; the minimum amount of assistance is to be a dollar and a quarter a week; and it is to cover the years between sixteen and seventy. The cost is to be met one-half by the workmen and the other half in equal proportions by the employer and the state. We read that the insurance will be made through such of the existing friendly societies—Oddfellows, Foresters, and so forth—as are approved, and in so far as the compulsory insurance is concerned, these societies will be guaranteed by the State. This, we suppose, will compel control by the State not only of the accounts of such societies, but of their investments as well, which is a new thing in insurance experience so far as Britain is concerned. A Central Administrative Council will be established, composed of representatives of the societies, employers and the Government, which will deal with questions of detail that arise. Such a council already has proved a success in Germany. It is to be noted that this insurance is against sickness only, and does not cover life or other insurance. Such insurance, as is well known, has proved a success in Germany and other countries, and we hope it will prove equally successful in Great Britain. We are having preposterous stories cabled to us about 'the failure of the old-age pensions' because a few vagabonds spent their pensions on drink and have returned to the workhouses. At first pensions were only given to those who had received no relief from the rates; but the Government withdrew that restriction, for the purpose of removing the 'pauper' stigma, and raising the manhood and womanhood of the 'submerged.' Aberrants were, however, to be looked for, and to say that the system has failed because of them is as fair and sensible as to say that a college education is of no use because all who receive such an education do not turn out well; or to say that all banking ought to be abolished because one or two banks 'go broke.'

NOT SO TERRIBLE, AFTER ALL.

The preposterous reports that Ulster was arming for resistance to Home Rule have, now that their use for election purposes is over, been effectually contradicted by the Unionist 'Daily Mail' after a special investigation. Most sensible people had already discredited the rumor. There are no more worthy people in the world than the Ulster men. At all events Canada, and Montreal in particular, owe them very much of their enterprise and progress. They are Irish, and like most Irishmen, are occasionally given to intemperate speech, which they soon contradict in action. Once upon a time, when Queen Victoria was newly come to the throne, there were Ulster men who suspected her family of Roman Catholic leanings, and talked of 'kicking her crown into the Boyne,' but before long the young Queen had no more faithful and loyal subjects than the men of Ulster. The instances are not precisely parallel, but the fact that the great body of Ulster men are steady, industrious, and law-abiding would lead one to the assurance that, if Home Rule is effective, they will make the best of the new conditions, and when Ulster men make the best of anything, that 'best' is generally very good. Those who know Ireland well, point out the fact that when the Irish Roman Catholic Celt is not specially stirred by political feud he has the greatest respect for his 'Prodestant' neighbor. In fact, as a rule, he picks his leaders from the Protestants instead of from his own people. Grattan, Emmett, Wolfe Tone, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Isaac Butt, Charles Stuart Parnell, and many other Irish leaders of the greatest note were of the faith of the minority. From this it might be expected that instead of Ulster rebelling against a 'College Green parliament,' she might send thither the best trusted and most effective body of legislators which it would contain. That some measure of Home Rule will be granted to Ireland at an early date seems a foregone conclusion. Signs are not wanting which tell us that if the Liberals went out of office it would be given by the Conservatives.

As a matter of fact, the Irish Nationalists have more in common with the Conservatives than they have with the Liberals. The very name 'Tory' is an Irish word, originally applied in that country to the Royalist soldiers who supported the House of Stuart. The present Land Purchase Act was the work of a Unionist Government, and the Nationalist ideals of denominational education are, of course, quite at variance with those of the majority of Liberals. The same might be said of the Nationalist peasant proprietorship as opposed to the Radical Socialism and Land Nationalization. The Nationalists, too, are more or less the friends of the brewers and distillers, as well as more or less protectionists, if not tariff 'reformers,' Mr. Redmond's recent statements of Ireland's demands are quite constitutional. In 'Nash's Magazine' he says: 'What Ireland 'wants is really so reasonable, so moderate, so commonplace, in view of the 'experience of the nations, and especially of the British Empire, that once 'it is understood, all the fears and 'arguments of honest opponents must 'vanish into thin air. . . . We want 'an Irish Parliament, with an executive responsible to it, created by Act 'of Imperial Parliament, and charged 'with the management of purely Irish affairs (land, education, local government, labor, industries, taxation for 'local purposes, law and justice, police, etc), leaving to the Imperial Parliament, in which Ireland would probably continue to be represented, but in smaller numbers, the management, 'just as at present, of all Imperial affairs—army, navy, foreign relations, 'customs, Imperial taxation, matters 'pertaining to the Crown, the colonies, 'and all those other questions which 'are Imperial and not local in their 'nature; the Imperial Parliament also 'retaining an over-riding supreme authority over the new Irish Legislature, such as it possesses to-day over 'the various Legislatures in Canada, 'Australia, South Africa, and other 'portions of the Empire.' This, though still asking more than probably Mr. Redmond expects, is a very different Home Rule from the all but absolute separation which was once demanded. It would hardly be workable as Mr. Redmond has practically admitted without a federation of the United Kingdom. It would not do to have Irishmen at Westminster legislating for Great Britain in ways that the legislators of the larger island might not do for Ireland. That Irishmen of whatever political or religious creed should unite on some common ground and work for the common good of their common country is the desire of all true lovers of Ireland and of the Empire of which she forms such a notable part.

THE OLDEST NATION.

If a form of government which lasts the longest unchanged is the best form of government, then the United States would seem to possess it. This is the one hundred and twenty-third calendar year of the United States of America, and the constitution of the country is practically unbroken, while, as Tennyson says, the constitution of England has progressed 'from precedent to precedent.' It is odd to think of the United States as an 'old' country, and yet in respect of the comparative age of its constitution it is one of the most antiquated on earth. 'No other nation of any consequence,' asserts the New York 'World,' 'has lived so many years under a form unbroken and unchanged.' Montenegro, Norway and Bulgaria are kingdoms of only yesterday, but even the great continental nations are all comparatively new. France has had half a dozen or more changes of established government since the Revolution, and the present Republic is only forty years old. The German Empire dates from the Franco-German war of 1870; Holland and Sweden were reconstructed after the fall of Napoleon I.; the independence of Belgium dates from 1830; and Italy is next month to celebrate her fiftieth anniversary. Spain had no stable government since the rising in 1812 to 1890; while Republican Portugal is only a few months old. Japan's present constitution dates from 1889; Turkey's revolution is recent; and a 'New China' is even now in the making. Most interesting to us is the fact that although the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland dates back to January 1, 1801, many radical changes in the constitution have taken place since, and, in fact, the Government during the period from 1801 to the present day has changed in fact if not in form from an oligarchy to a democracy. The English Reform Act was passed in 1832, and what happened preceding the passing of that act was actually rebellion, although, as Trevelyan says, it was 'so brief and bloodless that history does 'not recognize it as a rebellion at all.' In another year the British Constitution may be made over once more, and even more radically than it was in 1830.

It would seem then that the 'World' is right, and that the United States is to-day 'the oldest, firmest, most 'enduring nation, with central and local powers in stable equilibrium.' In fact, bound in an unchangeable paper constitution, it is still living according to the best academic wisdom of a century and a half ago. A difficulty about introducing the federal idea into government is that it generally involves a permanent pact between contracting parties, which has to be written on paper, and in that way loses the elasticity of institutions which while acknowledging precedent as binding, admit of vital evolution as circumstances demand. In this way the British Government is admittedly far more modern and far more sensitively and immediately responsive to the expressed and potential will of the people on an ever broadening basis than it is possible for that of the United States, with all its machinery of delays and checks, to be. A constitution that can grow from year to year as a child grows, or a plant does, is proof against explosive revolutions in a way that a cast-iron constitution is not.

A RECORD AND A PLEA.

The commission appointed by the Quebec Government upon direct representations of the 'Witness' to study the tuberculosis question in this province is shortly to publish its report, and after it has done so we may expect the Government to do something tangible for the study and prevention of tuberculosis, as is done by the State of New York and many other of the States of the Union. The State of New York last year expended $3,039,000 on tuberculosis work; Pennsylvania, $1,431,000; Massachusetts, $1,118,000; Ohio, $573,500; Illinois, $245,000; Connecticut, $388,000; New Jersey, $255,000; New Mexico, $250,000; Wisconsin, $210,000; and many other of the states smaller amounts ranging from a hundred thousand odd down to the nominal sum of $400 contributed by Wyoming. The statement for 1910 of the United States National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis just issued shows a large increase in expenditures as compared with 1909, especially from public sources. In the year 1909 the total expenditures, private and public, were over $8,000,000, while for 1910 they were nearly $15,000,000.

Interesting in connection with the statistics for 1910 is the increase in the percentage of public expenditures as contrasted with private. In 1909, out of a recorded total of $8,180,000 spent in tuberculosis work, over $4,300,000, or 53.5 percent, was from public appropriations, either federal, state, municipal, or county. In 1910, out of a total recorded expenditure of $14,800,000, over $9,250,000, or 62.6 percent, came from public funds, and 37.3 percent from private resources. No more significant figures than these, as indicating the real trend of the anti-tuberculosis movement, can be given. Experts are agreed that the tuberculosis problem is too large for private resources, and that the eventual stamping out of this disease demands the co-operation and financial suport of all public agencies engaged in health work. The task which the Anti-tuberculosis League sets itself is to educate the public to that stage of 'interest where it will demand and secure adequate public hospital or other care for all consumptives. That the public expenditures for 1910 in the United States should be more than double those of 1909, is a most significant fact, and shows the increasing efficiency of the organized anti-tuberculosis movement.

New York State, as we have shown, stands pre-eminently in advance of other states with a total outlay for tuberculosis work of nearly $4,250,000 in 1910, as compared with $1,669,000 in 1909. This large increase in New York is due mainly to the increased appropriations by the state for the enlarging of Ray Brook State Hospital; to the establishment of county hospitals; to very largely increased expenditures by New York City in nursing, in enlarging existing city hospitals, and in work on the new Sea View Hospital. Thus, three-fourths of New York State's expenditures come from public funds. Pennsylvania still maintains second place, although Massachusetts makes a good third, as she did last year. In these two states also the expenditure of public moneys is very large, due chiefly to increased state care of consumptives. In striking contrast with the division of money in the three leading states are the expenditures in California and Colorado, both large in the gross, but nearly all from private resources.

As the 'Journal of Outdoor Life,' the vigorous organ of the movement, remarks, the campaign against tuberculosis has entered upon an era of increased efficiency. Its methods include hospitals, sanatoria, and camps for all classes of cases, rich and poor, incipient and advanced, old and young. Dispensaries and devices for home treatment with the accompanying visiting nurse are among the means needed. Increased efficiency on the part of public officials in enforcing existing laws relating to registration and expectoration are being demanded, and for those ends the co-operation of every one is necessary. While in some communities the preliminary educational methods may be abandoned and education on specific needs substituted, there are millions of people who seemingly still are ignorant of the very elements of the lessons on tuberculosis and its prevention. To interest and enlist all the social, legislative, religious, industrial and other forces in the carrying out of these methods will mean the solution of the tuberculosis problem, and although $15,000,000 seems a large sum to have spent in one year in the United States, it is really but the beginning of the effort necessary effectively to attack the problem. The year 1911 over the border opens with bright prospects, and there, as here, if all organizations interested in the improvement of public health co-operate, 'the 'year will be more productive of re-'sults than any previous year in the 'anti-tuberculosis campaign.' We note that the funds of many organizations have been replenished by the sale of Red Cross Christmas Seals—this is good; but we do hope that Sir Lomer Gouin will add to his splendid record by direct government aid in this all-important cause.

MOUNT ROYAL—MONTREAL'S DIADEM.

I love all beauteous things,
I seek and adore them;
God hath no better praise,
And man in his hasty days
Is honored for them.

William Watson assures us that the poet gathers fruit from every tree, grapes from thorns, figs from thistles, and that plucked by his hand, the basest weed towers to a lily or reddens to a rose. Such sorcery might be possible to the poet, if it were worth while, although I have never seen it done and cannot conceive why any should desire to do it; what I am quite sure about is, however, that the prose writer, who attempts it only succeeds in producing rhetorical rant. Mount Royal, for instance, is interesting to me because it is beautiful in itself and altogether different, so far as I know, from any other piece of elevated ground. It does not remind me of Mount Vesuvius, or Mount Blanc, or Mount Snowdon, and I am sincerely thankful that it does not. So far as bulk and grace of outline are concerned, Montreal's hill is insignificant compared with half a hundred mountains one might call to mind; but the most of these are obtrusive, too egotistically predominate the landscape, and, in time, get upon the nerves.

Mount Royal's beauty is of a quieter description, it has no snow-clad peaks that tower toward the sky; it is, indeed, too squat and too long in the back to call for admiration when seen at a distance from below; and it is what is to be seen from it and upon it that constitutes its especial charm. As a factor in the landscape, Mount Royal merely takes the part of a background, upon which many delightful pictures are hung; the glaucescent greenery of spring, the full foliage of summer, the burning hues of autumn, the lace-like tracery of white frosts, the witchery of the mists, and the illuminations of the sun and moon. Indeed, it is a pleasant, untroublesome neighbor, to which a visit is always a delight, and which doesn't obtrude itself upon you, unless it has something worth while to say or show to you.

There are many ways from the city of approaching the mountain and reaching its summit. There is the 'elevator,' a fearsome and forbidding way to call upon a friend; the 'steps,' a jolting and unromantic method of progression; the patrician way, on horseback or in a carriage, into the windings of the mountain road through either the Protestant or Roman Catholic cemeteries, and the pedestrian, the best way of through what is called the 'gully' the 'Pines.'

The pines are attractive at any season of the year, dark against the emerald greens of spring, brooding the heats of summer, shedding brown needles and wonderful colors the gales of autumn, and as a the brown and gray leafless branches of neighboring trees in winter the views to be seen from the lanes upon which they stand are most interesting and attractive; softly posed pictures of grassy undulations winding roads and woodlands, gray rocks, adorned with nicely lichen; the pretty little hill at mount, and the broad sweep river and valley of the St. La

Here is a picture in russet and the light penetrating the clear illuminating the ground, shining leaf to leaf and multiplying the parency of the foliage; there is glade of oaks in inimitable per yonder rides a group of horse the foxy-brown woods; and is a flat country, diversified with ing waters, meadows, garden clusters of trees. It costs and choice is free.

What polish, however, is to ford man, so is the 'Lookout' Royal; it is its most 'show' It is one of the first places Montrealers take a visitor to and it is a tradition that no these birds of passage has remark. 'What a noble pa And this exclamation only sh preciation of the beautiful. it is a sight worth seeing and back to see, there is not shade of doubt. With a color red, the city rises by terra very base of the mountain, the St. Lawrence laving its feet; by innumerable trees are its 'up-town' streets, and in the these are set the palatial ma its merchant princes.

It is a city of gleaming spir and there and there, they point the sky, the English Cathe Roman Catholic St. James's, size of St. Peter's at Rome, a upon the same model, the Notre Dame, the lesser lights and eastward, the past joins with the present, recalling figures from the 'Old Regime' workaday world, Maisonne Ramezay, Adam Dualac, Char Moyne, and reminding us of the ring deeds. To the extreme r be seen the white-caps of the Rapids, which have been travellers and residents inn (an unprovoked assault, as th never harmed anybody); the gleaming line of the Lachine C visible here and there; the Victoria Bridge, designed Robert Stephenson, stretches lean length across the river Robert wouldn't know it if he could recalled to life to-day, for the its most distinctive feature for forty years, has been removed tracks are now wide open to the and railway trains, vehicles, foot passengers and electric cars pass in the most every-day sort of fashion Nun's Island and St. Helen's Island are plainly to be seen, the former preserve and the latter a playground the opposite shore, with its villages Laprairie, St. Lambert and Longue and its background of gray or purple mountains, is dreamily picturesque and dotted here and there is a quaint old river boat, or an occasional steamer, passing to or from the sea. Altogether, then, a sight well worth the climb; commerce, pleasure, engineering skill, primeval nature, stirring ancient and modern, a great city trees and churches and mansions, distant hills, gleaming cottages, in cool of white; French and English side by side; the historic leisurely past, and the bustling present; utmost diversity a 'noble panorama.'

The visitor to the mountain will not much if he does not descend into vale and linger awhile in the cemeteries. In the Catholic cemetery are twelve stations of the cross, and several famous monuments, recalling turbulent times in the history of the city, now, happily, long since past. The Protestant cemetery is one of the most beautiful of God's acres in which the dreamless sleep. The woods rise above it and around it, protecting it from the northern and eastern blasts, and it is half a garden and half a graveyard. Here are none of the trappings and the suits of woe, excepting, perhaps, it may be, a too-pretentious monument, which, raised to pride, is incidentally, to the late deceased must be rather a heavy load on the chest of the 'dear departed.' Generally, however, the monuments and headstones are unobtrusive and in good taste, the inscriptions a simple name and date, and there is little or nothing beyond the fact of inevitable dissolution to start a morbid, or even melancholy, train of thought. It is good, at times, and in the sunlight, to wander in such a place as this, where the cypress-bough and the sweet rose wreath meet; outside is the noisy world, with all its petty ambitions, vain imaginings, its squallor and glittering show, its goading selfishness, aye, and more often perhaps than we give it credit for, its self-sacrifice and innate nobility. In such a scene as this, only for the snapping asunder of human ties, there need be no terror of the one ending of us all; it is beautiful to be here, we say, and God is good, and he will know best when to write 'finis' to the last volume of our dream and deed. Such is the mood, it seems to me, in which Robert Louis Stevenson wrote his beautiful epitaph:

Under the wide and starry sky
Dig the grave and let me lie.
Glad did I live and gladly die,
And I laid me down with a will.
This is the stone you carve for me:
Here he lies where he longed to be;
Home is the sailor, home from the sea,
And the hunter is home from the hill.

Those do not know Mount Royal who have not seen it idealized by the twilight. Standing, preparatory to descending, just above Fletcher's Field, the houses scatter from the city fellows like troops of tall and grey buffaloes; the distant line of the Laurentians fades, and copses, as do lone trees and velvety and far away specks of white houses, and the flashes of the all fade and are gradually obliterated. But as all around deepens and darkens, the city hangs out her fairy candescent lights one by one to the belated wanderer home, and memories of such a friend as Mount Royal, of which glimpses may be caught from many a narrow street, one may be content to descend and resume a place in the struggle for existence.

And you are happy, amid short a song,
And all that unto conquering may long,
Night has no fear for you, and wrong,
What brazen city gates can keep you lone?

W. E. H.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S COURTESY

Gloucester, Mass., Jan. 21. The fishing interests were gratified today by the receipt of a despatch from Newfoundland that three Gloucester fishing caught in the Bay of Islands been liberated by the Newfoundland cruiser 'Fiona.' As the crews were under no obligation to attempt to break the ice about the fishing vessels, action is appreciated here as an international courtesy.

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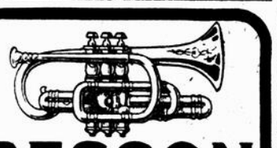
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Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations.

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.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE

Notice Concerning Tenders for Marine Boiler for Fisheries Protection Cruiser "CURLEW".

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of the above Boiler endorsed "Tender for Marine Boiler," addressed to the Deputy Minister of the Naval Service, Ottawa, and accompanied by a certified cheque for $500.00 will be received up to noon on Wednesday 15th February, 1911.

Description.—The Boiler required is to be ordinary cylindrical, return tube, multitubular type 129-inch External Diameter by 10 feet long. Working pressure, 100 lbs. Delivery at Halifax.

Forms of tender, full details and specifications may be obtained from the undersigned.

Unauthorized publication of this notice will not be paid for.

G. J. DESBARATS,
Deputy Minister of the Naval Service.
Department of the Naval Service,
Ottawa, December 30th, 1910.

SHIRLEY PRESIDENT SUSPENDERS



The illustration shows the features that make SHIRLEY PRESIDENT SUSPENDERS more comfortable and more durable than other kinds.

The Sliding Cord moves when the shoulders move.

It gives and takes with every motion.

Extra Heavy Grade for Workers; Medium and Light Weights for dress wear; Extra Lengths for tall men.

SIGNED GUARANTEE ON EVERY PAIR

At most dealers or we will mail you a pair for 50 cents. Be sure to get a pair today.

THE C. A. EDGARTON MFG. CO.
333 MAIN STREET, SHIRLEY, MASS.

MARRIAGE LICENSES
MONEY TO LEND.
CUSHING & BARRON
Notaries and Commissioners
Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Building
112 St. James Street.

JACKSON & CO.
CARPENTERS, BUILDERS
and CONTRACTORS
Valuations made. Jobbing promptly attended to.
:28B to 335 HIBERNIA ROAD.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

FOLLOWED DIRECTIONS.
(Cleveland 'Plain Dealer.')

They are telling a story of the favored suitor of a Cleveland society girl who called at the house of his inamorata recently and found a new parlor maid at the door. 'Is Miss Blank in?' This is Mr. Dash,' he explained. The maid smiled brightly. 'Oh, yes, sir,' she replied, and led him into the drawing room. Here he waited the better part of an hour, when he finally summoned the maid again. 'Did you forget to tell Miss Blank that I was here?' he asked impatiently.

'No, sir,' answered the new maid. 'Miss Blank hasn't got back from shopping yet.'

'But you told me she was in.'

'Yes, sir. She told me positively that she was always at home to you, sir.'

A FREQUENT SPEAKER.

A member for a Northern constituency who was one day reproached by a disappointed supporter for never opening his mouth in the House repudiated the accusation with indignation. Not a day passed, he declared, but that he said something; and it was reported in the papers, too. In confirmation of his statement he produced the report of the last debate and pointed triumphantly to the 'Hear, hears,' with which certain speeches were punctuated. 'That's me,' he said.—Tit-Bits.'

PLUMBER.

Mulligan, the contractor, put up a church building. Dunn was building inspector then, and when he saw the church, he said: 'Pat, it isn't plumb.'

That made Mr. Mulligan pretty mad. He climbed right up and began to take measurements. Having squinted down the plumb line in a dozen different places he was ready to report. There was a ring of triumph in his voice.

'Mr. Dunn,' he said, 'come and look at it yerself. Plumb, eh? It's more than plumb!'—Cleveland 'Plain Dealer.'

AN INTERESTING ANTIQUE.

'Fine old inn, sir,' commented the host. 'Everything in this house has its story.'

'I don't doubt it,' remarked the grouchy tourist. 'And is there any legend connected with this old piece of cheese?' Kansas City Journal.'

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

IMPARTIAL DECISION.

Two women came before a certain magistrate with a fat pullet, each declaring that it belonged to herself. The magistrate from his high seat frowned heavily at the first woman. 'Does this pullet belong to Mrs. Jones?' he asked her. '.o, indeed, it don't, sir,' she replied. Then he turned to the other woman. 'Does this pullet belong to Mrs. Smith?' 'It certainly does not,' she replied. 'The pullet,' the magistrate then decreed, 'does not belong to Mrs. Jones nor does it belong to Mrs. Smith. The pullet is mine. Take it round to the house and give it to my cook.'—'Argonaut.'

CHANGE FOR THE WORSE.

A story from Harry Lauder: An acquaintance of his keeps some big drug stores in Glasgow, and is now a most successful man. I remember, however, when he first started things went badly for a time with him,' said Lauder, 'and one day I found him in despair. "Have only had two customers all day," he said. "The first spent twopence, and the second, a little girl, nothing. All she wanted was change for a threepenny-bit, as, she said, 'my granny's feared it's no a gude ane.'"'—London 'Opinion.'

BRITAIN HEARS OF 'REGGIE'

He Gets Information About German Harbors.

THE BUSINESS OF ESPIONAGE.

Story of Excursion of Two English Officers Along the German Coast.

(Correspondence of 'Evening Post.')

Berlin, Jan. 4.—Along the edge of the broad belt of shoals and sand banks which fringes the German North Sea coast from the Ems to the Danish frontier runs a chain of small islands, the East and North Frisian groups. The most westerly of the East Frisian islands is Borkum, which guards the mouth of the Ems, and the others stretch away to the eastward, long narrow ridges of sand-covered rock lying in front of the coast like a fortress wall as far as Wangeroog, which lies above the entrance to the Jade, the channel which leads to Wilhelmshaven, with its great docks, now German's chief naval base. The northern group begins with Neuwerk, opposite Cuxhaven, and ends, as far as Germany is concerned, with Roem, off the Schleswig coast.

Farther out to sea opposite the mouth of the Elbe is Heligoland, the best known of them all. Navigation in these waters is difficult. At low tide the illimitable sands stretch away in all directions, and where deep water flowed a few hours ago one might walk dryshod. The seascape has the peculiar fascination so vividly reproduced in Mr. Childers's well-known 'Riddle of the Sands.' The sea seems here to be more alive and more incalculable in its moods than elsewhere, owing to the shifting depths of the channels at different times of day, and at dawn or sunset, when the sands are flushed with color and the water dappled with changing many-hued lights the islands have a charm which brings those who have once idled in these waters back to them again and again. Some of the islands—Nordeney, Heligoland, Borkum—have become flourishing seaside resorts in the last twenty years or so, and crowds of Badegaste, with the environment provided for their entertainment, do their best during the months of July and August to destroy the fascination which Mr. Childers so eloquently depicts.

Fascination for England.

The power of this fascination seems to be felt with peculiar keenness by British officials. Mr. Childers is himself a clerk in the Foreign Office in London, and the wonderful accounts he brought back with him from his yachting trips in the North Sea seem to have been conveyed from Downing street across St. James's Park to the handsome new Admiralty buildings. At any rate, there is no body of men in the world so completely enthralled by the spell of the Frisian sands as the British Admiralty. That enlightened institution, as everybody knows, is a mighty map and chartmaker before the Lord, and its thirst for information about the shallows of the Frisian passages is surprising and creditable. At ordinary times about the last thing a British warship would be likely to do would be to go blunting her nose on the sandbanks off Sylt or Foehr. There is no British commerce to look after in those regions, and the only pirates are the hotelkeepers on Nordeney. Nevertheless, these matters have a profound interest for the British Navy.

The Admiralty, it seems, keeps a sort of Baedeker of the world's waters for the use of officers (and accessible to them only), and judging by what we heard at the Leipzig trial, this volume must be one of the most well-kept and well-informed reference books in the world. Since the German Government selected Wilhelmshaven for its chief naval base, the British naval authorities have become extremely anxious to bring this valuable work up-to-date as regards the German North Sea coast, and as the more exposed and important of the islands are now fortified, for example, Heligoland, Borkum, which commands the mouth of the Ems, and Wangeroog, which commands the Jade, the British Navy has been turning its attention to the northern group, and especially to Sylt.

Espionage a Trade.

A glance at the map will show the reason for the curiosity of Whitehall. In time of war the British fleet would doubtless seek to blockade the mouths of the Ems, the Weser, and the Elbe, and an attempt would be made to seize one or more of the islands as a base for its operations. For this purpose exact knowledge of the Frisian sea is necessary, and this knowledge can only be obtained by means of espionage. There is a pretty general belief in America and England that espionage exists chiefly in the pages of the illustrated magazines. People who live in Germany know better. We have abundant evidence that it is a regular and widely-practised profession. Every year the Reichsgericht (Supreme Court), at Leipzig has to deal with a dozen cases of espionage. Now and then a female unfortunate in some garrison town or naval harbor is charged with espionage. Mostly the sentences are several years in the penitentiary (Zuchthaus). The trials are held in secret, it is sometimes said, in order to conceal from Germans how large the profits of espionage are.

Governments, it is well known, never have anything to do with espionage. Certain persons exist in all European capitals who are willing to pay well for information if it is brought to them. Spies, when caught, are not even disavowed by their employers. Their existence is simply ignored, except by the courts of the injured country. In the rare cases where officers are caught an effort to save them has to be made, but there is a general consensus of opinion among military powers that officers should not be employed if it can be helped, because the injured government feels bound to treat them as gentlemen for the sake of the prestige of its own officers.

The English Officers.

In the case of the English officers, who have just been sentenced to four years in the fortress by the Reichsgericht, there is no reason to question their assurance that they were not directly commissioned by the British naval authorities. There exists, it seems, a certain person referred to in the prisoners' correspondence and at the trial as 'Reggie,' who is connected with the intelligence department of the Admiralty. To him the officers, Capt. Trench, of the Marine Artillery, and Lieut. Brandon, of the naval survey, intimated that they were going in search of the secret of the Frisian sands, Capt. Trench having read Mr. Childers's book three times, and would see what hints for the aforesaid naval Baedeker were to be gathered in those parts.

Reggie seems to have welcomed the suggestion, and supplied the officers with a long list of questions referring to the principal ports and stations of the German North Sea coast, to which answers were wanted for the Baedeker.

Thus prepared, Capt. Trench betook himself to Brunsbuttel, at the Elbe entrance to the Kiel Canal, where he busied himself with observing the position and strength of the land batteries. Here he was joined by Lieut. Brandon, and the two made a singularly interesting trip together to Cuxhaven, Kiel, back to Emden, and then through the Frisian Islands, from Sylt to Borkum, via Heligoland. It should be stated that both are highly capable officers and first rate men. They saw a great deal, and sounded, measured, and surveyed with great skill and success.

The German Navy Department expert who afterwards checked their calculations and observations by actual measurements complimented them in open court on their skill in the use of the sextant. They observed the new fortifications on Wangeroog, which are supposed to be a profound secret. They took soundings and measurements of possible landing places on Sylt. They recorded positions of batteries (where possible the number of guns) and buildings, the depths of channels and approaches to landing places. They noted the existence of inland communication, the density and character of the population, the existence of coal depots and other supplies. They gathered a great mass of material, and corresponded with Reggie and other mysterious individuals. In the intervals of this exciting pastime they mingled with the cheerful holiday crowd on the beaches at Heligoland and Borkum, and made the most of their opportunities generally. Capt. Trench, by the way, speaks excellent German, and Lieut. Brandon has a very fair knowledge of it.

Papers Were Found.

At Borkum their evil genius led Brandon into a battery which Trench had already entered once and escaped from unchallenged. Brandon, however, was seen and captured. He was taken to Emden, Trench following him, was arrested; their papers were found hidden in the bedroom where Trench had slept in Emden, and the game was up. German law does not allow an accused person the benefit of legal advice until the preliminary inquiry is completed, and, during this stage of the proceedings against them, there is no doubt that the officers admitted a good deal more than was necessary. But the end would have been much the same in any case.

There was every desire on the part of the German authorities to let them off as lightly as possible when once the extent of the damage done was ascertained, and the two men were allowed as good a time in prison as could be managed. The sentence was unquestionably a lenient one. The maximum penalty of fifteen years' penitentiary was softened in their case to four years' fortress, and there is a general belief that this period of detention will be shortened by the Imperial clemency on the next auspicious occasion, such as the coronation of King George or the forthcoming visit of that monarch to Germany. Fortress, of course, involves no stigma, and merely means that one lives in an interesting and romantic pile, usually built on a height, where the air is excellent, the company interesting and socially unexceptionable, and where one is allowed to spend one's own money on providing whatever creature comforts are needed.

It must be admitted that the German authorities have behaved with generosity and fairness in the matter from first to last. No doubt such generosity was in place, since Germany has certainly little to learn from other nations in the matter of espionage, and though officers, as a rule, are not selected for such work, it is not advisable to forget one's own windows when throwing stones.

The refusal of the German authorities to admit a parallel between the case of the German lieutenant, Helm, in England, and the Borkum affair was perfectly justifiable. There can be no comparison between the antics of a young lieutenant not used to his shoulder-straps, and the painstaking investigations of Messrs. Trench and Brandon.

Result in England.

The result of the trial should do much to disabuse the English people of one of the delusions they cherish about themselves, namely, that spying is a monopoly of the dark and insidious foreigner and alien to the character of the ingenuous Briton. It is pretty clear that the intelligence bureau of the Admiralty is excellently organized and splendidly served. It knows exactly what it wants to find out and puts its finger on the right men for the work. The two Englishmen would have got clear away if Lieut. Brandon had not taken the unnecessary risk of going into the Borkum battery from which his comrade had already emerged unperceived. It was too much to hope that the sentries would fail to notice a second intruder. Up to this moment their movements had not given rise to the faintest suspicion in any of the places they visited, and it may be safely assumed that a strong reminder has been sent to officers in charge of defence works on the North Sea coast that a sharper watch must be kept on tourists with an English accent in future.

The whole affair must have cost the authorities in the Leipziger Platz in Berlin much anxious thinking. They can have no idea how long such things have been going on or how much has been learned. German espionage in England is carried on on rather different lines. Officers are sent to England to study the topography of certain places and learn what they can without getting into trouble. The obtaining of secret information is managed through agents who can be disavowed. How these men work is a mystery. In France and Germany the traitors who supply the foreign agents with information are caught and sentenced from time to time. No one ever hears of an Englishman being tried in England for selling secrets to a foreign power. Yet Germany undoubtedly does manage to get secret information. There has been at least one case in recent years in which the Admiralty found that a certain secret document had come into the possession of the German naval ministry. What was done is not known. The Admiralty keeps its own counsel in such matters. One reason may be that there is no provision for secret trials in English law.

It is said, not without some justification, that the result of the Brandon and Trench case has been to better the tone of Anglo-German relations. The Germans have been so ready to recognize the difficulty of the position and to do full justice to the personal qualities of their captives that the English government and people, knowing that the Germans have all the right of the case on their side, are involuntarily moved to something like gratitude. If it teaches some of those Britons who cannot sleep at night, nor think straight on home politics because of the German peril, that the British Admiralty is not drugged and is by no means waiting with folded hands till the terrible Teutons land upon their coast, the trial will indeed have done good.

L. L.

TOLSTOY'S FLIGHT AND DEATH

His Last Unhappy Days Described by P. A. Boulanger.

THE AUTHOR'S DEATHBED.

Attitude of His Wife and Some of His Sons the Cause of His Leaving Home.

A long and interesting account of Tolstoy's last days, written by P. A. Boulanger, who was at Astapovo when the writer died, has appeared in the London 'Times.' The article sets forth the motives which led to Tolstoy's departure from Yasnaya Poliana and describes the incidents of his last journey and illness.

'The last year of Tolstoy's life,' says Mr. Boulanger, 'was one of most strenuous self-control. Day by day he felt the irritable, angry and offensive attitude of his wife and of some of his sons toward him, and he constantly struggled with himself not to allow any ill will towards them to arise within him. . . .

'On the night of Nov. 9, when Tolstoy was in bed and had put out the light, the Countess, believing him to be asleep, entered his study and began to search among his papers. Tolstoy heard this and feelings of indignation and revolt rose in him with such strength that he could not subdue them.

'He counted his pulse, which was beating very quickly and irregularly, and suddenly he felt it was useless to remain in his old home any longer. He had to go away and realize his long cherished dream of living a solitary and humble life.

'When the rustle in the study ceased and Tolstoy had assured himself that the Countess was asleep in her bedroom, he rose, collected his papers, and went to tell his friend, Dr. Makovitsky, that he had decided to leave the house at once. It was three o'clock in the morning.

'After closing the door into the next room, that the Countess might not hear his preparations, he packed his papers and the necessary clothing. He took only two changes of underclothing, evidently considering that quite enough for his future life. Then he went to awake his youngest daughter and bade her good-bye. She was staggered and grieved that he did not take her with him.

'But will you be prepared to face the plain life and perhaps the poverty that awaits us?' he asked.

'Yes, any life you like, papa; only not to part from you!' she answered.

'Then Tolstoy promised to let her know where he went, that she might join him, but he would not tell her at once where he was going for fear her mother's distress might cause his daughter to betray his whereabouts and that the Countess would follow him.

'Having said good-bye to his daughter, Tolstoy went to the stables to order a horse to be harnessed to take him to the railway station of Stchokino. . . . Dr. Makovitsky and the Countess Alexandra brought his portmanteau and other things into the table yard, and without returning to the house he again took leave of his daughter and drove to the station with Makovitsky.

'All the way he was agitated, fearing that the Countess might awake and overtake him, and that one of those scenes would ensue from which his nerves were already suffering.

'When at last he had taken his seat in the train he gave a sigh of relief. He decided to go first to his sister, a nun living in the Shamordinsk Nunnery, ten miles from Optin Monastery. She was bound to him by tender memories from childhood, and he wished to bid her good-bye before commencing his new life.

'She was amazed to see him, but at once guessed what had happened. Their meeting was very touching and they both wept for a long time. Seeing the quiet, peaceful surroundings in which the nuns lived, Tolstoy said he would be happy to live under such conditions and would be ready to live in a monastery if only they would not force him to submit to the Orthodox ritual. He took a room in the Convent Hotel and let his youngest daughter know that she might join him.

'On Nov. 12 he began to complain of feeling indisposed, and on the morning of Nov. 13 quite unexpectedly resolved to proceed on his journey to Rosto-on-Don, where he wished, by the aid of an influential relative, to procure a passport for abroad in order to leave Russia.

'Till mid-day he did not feel very ill travelling in the train, but subsequently he began to complain of a chill and his temperature rose to over 101 degrees. The doctor decided that it would not do for him to travel further in that state, and they stopped at the first convenient station, which happened to be Astapovo.

'Supported by his daughter and the doctor, Tolstoy descended from the train with difficulty. The station master, as soon as the matter was explained to him, placed his house at the invalid's disposal. In the evening Tolstoy's temperature had risen to nearly 104 degrees.

'The Countess had already been informed of her husband's whereabouts, and she travelled to Astapovo by special train, accompanied by her eldest daughter and her sons. Before her arrival Tolstoy's youngest daughter, Alexandra, and a devoted friend of hers, Dr. Makovitsky, Tchertkof and his young friend (the one who had followed Tolstoy to Shamordino) were with the sick man. Seeing the dangerous condition Tolstoy was in Dr. Makovitsky sent to Moscow for Dr. Nikitin, who knew the patient's constitution well, and had treated him during a serious illness ten years ago.

'Those around Tolstoy realized the danger of allowing the Countess to see him under the circumstances, especially as he himself in his notes referred to the fact that it would be painful for him to be found by her, and that he would not be able to bear an interview. It was decided, therefore, not to let him know that the whole family were assembled at the station, and to persuade the Countess not to show herself to the invalid.

'Only his eldest son, Sergius, and his daughter Tatiana were allowed to see him. Tolstoy was much surprised and seemed excited when he saw his son.

'"How did you know where I was?" he asked.

'"The guard of the train you went by told me you had gone in this direction, and I wanted to see you," the latter answered.

'When he first saw his daughter Tatiana he became anxious and asked: "With whom have you left your mother?" Tatiana hastened to assure him that two of her brothers were with their mother, but she could not make up her mind to tell him that her mother was also there at the station.

'During the night of the 16th he was very restless, and during the whole of the first half of it he moaned and was delirious. In the morning his temperature was over a hundred, and his weakness increased. He still tried to dictate his thoughts, but kept falling into drowsiness and even grew delirious during the day, and in his delirium exclaimed, "To escape . . . to escape!"

'On the night of the 17th the patient hardly slept at all, and was much excited and constantly delirious.

'Just then a telegram arrived addressed to Tolstoy fro mthe Metropolitan Antonius of Petersburg urging the former to returrn to the bosom of the Orthodox Church. The patient's condition was so serious and he was so often unconscious that it was decided not to communicate any news to him unless he himself asked for it. . . . .

'The first half of the night of November 19 Tolstoy slept pretty quietly, but during the second half he was very restless and moaned aloud, being troubled with hiccoughs and heartburn. At 2 p.m. the sick man suddenly sat up in bed and said in a loud, distinct voice:

'"This is the end. . . . Remember only, there are many people in the world, such as Leo Tolstoy, and you have all gathered around this one Leo."'

'He had not the strength to say more. A sudden collapse of the heart's action followed. . . . Toward evening his condition was again better.

'As his pulse was growing weaker, and weaker they sent word to the Countess, who waited close by for the moment when she might be allowed to see her husband.

'Controlling her agitation, she entered quietly, and fell on her knees to kiss his hand. He sighed deeply, and a few minutes later she went out into the next room, and artificial respiration was again resorted to.

'About five o'clock on the morning of Sunday, November 20, he raised his knee, and when the doctor who came to put him straight brought a candle near his eyes the patient tried to turn away from the light, being evidently conscious all the time.

'After he had been put straight he continued to breathe regularly and quietly, but soon a whistling sound was heard in his breath. About 6 a.m. the breathing became less loud, and at last scarcely audible. The whole family and his friends assembled round the bed of the dying man. No one now had any doubt that the end was near.

'"The last breaths," said Dr. Shourovsky, who stood near the head of the bed, and at seven minutes past six Tolstoy passed away.'

Sale of Pianos.

$100 TO $200 DISCOUNT.

Our entire stock of High Grade Pianos, Player-Pianos and Organs, by the World's best Makers, including Mason & Risch, Behr Bros., Sherlock-Manning, Behning, Thomas, etc., offered at specially reduced prices during January.

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We have many bargains in used Pianos and Organs by the following makers: Mason & Risch, Behr Bros., Steinway, Thalberg, Geissler, Nordheimer, Weber, Karn, Bell, Doherty, etc., etc.

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Men's First Quality. Regular price $1.25; now.. **90c**
Ladies' and Boys'. Regular price $1.00; now. .. **75c**
Misses' and Youths'. Regular price 90c; now .. **60c**
Men's Second Quality. Regular price 75c; now.. **55c**
Ladies' and Boys'. Regular price 65c; now.. .. **50c**
Misses' and Youths'. Regular price 55c; now. .. **40c**

These Moccasins are the product of one of the best makers at Indian Lorette; this season's goods, and are entirely reliable as to quality. The prices speak for themselves.

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Curers of Choicest Spring Pork into Hams and Breakfast Bacon, Loins of Pork for Roasting, Pork Chops, and Pork Steak for broiling.

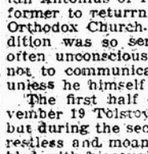
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GET ONE TO TRY WITHOUT COST. Save the box covers from 12 Block Vystal-ty Mantles—the best 10 and 15-cent grade of mantles sold—take them to your dealer, or send them to us, and get a Block Innerlin Lined Mantle free.



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Headquarters for Incandescent Mantles, Burners and Supplies of every description, Gas, Gasoline, Kerosene, High Pressure, etc.

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We have removed our offices from 337 Craig Street West to our new building, 37 St. Antoine Street, where we have larger quarters directly connected with our Sheet Metal Works. Our telephone number is still Main 987. Call us up, or call and see us when you require anything in our line.

GEO. W. REED & CO. Limited. - - - Montreal.

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Mr. D. W. SUTTON, Court Reporter (late Chairman of the Montreal Shorthand Writers' Association).

Miss A. CALLAGHAN, Headmistress Ladies' Department, Graduate of Toronto University. Honors—Mathematics and Modern Languages.

AND STAFF.

PHONE UPTOWN 4792 for prospectus

CANADIENS AT OTTAWA

For the convenience of the Canadiens Hockey Club and their friends who are anxious to see the great game that will be played in Ottawa Saturday, January 21st, the Canadian Pacific has arranged to run a special train, from Montreal at 3.45 p.m. on Saturday, January 21st. Returning, this special will leave Ottawa, Central Station, immediately after the game is over. Round trip tickets will be sold for $3.35, good going by all trains Saturday, January 21st. Return until Monday, January 23rd, 1911.

SMALLPOX IN JAIL.

Toronto, Jan. 21.—Dr. McCullough, chief provincial health officer, has received a report of a case of smallpox in Bracebridge jail. The prisoners have been vaccinated and the building quarantined.

THE JUNGLE PRIMEVAL

Adventures and Hardships in a New Guinea Forest

SNAKE-HAUNTED.

In Search of the Snow Range—A Pigmy Race, Shy and Treacherous.

(London 'Chronicle.')

Further details of the experiences and hardships of the British expedition in Dutch New Guinea, which for months past has been engaged in an apparently hopeless attempt to reach the great interior snow range, have been received by Reuter's Agency. The difficulties encountered throughout have been immense, and Mr. Goodfellow, the leader of the expedition, is now on his way home, owing to sickness. Writing at the end of August from the British camp at Pariman, on the Upper Mimika River, one of the explorers says:—

'A climate hot, steamy, and unhealthy, never varying more than 25 deg. Fahr., night or day, winter or summer. Sickness and disease rampant, and deaths the rule rather than the exception. Heavy rains and storms all the year round, hardly a day or night passing without a downpour, and during the so-called wet season, June-September, incessant rain night and day, and in consequence heavy floods.

'About a week ago Captain Rawling and Dr. Marshall had just reached the Iwaka (?) River by a five and a half mile route, which, however, only places us three miles or so due east. The jungle in this direction needs some description, for it is the worst we have yet encountered, and one might well spend a lifetime in jungle trails, yet meet with nothing to equal this. The Gurkhas, who have spent many years of their lives in the great jungles of Nepal, have seen nothing to compare to it.

'The mere fact that it exists in one of the only remaining spots of the world yet to be explored, is sufficient reason for presuming that the difficulties to be overcome are exceptional. It is virgin jungle, never before trodden by the foot of man; to its hidden depths the natives are complete strangers; the pigmies from the hills shun it; and the natives from the lowlands fear it, and evince no desire to probe its dark mysteries.

'The outskirts and more open parts bordering the river are frequented by cassowary, boar, and wallaby, and are the haunt of the g eater bird of paradise, whose shrill, joyous, call from its dancing trees enlivens these dark depths. Less than a mile from the river, the trees and saplings encroach upon one another to such an extent that it is impossible for a man to stand at any spot without being touched on every side by their straight stems.

'In addition to this there are heavy undergrowth and many other obstructions from falling and rotting trees. It is the haunt of all creeping things, from the deadly puff adder to the greater, yet comparatively harmless, python. Noxious insects abound, and leeches swarm on the saturated, moss-ridden trees and undergrowth. Everything decaying; no air seems to circulate there, and what little there is foetid and stifling. Dismal, dark, dripping—this is the jungle where for days and weeks we have been trying to make some impression, if only to cut a path along which we may squeeze through to the big valley, which undoubtedly lies 12 to 13 miles to the east.

'With Gurkhas and natives cutting and hacking with axes for hours on end, some slight advance is made. Never a half or rest—for as soon as one man's hand gives out, rendered incapable by bruises and blisters, his place is promptly taken by another and fitter. Four weeks' arduous and constant work has resulted in the cutting of 5,900 yards of road. On August 29 no new coolies have been sent up to us. Many of the remaining 19 are continually going down with fever and will be worked to a finish before more can arrive—if they ever do. In the meantime we have made plans for moving off again entirely depending on native carriers.'

Woman's Hard Lot.

Dr. Eric Marshall, in a letter, gives some interesting details of the natives in these unknown regions. He says:

'Woman out here is relegated to a very inferior position. Her duties are numerous, for she drags up the children, cuts the firewood, brings in the sago from the sago swamps, and works the canoes so far as poling and paddling go; occasionally proving her skill as a warrior in the family and village quarrels and always coming off best with her tongue.

'The tailoring department does not worry her much. She is usually content with a strip of bark cloth which adorns her person if it does not suffice to clothe her. When in mourning she dispenses even with this. When a woman dies they may, if she is popular or valuable, mourn and wail for her the best part of a day, burying her the same day in a shallow grave which they will avoid trampling on for about twenty-four hours. The bereaved husband takes another wife as soon as she is procurable.

'The male sex predominates, and most of the men have, therefore, to be content with one wife. On the death of a man the whole village goes into the deepest mourning for the first day, and half-mourning for the next few days. By half-mourning I mean the mud with which they besmear themselves is washed off. The body is wrapped in a palm leaf mat, entwined in creepers, and placed on a raised platform in the jungle for one night. The night is spent by the mourners in shouting, chanting and yelling around a large fire, with the purpose of driving away the ghosts or devils. The next day the corpse is placed in a sort of coffin shaped like a small canoe. This is buried in the ground, and decorated; head and foot posts are erected.

'From time to time the widow, clad like Eve, but as ugly as Satan, crawls around the grave wailing and chanting, performing weird movements with arms and body, which may or may not be meant for dancing. For the last few days I have had exceptional opportunities for witnessing the whole performance, as it has all taken place on the other side of the river, less than 100 yards away, and what could not be viewed from here I have seen from the village itself.'

The explorer also adds some fresh particulars of the mountain pigmies.

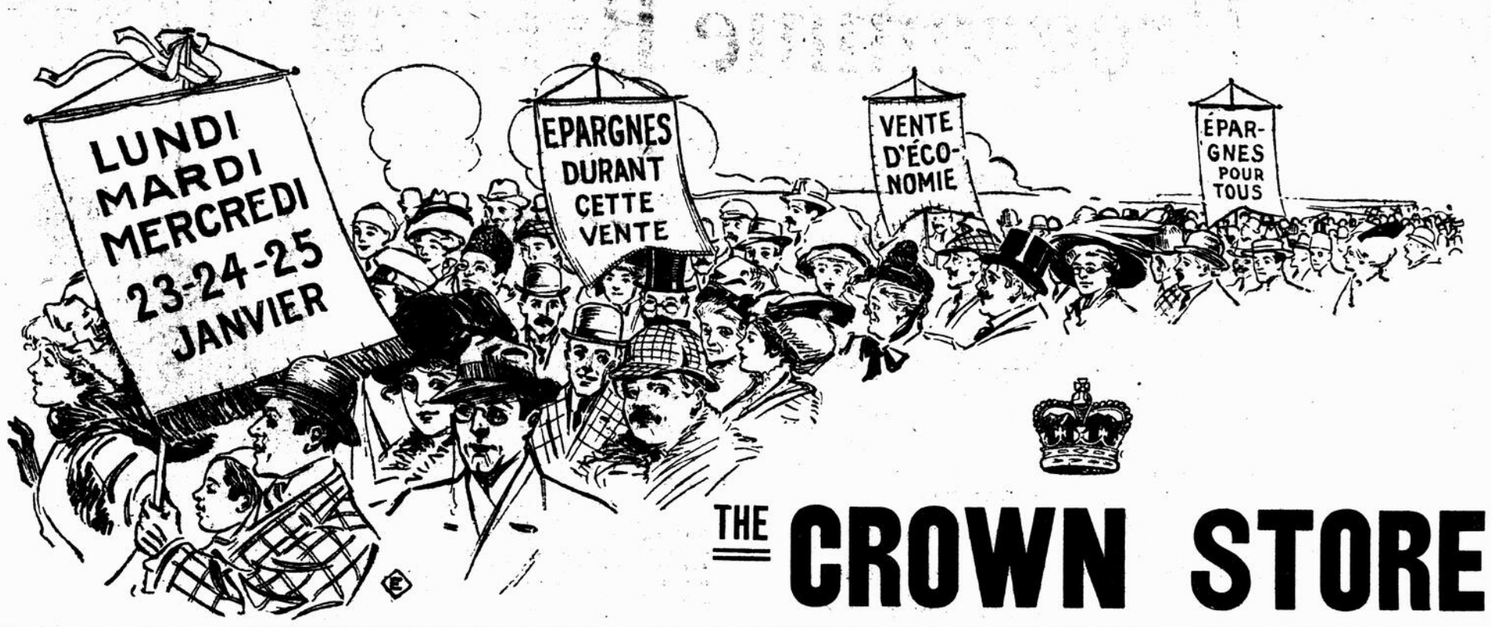
'Further inland,' he says, 'in the foothills of the mountains, we have discovered a still more primitive race. Pigmies, or little men, averaging 4 ft. 6 in. to 4ft. 8 in. in height, wild, shy, and treacherous little devils; these little men wander over the heavy jungle-clad hills and mountains, subsisting on roots and jungle produce, hunting the wallaby, pig, and cassowary, and fishing in the mountain torrents. They dwell in the rudest kind of lean-to huts, made of branches and fan palms, with no regular villages, but moving from district to district in search of food. At one point eight huts were found on the edge of a jungle clearing from 18 to 20 acres in extent on the steep side of the mountain.

'The only metal tool they possessed was a small wedge-shaped piece of iron, 1 in. by 2 in., inserted into a wooden handle, and answering the purpose of an axe, and with this the whole 20-acre clearing had been made. None but those who have worked and toiled in this dense jungle can really appreciate the perseverance and patience necessary to accomplish this, for many of the trees are from 12 to 15 feet in circumference. This piece of iron was traded up from the coast natives, and probably cost the pigmies at least one woman.'—Reuter.

'WOLF MONETH.'

(London 'Chronicle.')

January, the month with the Latin name, had a grimmer name in Saxon England. Richard Verstegan in his 'Restitution of Decayed Intelligence in Antiquities,' a curious book published in 1673, writes: 'The month which we now call "January," our Saxon ancestors called "wolf monat," to wit, "wolf moneth," because people are wont always in that month to be in more danger to be devoured of wolves than in any season else of the year; for that, through the extremity of cold and snow, those ravenous creatures could not find other beasts sufficient to feed upon.'



THE CROWN STORE

Flannelette

1500 yards of Flannelette, in light and dark stripes, 34 inches wide, value 10c and 12c

6½c per yd.

A Grand Delegation

of all the Buyers in Montreal and vicinity is coming to O. LEMIRE & CO., 204 St. Denis Street, to attend the most extraordinary Sale ever held in this city.

DRESS GOODS

1500 yds. of Beautiful Dress Goods in plain and fancy Tweeds and Costume Cloths in grey, wine, brown, garnet, black, tobacco, black and white stripes, etc.; values up to 55c. While they last **19c**

THINGS ARE LIVELY IN

OUR READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENT

10 Costumes in panama, serge and venetian cloth, silk lined; colors, grey, blue and black. Regular values, $10.00, $12.00 and $15.00. Your choice . . **$6.98**

13 costumes in beautiful serge, satin lined, in green, brick, blue and black and white check; value $18.00. Our price. . **$10.98**

15 Caracul, Sealette and Plush and Beaver Coats, in black, blue and brown, value from $20.00 to $40.00. **$14.98**

Very Special

300 Pairs of black wool hose for ladies. Regular 29c **19c**

Ladies' white muslin handkerchiefs with lace edges. Reg. 5c; 6 for **19c**

Hand Bags

100 only black hand bags with black and gold mountings, very special. Price each **59c**

Have You Paid a Visit to Our

LINEN & COTTON DEPTS.

Real Russia Crash, regular value 12½c, 2 yards for **19c**

Half Bleach Sheeting, 8-4, value 29c per yard **19c**

Lonsdale Cambric, for lingerie, regular 15c, 2 yards for . . . **19c**

Very large Bath Towels, best make, regular 29c, each . . . **19c**

2,000 yards of White Lawn, 40 inches wide, regular 10c and 12c, special 3 yards for . . . **19c**

45 pieces of Scotch Zephyr in blue, pink, green and mauve check, regular 10c, 3 yards **19c**

EXTRA SPECIAL.

25 pieces of beautiful Swiss Embroidery on Linen Lawn, for ladies' dresses, 40 in. wide, value $1.00, our price **69c**

While They Last.

19c

5lbs. Granulated Sugar . . 19c
Quality No. 1.
6 Bags of Windsor Table Salt 19c
10 Bars of Kitchen Soap . 23c
5 lbs of Patna Rice . . . 19c

ASTONISHING VALUES IN OUR

Men's Furnishing Dept.

Black Wool Knitted Socks, heavy. Regular 29c . . **19c**

Fancy Woollen Gloves for men, and Leather Mitts for boys. Value 29c and 35c **19c**

Plain and Fancy Silk and Poplin Ties. Reg. 25c, 2 for **19c**

Tuques and Caps, for men, boys and girls. Regular 35c to 75c **19c**

50 doz. White Laundered Shirts for men. Regular 75c . . . **59c**

Special Offerings from our Third Floor

150 pairs of beautiful White Lace Curtains, size 60 x 3 1-2 yards. Regular $1.50 . . **97c**

50 only Wadded Comforters, good covering of fancy calico, solid colors. Regular $2.25 . **$1.29**

100 pairs of White Wool Blankets, large sizes. Values $3.00 to $5.00. Less 25 per cent. discount.

Corset Covers

They are in white Lawn with lace trimmings. Special **19c**

Pillow Shams

Samples only. Value up to 75c. While they last **19c**

Guipure

Beautiful cream Guipure for Ladies' Dresses, Blouses, Yokes, etc., value 65c **29c**

O. LEMIRE & CO. - 204 St. Denis

NEAR ST. CATHERINE

Horseshoeing and Blacksmithing

ALEXANDER LINDSAY,
HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH,
67 St. Henry.
Quick Service. Good Work and Low

Monday's Programme Brimful of Attractions

The "Violette" In Toilets

PERFUMES

Coty's Violette Pourpre perfume, per oz. $3.00
Houbigant's Violette Pourpre perfume, per bottle . . . $6.50
Piver's Violet Ducal, per oz. 75
Piver's Violet Essence, per oz. 59
Hudnut's Wood Violet, per oz. 75
Roger & Gallet's Vera Violetta, per oz. 59
Roger & Gallet's Violette de Parme, per oz. 59

TOILET WATERS

Coty's Violette Pourpre toilet water at. $4.50
Piver's Violette Ducal toilet water at. $1.49
Piver's Violette toilet water at. $1.49
Roger & Gallet's Vera Violetta at. 98
Roger & Gallet's Violette de Parme at. 69
Roger & Gallet's Violette Florizel at. 50
Hudnut's Violet Sec at $1.19
Williams' Swiss Violet at .59
Taylor's Swiss Violet at .75

FACE POWDERS

Roger & Gallet's Vera Violette face powder. . . $1.25
Roger & Gallet's Violette de Parme. 43
Piver's Violet Ducal. . $1.00
Piver's Violette. 79

SOAPS

Roger & Gallet's Vera Violette soap, per cake. 79
Roger & Gallet's Violette de Parme soap, per cake. . .39
Roger & Gallet's Violette soap, per cake. 29
Colgate's Monad; guest size; per cake 12½
Piver's Violette. 75
Vinolia, Violet soap, per cake. 10

TALCUM

The Sigma Violette talcum at, per tin. 35
Roger & Gallet's Violette talcum, per tin. 25
Colgate's Violette talcum, per tin. 20
No. 4711 Rhine Violet talcum, per tin. 20

LOTIONS

Piver's Violette Ducal lotion. $1.00
Roger and Gallet's Violette lotion. 69

(Ground Floor.)

A FEW WAISTS .79 Each

38 of them made from striped dark flannelette—broken sizes of $1.00 blouses—a few in size 34; a few in size 36; a few in 38; a few in 40; a few in 44;
Monday morning. 79

(Third Floor.)

Dress Goods Sale

January Clearance Prices

Our $1.00 "Queen Quality" broadcloth; 52 inches wide, for. 69
Our $1.25 Chiffon finished broadcloth; 52 inches wide, for. 89
Our $1.50 and $1.65 Simla finished broadcloth; 54 inches wide, for. . . . $1.29
Our $1.50 all wool Cheviots; 56 inches wide, for 1.29
Our $2.00 Chamois Sedan cloth for. 1.79
(All the above are shrunk and spot-proof.)
Our $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 all wool cheviots, worsted suitings and herringbones for. 79
Our .75, .85 and $1.00 all wool English Tweeds in stripes, checks and heather mixtures, for. 59
Our .75 all wool Venetian cloths for. 59
Our $1.00 Alexandra suitings; all wool, fine weave, for. 69
Our $1.25 Chain Cheviot suitings; 52 inches wide, for. 89
Our $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00 English and Scotch tweeds for. 89
Our $1.25 Phantom striped Amazone cloth for. 89
Our $1.00 Shadow striped Venetian cloth for. 69
Our $1.00 Salome cloth, silk and wool mixture for. . . .89
Our .75 Satin striped Balmoral cloth for. 59

(First Floor Up.)

There's Little More Than a Week Left in Which to Buy

—Your Whitewear
—Your Corsets
—Your Silks
—Your Heavy Coat
—Your Table Linens
—Your Sheeting
—Your Towels
—Your Quilts
—Your Comforters
—Your Val. Laces
—Your Smallwares
—Your Leather Goods
—Your Underwear
—Your Boots
—Your Dress Goods
—Your Heavy Suit
—Your Sheets
—Your Pillow Cases
—Your Towelling
—Your Blankets
—Your Embroideries
—Your Torchon Laces
—Your Trinkets
—Your Toilet Requisites

At January Sale Prices

Pure Irish Napery

TABLECLOTHS

Size 2 x 2; damask tablecloths, pure Irish linen; marked price $1.75; Monday. $1.49
The same quality tablecloth as above, only 2 x 3 yards; marked price $2.15; Monday $1.79
Full bleached, pure Irish linen, extra heavy make; assorted patterns; size 2 x 2½; marked price $2.75; Monday . . $2.19
Double damask, pure Irish linen tablecloths; size 2 x 3 yards; marked prices $2.50 and $2.75; Monday each $2.25
Another beautiful line of double damask, Irish linen tablecloths; size 2 x 3; marked price $5.00; for 4.19

NAPKINS

24 inch, full bleached, double damask Irish linen; marked prices per dozen $4.00 and $4.25; on Monday very specially priced at per dozen $2.98
Another line of napkins; fine Irish linen; size 24 inch; marked price $5.75 per dozen; Monday $4.60

(First Floor up.)



Secret Information for the Benefit Of Those Going South Monday or Tuesday

When the adman chanced to pass through the millinery salon of the store yesterday he saw a number of sales assistants—some from the mantle department, some from the blouse department, and some from the millinery department itself—all gathered in a little circle around

A NEW HAT

and on it were being lavished all the terms of endearment that a man ever heard applied to a hat.

The adman just got a distant glimpse of it as one of the ladies held it shoulder high for the admiration of the circle and he saw that it was

A STRAW TYROLESE

The shade is tuscan but the adman could not say what kind of straw is in it—something very, very light—almost transparent in fact, neither could he learn the price without appearing too inquisitive.

All this information was doubtless intended to be made common property in a few days when our milliners would have enough of these unique straw Tyrolese hats ready to make a display. But it is just possible that there may be in Montreal to-night one or even two women planning to leave for the South Monday or Tuesday, and it would be a pity if this information did not reach them before their departure. Even if the display is not ready, he thinks two or three ladies could arrange to each get one of these hats by Monday or Tuesday.

(Second Floor Up.)

January Jewellery Sale

Gold filled bracelets in chain style; price. $2.98
Pendants, very best gold filled, set with colored stones; at, each. $1.25
Long, gold filled watch guards at, each, $2.00, $3.00 and $3.50
Beauty pins, guaranteed gold filled; plain or beaded edge; price. 25
Pearl or jet earrings; gold filled mounting. 69
Stick pins, solid gold tops; each. 98
Sterling silver split-post cuff links; pair. 39
Best gold filled chains in solid links; several very pretty patterns; each. 98
Gold filled lockets, each .98
Gunmetal or gold filled, automatic eye-glass chains, each. 69
Gold filled cuff links; pair. 98
Blouse sets; set with colored stones. 98
Gold filled brooches, each. $1.25
Oxydized and Roman gold bar pins, set with pearls. 98
All pearl cuff links; all shapes; pair. 49
Enamel sets, 3 pieces, 1 large and 2 small; selected patterns; set. 98
Ribbon watch fobs; gold filled charms set with colored stones. 98
Real Whitby jet necklets, carved in bright or dull finish; price. $2.25
Long jet watch chain; dull or bright. 49
Sterling silver beauty pins; plain and engraved; pair. .39
Gold filled bar pins, safety clasp, each. 35
Pearl necklets, solid bead and gold filled clasp; all sizes, each. 59
Beauty pins in bright and dull finish; plain or beaded edge; pair. 10

(Ground Floor.)

The Whitewear Sale Continues With Unabated Vigor Monday

(Third Floor Up.)

Fine Irish Dimity

Fine white Irish dimity; 30 inches wide; small check design; perfectly clean and fresh; delightfully dainty for children's frocks, blouses, etc.; marked price .25 a yard;
Monday. 17

(First Floor Up.)

BLANKETS

Fine Scotch blankets; very exceptional value; absolutely pure wool; perfectly clean; no flecks or flaws; pink or blue borders; whipped singly; size 66 x 86; marked price $7.00 pair; Monday. $5.75
Grey blankets of good quality and weight; usually sold for $3.95 and $4.50 per pair;
Monday. . . . . $3.49 pair

(First Floor Up.)



Ladies' Suits

Sixteen tweed ones, worth from $25.00 to $35.00; to be cleared at, each. $14.95

Ladies' Coats

Fourteen long, winter coats, marked at $10.00 and $12.50; to be cleared at, each. $3.95

(Second Floor.)

Model Dresses

The balance of this season's most exclusive imported styles.

Two marked at $100.00 each
One marked at 140.00. . . .
One marked at 225.00. . . .
Two marked at 200.00. . . .
Two marked at 250.00. . . .
Two marked at 300.00. . . .
} To be Cleared at Half Price

Huck Towels

We are offering specially on Monday some beautifully fine huck towels; heavy make; fancy borders; all pure linen; size 22 x 40; marked price, per dozen, $4.50; Monday. . $3.75

(First Floor Up.)

Torchon and Val. Laces

For the January Sale

Linen torchon edgings and insertions ½ to 2 inches wide; if these were white we could easily sell them for .25 a dozen yards, but because they are cream we offer them for clearance at, per dozen yards. 10

White Val. lace edging, also both white and cream insertion, marked at .35, to be cleared at, per dozen yards. 25

Fine Val. lace and insertion (3 widths of edgings and 2 of insertions) in white only—7 to 12 cent qualities;
Monday, per yard 04

(Ground Floor.)

Embroideries

We have some 27-inch flouncings which should cost you $1.75 at any other season but January—mounted on nainsook, selling at, per yard, .49

And another line, mounted on muslin, which should be $1.50, selling for. 75
Muslin allovers at. 75

During January all our "Queen Quality" Shoes at 10% Discount

(First Floor Up.)

Wrapperettes .10 a Yard

Marked Prices, .15, .18, .20 and .25

Wrapperettes, flannelettes, cotton velours, for the making of pretty kimonos and house gowns; very handsome designs and beautiful colorings.

The real selling prices now are .15, .18, .20 and .25.
On Monday only your choice of these for, per yard. 10

(First Floor Up.)

This January Sale of Ours

—Means a selling event of much opportunity to the whole community—the chosen buying time of those on economy bent. Almost every department is throwing the weight of its essentially winter goods into the sale balance, and on every floor the sincerity of the inducements, the breadth of our clearance purpose and the earnestness of our methods are apparent in the price concessions.

All the women of Montreal are invited to supply themselves while the values are going—to fill their utmost wants—to regard the coming week as an opportunity to provide for future needs—to spend with both hands and realize to the limits of their means the advantages in the matter of price which are being held out to you.

NOTE—Country residents who purpose participating in these opportunities are urged to send their orders by return mail, as in many instances lots become rapidly exhausted and cannot be replaced.

The John Murphy Company Limited

OUR PHONE NUMBER
UPTOWN
6010

The John Murphy Company Limited

A Tenderfoot's Wooing

All Rights Reserved. Copyrighted in the United States of America.

By CLIVE PHILLIPPS-WOLLEY
Author of "Gold, Gold in Cariboo," etc.

SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Jim Combe, the cowboy foreman of the Risky Ranche and young Anstruther, a tenderfoot Englishman, are both in love with Kitty Clifford. The party, in charge of Mrs. Rolt, the wife of the owner of the Risky, have met with bad weather whilst on a holiday trip. The rivalry between the two men is acute, though Jim, knowing the ways of the country, has all the best of it. Wet through and overtaken by the darkness they camp in an old log hut, making themselves astonishingly comfortable by a roaring camp fire. Thanks again to Combe's deft management the ladies spend a comfortable night in the old cabin, the men sleeping by the fire outside, under a fly. Moving on the next day they encounter a party of Chilcot Indians, who are most unwilling that the whites should camp in their neighborhood. Combe, however, has an idea that they have been stealing cattle, and wishes to investigate. Anstruther, in trying to photograph the Indian camp, manages to arouse the bitter hostility of the bucks, adding a finishing touch to their grievances by roaring with laughter at them. After a restless night Combe extricates the party from a position which has become not only novel, but dangerous, owing to the fier resentment felt by the Indians at Anstruther's ill-advised behavior. For the moment Kitty thinks that she loves him, and makes an advance which is, however, generously met by Combe with pretended disregard. Arrived safely at home the party meet in the drawing-room of the ranche, where Anstruther has it all his own way with his singing and playing. The following day all the ranche hands leave to investigate the matter of cattle stealing. During their absence Anstruther gets his ribs broken, and on his return Jim starts off to ride for the doctor, meeting on the way a band of the Indians with whom there had been the trouble in the camp. Though they are clearly hostile, they are without guns, so that Jim escapes from their unwelcome attention to continue his ride, though he knows now that this is only the beginning of serious trouble with the Chilcotins. Arrived at Soda Creek, Combe finds that the doctor is at a funeral, and, in spite of Jim's entreaties, insists on staying to see it through, whereupon Jim resorts to strategy to attain his ends, luring the doctor alone to a house where the dead man lies, and kidnaps him. On the way the doctor sobers and even urges Jim to cross the river, in spite of the broken and packing ice. When they reach the ranche, to find Anstruther already recovering, there have been the first hostile moves on the part of the Chilcotens.

(CHAPTER XVIII.—Continued.)

'The Chilcotens have not been near your place yet, Al tells me.'

'No, Sirree! I guess they know better,' replied Bob Fairclough, handling a new Winchester with meaning.

'I hope so, indeed, Mr. Fairclough, and I daresay that we exaggerate the danger having ladies and an invalid to take care of. Would you mind staying with us for a day or two? Half of us are going out to try to round up Khelowna and his band, and your presence and your brother's would relieve the tedium of our absence for the ladies, and give them a greater sense of safety.'

'Why, certainly. Delighted, I am sure, unless you would like to have us along with you and leave two of your own men behind. Jack is a capital shot, you know, used to shoot at Wimbledon, and I can beat him a bit most times.'

Rolt smiled at the ingenious statement, but he wanted men who could hit something more difficult than a target at a measured two hundred yards, from a rest. That style of shooting would do from the ranche windows, but if it came to shooting off-hand from the saddle, he preferred to trust some of his boys who had never heard of Wimbledon.

'Thank you very much. But I think you must be content with the place of honor. It will be good to know that two such shots are watching over the ladies' safety. I'll take the trail to-night, Jim.'

'Better let me go instead, Boss.'

'One of us two must stay, Jim, and you have had your share of fun.'

Jim hesitated, and prepared to argue.

'Besides, I don't want the wife to think that there is any serious danger and if you stay behind she will not think so much of my going. She will argue that if there was anything really to be done I should take my best man with me. See?'.

Finally it was arranged in this way, and in the dark, long after the ladies had retired to rest, Dick Rolt stood for a minute looking down at the face he loved, so white and calmly lovely in the moonlight.

It was too white, he thought, and then a hideous vision came to him of how that face might be when he next saw it.

'What a fool I am,' he muttered to himself, 'and all because a parcel of white livered Siwashes burned my stacks. Even that was rather heroic for them.'

But when he reached over his horse's shoulder for Jim's hand, which he gripped hard, his voice had a queer ring in it.

'You won't let any harm happen to her, Jim.'

'Not whilst I'm alive,' and if 'her' meant Polly to one man and Kitty to another it made no difference since the two were together.

Then Rolt turned away from the corrals and rode silently with his men through the night, believing that he had spared his wife the pain of parting and hidden from her the risk which he was running, not knowing, kindly fool that he was, that she had read him like a book; that her heart had yearned to him as he stood silently praying over her, marking but not guessing the cause of her paleness and that she, not he, was the one who had spared the other the pain of that which they knew could not be avoided.

A rancher's wife, like a soldier's, is obliged sometimes to take chances even with the life of her best beloved. If not there would be no ranching.

CHAPTER XIX.

'What is your programme, Al?' whispered the Boss when the ranche lights had died out behind the hog's back.

'I was calculating to make for that gulch as leads into Grouse Creek. We could leave our horses there, and do a sneak down it to Khelowna's camp.

'How do you know he is camped there?'

'It's the nearest water to the place where Jim saw the smoke. He might not be there of coufse but it's worth trying. We might get the drop on the whole outfit if we did a good sneak at night.'

'We might, as they won't dream of our assuming the offensive, but it isn't likely. They aren't white men, and the woods talk.'

That's so, but if they spot us before we get the drop it's only three to one. They'll run sure.'

That is the spirit of the West. Three to one is about a fair match in the eyes of the western man if the one is white, with rather heavy odds on the one, and history has proved that the handicap is not too heavy in most cases, although some 'fool white,' as Al would have put it, may sometimes 'get left.'

The Boss at any rate seemed satisfied, and the five went on silently in the darkness, which was of the kind which absolutely obliterates everything. A chinook wind was blowing, one of those curiously soft, warm winds which occur in British Columbia, cutting the snow off the hills in a few hours like a red-hot knife. By their ears they could tell when they were riding over prairie, for then there was only the whisper of the grass at their feet, of through timber, for then the soughing of the trees made weird music for them, but in that solid dump blackness you might have burst your eyeballs in trying to discover the outline of a pine, or the edge of the timber against the sky, and your efforts would have been in vain.

And yet with the instinct of a homing pigeon, old Al led them steadily on, never complaining of the darkness, never hesitating, or making questions, and his companions felt their way after him trusting implicitly to his guidance and to the instinct of their horses.

Better get off here, Boss,' Al said at last, 'it's bad going, Hold on to your stirrup leather and let your horse come along after me,' but he himself remained in the saddle.

It has to be more than bad going to persuade an old cow-boy to foot it.

'Who's that blundering idiot?' he hissed a minute later as some one broke a stick, 'can't you move your hoof without knocking the trees down. If they ain't deaf they'll hear that in Sody Creek bar.'

Though the old man's language was more picturesque than accurate, a good many things seemed to have heard that unlucky stick. Until it broke, but for the solemn soughing of the trees, the dumbness of the woods had matched the darkness of the night. You would have thought that woods and prairie were alike untenanted, had you not remembered that all those who move in them by night, are stalking or stalked, seeking the life of another or shudderingly trying to save their own. As the stick cracked, there was a rustling in every bush, a stir in every tree, unseen feet pattered, unseen wings fluttered for a moment, and then again all was still—listening.

As the five paused with all their senses on the alert, a tiny bright red star showed for a moment in the gloom ahead of, and above them.

'Gosh! I didn't know that we were that close,' muttered Al. 'If that fool hadn't have touched his fire I'd have blundered right into them. Lie low, boys.'

For a quarter of an hour the five men lay motionless, and so still was everything that before the fifteen minutes had passed, the Boss felt convinced that the light which they had seen must have been born of their imagination. It could not be that there was any live thing in such a silence as that. But Al did not share in this feeling.

'It's a mercy none of the cayuses whinnied,' he whispered, 'but it won't do to trust them any longer. Let me git past you, Boss. Now, foller me back. Go easy, and for the love of life, don't break any more trees, Dan,' and so saying he led them back by the way they had come.

At last he stopped. There had crept into the sky the faintest suspicion of light. Black darkness it would have appeared to most men still, but to those whose eyes had become accustomed to the utter dark, it sufficed to show a hollow land.

'We'll tie the horses here, and wait a bit. When we can pretty nigh see our sights, we'll begin our sneak. They're a sight nearer than I thought they was.'

As he spoke his words were justified. The black belt of gloom which surrounded the hollow in which they lay, was suddenly starred in a dozen places by quick red jets of flame and the silence shattered by the ringing reports of as many rifles, after which the darkness came back again and the silence, but for the screaming of a wounded horse.

'Guess they beat us on the sneak,' muttered old Al coolly. 'Get into cover, boys, quick.'

Probably no white man but Al could have led the ranche posse through those woods at night as silently as he had done. They had stirred no heavy beast to precede them and carry a warning to their foes. There had been no fluttering of disturbed wings in front of their advance, except that once, but a warning need not be printed in large type for an Indian to see it.

Ever since Dan 'broke that tree' the stalkers had been stalked without suspecting it.

When the volley was fired, Dick Rolt had had his eye on the exact spot in which one of the red stars of light had burst. He had heard the bullet sing past him, and for a fraction of a second had seen the prone figure of the man who fired the shot. But he had not replied to it.

The brilliance of the momentary flash had accentuated the darkness for him, and taken away from him all idea of locality, so that to have replied would only have been to waste a shot and betray his own hiding-place.

He was lying now behind the dead horse waiting to snap at the next star which should appear, or to meet the rush which might have followed had the attacking party consisted of white men.

He had no notion how close his fellows were. He could not hear them, nor see the outline even of the nearest bush. It was still pitch dark on the ground.

Suddenly a hand closed around his ankle, and a voice whispered,

'We've got to wriggle out of this. Don't lift your head, but just slew round on your belly and snake it after me. There's no hurry. I'll go slow.'

'But the horses?' asked Rolt.

'Yours is dead, ain't it? If they want to shoot the others we can't stop 'em. Come,' and Rolt, who by this time had his head near old Al's heels, saw these draw quietly away from him.

Imitating his companion, Rolt squirmed on his belly through the bush which closed over him, so that it was only with the utmost difficulty and half by instinct that he managed to follow Al, of whose tortuous progress he could see but little even when he was within arm's length of him.

He knew that he was going down hill, and, that the ground under him was growing softer and softer, until at last he might almost as well have been swimming, but he could see nothing.

'We're all right now,' Al stopped to whisper, just when Rolt was beginning to wonder whether he would not rather be shot than go on any further.

'We're in the crik bottom.'

'I could have guessed that.'

Al gave a low chuckle.

'Pretty cold, eh? Well, we'll cure that. We've got to move now like two-year-olds. Are you ready?' and he rose to a crouching position.

'Keep your head low till we're in the timber. Now come, and we'll beat them yet,' and stooping as he ran, the old frontiersman led his companions along the creek bottom under the shelter of its banks, into the heavy pine timber. There they threw themselves on the ground, soaked to the bone and panting heavily.

'What now? Are we going to fight them here?' asked Rolt at last, standing up to let some of the water drain out of him.

'Fight Injuns in timber? Not much. We've another five minutes before they'll miss us, but the light's coming. They're getting impatient? Hear that?'

'That,' was another volley poured into the hollow.

'Hain't missed us yet, anyways. Are you good for another burst, Boss?'

'If it's not too far.' Rolt's running days were over, and he was a heavy man, used to riding.

'No, it ain't far,' and the old man began to run again as if he had been five and twenty, Toma and the other Indian loping along as easily as wolves, whilst Dan, the big-footed, sobbed wearily far behind.

At last, on the extreme edge of the pine belt, Al paused. Beyond the timber the open country rolled down towards the Fraser and the dawn had come.

'It's our only chance and a slim one. It's got to be that cherry patch,' Al said, pointing out on to the open. 'There ain't another place in sight as would give us a show,' and he sot off running again at top speed for a little four-cornered patch of wild cherry bush about a thousand yards from the timber.

It looked about as bad a place to hold against an enemy as you could fmagine, lying as it did in a hollow and containing no timber big enough to serve as a shield against rifle bullets, but there was nothing better in sight, and it had just one thing in it's favor.

For seven or eight hundred yards at least on one side, and for seven or eight miles on every other side, there was no cover of any kind larger than the thin bushes of sage brush and the patches of bunch grass. A coyote might have crawled through that unseen. It seemed impossible that anything else should.

Realizing that at any moment their enemies might reach the edge of the timber, Rolt and his companions raced over the space intervening between the pines and the cherry bush at head-long speed. When Rolt crashed into the edge of the cherry patch he had not another yard of running power left in him. With a feeling that he had not known since he had won the quarter at Rugby, he dropped where he was and lay still.

'Fooled them so far,' panted Al cheerfully, 'and now I guess we'll take some killing. Out with your jack knives, boys, and I'll show you a trick as I learned of the Crees,' and he began to hack down the boughs and young trees all round him, building with them a kind of 'wicky up' or small circular bothy such as Indians use for bath houses. Over the top of this he threw his blanket, which he had carried strapped on his back until then, and over that again he piled loose soil and sods, keeping a nervous eye all the time on the edge of the timber.

'Chuck your coat over your sticks if you haven't got a blanket,' he said to Rolt, 'and then fix it this way,' and he went down on his knees and began to scratch with his knife like a dog who is going to bury a bone.

All the earth he took out he piled upon the blanket, throwing with it mogs and leaves and small boughs, until when he had finished with it, it looked like a great ant heap just sufficiently within the cover of the brush to save it from detection.

Then he lent Rolt a hand with his mound, ordering the boys to do the same at their respective corners and 'Shove, boys, shove, if you ever want to eat bull beef any more. They ain't here yet, but they can't be long now.'

When men are working for their lives, it is marvellous how much can b done in a minute, and these men, knowing how much depended upon their speed, had their shelters finished when a low 'hist' from Al sent them all into their holes like rabbits into their burrows.

There was no sign of Indians that Rolt could see, but as Al lay motionless he imitated him, and for a full fifteen minutes, almost held his breath in his burrow.

At the end of that time he heard a voice behind him, and turning, saw Al lying at full length in the scrub, calmly whittling a pipe-full of tobacco.

'They can't see me here,' he said. 'I'm too far back in the scrub. Have you got your bury good and deep. Keep a whittling of it out so as you can lie low and the bullets 'll go over you. Savvy? I'm agoin' out now to take a passear and see if them fortifications look natural.'

'Don't be such a fool,' commanded the Boss.

'I ain't no fool, Boss. No Injun ever hit a man at a thousand yards, and I've got to know how our little show will strike the gallery. Likewise I'm anxious to know if we have a full house,' and so saying he struck a match and wandered out into the open.

In the most unconcerned way in the world the old fellow strolled along straight towards the timber, smoking as he went, and looking back occasionally at his handiwork and for about three hundred yards he went unmolested.

Then a shot was fired, the dry earth was kicked up a hundred yards in front of him, and his hat fell on the ground, whilst his rifle went to his shoulder, and his own shot was echoed by two more from the cherry patch, under the cover of which tiny volley he dashed back to his lair.

'All right,' he said, as he crawled under his mound, 'the seats is all took and the curtain's up. It's just three hundred yards to where I dropped my cap, and now I'm goin' to put in time digging. If I was you I'd do the same. It's goin' to be safer underground than up in a tree by and by,' and after that for a long time the Boss saw no more of Al.

(To be Continued.)

OUR NEXT SERIAL.

Following our policy of obtaining for our readers the greatest possible variety in the plot and scene of our stories, we have arranged to publish a story of the old days of the Press Gang in England—a story in which every character is of strong interest—a story in which humor is blended with pathos, and joy walks hand in hand with tragedy. Advance notices of our next serial story will be out in a few days, and our readers will want to watch for them and not miss the beginning of one of the most charming stories of 'Old England' ever written.

WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?

January 21.

What shall I do to inherit eternal life? —Luke xviii., 18.

If thou wilt enter into life, keep the commandments.—Matt. xix., 17.

Be surety for thy servant for good. —Psa. cxix., 122.—Arranged by G. W. Moon.

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SOME WISE MINDS.

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Things you know you ought not to be!

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Unkind, cruel words to-day!

Mind your ears, don't let them hear
Gossip! Of it stand in fear!

Mind your hands, don't let them do
What may bring deep grief to you!

Mind your feet, don't let them go
Where your conscience tells you, 'No!'

—Author Unknown.

MARY'S LAMB.

(By Edith P. Bodwell.)

'Oh, how I wish we had a goat!' said John, one morning at breakfast. 'Then I could harness it into a cart and play I had a horse.'

'Why wouldn't a lamb be better?' suggested his grandma. 'Then you could take the wool he gives you to make your clothes.'

'Would one lamb make me a suit? I thought it took a whole flock!'

'So it does, dear, in the way clothes are made now, but when I was a little girl we counted our winter clothes on the sheep's back just before sheep-shearing time, and sometimes we helped card and spin the thread. And once I had a lamb given me for my very own.

'It was way up in Maine that I lived, and grandfather found it out in the field, where its mother, who had another lamb to take care of, had left it all alone. "Why can't Mary have this one, mother? She will make a great pet of it," he said. So they gave it to me.'

'And your name was Mary, so "Mary had a little lamb" really and truly!' cried the children.

'Why, I don't know whether that verse was written then or not. I don't really think it was. The poor little thing was very weak, and its legs were long and stiff and clumsy, so that when I tried to carry it it was very hard. It kept calling "B-ma-a! B-ma-a!" all the time. So I fed it with warm milk, as I was told, and tied a blue ribbon round its neck, and we had the very best times together. I used to feed it, and it soon followed me all round.'

'Did it ever follow you to school one day?' asked John.

'No, they would not let it; but it went to the garden gate and waited for me, and all the time it grew bigger and bigger, and it tried to eat up its ribbon and the flowerbeds, and so it had to go back in the flock. When they clipped it, my mother carded and spun the wool separately, so that I might know that my lamb had given me my frock. And I was so proud of it that grandfather said, "Be a good little daughter, and I will buy something pretty to wear with the lamb's frock."'

'And did he?' John asked.

'Oh, yes, and the lamb with his clipped fleece seemed to look quite proud that he had given my pretty dress to me from his own back, and yet he was nicely clothed, too, although he had given me half his fleece.'

'That was funny,' said John.

'And all true,' said grandma, 'and I think now you will rather have a lamb than a goat.' And John thought he would.—'Youth's Companion.'

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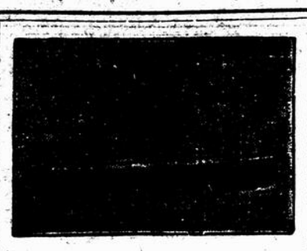
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DAVID SEATH,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, Jan. 5th, 1911.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed 'Tender for Extension, to Wharf at Ste. Famille I.O. Que.,' will be received at this office until 4.00 P.M. on Monday, February 20, 1911, for the construction of an Extension to the Wharf at Ste. Famille, Island of Orleans, Montmorency County, Que.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department, at the offices of A. R. Décary, Esq., District Engineer, Post Office Building, Quebec; J. L. Michaud, Esq., District Engineer, Merchants Bank Building, St. James Street, Montreal, Que., and on application to the Postmaster at Ste. Famille, Que.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for the sum of one thousand nine hundred ($1,900.00) dollars, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, January 18, 1911.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

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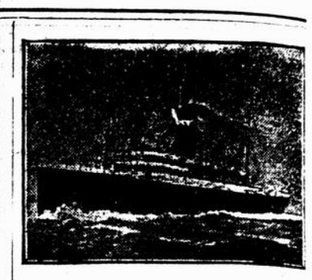
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COMING EVENTS

...K'S
...NY.

...ll be two soloists at the ... concerts of the Montreal ... orchestra, which will be ... Princess Theatre on Fri... noon, January 27. The vio... Mr. Emile Taranto, who ... won his position as one ... of the instrumentalists of ... who will play Saint-... Caprriccioso' with or-



...S BEATRICE I. FRASER.

...companiment. Miss Beat... will sing a group of con..., and as she has already ... success that is not confined ..., there can be no doubt but ... will be most acceptable to ...ers of the local musical ... Mr. J. J. Goulet is ar... composite programme ... consist of an overture, ... and lighter works. For ... part of the season Mr. ... announces that there ... prominent artists engag... that there will be good per... by the Symphony Or...

...ELI
...E STAGE.

...li, whose brilliant and power... so long exerted a dominating ... in the politics of Europe, ... made the chief character of ... by Louis N. Parker, which is ... its first presentation on any ... at the Princess Theatre next ... night, with Mr. George Ar... the title role. Mr. Parker, au... of 'Disraeli,' first came into pro... almost a score of years ago, ... 'Rosemary,' whose delicate per... still lingers in the memory of ... witnessed a performance of ... play. Since then he has trans... many of the plays of Rostand, ... recently scored a triumph through ...under Walk,' which also had its ...ere at the Princess Theatre a ... time since. The influence Mr. ...er has exerted in reviving the ...ish pageant, especially his part in ...ting the splendid series of spec...les in the old town of York little ...re than a year ago, is also familiar ...newspaper and magazine readers. ...chosing Disraeli for dramatiza... Mr. Parker has fixed upon a ... which shows the English states... at the zenith of his power and at ... height of his popularity. The ac... is laid in the early seventies—a ...iod already remote enough to lend ...self to picturesque treatment. In the ..., Disraeli is shown as moulding ... destinies of an aristocratic young ...ple, and cleverly interwoven with ...s love story are glimpses of public ...airs, particularly with reference to ... part Disraeli played when, by his ...ute diplomacy, he saved for Bri... the control of the Suez Canal.

...ISS CAVERHILL-
...AMERON'S RECITAL.

Miss Jessie Caverhill-Cameron, ...e young Canadian pianiste, who ...s been a favorite pupil of the cele...ated Rafael Joseffy, and in whose ...fessional career much interest is ...ured by prominent Montrealers, is ...ming a sound reputation among ...sical circles in New York, where ... has already appeared with great ...ccess at various musicales and so... functions. Among the patrons of ...iss Caverhill-Cameron's forthcoming ...ital on March 15, in the Windsor ...ll, will be included: His Worship ...e Mayor and Miss Guerin, Sir Ed...rd and Lady Clouston, Sir Mel...urne and Lady Tait, Mr. Recorder ...ir, D.C.L., and Mrs. Weir, the Hon. ... Dandurand and Mrs. Dandurand, ... J. De Loynes, Consul-General of ...ance, Mrs. John Lovell, Mr. and ...s. C. R. Hosmer, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. ...erhill, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Green...lds, Mr. and Mrs. D. Lorne McGib...

...ERNHARDT'S
...ROGRAMME.

The amended programme of Ma...e Sarah Bernhardt, who com...nces a week of impersonations at ...s Majesty's Theatre on Monday ...ning next, is as follows:—Monday ...ning, 'L'Aiglon'; Tuesday matinee, ...mille'; Tuesday evening, 'Jeanne ...Arc'; Wednesday evening, 'La Tos...'; Thursday matinee, 'L'Aiglon'; ...ursday evening, 'Madame X.'; Fri... evening, 'L'Aiglon'; Saturday ...atinee, 'Madame X.'; Saturday even...g, composite bill.

...GAN RECITAL
...OM WAGNER.

On Sunday evening next, Mr. E. ...ting, organist of Zion Congrega...al Church, corner Mance and Mil... streets, will give a short organ re... at the close of the evening ser...vice, consisting of the following selections from the compositions of Wagner:

1. 'Elsa's song.'
2. 'O, thou beautiful evening star.'
3. 'Friedens March.'
4. 'March from Tannhauser.'

BEAUTY HINTS.

Superfluous Hair.

...ou tell me if there is any way to permanently ...disfiguring growth of superfluous hair on my ...arms? I am 55 years old and the growth is ... My daughter who is 22, is similarly troubled. ...en told that depilatories are worthless and ...ing is effective except the electric needle ...ure to try, as I am told it is painful. I ...ld if you would give me your advice.

CHARLOTTE K.

...wise to avoid the electric needle. It is a ...peration, and besides being painful, often ...ears. I have frequently stated in these ...n that is better to endure the annoyance than ...pain of the electric needle. I have also ...ters against depilatories, which are worse ...s because they cause the hair to grow out ...s before.

...however, I have received some enthusiastic ...orts about a new method (originating in ...) has been successfully used in this country. ...w the name, but a friend of mine who ...plete cure by its use, told me that she ...furnish full particulars, without charge, ...would write her.

...rite to Mrs. Osgood, 234 K. Vaughan ...ce, P. I., enclosing a two cent stamp ...ning my advice, she will send you ...complete instructions which will ...on to be permanently rid of all ...

BEAUTY EXPERT.

A Portrait of the Historian Drawn by Frank Harris.

(New York 'Tribune.')

Some thirty years ago, when Mr. Frank Harris, the London journalist and novelist, was a young man, Carlyle gave him a letter of introduction to Froude. The historian received him with friendliness, and though they never became intimate, they remained on good terms. Mr. Harris gives in 'The Academy' some recollections of their intercourse, describing an interesting personality and reproducing some amusing talk. The first time he met Froude the latter confessed that he would rather have been Odysseus than any other hero of poetry or romance, saying, with a charming, boyish smile, 'the super-subtle Greek knew men and cities, was brave in war, and wise in counsel, as typically Greek, moreover, as Robinson Crusoe was a typical Englishman.'

Mr. Harris used to meet him two or three times a year, and so it is with a certain authority that he draws this portrait:

'A man nearly six feet in height, with slight, spare figure, and clean shaven, attractive face—attractive mainly through large, quick, hazel eyes. The whole countenance is good; a broad and rather high forehead, a shapely nose, suasive lips and clearly marked large chin—altogether a sympathetic, scholarly appearance, though showing age everywhere (I am speaking of 1882), age and a certain patience not devoid of courage. The brown hair is already very thin and is retreating everywhere from the brow; it is quite gray at the sides; about the eyes, which are still young and cheerful, if not gay, are innumerable lines. And when he speaks his voice is pleasant, a clear tenor, with many inflections in it. I am continually remarking that men who write well have agreeable voices—the voice being a sort of index to sense of rhythm and style.'

There is in this article an amusing picture of Froude, very much disturbed over the turmoil caused by the 'Life of Carlyle.' He talked nonsense, says Harris, about 'accusations injurious to his honor,' but gradually talked himself cool, though he went on trying to argue that to 'tell the whole truth was the only way to do honor to his friend.' Leaving this subject, Mr. Harris turns to two others of special interest to the reader of Froude, that of style and that of historical accuracy. He illustrates the first with some suggestive sayings of the historian and the second with a revealing episode:

'On one occasion the question of style came up, and this Froude handled with authority. Carlyle, he said, had often complained that it took him ten years of incessant labor to learn to write. His life of Schiller was mere "copybook" stuff; but in "Sartor" he had at length found himself by writing just as he talked and thought. "In my own case," said Froude, "I had no such difficulty. I was reading an essay the other day which I wrote at seventeen, and I found nothing to alter in it. I don't say this by way of self-praise; it is merely a fact."

'He did not seem to see at all that it might take longer to learn to wield Excalibur than a small-sword, nor did I think it necessary to risk friendship for the obvious.

'Froude's mental limitations even in his own field were narrow; he professed to see no talent, much less genius, in Emerson; he was exceedingly proud of the fact that he had praised Caesar and written a life of him before Mommsen.

'Froude's "inaccuracies," which were so harped upon by Freeman, arose chiefly, I think, from his habit of trusting a naturally good memory. I had one rather pointed example of how inaccurate he could be unintentionally. Just before that voyage around the world, a record of which he gave us in "Oceana," I called on him and told him I wanted to interview him about South Africa. It had always interested me, and I had a high opinion of the Boers, thought them, indeed, even finer men than the French-Canadians, and believed that they would make the best of citizens if left a good deal alone. Froude quite agreed with me, and gave his opinion with complete frankness. He was unnecessarily harsh, I thought, about the Englishmen in South Africa. He spoke of them as "barloafers and speculators." At bottom Froude was an ordinary English gentleman, with unconscious profound prejudices in favor of the landed gentry, whom he regarded as the salt of the earth, and whose sons he would have had compulsorily educated to take at least second class honors at Oxford. He was more in sympathy with the incredible stolid conservatism of the Boers than with the drinking and gambling of the colonial Englishmen. He opened himself freely to me on all such matters, and I reproduced his words like a phonograph. Before leaving I asked him for a photograph for reproduction in the illustrated paper. He gave me one.

'In due time the article appeared, and made an extraordinary sensation. It was telegraphed out to South Africa verbatim, and when Froude arrived at Cape Town he found that he had stirred up a hornet's nest. He was threatened by the colonial Englishmen with personal violence if he landed; in fact, he did not dare to set foot on shore. When he returned and wrote "Oceana" he stated that the interview appeared through the indiscretion of a friend. I called upon him immediately, and he received me with laughing amiability, though he evidently felt that I had done wrong in publishing the interview. After a short discussion, in which he held to his opinion, I reminded him of the photograph, and that I had asked for it, stating that I wanted it for "The Pictorial World." He then remembered the whole circumstance, and beat his forehead with the palm of his hands, crying, "Mea culpa, mea culpa, my fault, my fault, how could I have forgotten? The truth is, had I thought of the consequences of such an interview I should never have given it even to you, so when I saw the hullabaloo I came to the conclusion I had not authorized the interview. I was completely mistaken. Let me make what amends I can. I will write a letter to the 'Times' saying it was all my mistake."'

ELASTIC ROADS IN SWITZERLAND.

(London 'World.')

An interesting experiment has been made with promising results at Zurich. Fine gravel, the grains averaging from one-twentieth to one-twelfth of an inch in diameter, the whole carefully freed from earthy substances, was coated in a revolving drum with tar. These pellets were then carefully dried and hardened, and after eight or ten weeks were spread during dry weather in a thick layer upon a prepared roadbed and rolled.

The road thus formed is inexpensive, possesses a certain elasticity, and is said to withstand well the effects of heavy traffic. The desirability of a slightly elastic road for saving wear and tear and suppressing noise is evident.

The 'Witness' Fashion Hint



A SERGE SUIT FOR SPRING.

Braid promises to be extravagantly used on the spring tailored costumes especially the wide Titan braids which give a rich and distinctive look to the simplest models. This little ready-built suit of dark blue diagonal serge is in excellent style, (and these loose box coats with almost unfitted lines are easier to slip into without the extra expense of alteration than the more snugly fitted garments. The lines of this suit are straight and narrow, like the winter models, and a dainty trimming touch is added by the piece of colored embroidery on the collar.

WOMAN'S WORK

MEETINGS OF THE COMING WEEK

LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

A meeting of the committee of the local council on industrial and technical training for women will be held in the High School, Peel street, on Wednesday, January 25th, at half past three o'clock. Business: Consideration of the report to be presented to the Royal Commission.

THE MONTREAL WOMEN'S CLUB.

Prof. Macnaughton will lecture before the Montreal Women's Club on Monday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, on 'Robert Browning.' Mr. R. Dumbrille, baritone, will be the musician of the day.

CANADIAN NURSES.

The usual committee meeting of the Canadian Nurses' Association will be held on Monday, February 6th, in their reading room, 106 Lindsay Building.

DR. ABBOTT TO NURSES.

The usual monthly lecture to the members of the Canadian Nurses' Association, will be delivered by Dr. Maud Abott, on February 7th, at 8 p.m., in the Medico-Chirurgical Rooms, 142 Mansfield street. Her subject will be 'Original contributions of women to medical science.' As this promises to be a very interesting lecture, it is hoped that a large number of nurses will attend.

THE HERVEY INSTITUTE.

The committee of management of the Hervey Institute will hold a meeting on Tuesday morning, January 24th, at eleven o'clock, in Stanley Hall.

VICTORIAN ORDER FOR MONTREAL WEST.

A meeting will be held at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, January 24th, at the home of Mrs. C. D. Bancroft, 268 Regent avenue, Notre Dame de Grace, to organize a local committee in connection with the Victorian Order of Nurses, as the work in Notre Dame de Grace and Montreal West requires a nurse for these districts. All interested are invited to attend.

THE CARE OF BABIES.

A talk will be given to mothers who have been patients of the Victorian Order of Nurses, and their friends, on 'The care of babies and growing children,' at the Home of the Victorian Order, 29 Bishop street, at 3.30 on the afternoon of Tuesday, January 24. All interested are cordially invited.

Y.W.C.A. AND CITIZENSHIP.

The second lecture on 'Good citizenship,' 'Laws regarding women,' will be given by Mrs. John Savage, at the Young Women's Christian Association, on Tuesday evening, January 24th, at a quarter past eight o'clock.

HOME NURSING AT THE Y.W.C.A.

The second lecture and demonstration in the home nursing course at the Y.W.C.A. will be given on Saturday evening, January 28th, at eight o'clock.

STANBRIDGE EAST AUXILIARY

The annual business meeting of this branch of the Women's Auxiliary, held at Cornell place last week, was well attended. Mrs. Overing holds the position of honorary president, Mrs. P. C. Moore, who has faithfully conducted the affairs of this society since its beginning several years ago, was re-elected president; Mrs. Welch was elected vice-president, Miss Jessie Corey secretary, Miss Carrie Baker treasurer. The receipts for the year were over 60 dollars. Each year has shown an advance in this respect.

THE GRACE DART HOME.

The Grace Dart Home thankfully acknowledges receipt of the following donations:—

Dr. G. E. Armstrong, 320 Mountain street	$10.00
A. C.	5.00
Mrs. E. G. S.	4.00
D. M. M.	50.00
A Friend (A.)	5.00
Mr. Chas. Byrd, annual	10.00
Mrs. Chas. Byrd (in memory of her father)	10.00
Mrs. A. W. Cole, 33 Crescent street	1.00
J. M. G. Lockerby	3.00
Mrs. J. A. Pillow, 336 Sherbrooke street west	25.00

A PREACHING CRUSADE.

Mr. John H. Roberts, secretary of the Dominion Alliance, will conduct a preaching crusade in adjoining towns on Sunday next, preaching in the Presbyterian Church at Lachine in the morning, and in the Methodist Church at Verdun in the evening. The subject at Lachine will be 'The problem of intemperance: Who shall solve it,' and at Verdun he will speak on 'Canada's greatest conflict.'

A KING'S COSTUME.

(London 'Truth.')

It is a proof of the fact that ideas are stronger in men's minds than they used to be that King George can wear a bowler hat and a loud suit without being dethroned; he would only embarrass us were he to appear in the regal garments of the kings of an earlier age. And what in the name of wonder should we think of him if he wore a waistcoat formed of an embroidered royal standard? Yet such things were once as natural as a Norfolk jacket.

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NOW MARKED AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES

The following attractive values in seasonable Dress Materials will undoubtedly induce many women to purchase now while the assortments included in this Sale are complete

Colored Shantung Silk

AT 59c—Woven 36 inches wide, with soft brilliant finish, in a range of the most desired colorings this material is very suitable for blouses and dresses, and was formerly sold at $1.25 per yard.

Broche Silks and Satins

At 59c—These are particularly desirable weaves for lining fur coats, muffs, etc.; woven 22 and 27 inches wide, in attractive shades. These Silks and Satins were former values at $1.25 $1.50 and $2.00 per yard.

Noteworthy Values in Colored Dress Weaves

AT 50c—Including selected lines of Tweeds, Heather mixture, Striped Satin Cloths, Heavy Wale Serges, Striped Poplins and Cheviot Serges; woven 34 to 50 inches, in attractive shades. The materials formerly sold at from 85c to $1.50 per yard.

AT 88c—These weaves were selected because of their seasonableness, and comprise Tweed, Basket Cloth, Two-toned Cheviots, Striped and Checked Venetians, Navy Serges and Novelty weaves, from 44 to 52 inches wide; former values at $1.15 to $1.75.

Black Venetian Cloth

AT 20 PERCENT DISCOUNT—This is a very fine weave of superior quality, noted for durability and appearance, and a recognized value at the former price, $1.25 per yard. January Sale Price, $1.00.

Black Venetian Cloth

AT 64c—This is an exceptionally attractive value when the quality of this cloth is considered. It is a firm weave, distinctive in finish and appearance, unusually popular at its former price, 80c per yard.

Shoppers should note that these are but a few of the numerous unusual values now prevailing in these sections. The above lines should serve, therefore, as an indication of the savings that can be effected by present purchasing

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.



8870

8871

8870-8871.—LADIES' COSTUME.

Composed of ladies' waist pattern 8870 and ladies' skirt, 8871. The designs may be developed in any of this season's popular dress materials. Brown broadcloth, with tucked net for the guimpe or tucker portion, and bands of Persian embroidery for trimming, would be very effective. Green velvet with lace, and passementerie would develop equally well. The waist pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches, bust measure. The skirt pattern in 5 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 inches, waist measure. The entire costume requires 6 1-2 yards of 36-inch material, with 1 1-2 yard of 36-inch material for the tucker for the 36-inch size. This illustration calls for two separate patterns, which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10c for each, in silver or stamps.

PATTERN COUPON.

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

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 cent. each, in cash, postal note or stamps. Address, 'Witness' Pattern Department, 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

I'LL BE DARNED

May not be a very refined expression, but when applied to the socks and stockings of the patrons of the

TOILET LAUNDRY

"THE LAUNDRY THAT KNOWS HOW,"

it accurately describes the situation. We darn all socks and stockings FREE, and we darn them well.

425 RICHMOND STREET.

PHONE UP 3480.

W.B. Reduso CORSETS

GUARANTEED to REDUCE from 1 to 5 inches

All DEALERS

WEINGARTEN BROS., Makers, Broadway & 34 St. N.Y.

A NEW HEALTH LEAGUE

Aims to Give Young Men Sane Ideas of Living.

The Young Men's Christian Association is entering upon a new field of activity, the formation of a health league now being under way. The name gives the key to the purpose, only the league embodies the keynote of all Y. M. C. A. undertakings. It aims to enable its members to find something, and at the same time to inspire them to pass this on to others.

Members of the new league will be educated in the laws of health. The intention is to give each a copy of such works as: 'Making life worth while,' 'Eugenics,' 'National Vitality.' Lectures will also be delivered, and the members pointed toward the sane mode of life.

The members themselves will be expected to work among outsiders, and by means of pamphlets, lantern exhibitions and personal work it is hoped a great movement for better health will be started.

FAIRMOUNT W. C. T. U.

The regular meeting of Fairmount W. C. T. U. was held in the lecture hall of Fairmount Avenue Methodist Church on Thursday afternoon. Mrs. D. Scott presided in the absence, through illness, of the president, Mrs. Arthur Reeve. There was a large attendance and several visitors from other branches were present, among them Mrs. Jane Radford, who took a seat on the platform. The feature of the meeting was an address by Miss L. Derick, president of the Local Council of Women, on the aims and work of that organization. It was an eloquent and forceful address. Mrs. Cross gave a paper on 'Scientific temperance instruction in schools.' Mrs. McFarland reported on the work of the literature department, and a collection was taken in aid of this branch. Mrs. W. H. Creed sang a solo and refreshments were served during the social hour that followed the business session.

An Infallible Guide

when purchasing silverware—eliminating all guesswork—is to look for the trade-mark

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

The wonderful durability of this silverware has been proved during the past sixty years. It is the heaviest plate made.

Best tea sets, dishes, waiters, etc., are stamped

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS

"Silver Plate that Wears"

Going to See the Hockey Match at Ottawa?

On account of the Canadien-Ottawa hockey match at Ottawa, Saturday, January 21st, the Grand Trunk Railway System has arranged for special excursion rate of $3.35 from Montreal to Ottawa and return. Tickets good going Saturday, January 21st, valid returning until Monday, January 23rd.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE ILL.

London, Jan. 21.—Mr. David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, who has been resting for some time on account of throat trouble, attended yesterday's council of ministers, but on the advice of his physicians will again go into retirement after Parliament meets.

BLACK KNIGHT STOVE POLISH



It used to be that the dirtiest and hardest work a woman had to do about the house was, polishing the stoves.

"Black Knight" Stove Polish has made it no work and no muss at all.

"Black Knight" is a smooth paste, that is spread easily with a cloth or brush and shines like a black diamond after a few gentle rubs.

It cleans as it polishes—keeps the stoves fresh and bright, with almost as little trouble as polishing one's shoes.

10c. buys a big can of "Black Knight." —at your dealer's, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.

26

THE F. F. DALLEY CO. LIMITED, HAMILTON, Ont. Makers of the famous "2 in 1" Shoe Polish.

The World's Fastest Skaters Close on Ten Years Ago.



The above reproduction is from a photograph, kindly lent by Mr. Louis Rubenstein, and was taken on the occasion of the International Skating Championships held on the M. A. A. A. rink some nine or ten years ago and is believed to be the only one of its kind in the world. A sad feature of the photograph, is that the late Ernest Higgins, who put up some wonderful performances, shortly afterwards met his death under peculiarly pathetic circumstances.

KEY TO PICTURE—READING FROM LEFT TO RIGHT.

1. S. Montgomery. 2. Oluf V. Rudd. 3. J. K. McCulloch. 4. Harley Davidson. 5. W. R. Letts. 6. John Neilson. 7. Howard P. Musher. 8. Julius Seyler. 9. Jos. F. Donoghue. 10. Alfred Ness. 11 C. E. Green. 12. Ernest Higgins. 13. W. H. Morrett. 14. M. Lorduhl. 15. A. E. Pilkie. 16. Louis Rubenstein, Secretary-treasurer A. S. A. of Canada.

MONTREAL WILL HAVE TEN DAYS' WINTER SPORTS

Arranged to Take Place on Dates Originally Agreed Upon, But in Slightly Modified Form—Official Programme Arranged and Produced.

INTERNATIONAL SKATING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

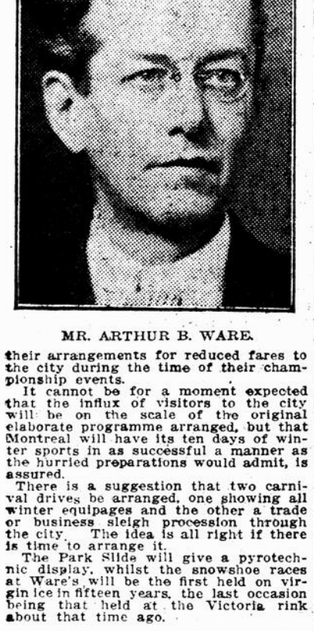
Pyrotechnic Display on Park Slide, Snowshoe Championships, Masquerades at M. A. A. A. Rink, and Skating at Ware's Open Air Rink.

Ten days winter sports in a slightly modified form have been arranged, the official programme of which is published in these columns.

Mr. Arthur W. Ware, of the Ware Company of Canada, and Ware's open-air skating rink, approached the various officials of the sporting clubs and institutions with a view to linking up the various events taking place round the international skating and international snowshoe championships, and being successful in eliciting the support of the parties concerned, a meeting was held and a programme drawn up.

The railway companies have, it is understood, promised in the short time at their disposal to offer reduced rates.

The Snowshoe Union had already made



MR. ARTHUR B. WARE.

their arrangements for reduced fares to the city during the time of their championship events.

It cannot be for a moment expected that the influx of visitors to the city will be on the scale of the original elaborate programme arranged, but that Montreal will have its ten days of winter sports in as successful a manner as the hurried preparations would admit, is assured.

There is a suggestion that two carnival drives be arranged, one showing all winter equipages and the other a trade or business sleigh procession through the city. The idea is all right if there is time to arrange it.

The Park Slide will give a pyrotechnic display, whilst the snowshoe races at Ware's will be the first held on virgin ice in fifteen years, the last occasion being that held at the Victoria rink about that time ago.

THE PROGRAMME.

THURSDAY, JAN. 26.

8 P.M.—Opening at Ware's Rink. Snow shoe and skating races on ice, open to registered amateurs, under the auspices of the Ware Skating Club.

FRIDAY, JAN. 27.

8 P.M.—Fancy dress carnival and masquerade at Ware's open air skating rink.

SATURDAY, JAN. 28.

2 P.M.—The world's international amateur speed skating championships, M.A.A.A. grounds.

8 P.M.—Championship hockey at the Arena, Ottawa vs. Wanderers.

SUNDAY, JAN. 29.

Everybody go to church.

MONDAY, JAN. 30.

8 P.M.—Union tramp of the snowshoers of the Canadian Snowshoe Union.

TUESDAY, JAN. 31.

8 P.M.—Fancy dress carnival at the M.A.A.A. rink.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1.

8 P.M.—Championship hockey at the Arena, Wanderers vs. Canadian.

THURSDAY, FEB. 2.

8 P.M.—Fete de Nuit at the Park Slide.

FRIDAY, FEB. 3.

8 P.M.—Earl Grey Skating Club masquerade at the Arena.

SATURDAY, FEB. 4.

2 P.M.—World's championship snowshoe races under auspices of the Canadian Snowshoe Union, at the National A.A.A. grounds.

8 P.M.—Snowshoe races on ice. Skating races and fancy skating for prizes at Ware's open air skating rink.

SUNDAY, FEB. 5.

Church parade in costume of all the snowshoe clubs of the Province of Quebec.

AGAIN! AGAIN! AGAIN! BOOST! Don't Knock.

SWIMMING RECORDS BROKEN.

McGill Swimmers Put Up Good Performances.

At the inter-class swimming meet of McGill University, held last night at the Laurentian Baths, three college records were broken in the six events which came off.

In the long plunge event Stavert easily broke all previous records by covering fifty-seven feet, eight inches, a greater distance than has been recorded at any Canadian championship meet; while George Draper established new McGill records both in the fifty and hundred yards events, the former of which he did in twenty-nine seconds flat and the latter in one minute and eight seconds.

Draper easily won the individual championship, for besides winning the fifty and hundred, he captured first place in the swimming under water, first in the diving, and third in the long plunge.

Draper, who is a first year man and has hitherto worn the M. A. A. A. colors, had a hard race in the fifty yards with another member of the M. A. A. A. team, A. Mackay, a student in medicine, and only won out by a few inches. The two had another hard race at the close of a relay, in which the freshman team took on a picked team, as the junior and sophomore trios did not turn up. Each was swimming last for his side, and they got away almost together, finishing so close to each other that the judges decided on a tie.

After the regular programme of events was completed, a polo match was played between Science and a combined team of Arts and Medical students. The Science men were handicapped by the absence of Pengelley and Abbott, who are laid up, the former with appendicitis and the second with an attack of la grippe, but put up a game fight and were only beaten out by one goal, the final score being two to one. The teams and officials were:

Science—Skelton, goal; Merrill and Cooke, defence; Hart, Thom and Darling forwards.

Medicine and Arts—Goal, Mackay; defence, Smith and Astrofsky; forwards, Coy, Kerry and Redman.

Referee, C. H. Goulden; timekeeper, Dr. Barnes.

Summary of races:

50 yards—1, G. Draper; 2, A. Mackay; 3, J. Kerry. Time, 29 secs.

100 yards—1, G. Draper; 2, J. Thom. (Kerry finished second, but was disqualified for swimming out of his course.) Time, 1.08.

200 yards—1, J. Kerry; 2, J. B. de Hart. Time, 3.17.

50 yards on back—1, John Kerry; 2, Macphail; 3, F. Coy. Time, 43 secs.

Diving—1, George Draper (20 points out of 24); 2, K. Darling; 3, J. B. de Hart.

Long plunge—1, E. Stavert, 57 feet 8 inches; 2, J. Kerry, 42 feet 4 in.; 3, G. Draper, 41 feet 5 inches.

Swimming under water—1, George Draper, 138 feet 2 inches; 2, A. Merrill; 3, P. Skelton.

Relay—Draper, Thom and Macphail, freshmen, tied with J. Kerry '11, A. Mackay '12, and L. Smith '14.

Officials—A. M. Hannah; starter, Chris Goulden; announcer, A. A. Young; judges, Dr. H. T. Barnes, A. Gariepy, A. A. Young.

McLEAN STILL WINS.

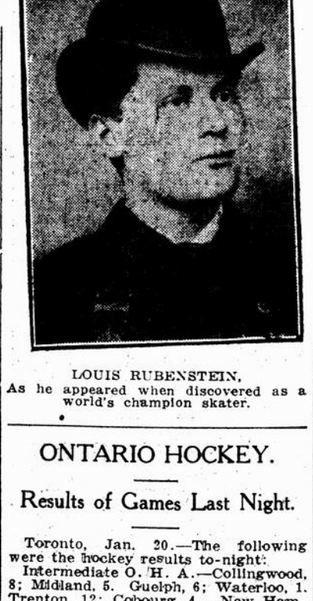
Russell Wheeler Second and Third at Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 20.—In the race here to-night under the auspices of the Western Amateur Skating Association, Robert McLean, who sprang into prominence last week at Milwaukee, took the half and mile events with ease. He got a poor start in the quarter-milefi, which hurt his chances of winning that race also. Summaries:

Quarter-mile — Lot Roe, Toronto, first; R. L. Wheeler, Montreal, second; Fred. Robson, Toronto, third. Time: 44 2-5.

Half-mile — Robert McLean, first; Lot Roe, second; R. L. Wheeler, third. Time: 1.33 3-5.

Mile.—Robert McLean, first; Charles Schwartz, Pittsburg, second; R. L. Wheeler, third. Time: 3.10 3-5.



LOUIS RUBENSTEIN,
As he appeared when discovered as a world's champion skater.

ONTARIO HOCKEY.

Results of Games Last Night.

Toronto, Jan. 20.—The following were the hockey results to-night:

Intermediate O. H. A.—Collingwood, 8; Midland, 5. Guelph, 6; Waterloo, 1. Trenton, 12; Cobourg, 4. New Hamburg, 7; Ayr, 5. Wellesley, 7; Elmira, 6. Drumbos, 6; Baden, 1.

Junior O. H. A.—Varsity, 14; Parkdale, 1. St. Mary's, 4; Clinton, 3. Kingston, 18; Picton, 7. Preston, 10; Guelph, 1. Penetang, 6; Orillia, 3. Oshawa, 9; Bowmanville, 3. Ingersoll, 5; London, 1.

Ontario Pro.—Berlin, 13; Galt, 5.

WRESTLING ACCIDENT.

Denver Wrestler in Precarious Condition.

Denver, Jan. 21.—Thrown heavily on the back of his head in a wrestling bout her last night, John Mathews, a local wrestler, lies at a hospital at the point of death from cerebral hemorrhage. His opponent, Ray Hardesty, is being held by the police.

Hardesty came here recently from Kansas City.

MARTIN SENOUR WON.

The Martin-Senour seven defeated the American Can Company 6 to 1 on the Viau Home rink last evening.

Teams:

American Can.		Martin-Senour.
Menard	Goal	Mortimer
Creswick	Point	Pouliot
Brown	Cover	Smith
Wood	Centre	Border
Forest	Rover	R. Daly
Liner	R.W.	M. Daly
Vose	L.W.	Weir

Referee, H. Salmon.

LOYOLA BEATEN.

Victoria Junior beat Loyola last night in the Victoria rink in the opening hockey match of Section 'A' of the Junior Amateur Hockey Association by 6 goals to 1.

Victoria—6.		Loyola—1.
McPhee	Goal	McDonald
Douglas	Point	Brady
Ekers	Cover	Logue
Aird	Rover	Murphy
McPherson	Centre	Delaney
Watt	R.W.	Rainville
Smith	L.W.	Clement

Referee, T. Riddel
Asst. referee, C. Baxter.

CURLING COMMENTARY

Final Stage of the Most Successful Idea in the History of Curling.

SCORES AND DETAILS.

Curling Notes From All Parts—Next Week's Trophy Games—Draw Made To-night.

The final stages of the most successful idea in the history of Canadian curling was entered upon last night, details of the play being found below.

The draw for next week's curling trophy games will be made to-night, when the more serious phase of the season will be entered upon. That it will be any more enjoyable from a social and curling point of view, is not for a moment suggested, the Curling Friendlies having given that impetus to the sport it was just requiring, and the games arranged having created that spirit of 'bonne cameraderie' so earnestly desired, as well as achieving its main object, that of finding games and enjoyment for quite a number of younger and less experienced curlers, who naturally cannot expect to have their places on trophy and tournament rinks. The season of 1910-11, so far as it has gone, will long be remembered by curlers as the year which encouraged and accentuated that spirit of friendliness at present existing in the ranks of Montreal curlers.

St. Lawrence curled much better against Thistle, winning two games, and leading their opponents ten points on the night's play. A really good game was seen between the rinks skipped by Kinghorn and Henderson, the score being 14 to 12 at the last end.

The St. Lawrence and Montreal rinks won two games each, Saints being ten points up on th night's play. A surprising result was seen in the rink skipped by J. B. Kinghorn, who beat the rink skipped by R. W. McDougall, 20 points to 1.

Caledonia beat Lachine on the night's play by four points.

Heather finished up, beating Outremont by no less than 24 points on the night's play.

Montreal.		St. Andrew's.
J. T. Gnaedinger		A. McArthur
J. A. Bucknell		H. C. Fortier
Cecil Gordon		C. W. Schnare
H. B. Bernard		E. St. Armand
	Skip—12	Skip—12
A. Macfarlane		J. N. Blackwell
C. H. Routh		E. Schwartz
A. Glasgo		John Allan
F. C. Wilson		A. Milne
	Skip—17	Skip— 8
W. M. Bastford		A. H. Valaince
S. Huxley		R. Locke
J. B. Bell		H. M. Barcela
R. W. McDougal		J. B. Kinghorn
	Skip— 1	Skip—20
W. W. Southam		Major Rodden
J. McC. Hutchison		L. Martle
W. A. Wilson		R. Galbraith
W. W. Taylor		W. J. McNally
	Skip— 8	Skip—12
Geo. Lyman		G. R. Smith
G. C. Smith		J. McDougall
Geo. Darling		C. H. Mitchell
John Baillie		W. H. Murphy
	Skip—14	Skip—10
	52	62

HEATHER VS. OUTREMONT.

Heather won both their games played at Outremont with a total of 37 points to 13.

Heather.		Outremont.
W. T. M. Shepherd		N. R. Tomlinson
L. L. Henderson		H. E. Reed
A. H. Foss		H. E. Wall
H. W. Aird		J. C. Walsh
	Skip—16	Skip— 9
G. H. Knott		M. Greenbank
H. J. Belton		Dr. Laidley
R. H. Ankus		J. H. Clark
R. N. Clerk		D. Munro
	Skip—21	Skip— 4
	37	13

Thistle.		St. Lawrence.
T. A. McKay		G. McNally
R. F. Smith		W. G. Kent
N. J. Dawes		R. J. Griffin
Major Freeman		O. W. G. Dettmers
	Skip—11	Skip—11
E. G. Evans		Dr. Fisk
F. Robertson		Dr. Nagle
John Adair		Dr. Harding
D. Kinghorn		Dr. Henderson
	Skip—14	Skip—12
Dr. Watson		W. Brown
D. H. Christie		W. G. Robertson
Dr. Harvey		James Morrison
J. Cleghorn		A. G. Forbes
	Skip— 5	Skip—18
H. Leroy Smith		W. F. Martin
Dr. Baker		H. H. Wootton
R. S. Clift		J. H. Scott
J. W. Anderson		Wm. Cairns
	Skip—12	Skip— 4
G. McKay		J. Laing, jr.,
A. Scott Ives		H. Oram
W. C. Hodgson		Joe Ash
Smeaton White		W. H. Griffin
	Skip— 6	Skip—13
	48	58

Caledonia.	
K. D. Church	
J. H. Gordon	
W. Morrison	
W. J. Wilson	
	Skip—12

Lachine.	
Rev. Mr. McKinnon	
W. F. B. Henry	
J. Finley	
Rev. R. Hewton	
	Skip— 7

C. F. G. Johnson, C. Thyer
D. L. Campbell, R. Baby
Gilbert Ross, H. P. Bastable
G. H. McNee, D. Ross, jr. 2
Skip— 9, Skip—10
21, 17

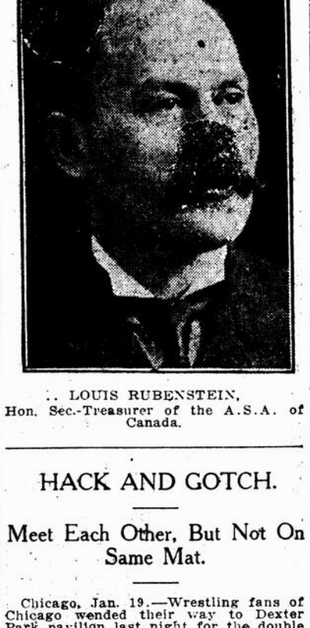
The usual Saturday lunch at the Thistle Club will take place to-day at 1.30 p.m., after which points in the first stage of Geenshields prize competition will be played afternoon and evening.

Another match will be played to-night at St. Lawrence in the Forbes Challenge Trophy competition, the usual Saturday point competitions taking place this afternoon and evening.

AUSTRALIAN BASEBALL

Promoters Will Endeavor to Form Major League.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 21.—E. W. Wilmern and Jefferson Livingston left Cincinanti last night for San Francisco, whence they will sail in about a week for Australia. It is understood they will undertake to formulate plans for a major baseball league in Australia before returning to this country.



LOUIS RUBENSTEIN,
Hon. Sec.-Treasurer of the A.S.A. of Canada.

HACK AND GOTCH.

Meet Each Other, But Not On Same Mat.

Chicago, Jan. 19.—Wrestling fans of Chicago wended their way to Dexter Park pavilion last night for the double purpose of contributing to the fund for relatives of firemen killed in the stock yards fire and to see some of the greatest wrestlers of the world in action.

The place of honor on the card was reserved for Frank Gotch, whose plans have been the subject of so much controversy recently, and his appearance was the signal for a demonstration, which showed he is popular with the fans. He met Fred Erios in a bout which was only play for the Humboldt champion, and did not call for the exercise of any of his reserve skill.

George Hackenschmidt's match with A. Ernest was short and sweet, and the crowd applauded the work of the 'Russian Lion.' Hack showed his speed, as he had to hurry in order to catch a train for other points. Incidentally he sprung a new one in the way of falls. He heaved Ernest completely over his head, and followed it with a double bridge. Time 3.28.

Yusif Mahmout and Marvin Plestina appeared in a one-fall mix-up. The Bulgarian got the fall, although the men passed 14.14 on the mat before it.

CANNOT AGREE.

English and American Polo Negotiations Deadlocked.

New York, Jan. 21.—The English and American polo committee are deadlocked in their negotiations for the international games over a question of dates. The Hurlingham Club, which challenged by cable about a fortnight ago, wants the match held during the last week in August, while the Americans requested that it be played in June.

Next week the matter of the playing dates will be taken up by a committee of the National Polo Association, and upon this action will depend whether the international match will be uplayed this year.

BRITISH FOOTBALL.

London, Jan. 19.—Replayed cup ties: Leyton, 0; Chelsea, 2; Hull, 1; Bristol Rovers, 0.

CANADIENS WANDERERS

Former to Go to Ottawa, Cup-holders Play at the Ancient City

BRUCE STUART AGAIN.

Some Surprising Results May Be Seen at Both Games—Hockey News.

Two games are down for decision to-day under the rules of the National Hockey Association of Canada, one between Canadiens and Ottawa and the other between Wanderers and Quebec, both games out of Montreal.

Wanderers will play the same team, with Smaill and Roberts as spares, whilst Reg Percival and Dr. Cameron will handle the game.

Canadiens go to Ottawa with a determination to avenge their unlucky defeat on Arena ice early in the season. There will in all probability be a change in the forward line of the Canadiens, and negotiations are being carried on with an idea of strengthening the team.

Russell Bowie and Duncan Campbell will handle the game.

The results of the games will be bulletined at the Arena to-night during the Three Rivers-Westmount game.

HOCKEY ACCIDENT.

O'Leary's Leg Broken at Ottawa

Ottawa, Jan. 20.—Jas. O'Leary, aged 22, son of ex-Ald. James O'Leary, had his left leg broken just above the ankle in a city hockey fixture to-night between the Emmett and Buena Vista teams. O'Leary was carrying the puck down, when Jack Fournier, the Buena Vista coverpoint, slammed him into the boards, O'Leary getting the toe of his skate stuck in the boards, and breaking the bone cleanly. He did not know he was seriously injured until he tried to rise. Dr. Sarse Nagle, who was called, had the injured hockeyist removed to the Water Street Hospital. It is feared, owing to the nature of the break, that amputation will be necessary. O'Leary went into the game through accident, replacing his brother, who had been detained elsewhere. He paddles and rows with the crews of the Britannia Boating Club.

NOTES and COMMENT

Bruce Stuart will play Ottawa.

Gotch was on the mat last night. Not the domestic species, a real wrestling mat.

The members of the Y.M.C.A. Social Club enjoyed another snowshoe tramp last night across the mountain and back to the association building, where refreshments were served. After the refreshments a musical programme was provided in which Messrs. Williamson, Calkins and Morrow figured prominently.

The executive of the Young Men's Hebrew Association announce that the physical training classes under the direction of Mr. Charles Lambert, will commence on Tuesday, Jan. 24, at 8 p.m.

There will be two intermediate matches at the Arena this afternoon, as usual, the first at 2.30 between Victoria and Montreal, and the second at 4 o'clock between Shamrock and Westmount.

The results of the out-of-town matches will be bulletined at the Arena to-night during the game between Three Rivers and Westmount. Canadien play in Ottawa and Wanderers in Quebec, and the results of these two matches will have a direct bearing on the championship results.

ELLARD WHITE TO PLAY HOCKEY.

Brockville, Ont., Jan. 20.—Ellard White and Walter Simms, two of the best players of the Invincible hockey team, left here for Schreiber, where they will play the season with the team of that town in the New Ontario League. White is Brockville's champion distance amateur runner, who has cleaned up big events at large centres the past few years being the winner of the Montreal 'Herald' race in 1910. He is also a swift hockey player.

TORONTO TOO GOOD

Hockey Match One-sided Affair Score 8 Goals to 0 at Half Time

FINAL SCORE, 15 TO 3.

Basketball More Even, But Defeated by 43 Points to 19—Huge Attendance.

Toronto, Jan. 20.—Toronto defeated McGill to-night at Mutual Street Rink in an intercollegiate hockey game by the overwhelming score of 15 to 3. The blue and white lead at half time 8 to 0. However, while the score was one-sided, 'Varsity did not outclass McGill by any means, conditions being very much against the easterners, and when the return game is played in Montreal it would not be surprising if McGill turned the tables.

A large crowd witnessed the exhibition, the rink being comfortably filled, but after the first fifteen minutes the game was devoid of interest, although both teams did some excellent playing in the second half. Ice conditions spoiled what would have been a faster game for McGill outclassed 'Varsity in speed, but they could not utilize it on the small rink. They would just get going when they would be on the top of the defence.

Cassels, for McGill, was a glutton for work, and was the best player on the ice, his work both in the defensive and offensive being gilt-edged. Frith shared with Cassels in the honors for the night, scoring three or four goals by taking the puck by three or four men. Parker, in goal, while not having as much to do as Woodyatt, made some good stops. Scott, the rover for McGill, showed up prominently in the second half, while Code was always in the limelight for 'Varsity. Campbell and McSloy worked hard, but Kennedy failed to show any improvement over Armstrong. Combination was out of the question, owing to the slushy ice, the puck rolling every time this was attempted.

The teams:—

'Varsity.		McGill.
Parker	Goal	Woodyatt
Frith	Point	Massey
Code	Cover	Cassels
Campbell	Rover	Scott
Stromer	Centre	Blair
E. Kennedy	Right wing	Forman
McSloy	Left wing	Sargent

Referee—Jerry Laflamme.

Toronto, Jan. 20.—Toronto University defeated McGill in the first home game in the Intercollegiate Basketball League at 'Varsity gymnasium this afternoon. The score at full time was 43 to 19, and at half-time, 25 to 9. The game was hard and characterized by close checking. Gage, the 'Varsity centre, has developed an abscess on his right arm as the result of an injury in the game at Kingston last Saturday, consequently, he was unable to play, and Brock was moved from forward to take his place. Dixon is keeping up his record of other seasons by scoring more goals than his check, and the chances are good that he will keep up the good work. The teams were as follows:—

Toronto—Davis and Boddy, forwards; Brock, centre; Dixon and Wood, defence.

McGill — Cockfield and Dixon, forwards; Douglas, centre; Forder, Forbes and Denison, defence.

Brock, for Toronto, got ten field goals; Boddy, 4; Wood, 2; Davies, 2; Dixon, 1; Douglas, 2; Denison, 2.

For McGill Cockfield got 2, Dixon 1; Douglas, 2; Denison, 2.

Mr. Stafford was referee. The attendance was large.

CURLING FINAL.

Rideau Defeated Glebe Rinks.

Ottawa, Jan. 21.—In the final in the Ottawa Centre for the Jubilee prize the Rideau rinks defeated those of the Glebe Curling Club by 6 shots, the score being 37 to 31. The game was played on Ottawa ice. Rideaus consequently will represent this centre in the final at Montreal on Jan.

SCHAFER FOR NATIONALS

New York, Jan. 20.—The New National League Club to-day Infielder Arthur Shafer to the Nationals for David Shean, a baseman. Shafer has been with Giants for two seasons, while who is a graduate of Fordham sity, played with Montreal and the Philadelphia Americans Nationals before joining Boston

HACK, LOST HANDICAP

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 20.—Geo. Hackenschmidt, the Russian lion, to-day failed in his attempt to throw Schoenlein, of this city, twice in an hour. Indeed, he did not succeed in putting the Baltimore man's shoulders to the mat even once within the required time. The men were on their feet for a total of five minutes during the entire hour.

BIG BOOM IN REAL ESTATE IS EXPECTED THIS YEAR

Sales Brisker Every Day—People Tired of Losing Money on the Stock Market, Says a Dealer.

...ear 1911 promises to be ... Montreal has known in ...building and advance of ...s the belief of those who ...e with local conditions. ...cording to these authori... the eve of a boom, not a ...ulated values, not a boom ...mount beyond all bounds of ...d then flatted like a punc... ...oon, but just a steady rise ...estate prices, brought about ...tural sequence of events, a ... of interest in property as ...tment, by people who have ...to place, and want a sure re... awakening to the greatness ...city and the value of adjacent ...and a sane, aggressive cam... by the real estate men. ...treal is too big to agonize under ...m such as has struck so many ...towns in the west, engineered ...d-sharks, and helped along by ...ing individuals. It could not ...a metropolitan city. ...number of years a compara... all coterie of men have been ...g the real estate business ...eal—that is, the investment ... Thousands have bought ...t those who buy and hold ...have not been many. But ...made money—big money— ...the growth of the city others ...g the possibilities, and are ...n on the merry game of ...dross in every weather. The ...growing, soon it will no ...coterie; it will be a small ...investors, each one with ...to sell, and most of them ...ying. ...this year there have been ...portant deals. The activity ...Wilder on Bleury street ...d much attention, and ...no longer what they were ...is but one instance of ... Men believe in a certain ...the city, and they grab all ...ty that can be had. This ...has the effect of boosting ...that locality. It only re... this idea to become city-...hood of confined to certain ... and that idea is rapidly ...owth. ...There is another field that is ...growing in favor, and the pre... is going to see, it is said, ...ctic in this field—the sub... ...perties. West, north, and ...south, too, across the river, ...building land is going up in ...There are a great many par... ents in this city who do not look on a flat and a two-by-four balcony as an ideal house for the children, and a small house in the suburbs, near some car-line, with a bit of yard about it, is worth denying a lot to get.

The transactions in suburban property opened briskly with the beginning of the year. Among the first transactions registered was the sale of 139 arpents in Lachine by the Montreal Securities Corporation, to the Rockfield Land Company. The price paid was $154,000. Closely following this was a sale in Sault au Recollet. A block of land, a portion of the estate of the late George Ross, and fronting on the St. Denis Boulevard, was sold to Mrs. J. B. Peloquin for $28,000.

A day or two later, Wilfrid Beaudry sold to Orsali and Hudon property in Pointe aux Trembles, measuring 2 1-2 arpents by 40, and $40,000 changed hands. The same day was registered the sale of 26,454 square feet in Mount Royal Ward, by Mr. A. P. Stuart to Mrs. F. H. Mathewson, and the price was $35,535.60. And again on that day the registry office received notice that the Westmount Land Co. had parted with a large block on the Cote des Neiges road to Messrs. C. B. Gordon, H. S. Holt, and G. B. Grier, for the sum of $90,000.

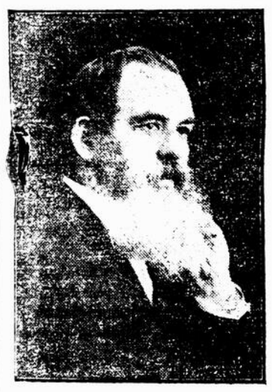
A well-known real estate dealer says that people are growing tired of losing their money on the stock market. Now they are putting it into real estate. Just at present in Montreal it would seem to be a safe place to put it.

The builders are not complaining about the prospect for the year. Already this year, building permits to the amount of $200,000 have been issued, and the intention to issue others that will probably bring this up to $350,000 has been announced. Last January the permits amounted to less than one-tenth of this, and last year was a record for building.

The building operations extend into every portion of the city. St. James and St. Catherine streets will both boast great buildings, which are now being planned. In the residential districts long rows of flats are being commenced. There are several individual homes, with individual beauty, going up. Apartment houses are still in demand.

Taken all in all, it is sure to be a record year. Sales are growing brisker every day, for there are a lot of people who have to give notice of removal in about ten days, and many of them are going to get away from the landlord problem by buying a home.

AGAIN MAYOR OF VERDUN.



MR. JOSEPH ALLEN, ... been elected in Verdun for the ... time.

VERDUN'S NEW ALDERMAN.



MR. WILLIAM RODGERS, Who has been unanimously returned for Ward 3, Seat 1, Verdun.

FIVE BURNED TO DEATH

Mother, Three Children and Servant Lose Lives When Toronto Residence Burns

...nto, Jan. 21.—Five persons met ...death and another was taken to ...Western Hospital, badly burned, ...result of a fire which destroy... ...the residence of Percy Brooks, ...er of the Fairbanks Scale Com... ...of Toronto, at 135 Indian Road, ...this morning. While the cause ...the fire is a matter of uncertainty, ...believed to have been due to a ...in the furnace. ...Percy Brooks, the husband and ...r of four of the victims, is at ...k in Chicago, where he went a ...days ago. ...The fire was first discovered by a ...bor, Mr. McTavish, who lives ac... ...the road and to the south. He ...returning from a party and no... ...the blaze and turned in an alarm. ...The victims were Mrs. Percy ...ks, three children, Percy, aged ... George, aged three, and Woodie, ...d two, and a Scotch servant, name ...known, who had been with the fam... ...since January 1. ...Another servant, a nurse girl, Mag... McAlden, was taken to the West... Hospital, badly burned about the ... and arms. No one seems to ... how she managed to escape ... the burning building. ...The first body was found by Lieut. ...on, of the fire department, in ...th room. He, together with the ... chief, entered the house while ... was still at its height and ... this body. ...Shortly after they had got it out ...stairs collapsed. ...The second body, which is believed ...that of Percy, the eldest boy, ...at the stairs, and was discover... ...inside the front door. ...To get this the firemen had to work ...the ladders. ...The north side of the attic were ...the bodies of the mother and ...remaining child. The woman was ... so as to be unrecognizable, ...identity being established by the ...ring and diamond ring found ...fingers. ...The body of the servant girl was ...in the south side of the attic. ...The bodies were removed in a pri... ...conveyance. Chief Coroner John... ...was notified, and an inquest will ...

MAIL SERVICE SUBSIDY.

...ton, N.Z., Jan. 21.—Inter... ...yesterday concerning the Van... ...mail service, Sir Joseph Ward, ...minister, said that New Zea... ...ubsidy to the service would be ...£7,000 a year. As the service is be... ...Vancouver and Auckland and ...be added, it must be apparent ... New Zealand was actuated by ...a desire to work in accord ...with the Commonwealth.

OBITUARY.

MRS. FRANCES WHITTAL.

Blytheswood, Jan. 21.—In the death of Mrs. Frances Whittal at the home of her daughter, Mrs. David Armstrong, Middle street, Aldborough Township, there passed away another pioneer settler. Mrs. Whittal, whose maiden name was Mary Ann McMullen, was born in County of Antrim, Ireland, in March, 1824, being thus at her death in her eighty-seventh year. Deceased came to Canada when about twenty-two years of age, setting for a time near Montreal, where she was married to Mr. Frances Whittal, a native of London, England. In 1855 the family removed to Essex County, securing for themselves a homestead in the then forest fastness of Merse, a town. In 1872 Mr. Whittal died. Mrs. Whittal came of sturdy stock, her father dying at the advanced age of one hundred and five years. During the early stages of church development in Mersea Mrs. Whittal connected herself with the Presbyterian denomination, retaining her connection, although often unable to attend divine services, until her death. The remains were conveyed by train from Rodney to Wheatley, where in the presence of a large gathering she was laid to rest beside the remains of her husband.

FINANCES OF PANAMA.

Insurance Companies to be Heavily Taxed.

Panama, Jan. 21.—The National Assembly, which was called in extraordinary session to deal with the financial situation, yesterday passed a measure requiring insurance companies doing business in Panama to invest or deposit $100,000 in this country. The law is to become effective one year from the day of enactment. The Assembly also voted to give $100,000 in gold in aid of the projected Panama world's fair of 1915. Advices from Bogota, Colombia, state that the Government has ordered the imprisonment of General Juan Tovar, commander-in-chief of the Colombian army in Panama in 1903.

NAVY MEDICAL SERVICE.

Ottawa, Jan. 20.—The Naval Service Department announces that medical officers discharged at the end of three years' service, provided such service has been satisfactory, will be granted a gratuity of one thousand dollars, and after five years, fifteen hundred dollars, but to obtain this gratuity they will be required to join a reserve of medical officers. Officers joining the reserve of medical officers will be required to serve in the naval service in the time of war or emergency. They will be required to bind themselves to the reserve for five years, receiving $150 per annum.

Buy the "EVERITT" at $1,450--it Surpasses Standards of $2,000 Design, Capacity, Making and Quality.

Sold at U. S. Price because Canadian-Made

Guaranteed 2 Years because Made Perfectly

Here is the "EVERITT," made entirely in Canada by the Tudhopes, in Orillia. For the first time a car is *entirely* made in Canada. For the first time Canadians can buy at *exactly* U.S. price, saving $150 to $400 on each "Everitt" car. For the first time an extra tire is supplied with a Canadian car as regular equipment. It is the only entirely jig-made car, every part true to 1-1000th inch. It has the only chassis designed to save dead weight, leaving more capacity for live weight (passengers). It has the only motor simplified, standardized, strengthened and designed to give consistent, steady, efficient service, without tinkering, breakdown repairs, tuning up, constant attention. It is the only $1,450 car with long-stroke motor, big wheels, big brakes, 4-inch double-drop side frames, low-hung body, wide seats, big carrying capacity at low gasoline, oil and tire upkeep cost. It revolutionizes every 1911 standard in Canadian automobile selling by giving better value, higher quality, better material, more capacity, longer service, lower running-cost, higher road clearance at $1,450.

Investigate the "EVERITT" and compare it with any other car. Every claim will make good. The "EVERITT" is supreme in value-giving.

Every Part is Made True to 1-1000th Inch

By 782 special guiding jig fixtures, every "Everitt" part fits into the car as designed, without filing, forcing or hand-fitting, as the fixtures are used to guide the tools instead of separate hand-adjusting and guesswork on each part. This accurate car construction makes the "Everitt" strong and long-wearing, because it is as nearly perfect as advanced shop practice can attain. It makes the "Everitt" a well-built and solid machine.

The Tudhopes are the first makers in Canada to use "jigs" for metal working. To produce the "Everitt," 'jigs' are used in Canadian shop practice for the first time.

You get the benefit in wear, strength and tuning-up of your "Everitt," which retains its original factory perfection.

The Aluminum Clutch Saves Transmission Wear

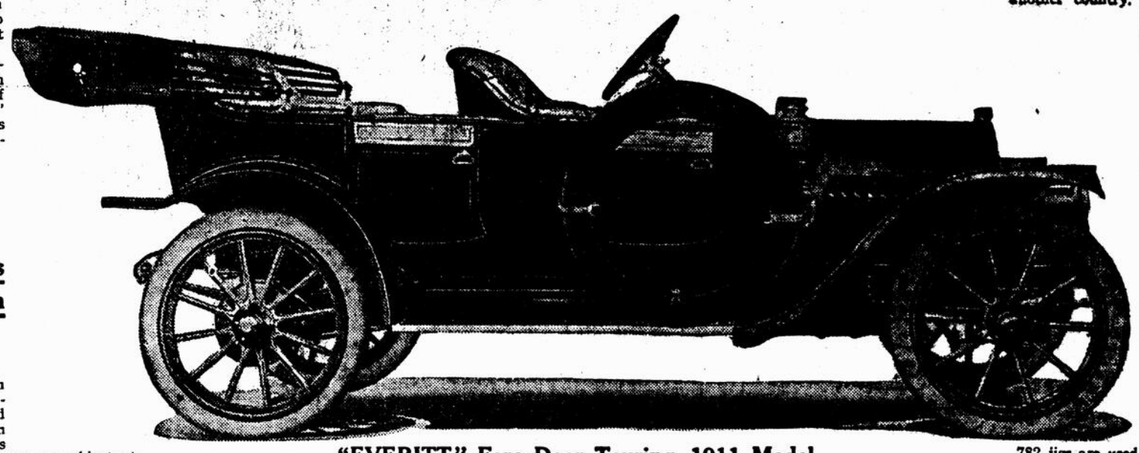
The "Everitt" adjustable clutch has a light aluminum body instead of a heavy iron body. Because this light clutch can be spun around instantly by the transmission gears, to much higher speed, when dropping from the 'high' to low, (the clutch then being driven by the rear wheels through the transmission), there is no strain or breakages of gear teeth.

The gears are so protected against excessive strains by the aluminum clutch, that they wear perfectly, change without noise, are perfect and unchipped.

In braking stops, the light aluminum clutch stops quickly, not forcing the car forward by acting as a flywheel, straining the transmission gears.

The gradual taking up of motor speed by the bulged leather facing, starts the car gently, with the least strain on transmission gears.

This means long "Everitt" car service, with perfect gears.



"EVERITT" Fore-Door Touring, 1911 Model.

ALSO IN

Standard Touring Model. Detachable Tonneau Model.
Torpedo-Roadster Model. 1000-lb. Delivery Body Model.

Prices $1,450 and $1,500, f.o.b. Orillia.

Double-drop frame, 110-in. wheel base, 56-in. gauge, 3½-in. tires, 34-inch wheels, Universal Rims, internal and external brakes on rear wheels. Bosch high-tension instant-spark magneto. Improved aluminum adjustable leather-face cone clutch. Nickel-steel selective non-crossing safety sliding transmission gears, housed at rear axle, 3 forward speeds and 1 reverse. Motor, 4 cylinder, 4 cycle, long-stroke, unit-cast, self-lubricating, giving 30 h.p. Speed, 4 to 55 miles per hour on high gear. All motor parts accessible and individually adjustable. 11½-inch high road clearance. "Special Tudhope" equipment includes: extra tire, tire cover, holders, brass foot rest, robe rail, sight gasoline gauge, shock absorbers, tool kit, magneto, horn, extra size Gray & Davis gas headlights, gas generator, side and rear oil lights. Extra equipment includes mohair top with dust cover and best brass windshield at $125 extra. Guarantee, two years. (Minor variations in equipment for different models.)

Canadian Making Means Preferability

The "Everitt" must be right as a car, as perfect as possible in every detail. The manufacturers cannot evade responsibility by distance from the consumer, by customs and exportation trade barriers, by having a tremendous market to draw on.

For the Canadian, this makes the Canadian-made "Everitt" the most preferable practical car purchase he can make. It is made within his market by makers within his reach, who are vitally interested in satisfying his needs by car service, wear, and perfection, with no alternative market in another country. The car *must* be right. This preferability extends also to replacements under the guarantee or repairs. There is no slow and distant shipment of parts, no customs formalities, nothing but a quick transaction of the business needed and a direct shipment of the part replaced.

782 'Jigs' Make the "Everitt" Right

A jig is a guide for a machine and a holder for a part being machined. 782 jigs are used to make "Everitt" parts, one jig for each part. The one jig makes scores of parts exactly alike by being used scores of times. The blank drop-forging held in the jig is worked on by machine after machine, and when that part is completed, the jig, with a new piece, carries its new blank forging through precisely the same series of machines. Therefore, every "Everitt" part of one kind is absolutely like every other part of that kind because the same jig is used, and the same tools are guided by this jig the same way to 1-1000th inch on exactly the same place in each blank forging.

This means standardization—all parts alike. It also means strength and good building.

A Two Years' Guarantee to Back Up "Everitt" Quality

The manufacturer of any car will not extend his guarantee a day beyond the usual 60 days' time, unless the quality in his product, thoroughly known by the manufacturer, will permit and make a long guarantee possible.

The "Everitt" guarantee is *two years from date of purchase.*

This is *twelve* times the length of guarantee given buyers of good cars. It means in the "Everitt" proof of *extreme* quality.

It points to the car every Canadian wanting a service car ought to buy.

A $10,000-Car Inspection Service on the $1,450 "Everitt"

The guarantee of two years is made possible by the *rigid* inspection service on the "Everitt" during making.

The jig method of making not only saves making-time by permitting quicker work, but it means accurate construction.

This great cost-saving, minute adjustments by hand being avoided, is partly given back to the buyer in rigid and microscopic inspection of each part for flaws.

Every "Everitt" part has 5 to 50 inspections for flaws.

Every "Everitt" jig is checked again and again by gauges.

Parts with the least flaw, though accurate to 1-1000th inch, are instantly thrown out, because the jigs permit accuracy automatically. Such rejected parts represent comparatively small cost. They would be too costly to discard if made accurately by old methods, and the manufacturer would 'take a chance'—and hope his 60-day guarantee would be too short to let trouble develop.

In the "Everitt" all such parts are thrown out on the same basis that they are thrown out on parts of $10,000 cars.

The inspection service in rigidity and frequency is a $10,000-car service.

You get the benefit in the $1,450 "Everitt."

You also get the benefit in the "Everitt" 2-Years' Guarantee.

Made to Carry a Big Live-Load

A car with a carefully proportioned but strong chassis, made to save weight, has so much added capacity for carrying passenger weight. This is putting the right kind of weight on the tires, and saving tire wear from the wrong kind of weight. Your $1,450 comes back in liberal carrying capacity. The "Everitt" is big value from the big live-load it carries for you.

A Low-Hung, Easy-Riding, Roomy Body

The "Everitt" double-drop frame car hugs the road. The car-body floor is lowered by the double-drop side-frames, but high road clearance is maintained. Riders have lessened side-shocks and jolting. Skidding is prevented. Tire strain is reduced. The "Everitt" is easy to get into and alight from. Yet there is liberal spring clearance, wide running boards, wide seat construction. The double-drop frame permits this.

A Motor of Tremendous Strength

Any motor of the "Everitt" size has to stand 16 blows of 3,200 lbs. each every second it runs, during years of service. This tremendous, racking, tearing explosion strain does not affect the "Everitt" Motor, because it is cast in one-piece for the parts taking strain. By casting all cylinders, etc., together, and stiffening them with the crankshaft housing, the entire motor is in rigid alignment.

You get the benefit because your motor cannot get 'out of tune,' and need constant attention. It has a big, strong, solid, stiff main casting that holds every part where it must run rightly and smoothly.

This big main casting is in line with best motor construction. It is true to 1-1000th inch.

To assure every "Everitt" owner of *perfect* motor service, this main casting may be replaced by any owner any time, at a special actual-cost price.

At a few dollars he can renew his "Everitt" motor and get perfect cylinders, etc., just like new, after having used his car for years. This means big "Everitt" value.

Large-Size Wheels and Big Brakes

Big wheels bridge road ruts small wheels drop into. The big-wheel "Everitt" rides easily, and wears tires less each mile than small wheels. This saves tire expense on the "Everitt"—longer mileage. The big "Everitt" wheels mean higher speed. Few, if any, cars at $1,450 have the "Everitt" size wheels.

Big drum brakes, extra wide, on the "Everitt" make more sensitive brakes with greater leverage and less wear than small drums on small wheels.

Replacements that Fit---Placed by the Owner

In case of accident, any "Everitt" part from the factory will exactly fit your car to 1-1000th inch. This means that you can fit the part in yourself, without filing. The exact and absolute standardization means lessened breakages anyway. In case of breakages, it means lessened work, time and trouble.

The "Everitt" is a safe buy for every possible accident.

Nickel-Steel Speed Gears that You cannot Injure

These gears are automatically cut from nickel-steel—the material armor plate is made from. The "Everitt" owner gets gears both wear-resisting and tough. They do not chip or break. Your "Everitt" gears keep in good condition, noiseless, slow-wearing.

You cannot 'cross' gears, as all gears, in changing, come into 'neutral.' Idle gears cannot slip into mesh, as a steel ball locks them in idle position.

They are housed at the rear axle, saving a universal joint and lost power, and run in a bath of heavy oil that cushions them, so they cannot grind out of true.

An Extra-Strong Frame with Double Drop

The side units of the "Everitt" chassis frame are pressed steel in channel section, with extra wide 4-inch channel. This gives great strength, with light weight. The low body of the car is more graceful, better looking and easier to enter on account of the double-drop frame. You also get the benefit in the length of service of the "Everitt."

Perfect Equipment--Lots of It---the Best

Not merely best quality equipment goes with the "Everitt," but every "Everitt" has "Special Tudhope" equipment; a complete extra tire, cover, holders, shock absorbers, robe and foot rail, with the car. The gas lamps are of extra size, and Gray and Davis make. The Bosch magneto, high tension winding, gives a firing spark on a quarter turn of motor. This makes starting easy.

You don't get the above equipment with other cars at any price. Their full "Special Tudhope" equipment is first introduced by the Tudhope interests, and is the only such equipment in the world.

The usual equipment of tool kit, horn, generator, gas and oil lights, comes with the "Everitt" in addition to the above *extraordinary* regular equipment.

You get a better and fuller equipment with the "Everitt" than in any other car on the market.

A Car the Owner Can Run and Care For

The "Everitt" is simplified to the highest degree. The motor has 152 less parts than the next simplest motor on the market. The chassis has few parts. In actual practice it is small parts getting wrong that 'tie up' the car. These parts are eliminated in the "Everitt." The result is that it is hard to get the "Everitt" car out of running order.

The owner can easily understand and operate his "Everitt." He can easily get at the motor, and remove any single piston, valve, etc., without disarranging or disturbing any other part of the motor.

Easy care is insured by accessible oil cups, automatic internal oiling of motor, a perfect magneto, a special "Everitt" carburetor, simple gear and brake levers and connections, etc.

A Car with Low Upkeep Costs

The long-stroke motor saves gasoline consumption, as the spark may be much more delicately adjusted and manipulated than in the short-stroke motor. Also, the throttle control is more delicate. The torque from the explosion is greater and there is less piston leakage, because the long-throw crank is more responsive to the explosion impulse.

The tire-cost is low because the large wheels save tire wear. The light chassis saves tire wear. The low centre of gravity saves side shocks on tire. The large tires keep inflation better and heat less than small tires.

The tuning-up cost of the "Everitt" is much reduced through accurate 1-1000th inch standardization and fitting. This perfect construction maintains original factory perfection. The simplicity of motor and its strong main casting avoid 'falling away' from original condition. There is almost no attention needed for the "Everitt."

The saved weight of chassis and motor mean lessened strain on tire and car at all times.

Send for the new illustrated Catalogue No. 27—just off the press. Always mention this paper.

Territories being closed for 1911.

Tudhope Motor Sales, Ltd.
168 West King St., Toronto

Tudhope - Everitt Sales Co.
344 Queen St., Ottawa

TUDHOPE Motor Co., Limited ORILLIA

Tudhope, Anderson & Co., Ltd.
Winnipeg Regina Calgary Saskatoon

Carriage & Harness Supply Co., Ltd.
208-10 McGill St., Montreal

PRIZES IN NAVAL WARFARE.

Shipping Interests Strongly Oppose 'Declaration of London.'

London, Jan. 21.—The fight against the ratification by Parliament of 'The declaration of London,' the agreement governing the rules of prizes in naval warfare, adopted at a conference of the chief naval powers two years ago, has now been taken up by Lloyds. The opposition already embraces practically all of the chambers of commerce and ship owners of Great Britain. Concerted action with a view to influencing the House of Commons to reject the declaration will be taken. Officials of Lloyds assert that if the declaration is accepted, the war risks on British shipping will be so high—at least fifty guineas percent—that owners will be unable to send their vessels to sea.

One clause of 'The declaration of London' of special importance to ship owners provides that the ship conveying contraband can itself be condemned if such contraband forms more than half the cargo, either in value, weight, volume or freight.'

MUST LEAVE COUNTRY.

Hamilton, Jan. 20.—Leo Webb, who yesterday completed a two months' sentence for selling furniture purchased on the instalment plan, was immediately re-arrested on a charge of forgery, for which he is wanted in Kansas. It is alleged that after serving one term for forgery, he professed religion and then forged the name of a fellow churchman. He came to Canada a year ago, was married and settled in Flamboro township. If he resists extradition he will be deported as an undesirable.

COLONY OF BEAVERS FOUND.

Renfrew, Ont., Jan. 21.—The discovery has just been made of a colony of beavers on a small lake in Horton township, four miles from Renfrew. The valuable game animal has returned to haunts from which it was chased fifty or sixty years ago.

On the lake, which is located on some waste lands not much frequented by man, the beavers have built a house for themselves, and erected on the outlets of the creek a couple of small dams, which have had the effect of raising the level of the water in the lake.

NAVAL COLLEGE OPENS.

Twenty-one Cadets Enrolled in Canada's Service.

Halifax, Jan. 21.—The Royal Canadian Naval College began operations here yesterday without any formalities. Twenty-one cadets have been enrolled.

NICARAGUA IS NEUTRAL.

Washington, Jan. 21.—President Estrada, of Nicaragua has publicly declared that the government of Nicaragua is maintaining an impartial attitude toward the revolution of General Bonilla in Honduras. This information was telegraphed to the State Department to-day by the United States Consul at Managua. General Estrada's action was called forth by persistent reports that Nicaragua was violating neutrality.

HUGE TELESCOPE.

New York, Jan. 21.—Coupled with the formal announcement of his gift of $10,000,000 to the Institute of Research, Mr. Carnegie has declared that the work of the institution had cleared from blame the captain of a British ship who ran his vessel upon the rocks, by proving that the charts by which the captain was guided were two or three degrees astray. Mr. Carnegie also announced that a far more powerful telescope than man has ever made is now under construction for the Mount Wilson observatory, established by the institution. With it, he hopes to make possible the discovery of still more celestial bodies.

THE BRITISH LIBRARY

M.S.R. MUST PAY SHARE

The Company Will Pay One-Third of Local Improvement Tax.

The street car company is going to pay its share of street improvement cost if the Board of Control has its way; for yesterday, while decided to approve the recommendation forwarded by the committee on legislation, which proposes that a special tax be levied upon proprietors to cover two-thirds of the cost of work done upon their street, the following clause was added:—

'In all streets on which a street car line exists the company, or individual exploiting these tramways, shall pay one-third of the cost of the pavement of the street, and shall maintain the said pavement during its franchise.'

The Board also proposed that Council ask Legislature to empower the city to tender for its own public works. This is done in Toronto and many other cities, and it has been found to effect a great saving.

NEW CHANCEL AND TRANSEPT

Dedication Ceremony at St. Clement's Church, Verdun.

With the beautiful and impressive ceremonial and in the presence of a large congregation, the newly erected chancel and transepts of St. Clement's (Belcher Memorial) church, Verdun, were dedicated by the Right. Rev. Dr. Farthing, Lord Bishop of Montreal, last night. The service, as is usual on such occasions, was largely choral. After Bishop Farthing had read the dedication prayer, a Te Deum Laudamus was chanted, and His Lordship having pronounced the benediction, the service concluded with the hymn: 'Great God, to Thee our heart's we raise,' sung by the entire congregation.

The preacher was the Rev. Dr. Abbott Smith, who took for his text: 'In this place I give peace, said the Lord of Hosts,' and said that that sanctuary was a material expression of the presence of the God of Peace with his people. Dr. Abbott Smith likened the church of St. Clement to Canada; like Canada it was young and its career had but just begun, but like Canada it had a wondrous future before it. They should not merely, he told his hearers, look back on the achievements of their forefathers and on the glorious past of the land from which they spring—they should not only work for the upbuilding of Canada and of the Empire, the greatness of which would surpass the wildest dreams, but they should also work for the upbuilding of God's church and be true to it always. The greatest gift a people could possess, the preacher continued, was the Peace of God, which passeth understanding, and which the world cannot give or take away. He asked them to be broad and sympathetic in their lives, one with another, and to be charitable towards each other, and to support and encourage their clergymen. 'I pray,' said Dr. Abbott Smith, 'that you may have the blessing of God's peace in all things. And remember, if you would have this peace with Him to whom you have offered this fabric, you must not neglect to make to him that offering he most desires, the offering of yourselves, your souls and bodies, your hearts and desires.'

A collection taken up towards the close of the service realized a handsome sum for the building fund.

A reception was afterwards tendered to Bishop Farthing in the lecture hall of the church, and practically everybody who had attended the dedication service was presented to His Lordship.

Presentations being over, the Bishop expressed the pleasure the beautiful appearance of the church gave him and congratulated the rector, Rev. F. S. Whitley, on the success of his efforts. It was a great encouragement not only for St. Clement's church, but for every church in the diocese, His Lordship said, to see the signs of progress and advancement which were so manifest there. That progress and advancement should be maintained throughout the province, if the English-speaking people were to hold their own, so the question was a national, as well as an ecclesiastical one. His Lordship had been informed by a city official that the population of Montreal was increasing at the rate of fifty thousand a year, and he believed the English speaking people were increasing as fast as the French speaking people. The church of England had a great responsibility to discharge, and it should do its duty in ministering to the English speaking people who were flocking into the city.

The clergymen present were:—His Lordship, Bishop Farthing; Venerable Archdeacon Ker; Venerable Archdeacon Norton; the Rev. Dr. Davidson, Chancellor of the diocese of Montreal Rev. Dr. Symonds; Rev. Dr. Abbott Smith; the Rev. Dr. Allnatt; the Rev. Principal Rexford; the Rev. W. Saunders, St. Edward's; the Rev. J.J.Willis (staff bearer), Bishop's missionary; the Rev. H. Jekill; the Rev. R. G. Ascah, St. George's; the Rev. J. E. Fee, St. Mary's; the Rev. A. B. Shatford, church of St. James the Apostle; the Rev. W. L. Bond, the Rev. F. S. Whitley, rector of St. Clement's; the Rev. R. W. Norwood, Trinity church; the Rev. H. F. Hosey; the Rev. A. J. Main, pastor of Point St. Charles Congregational church.

The building committee consists of the rector, and the wardens, Messrs. J. S. N. Dugan, J. H. Farrar, W. C. Starke, Wm. Jennings, N. Prowse, J. Bassett-Spiers, E. V. T. Lister and H. J. Shurlock.

TRIED TO KILL PRINCE.

Chinese Revolutionary Sentenced to Fourteen Years.

Oakland, Cal., Jan. 21.—George Fong, the Chinese who attempted to assassinate Prince Tsai Hsun here on Nov. 4 last, was to-day sentenced to fourteen years in the state penitentiary. The charge against him was assault with intent to kill.

Fong was a member of the Young China Revolutionary Society. The Prince and his party were just leaving a passenger train to board a ferry boat when Fong drew a revolver and started toward him, but was overpowered.

AGAINST FIGHT PICTURES

By-law Forbidding Exhibition of These to be Voted on by Council

Prize fights are not allowed in Montreal, though from time to time 'glove contests are' pulled off in that surrounded municipality, Maisonneuve. But right in Montreal moving pictures of fights have been given, and the city was, or felt it was, powerless to stop these. Now it is hoped to secure such power immediately. Ald. Dandurand's by-law purposing to effect this being ready for presentation at Monday's meeting of the Council. 'We must have the right to stop these pictures,' said Mr. Dandurand, 'it gives boys a false idea of a hero.'

Ald. Dandurand will present another by-law, which proposes that merchants be allowed to use larger electric signs than at present. Now these brilliant advertisements are only allowed to project one foot over the sidewalk. Mr. Dandurand would allow them to extend six feet, providing they are ten feet in the air. He holds these illuminated signs add to, rather than detract from the attractiveness of a main business street.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The feature of the real estate transfers, registered yesterday afternoon, is the activity on Belmont avenue, Westmount, where four deals were put through. The Lyall Realities Limited sold a large area in Longue Pointe to Mr. Jas. N. Greenshields, who turned it over to the National Bridge Company.

LONGUE POINTE — Lyall Realties Limited, to James N. Greenshields, part of lots 325 and 326 in Longue Pointe, having an area of 356,748 square feet, for $1 and other considerations. The same property is sold to the National Bridge Company, of Canada, Limited, for $1 and other considerations.

WESTMOUNT AVENUE — J. H. Hand to John Robinson, lots in Westmount, with the residence 4687 Westmount avenue, at the corner of Belmont avenue, for $11,000. The area is 3,450 square feet.

BELMONT AVENUE — J. H. Hand to Mrs. William Brown, lot in Westmount, with the residence No. 653 Belmont avenue, for $9,300. The area is 37.6 x 110.2.

BELMONT AVENUE — J. H. Hand to Mrs. George S. Wheatley, jr., lots in Westmount, with the residence No. 655 Belmont avenue, for $9,300. The area is 37.6 x 110..

PRINCE ALBERT AVENUE — Henry Brigg to R. H. Reed, the residence No. 252 Prince Albert avenue, Westmount, for $5,000. The area is 21.5 x 100.

BELMONT AVENUE—The Hartman Sharpe Co. to Philip de Gruchy, lots in Westmount, with residence No. 638 Belmont avenue, for $9,000. The area is 4,186 square feet.

BERNARD STREET—Joseph A. and Victor Morin to F. J. Bissaillon and others, five vacant lots on Bernard street in Outremont, each measuring 32 x 100, for $10,615.

KENSINGTON AVENUE—John McKergow to Mrs. Humphrey E. Brydwell, lot on Kensington Ave., Westmount, measuring 40 x 112, for $4,000.

ST. LAWRENCE BOULEVARD—J. Monette and others to Henri Dubois buildings on St. Lawrence Boulevard, for $9,000.

LABELLE STREET—Esdras Brasseur to Mrs. Ed. Labreche the flats 1722 to 1738 Labelle street, for $7,100.

CLARK STREET—Henry Dubois to J. Monette and others buildings fronting on Clark street, for $12,000. The area is 42 x 96.

HUTCHISON STREET—J. H. Harman has sold to Henry Marks a two-flat dwelling on Hutchison street, for $5,800. The area is 2,552 square feet.

AIRSHIP'S REMARKABLE SPEED

French Airman Flies 25 Miles in Sixteen Minutes.

London, Jan. 21.—A despatch to the 'Times' from Lima, Peru, says that M. Bielovucci, the French aviator, on Thursday last made a record flight of 25 miles over Lima, in sixteen minutes.

CHINA'S AWAKENING.

Evangelistic Boards Held Conference at Hankow.

Toronto, Jan. 21.—News of a very important conference at Hankow of representatives of two hundred and fifty boards of the four hundred and twenty-six associated in the Evangelistic Association of China, has been received by the Rev. Dr. R. P. Mackay. Presbyterian foreign mission secretary. There were also in attendance about two hundred native preachers.

The evening meetings were of a popular character, and were held in chapels and halls throughout the city, with as many as ten thousand present each night, and amongst them two thousand native students. A large number at the close of the meeting expressed their purpose to study the Christian doctrine.

The enthusiasm was intense, and the determination is expressed to push the evangelistic movement into every quarter in China.

FAIRMOUNT Y. M. C. A.

Mr. R. H. Buchanan will be the speaker at the men's meeting tomorrow afternoon at 4.15 o'clock, at the Fairmount avenue Young Men's Christian Association. The speaker's topic will be 'The grace of God.' Mrs. W. H. Hess will sing. All men are heartily invited.

IS DOMINION INSPECTOR.

Ottawa, Jan. 21.—Constable Edward Foster, of the Dominion police, has been promoted to the rank of inspector. The appointment has been in view for some time, owing to Constable Foster's services in connection with the establishment of the Canadian criminal identification bureau, of which he has been in charge.

Nothing Succeeds Like Success!

No Other Newspaper as Successful as the Montreal Witness in Its Chosen Sphere---the World Over.

Greatest success, not from the bookkeepers' point of view, but as measured by standards of highest citizenship and by eternal principles.

The 'Daily Witness' is the only metropolitan newspaper of its kind anywhere that for half a century has survived and overcome the extraordinary difficulties besetting such a newspaper. The Montreal 'Witness' is often cited by leading preachers, editors and statesmen of this and other countries as the best example of responsible journalism, and as being wholly devoted to the best interests of the people.

ACKNOWLEDGING THIS many of our readers have done splendid service during the past few weeks by way of introducing *their* newspaper into the homes of their friends, so that the circulation and influence of the 'Witness' is reaching out in many new directions. During this past week *three times as many subscriptions have been received* as were received during the corresponding period of last year. Due directly to the effort of 'Witness' readers in certain localities to increase the circulation of their paper.

While this remarkable increase just began last week we have hopes that it will be continued. And to all our readers who are thus extending the circulation of the 'Witness' we tender heartiest thanks in our own name and in the name of the 'Witness' type of journalism.

The best people naturally want the best newspaper. The more subscribers to the best newspaper the greater its influence—and the more likely will other publishers imitate it; thus raising the standard of newspapers generally.

?

WILL YOU

Get New Subscribers for the 'Daily Witness' at One Dollar Each or New Subscribers for the 'Weekly Witness' at Fifty Cents Each

These rates being specially reduced by way of celebrating our Jubilee Year

YOU CAN IF YOU WILL spend an hour first time you are in calling mood. Carry this page and sample copies with you and you will surely accomplish results.

It is owing in a measure to these reduced rates, but more to the good service rendered by our readers in commending this paper to their neighbors that there has been this remarkable increase in the number of subscriptions being sent in. For this kind service the 'Witness' is grateful, and our hope is that subscribers generally will take advantage of the occasion.

There is no room for selfishness in such a request or such an offer. But done voluntarily, and enthusiastically, it will bring its own reward in the consciousness of sharing in the publication of the 'Witness.' If you have not sent your own renewal you can send it also at the above rate **if accompanied by two new subscribers.** If you have already sent your subscription you may have it extended for a year **at this rate** by sending two new subscriptions at the same time.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, PUBLISHERS.

HENRY MORGAN & COMPANY, LIMITED.

Furniture: Odd Pieces Less 20 to 50%

Such opportunities for savings as presented here must suggest the advantages of an immediate purchase. This has been our thought—to make reductions sufficiently attractive — that many would act upon the suggestion to purchase now.

One Mission Settee, early English finish, seat and back covered in Spanish leather. Price $27.00. Less 20%.

Two Mission Arm Chairs, early English finish, seat covered in Spanish leather. Price $10.50. Less 25%.

One Settee and Arm Chair, frame in solid mahogany, covered in green denim, very suitable for drawing room or living room. Price $115.00. Less 50%.

One three-piece Parlor Set, mahogany finish, covered in denim. Price $85.00. Less 25%.

One lot Odd Brass Beds, with round posts. Less 20%.

One Davenport, frame in solid mahogany, beautiful Colonial design, covered in green denim. Price $96.00. Less 33 1-3%.

One Writing Table in solid mahogany, suitable for drawing room. Price $40.00. Less 50%.

One Work Table, in mahogany, beautiful production of old Colonial design. Price $[illegible]. Less 20%.

One Parlor Arm Chair, Sheraton design, covered in silk brocade. Price $30.00. Less 20%.

One Morris Chair, golden oak finish, Spanish leather seat and back. Price $20.00. Less 20%.

50 Made-Up Squares

50 Made-up Squares, in Brussels, Wilton and Axminster, in a variety of exquisite patterns and colorings. These Squares were considered excellent value at present marked prices. January Discount 66 2-3%.

Vacuum Cleaners

P. & W. Hand Vacuum Cleaners, thoroughly practical machines, light weight and easy to operate. These Vacuum Cleaners were formerly a standard value at $10.00 each. January Sale Price $4.50.

Oriental Rugs: Less 10, 33 1-3 and 50%

Selected specially from our unique stocks of high-grade Rugs for this Sale, and marked at strikingly low January Discounts the following values should strongly commend themselves to the many contemplating the purchase of Rugs.

100 Persian and Turkish Rugs, beautiful in design and coloring. January Sale Half Price.

100 Made-up Squares, in Brussels, Wilton and Axminster, comprising a variety of exquisite patterns and colorings. January Sale Half Price.

Kabul Axminster Rugs, woven in quaint attractive designs and handsome colorings. January Discount 33 1-3%.

Axminster and Wilton Woven Rugs, in a unique assortment of desirable designs and colorings, at January Discounts of 10 to 50%.

Carpet Remnants: Less 10 to 66 2-3%

These remnants are cut in serviceable lengths, affording a wide selection of desirable patterns and colorings.

350 pieces of Tapestry, Brussels, Axminster and Wilton Carpets, with borders to match. January Discounts 10 to 50%.

75 Remnants of Durris, Tapestry, Brussels, Axminster and Wilton Carpets, from one to six yards in length. January Discount 66 2-3%.

Tapestries and Furniture Coverings

Beautiful fabrics, suitable for dining-rooms and library, woven 50 inches wide, ranging in price from $1.50 to $5.00 per yard. January Sale Half Price.

Lace Curtains at Half Price

Specially selected line of Lace Curtains, 54 to 60 inches wide and 3 1-2 yards long, in exquisite patterns, that were formerly sold at from $1.75 to $3.50 per pair. January Sale Half Price.

Sanitary Fixtures and Mirrors Less 20 to 50 Per Cent.

Water Colors and Oil Paintings Marked Less 20 to 50%

Works by such noted men as B. W. Leader, C. A. Gagnon, G. Chavignaud, Chas. Warner Eaton, Ben Foster, J. Hammond, F. S. Coburn, J. Schmidt, C. J. Collings, E. Tascughi, John Finnie and Hawksett are included in this collection---now marked at savings of 20 to 50 per cent. over former prices.

FAIRER REPRESENTATION

Citizens' Association Considering How This May be Secured at Quebec

The best means of getting more equitable representation for the city of Montreal in the Quebec Legislature was discussed by the Citizens' Association yesterday afternoon. No decision was reached, but it is hoped that a plan which may effect this will be prepared soon. The advisability of preparing a general plan of the Island of Montreal for the purpose of harmonizing the drainage system and a general laying out of a still greater Montreal was also discussed. It was decided to ask Mayor Guerin and the Montreal City Council to take the initiative by calling a conference of the various municipalities at the earliest possible date.

OLIVET CHURCH.

At a numerously attended meeting of the congregation of Olivet Baptist Church last evening reports of the year's work were presented that proved very encouraging and gratifying. The pastor, the Rev. Jos. Sullivan presided. The following officers and committees were elected:

Trustees— C. S. J. Phillips, Daniel Stroud, Geo. Hodge, jr., A. T. Chapman, F. W. Wadsworth, Henry Timmis, H. W. Wadsworth, C. B. Bittenhouse.

Treasurer of the building fund—D. Stroud.

Assistant treasurer — Reginald V. Biddulph, George Grafftey.

Deaconesses—Mrs. H. Utting, Mrs. J. R. Dick, Mrs. A. M. McMartin, Mrs. A. T. Chapman, Miss Kate Swain, Mrs. H. H. Aver Mrs. F. A. Louden, Mrs. J. H. Shaw, Mrs. T. M. McCaw, Mrs. J. F. Kirkland.

City mission committee — W. K. Grafftey, George Hodge, sr., Harry Brown, Geo. Barrat, David Bentley.

Deacons — John McKergow, George Barrat.

Church clerk—G. Alfred Morris.

ADMIRAL'S LETTER

Caused Resignation of Spanish Secretary of Marine.

Madrid, Jan. 21.—Admiral Puente has finally admitted that he wrote the letter published by the press against the then Minister of Marine, Senor Miranda, which led to the latter's resignation. The admiral admitted that he was discontented with the way the Ministry of Marine had conducted affairs under its charge, and this caused him to write the letter. He gave assurances that he intends to publish still other data referring to the ministry.

CAR WHEEL BROKE RAILS.

Remarkable Escape From Train Wreck—Inquiry Ordered.

St. John, N.B., Jan. 21.—Passengers who left St. John on the Pacific express on Wednesday evening had the interesting experience of bumping along on a train that broke sixty-three rails between here and MacAdam Junction, and had a marvellous escape from being wrecked. The circumstances are such that a thorough investigation into the occurrence will be held at MacAdam, on Saturday, at which a number of prominent officials from Montreal and St. John will be present.

The damage was caused by a defective wheel on one of the first-class coaches, which had been flattened, probably by the use of the brakes. The defect was noticed before the train left, but to prevent delay to the train it was allowed to go. The [illegible] have been safe at any other on Wednesday the weather were particularly unfavora[illegible] the two days of very severe frost was coming out of the this left them more brittle and more liable to break.

CARS FINER MADE THAN WATCHES.

"I suppose you think," said [illegible] Inwood, of the Tudhope Motor Co. Toronto, where he is selling the "Everitt" Car the Tudhope [illegible] interests of Orillia are making, a watch is a pretty finely built article. But this car of mine has the [illegible] repeater done to a frazzle."

"Oh, look here, Fred!' You're referring to one of those repeating [illegible] clocks. That 'boat' of yours, or other, isn't nearly as accurate a watch,' smiled one of Inwood's [illegible] in the King Edward Rotunda.

"But it is, and I'll show you," F. G. earnestly, as he gazed at timepiece reflectively.

"Now, this watch here has a pinion true to about the ten-thousandth of an inch, but the "Everitt" [illegible] there on Victoria Street has a [illegible] motor main shaft true to [illegible] sandth of an inch. The [illegible] my watch is about a quarter long.

"The watch pinion varies [illegible] about true within 1-250th [illegible] length, but the 'Everitt' motor is the motor is true within 1-500th [illegible] its length. That's just [illegible] as accurate as a watch.

"And they build them [illegible] too, with jigs—the way [illegible] made," said F. G. I. as he [illegible] Victoria Street to take [illegible] off the radiator on the new "Everitt" he has been riding [illegible] town in lately.

"That's why 'Everitts' [illegible] good time, I suppose," said [illegible] who spoke about the repeating clock.

Coronation March from Meyerbeer's Grand Opera

LE PROPHÈTE





Published by AMERICAN MELODY Co., New York.

La Prophète. 2 pp—2d p.

OH! CHRISTINA!

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BY J. J. BELL
Author of "Wee Macgreegor."

Characters: — Miss Purvis, a prim spinster, gentle and kindly, but amused to children. She keeps a small general shop.

Christina, her niece, a shrewd little Glasgow street child, but warm-hearted withal. Her parents being dead, she has come to live with her aunt.

Mr. Baldwin, the elderly commercial traveller, through whom Miss Purvis orders all her supplies. Christina establishes a business understanding with him during a temporary indisposition of her aunt, and adroitly bring out the fact that he is a bachelor.

VI.

The serving-maid at the doctor's house was again laid up, and Christina, almost feverish with importance, was assisting the doctor's wife. In vain Miss Purvis had protested against the girl's donning her Sunday clothes. Christina had retorted that she must be dressed in her best, lest she should be called upon to open the door and show people into the consulting room, which, by the way, she called 'the wee room wi' the queer smell an' the tooth-pullers.'

During the early part of the day she was occupied with the dirtier work of the house, which she performed in an overall kindly supplied by her temporary mistress. But that work done, the overall was laid aside, and Christina admired herself in a muslin apron belonging to the invalid maid. The maid being tall of stature and Christina rather short, the apron reached considerably beyond the hem of the girl's skirt; but Christina did not mind that, and only wished she had a cap to complete her costume. While alone in the kitchen she wore on her head a paper bag, which had once held sugar biscuits, manipulated as nearly as possible into the semblance of a housemaid's cap, with strips of white paper, removed from a pound of bacon, for strings.

'My! it's awfu' tasty!' she remarked to herself, eyeing the small looking-glass near the sink. She did not, however, refer to the flavor of the bacon. It was later that she realized how much sugar had got into her thick fair hair.

Nothing of an exciting nature happened during the forenoon. Immediately after lunch the doctor went to pay some professional visits, and Christina had just finished washing the dishes when her temporary mistress came into the kitchen dressed for out-of-doors. Christina hastily tied her improvised head-gear.

'Well, Christina,' the lady said pleasantly, 'do you think you could keep the house from running away till my return? I have a call to make on a lady who is leaving Kilmabeg to-morrow, otherwise I would not leave you alone.'

Christina mentally blessed the lady who was on the eve of quitting Kilmabeg. She had never hoped for such responsibility as this!

'I'll manage fine, mem,' she responded eagerly.

'The baby is asleep at present,' the lady continued, 'but, if she calls, you will attend to her. She should get her medicine at half-past two, but only if she is awake.'

Christina mentally decided that baby would be awake at 2.30 sharp.

'I think I shall be away longer than an hour, Christina. If any one calls at the door, you know what to do. Write the name and message down, and say you will tell the doctor immediately he comes home. I shall be back within an hour. Take care of yourself and be a good girl.' And with a kindly nod the doctor's wife departed.

'Oh!' murmured Christina in a transport of delight at being left in charge. She removed her cap, held out her apron by the edges, and waltzed round the kitchen table. Halting at last, she looked at the clock, the hands of which were at ten minuts past two.

'I wish it was time for Jane to get her meddicine! Oh, I hope a customer 'll come soon! I best see if the sclate's clean.'

She went into the hall and examined the white tablet, at the top of which was printed in gold the word 'Engagements.'

'I'll engage them!' she said to herself, giving the tablet an unnecessary rub. 'Oh, I wish a customer would come!' she sighed. 'A broken leg wud be fine!'

She strolled into the consulting-room and sniffed the iodoform. She sank into an easy chair, remarking, 'This is whaur he pulls the teeth.'

Christina had a sense of honor that restrained her from opening any of the presses or little drawers, and presently she returned to the kitchen, where she removed her cap, reflecting that it would hardly do for a 'customer' to see her in it.

The clock now indicated 2.20.

'Och, I'll jist wauken her,' thought Christina. 'I'll dae it by accident.' And she pushed a large tray off the dresser.

A groan came from the little room adjoining the kitchen; then an exclamation of 'Oh, mercy, lassie! What ha'e ye broke?'

'Naethin',' returned Christina reassuringly, as she entered the little room. 'I'm sorry I waukened ye, but ye'll be ready for yer meddicine noo, Jane.'

'Oh, feech! the nesty stuff!' cried Jane. 'I dinna want it. Did the mistress say I was to get it? Eh? Aweel, Teeny, my lass, if ye pour it doon the jawbox, I'll gi'e ye a penny. There, noo!'

'Na, na, Jane!' — Christina's tone was stern—'I promised the mistress ye wud get it, an' yer gaun to get it! Hoo much d'ye get?' she asked, picking up a bottle and spoon from the dressing-table.

'Oh, jist a wee, wee drap, Teeny,' pleaded the hapless Jane. 'Jist a teaspunefu' in plenty o' watter. It's got an awfu' bad taste. Oh, dear me, I'll never tak' service wi' a doctor again! He's faur ower free wi' his doses. Aw, jist a wee teaspunefu', Teeny.'

Christina, in a firm voice, read aloud from the label: 'A tablespunefu' in watter thrice a day efter meals.'

'Oh, me! But I—I sha'ena had a meal,' moaned Jane, clutching at a straw.

'Ye had yer breakfast. I gi'ed ye it masel'.' And Christina having measured out a brimming tablespoonful of the physic, poured it into a tumbler.

'I—I'll gi'e ye tippence!' cried Jane.

Christina added water to the medicine. 'Ha'e!' she said briefly. 'Snap it up! It'll dae ye guid.'

'Leave it wi' me, an' I'll tak' it, Teeny.'

'I believe ye!' said the girl, without moving.

Jane took the tumbler, looked at Christina in frantic appeal, and repeated her offer of twopence.

Christina shook her head. 'Snap it up!' she said once more. 'Shift it!' she added, remembering a Glasgow expression.

Abandoning hope, Jane gulped the dose, blindly handed the tumbler to the girl, and disappeared beneath the bedclothes, groaning fearsomely.

'That's the style!' remarked Christina, and retired glowing with a sense of duty done. In a minute, however, she was back at the bedside with a heaped spoonful of sugar.

She had scarcely returned to the kitchen when the bell rang. She rushed to the glass, inspected her face, pushed back her hair; then walked sedately to the front door. On opening it she met with a disappointment. A message-boy held out a parcel, grinned, and said familiarly—

'Hullo, Teeny! Ye've got on yer daidley the day!'

'Impiddence!' muttered Christina, grabbing the parcel and banging the door. She walked back to the kitchen with her rather pretty nose in the air. 'I'll gi'e Geordie M'Cubbin something for that, some day!' she said to herself.

She slammed the parcel on the table, and realized that it contained eggs.

Just then the bell rang again. She looked at the parcel, wondered how many were broken, felt like weeping, swallowed a lump and—answered the bell. If it were only a broken leg! That, she reflected, would be worth several broken eggs, anyway.

She opened the door. A serving-maid, a stranger to Christina, stood on the step—a big bony creature, with a somewhat wild look.

'A customer!' thought Christina. 'A tooth!'

Misstress MacTougal's compliments, and she would pe opliged ef the doctor would pe pleased to come to see her to-day, thank you fery much.'

Having emitted this declaration, the maid panted.

'Hielan'?' said Christina. 'Tobermory?'

'Styornoway!' cried the maid. 'Put I know Topermory. Wass you efer in Styornoway?'

'Na. But I was yinst at Gourock. D'ye want to see the doctor yersel'? because he's no' in,' said Christina. Then she remembered the slate, and, turning, secured it.

Leaning negligently against the side of the doorway, she crossed one leg over the other, and said in a business-like voice—

'What did ye say was the name o' the pairty?'

The maid looked bewildered.

'Wha sent ye?' Christina demanded.

'Mistress MacTougal!—I haf forgot the name of the house. I will haf come to this place last night.'

'Mistress MacDougall—Och, I ken aboot her. Seaview's her hoose. Mind that, so as ye'll no get lost. Is't her inside again?' Mrs. MacDougall had a local reputation for dyspepsia.

'I—I could not saay,' said the Stornoway girl. 'I think she wass saaying it will pe her asthma. Yess—I think it will pe her asthma. Thank you fery much.'

'Haud on a shake!' said Christina. 'That's peculiar! It soun's like an awfu' disease.'

On the tablet she wrote large—

'Mrs. MacDougal. Seavue. Hurassma.'

Then, with her best business smile, she turned to the maid.

'Onything else the day, miss?' she sweetly inquired.

Again the other looked bewildered.

'Tits!' said Christina. 'I forgot I wasna in the shope.' Somehow she felt sorry for the maid. 'Wud ye like to tak' a walk wi' me some nicht?' she asked abruptly, but kindly.

'Inteed, inteed I would,' cried the Stornoway girl gratefully. 'I wass sall alone. I will pe knowing nopody in this place.'

Whereupon Christina made an appointment.

During the interview she had forgotten about the eggs, but on her return to the kitchen misery claimed her for its own. The pepper bag had given way, and a horrid pool was forming on the table around it.

'Oh, what a muck!' she sighed in despair, and proceeded to ascertain the extent of the damage. Out of the dozen, five eggs had escaped uninjured, five had been cracked or chipped, and two were hopelessly smashed.

Christina turned from the sorry sight, and leaning against the dresser, buried her face in her hands. She had remained thus for five minutes when she heard the invalid maid calling.

'Teeny! Here!'

Christina dried her eyes, sniffed, pulled herself together, and went to the door of the maid's room. Halting outside, she inquired whether Jane wanted anything.

'Am I never to get onything to eat?' Jane cried querulously.

'Are ye hungry, Jane?'

'Hungry? Did the mistress no' leave word what I was to get?'

'She didna say. Maybe she forgot. Ye was sleepin', ye ken. Wull I get ye a piece, Jane?'

'A piece? An' the doctor said I was to be fed up and nourished! Is there nae soup in the larder?'

'I'll gang an' see,' said Christina. And then—oh, happy thought!

'Could ye no' tak' an egg—twa eggs, Jane?'

'Could I no'!' the other exclaimed. 'Twa eggs, poached, 'll dae fine. An' a cup o' tea! Haste ye, Teeny!'

Christina hesitated. 'I—canna poach eggs,' she stammered. 'But I—I can scramble them.'

'Dae onything ye like, lassie, but dae it quick,' cried the famished one.

Christina skipped gaily back to the kitchen.

'Is the doctor in?'

An elderly gentleman put the question, not long after Christina had finished her cooking.

'He's no' in the noo,' she replied, getting the tablet and her feet into position. 'What's the name, please?'

'Mr. Reid, Burnside Cottage.'

'D'ye spell yer name the common way or the ither way?'

'The other way,' said the elderly gentleman, amused.

'Noo ye're chaffin';' said Christina, good-humoredly. 'But it's nae odds to me hoo ye spell it.' And she wrote down Mr. Read.

'An' what's the disease, if ye please, sir?' she inquired more respectfully.

'My good girl, are you the doctor's assistant?'

'Whiles,' said Christina, thinking of the bottles she had washed. 'But maybe,' she went on, with a keen glance at the elderly gentleman, 'maybe ye're no' a customer.'

The man smiled. 'Oh yes, I'm a customer,' he said. 'I called to see if the doctor would oblige me with a porous plaster, so you——'

'That's peculiar!' she remarked. 'I yinst had a porous plester when I was bad wi' ma kist. Is't yer kist that's hurtin' ye, sir?' The inquiry was sympathetic. 'Awfu' sticky thing a porous plester! Jist wait an' I'll write it doon.'

She began to write, halted suddenly, and looked up at him.

'Eh—wud ye no' tak' a dizzen when ye're at it?'

'A dozen!'

'Ay; I daursay the doctor wud gi'e ye discoont, if ye was takin' a dizzen. Weel, mak' it hauf-a-dizzen, sir. Awfu' usefu' things to ha'e aboot the hoose.'

Here the elderly gentleman gave way to laughter.

Christina felt hurt, and looked it.

'There's no' muckle wrang wi' you, I'm thinkin'!' she muttered crossly.

At this juncture the doctor appeared on the scene. Christina suddenly felt afraid.

But Mr. Reid turned to the doctor and said, by no means unkindly, 'This young woman is better than any of your tonics, doctor.'

He then nodded in friendly fashion to the girl, who, covered with proud blushes, fled to the kitchen, and there waltzed round the table until she was giddy.

(To be Continued Next Saturday.)

NECKS AND LEGS OF ANIMALS.

(From the 'Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette.')

With few exceptions there is a marked equality between the length of the necks and of the legs of both birds and quadrupeds, and whether they be long or short is determined chiefly by the place where the animal must go for its food.

This is especially noticeable in beasts that feed constantly upon grass, in which case the neck has just a slight advantage in that it cannot hang perpendicularly down.

Crocodiles, lizards and fish have practically no necks. Fowls that feed in the water also offer an example of this correspondence between the members, with the exception of swans and geese and some Indian birds, who gather their food from the bottom of pools and must have long necks for that purpose, while the short legs make it more convenient for them to swim.

TO AVOID BRAIN FATIGUE.

Rest For the Society Woman—How to Work.

(Paris Correspondence 'Pall Mall Gazette.')

Dr. Toulouse, the interesting medical writer, discusses the cause and prevention of brain fag which brings on neurasthenia and other troubles. Every Parisian with a large circle of acquaintance is particularly overworked at this time of year. To his ordinary business or professional duties—probably augmented by the necessity to produce a balance sheet of his year's transactions—is added a round of social observances entailing considerable fatigue. Not even the most lazy person, declares the doctor, occupying herself with toilettes and teas, or the tranquil bureaucrat can escape the evil. 'I know a rich society man who has contracted grave nervous troubles by occupying himself too closely and injudiciously with a small collection of rare books.

'There are two sorts of intellectual activities. The first is spontaneous, as when we meditate on subjects which are rather vague: ambitious dreams, emotional memories or general wool gathering. The mind goes and comes, makes excursions and returns to the central point and dashes off again on a thousand subtle trains of thought. This activity is the least fatiguing. Easy reading, such as novels of action, travels and memoirs, approach this kind of thought.

'A work where creation is the important element often takes this turn, and this will surprise many persons who have a great savant like Henri Poincare (the French mathematician) or a poet like Musset proceeds in this manner without more restraint or fatigue than that.

'That is why artists, savants, inventors and business men are capable of remaining so long at their work.

'Our second mode of intellectual activity is more a question of will power. The conscious attention is constant and retains the mind on a straight road, which it cannot leave. An accountant represents this other kind of work. When the brain suffers from malaise, which diminishes its power of activity, a little sum in figures increases excessively the fatigue. Creation by effort of the will is very wearing.'

The doctor concludes that work which is largely mechanical, neither intense intellectually nor muscularly, such as copying, sewing, folding, etc., depresses the energies to the point of rendering the effort painful.

'Root out of your mind the prejudice that work exhausts by reason of its intellectual value. The efforts of a translator can be more fatiguing for the brain than the inventive work of a savant in his laboratory. That which definitely counts is the expenditure of energy and not the result.

'In work one must banish from the mind all that is not useful; the tumult of ideas and feelings which accompany in persons insufficiently trained a sustained application, just as the novice on the bicycle unnecessarily contracts his muscles.'

Among other advice the doctor gives to avoid the symptoms of the fashionable complaint is to establish neutral zones in one's work—occupations of a less intensity. The society woman should read in between her fatiguing visits; in the professional world we are counselled to go out and buy something in a crowded shop or to attend to a machine when we are fatigued. And it is the pace that kills. Hasten slowly. When we have much to do we are to go slower. And to the shop assistant he says: 'Don't try to serve two people at once.'

Finally, we are to know when we are doing too much by the quality of our sleep. If it is troubled by dreams of work then it is time to put on the brake.

WORLD WIDE

A Weekly reprint of Articles and Cartoons from the leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.

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LETTERS FROM READERS.

HISTORICAL ACCURACY OF THE BIBLE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—May I be permitted to make some comments on the letter of 'A Layman' which appeared in Saturday's 'Witness.' I am not going to attempt to justify the language and controversial methods of your correspondent, Mr. Carlisle, neither am I going to find fault with them. But I will congratulate him upon his honest and earnest defence of the historic position of the Bible as the Word of God.

In his letter 'A Layman' makes a spirited defence of Dr. Jackson's much discussed book, and in doing so makes some statements which are open to criticism. Regarding Dr. Jackson's book, if I remember rightly, it little more than escaped the censure of the Toronto Methodist Conference last summer, and I think it was the vote of his ministerial brethren that prevented that result. Was that not significant? Did it not indicate that Dr. Jackson's book was considered a new thing in traditional Methodist belief and teaching? That fact itself precludes many from thinking of Dr. Jackson as an evangelical conservative, or conservative evangelical.

But to come to 'A Layman's' statements.

He says that natural science proves to us that the story of the origin of life as told in Genesis is not literal history.' Such a statement as that, written for publication, should have some proof to support it. Was that the view of Genesis held by the late Sir J. W. Dawson, a man of honored memory in the city of Montreal? He knew something about science, if any man did, and he was a believer in the historicity of Genesis.

Some of the most eminent scholars, past and present, have taken the ground that the Bible had not yet been, in any particular, proved to be out of harmony with clearly established science. So far as is known, there is no quarrel between true science and the Bible. 'A Layman' ought, in fairness to the Bible, tell us in what particulars the Bible and science disagree. He is concerned about Mr. Carlisle not being fair to Dr. Jackson. Let him show a good example by being fair to the Bible.

Further. 'A Layman' tells us that the 'Biblical account leaves no room for the thousands of years of human history which science reads for us from rocks, caves, and human skeletons.' Perhaps he means us to accept this as proof of his earlier assertion. If so, the proof itself needs proving. Has it been demonstrated that Genesis makes the geological periods of science impossible? If so a good many who are in a position to know such things are entirely ignorant of it. 'A Layman' asks if Mr. Carlisle has ever heard of a certain 'fact.' May I ask 'A Layman' if he has ever heard of the Biblical scholars who hold the view that Genesis I., is a complete statement of God's first creative work, and that between verses 1 and 2 there is more than ample room for all the established geological ages? According to that opinion the processes described from verse 2 were in part a work of restoration, and in part creative. That interpretation of the first chapter of Genesis is not at all an unreasonable one and has much in its favor. I simply mention it to remark that we should be slow in accepting the 'conclusions' of any criticism which declares the Bible to be opposed to science. Professor Clay, when in Montreal recently, advised critics of the Bible to 'go slow,' and not jump to conclusions which brought discredit upon the Bible as a historical record.

Then 'A Layman' says that: 'Behind the pentateuch we can trace three sources, J. E. P., Jehovistic, Elohistic, and Priestly,' and he calls that a fact. But some of the critics tell us there are four sources, and others go further and yet further, until we begin to lose count of their 'sources.' The critics are not by any means agreed as to the number of 'sources' of the Pentateuch, and it is very doubtful if they ever will be or can be. If this business about J. E and P. is a fact it has yet to be proved, and until it is, we must not be asked to believe it, and if we are we shall respectfully decline. 'A Layman' is very careful to write of verbal inspiration as a theory, nothing more. That is what we call the J. E. P. affair, a theory. Dr. Green was, in his day, a master of Biblical criticism, and in his book: 'Moses and his Recent Critics,' he says: There is no evidence of the existence of these documents and redactors and no pretence of any, apart from the critical tests which have determined the analysis. All tradition and all historical testimony as to the origin of the Pentateuch are against them. The burden of proof is wholly upon the critics, and this proof should be clear and convincing in proportion to the gravity and the revolutionary character of the consequences which it is proposed to base upon it.'

To these words could be added the testimony of men having a weight of authority equal, at least, to any of the rationalistic critics. 'A Layman' casts doubt upon the historical accuracy of the books of Kings and Daniel. The testimony of the unearthed tablets and monuments is against 'A Layman' and in favor of Daniel and Kings. I could give extracts from the recent writings of Dr. Frederick Wright, of Oberlin College, and Dr. Kyle, of Washington, two experts in their line of investigation, showing how the long buried records are coming to light and uniformly indicating the Bible as a trustworthy historical guide.

The Moabite Stone confirms records in the books of the Kings. The Tel-el-Amarna letters confirm the much criticised early books of the Bible. Albert T. Clay, already referred to, is strongly inclining to the view, 'That the Semitic Babylonian religion is an importation from Syria and Palestine (Amurru), that the creation, deluge, antediluvian patriarchs, etc., of the Babylonian came from Amurru, instead of the Hebraic stories, having come from Babylonia, as held by nearly all Semitic scholars.'

Regarding the slaying of Agag, referred to by 'A Layman' something can be said for the righteousness of that and similar acts. Let the whole story of the Amalekites be read, let it be remembered that they were a very depraved people, and that their cup was a full one. God used Israel to mete out judgment upon them, and in their temporal destruction there may have been a large element of mercy.

Rationalistic criticism is rapidly becoming, if it has not already become, a serious peril, and is pursuing its way in spite of witness against it.

A noted writer says: 'The Bible narrative plainly interpreted at its face value is everywhere being sustained, while, of the great critical theories proposing to take Scripture recording events of that age at other than the face value, as the illiteracy of early Western Semitic people, the rude, nomadic barbarity of Palestine and the Desert in the patriarchal age, the patriarchs not individuals, but personifications, the Desert 'Egypt,' the gradual invasion of Palestine, the naturalistic origin of Israel's religion, the inconsequence of Moses as a lawgiver, the late authorship of the Pentateuch, and a dozen others, not a single one is being definitely supported by the results of archaeological research. The recent testimony of archaeology to Scripture, like all such testimony that has gone before, is definitely and uniformly favorable to the Scriptures at their face value, and not to the Scriptures as reconstructed by criticism.'

These are the words of a profound student of archaeology and should be heard.

Years ago C. H. Spurgeon wrote his famous articles on the 'Down Grade,' and since that time the speed has been increasing and large numbers of people of unsteady and uncertain faith have been swept into the procession. Is it not time to call a halt? The mischief done will be hard to repair, if it is ever repaired. Let us be fair to all men, let there be no reviling of those with whom we differ. Let us be gentlemen in our personal references. At the same time let us be fair to the historic Bible, let us treat it decently. It is a great book, the greatest book, and we ought always to speak well of it. Anyway, it is being vindicated, and will vindicate itself, and emerge unscathed from the fierce fires of criticism, but the faith of somo may be destroyed.

E. P. H. KING.

Baptist Parsonage, Thurso, Quebec, January 16, 1911.

THE WORD OF GOD.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Of all the extraordinary definitions concerning the 'Word of God,' which I have met with, that by W. J. Pierson,' of Fort William, in your issue of Jan. 14th, is the strangest I ever read. According to this writer, 'The word of God was that "which came by the spirit of truth, reason, and understanding."' According to this every writer setting forth 'with reason and understanding' since the creation of the world to the birth of Mr. Pierson himself, has been showing forth the 'word of God,' while the Holy Scriptures are only a history,' (not the thing itself), of the 'word of God.' It therefore comes to pass that the Jews and Christians as such have never had the 'word of God' at all, they have only a 'history' of it. What next? Is the world turning a spiritual somersault? I believe it is. Such a statement carries its own refutation. How can the Bible be a history of the 'word of God' which God has not spoken. According to Mr. Pierson it is man who sets forth the 'word of God,' not God Himself. We must choose between God and man. I prefer the former. How does the 'word of God' proceed out of 'the mouth of God,' for us men, if not by means of the 'sacred writings?' If we are to believe that there are prophets, apostles, Christs, etc., to-day then Christianity and the Holy Scriptures have merely a 'comparative' value and may any moment be discounted in favor of Buddhism, Theosophy, or Mormonism. Surely not. If our religion be a 'progressive' religion merely, what may we not expect to-morrow. 'Jesus Christ is the same yesterday, to-day and for ever.' He is 'the Alpha and Omega' or He is nothing.

(REV.) C. A. FFRENCH.

CHURCH GOING.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Church going in this great city is somewhat regular and popular, to the Christians so-called. When Sunday morning comes around you find the uptown streets pretty well utilized, with cultured people all aglow, hurrying or, it may be, they are early going to church. You know they are going. They are nearing their church. They enter at the door somewhat dignied. Oh, yes, you see it. Should there be a man at the door, well, they pass on because he does not say anything. And off they go to their respective pews, their quiet abode for an hour. They enter after looking carefully and they sit down at their usual place. They give a reverent bow and offer a prayer. They sing the opening hymn pretty good, but there is no good book opened generally. The lesson is read with rapt attention. Then they are interested somewhat in the anthem sung by the choir, whether they, 'the choir,' and the organist too are converted. Well, it makes no difference. On it goes and the Lord is glorified, for who would think otherwise. It is the House of God, the place where all His children meet. Then we come to the benediction, after a beautifully colored sermon by a good man. And then we retire till the evening service. A shake of the hand from a brother or sister, well, that comes after an introduction, which is essential, and then you might get an invite from a good friend to call one night in the week, where you see 'whist' played, and hear 'ragtime' on the piano. Of course you are invited back to the same house, but they are not in, or some one is sick.

As a reader of this paper, I do trust that things will change in this city for the benefit of those who are newcomers, and who have known what it was to be in a warm house of prayer. Sir, this is my letter of experience in this city which I have been in for two and a half years. I do trust it will appear in your paper,

JOHN IMRIE.

38 Mullins street, Point St. Charles, Jan., 1911.

THE JONAH PARABLE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness:

Sir,—Mr. Jno. Carlisle, in his letter concerning Jonah and Hades, says that 'Bar Ben Zion' is laboring under a grand error if he thinks our Lord referred to the length of time his body lay in the tomb, when he said, 'The Son of Man shall be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth,' and adds that 'It is true, as my critic points out, that his body did not lie three days and three nights in the tomb.'

He says, 'We know when a man dies his soul, his spirit, the man himself leaves the body,' and then goes on to say that what Jesus meant is made clear by Peter, who speaks of Christ 'being put to death in the flesh, but quickened by the spirit, by which also he went and preached unto the spirits in prison.' Now, it is not my intention here to make any comment upon, or attempt any explanation of, the passage, but just to point out that it meant the latter, and if Jesus was really preaching to the spirits in prison' during these three day and three nights, his body, which Mr. Carlisle says did not lie in the tomb for that length of time, must have come back to life and to earth without the spirit.

What a jumble this brings us into. Mr. Carlisle says that St. Paul tells us what he (Christ) accomplished by this wonderful mission to these captive spirits. What a profound teacher of the Scriptures Mr. C. is?

M.B.

THE FARMER'S DEMAND.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It is certainly gratifying to a Canadian abroad who is deeply interested in the curtailments of the tariff robbery to read of the recent efforts of the Canadian farmers to throw from their shoulders the 'Old man of the Sea' protection.

In front of this good work difficulties of enormous proportions present themselves. It is much more difficult to disseminate truths, especially political truths, among people distributed over a wide range of sparsely settled country, than to the same number of people assembled in towns and cities. Macaulay says: 'That even the most arbitrary of the Caesars found it necessary to feed and divert the inhabitants of Rome at the expense of the country.' For this same reason the inhabitants of the Canadian cities have been consistently able to exact tribute from the genuine producers of wealth in the rural districts. The beneficiaries of protection in Canada have taken infinite pains, directly and indirectly, to educate the city toilers to the reflected advantages gained by the scientific plunder of the farmer. The privileged protected classes know that their lease of plunder is dependent upon their dependents in the cities, and upon the ignorance and gullibility of the plundered. They know that the farmers hold the key of the situation, so act accordingly. They know that they can be assured of the support of townsmen by assuring them that they are joint partners in this economic robbery, so they naturally direct their activities of deception against the farmer.

These people know that the present Free Trade movement is pregnant with possibilities of fiscal liberty, and, of course, will do their best to make it abortive. So with Machiavelian ingenuity they have mapped out the Canadian naval scheme. These interested persons have cleverly disguised the real purpose of the proposed navy, which they think will be the ace of trumps when the farmers play the 'deuce.' They know that to build a navy requires an enormous expenditure of public money. They know that increased expenditure of public money means increased indirect taxation. They know that for every dollar the government collects by indirect taxation, they as protected manufacturers get six. The navy, which nominally costs $20,000,000, really exacts $140,000,000 from the toilers of Canada. At the present time these patriotic protectionists, whose patriotism not only costs nothing, but means huge profits to themselves, are especially anxious to provide causes for huge increases of national expenditure, knowing that this expenditure may stifle the farmers' demand for the abolition of the protective duties by the plea that the tariff is necessary for revenue purposes. Nothing, therefore, would suit them better than a scheme, such as a navy, which would require constant expenditure. By covering their mercenary motives by the old, old trick—the waving of the Union Jack, they have made a clever and strong appeal to the unselfish and real patriotism of the Canadian farmer. It has been well said that patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel.

When all things are considered the Canadian farmer is not to be blamed for falling into the trap laid by the manufacturers. The war scare which, as time has shown, was manufactured in England for party purposes, and which disturbed the peaceful citizens of this country, naturally had its effect in Canada, and was a godsend, or rather a devil send, to the alert and greedy protected vampires, who are always on the 'qui vive' for plausible reasons for the retention and increase of protective taxation. As under the guise of patriotism (how much this word has to answer for), the South African war was generated by garbled and untruthful cablegrams inspired by the wealthy Jewish financiers of South Africa, so was the war scare in Canada fathered and kept alive by cablegrams from the English yellow press, which has sinister designs on the fiscal freedom and other liberties of the British people. For this reason the arguments of the scaremongers, though absolutely quashed in this country, were in Canada never effectively refuted. The Canadian people quite naturally thought England to be in grave danger of a German invasion; hence the sudden determination to build a Canadian navy. The original object of this navy was to help England in the hour of need. Its purpose now, the war scare having blown over, is to help the Canadian manufacturer in his hour of need. It would not be diplomatic on the part of the manufacturers to disclose the real purport of this naval scheme, so again this word patriotism serves the usual purpose of the scoundrel. Now, a navy is necessary to supply dignity to Canada's national aspirations and patriotism. Greed and hypocrisy go together. Protection is the foster mother of them both.

True to himself, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's actions belie his words. How many times has he assured the Canadian people that 'Canada should not be drawn into the votex of European militarism'? His words are true, but with a navy how can she escape it? 'Qui veut le fin veut les moyens.' Conversely it is true that those who propose the means are prepared for the end. A boy with a pop-gun is not satisfied till he has used it. But what benefit to avoid European militarism if she be played into a vortex of militarism of her own making? Canada, with her immense possibilities, has a far nobler career in front of her than to blindly copy the follies of Europe. Canada can become dignified without the mournful achievements of the instruments of death, disaster, disease, and famine. Nations to-day are no longer elevated, but are debased by military glory. Canada's future greatness will not be determined by battles lost or won. The day of military glory, aggrandizement and ostentation is all but over. The nations of the earth now require less glory and more liberty, enlightenment and honor, and one of the most hopeful features of the twentieth century is the mighty dawn of brighter and widely scattered ideas, fathered by sincere and energetic souls. Nations are great because they think. They are majestic when they introduce ethics into their thought. A dismal future awaits any country which lays its foundation of greatness on the sands of military exploits. Again, why should Canada enter the arena which, according to the leading thinkers of the day, is reducing Europe to a state of barbarism?

It is unfortunate, however, that just as in youth there is a tendency to imitate the vices of the man, there is in young countries a tendency to follow the ignoble examples of older countries. It is also true that just as tobacco and drink are more injurious to the youth than to the adult, militarism is more detrimental to the younger country. (If, however, Canada has reached maturity what about infant industries?) Money spent on militarism cannot be used to develop Canada's resources. What reason has Sir Wilfrid Laurier given for the postponement of the Georgian Bay Canal and other public works? 'Expense!' 'Can't afford it now!' Every dollar spent on gunboats is one dollar less spent on needful and productive public works. Canada certainly needs all her surplus revenue for developing and productive uses, and cannot afford to waste money on warships which produce nothing but expense when idle and wholesale murder when used.

If Canada, against the wishes of the major portion of her population, has already been rushed into the decision of having a navy, and if too late to withdraw, then the Canadian farmers should insist that the cost of the navy and its upkeep be paid for by direct taxation. When the manufacturers find out that their patriotism costs them something, and that they don't make anything out of it, their appetite for national dignity will be satisfied for ever. When they find that they are forced to pay their honest share to the piper they will quickly order a different tune.

If, however, the farmers are content to foot the whole bill, and in addition pay six times the amount of this bill to the protected interests for the privilege of obtaining imaginary dignity from a navy, then they will deserve the insults, the jibes, the contempt of the classes who are fattening upon them.

The farmers should organize, organize organize, and then support their organizations. They must invest money in freedom's cause if freedom they receive. If they are to draw the dividends from free trade in the future they must subscribe the working capital now. They cannot invest money in anything that will bring in higher interest. No greater heritage could they leave their children than the unrestricted freedom of trade. If they are to enjoy fiscal justice they must work. 'Organize, work and again organize' should be their motto, then the result will never be in doubt.

A. W. HAYCOCK.

16 Maclise Road, West Kensington, London, W., Jan. 2, 1911.

Note.—The farmers of Canada as represented by the recent deputation are not European peasants, or as innocent as Mr. Haycock supposes them to be. They were not rushed into supporting the navy policy by a war scare. They simply said to themselves, the empire needs a navy and we would be sneaks if we did not want our country to bear its share of the naval expense. They were for the most part in favor of making this contribution direct. The only part protectionism played in the matter was in demanding that if Canadian money was spent it should not be spent where it would do most good, but should be spent in Canada, where ships and their maintenance would cost most. There was nothing inconsistent in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's position. Abhorrence of militarism is not inconsistent with doing our duty as a part of the Empire. The argument that having a navy will make us want to use it in war is rendered ridiculous by the puny character of the navy proposed. We have had at all times a military force which at times of invasion, uprising and disturbance has given a good account or itself. But none of those disturbances have been in any measure due to our having such a force. It is impossible to say how many have been prevented by it.

LAND TAXATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It is only a question of time, and not a very long time either, when humanity will arrive at better social conditions than could have been dreamed of by our fathers. In the meantime, evil and injustice are rampant everywhere, and all honor to him who even in the slightest degree helps to lessen the evil and injustice of our present day civilization. It is one of my great pleasures to read the various letters from readers in your Saturday issues, for behind those letters I can see a power moving so irresistibly that the days of oppression, injustice and special privilege are already numbered. It is true that every suggested reform will not stand the test of analysis, but every reformer is entitled to at least a fair and impartial hearing from all who desire to see better social conditions. It seems to me your correspondent, Mr. James Findlay, has not exactly grasped the correct idea in the request of the farmers as to taxation of land values. In the first place, Henry George was not a socialist, and very few socialists are counted among his followers. Again, Henry George never advocated a tax on land area, but a tax on land values. Between the two, there is a world wide difference. There is land to-day in New York and London valued at fifteen million dollars an acre, equal to about 1,500 farms worth ten thousand dollars each. Right here in Montreal, land is valued in the centre of the city at a million dollars or more an acre. In other words, if our national revenue was raised from the taxation of land values, the owners of that acre of land in Montreal would pay as much taxes as the owners of a hundred ten thousand dollar farms. Coming from the farm, I have been in close contact with farmers all my life, and during the twenty-five years I have been engaged in a manufacturing business, I have often wondered when the farmer would wake up to the fact that he was bearing the heavy end of the burden of taxation.

At last he is awake to the injustice under which he has been laboring, and a more equitable system of taxation is already in sight. He will have nothing less than justice for all and special privileges for none. There must be the square deal for all alike in matters of taxation.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, Jan. 19, 1911.

OUR 'DEAR' COUNTRY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your morning contemporary, the 'Gazette,' has made a wonderful discovery, which not a few of us have been aware of for some time. 'Canada has ceased'—we are told with a kind of 'ex Cathedra' authority quite amusing—'to be a cheap country to live in.' Yes, and the cause is taxation, which is really something like saying two and two make four. The 'Gazette,' however, gives an interesting comparison, showing that while twelve years ago the custom and excise duties amounted to $6 per head of population, they are now about $10, so that the taxation has increased far above the population. It need not create much surprise should your esteemed contemporary at a distant date suddenly find out the well-known fact that our manufacturers practically own the country. The farmers are received by the Government with and dismissed with smiles, reminding one of Pope's lines in the Odyssey, 'Welcome the coming and speed the parting guest.' Mere producers are of very little importance compared to the manufacturers, and as to the consumer it would be too absurd to suppose he is to be considered! The 'Gazette' now and then hits the right scent, but its sight resembles the owl's in the sunlight, so that it cannot see that the increased cost of living and a despotic oligarchy is simply the result of the policy of protection it is ever advocating.

L. H. B.

Montreal, Jan. 20.

Note.—The ten dollars a head paid by each of us, man woman and child, through the customs is the very smallest end of what the tariff system costs us. The purpose of the present tariff is not so much to raise money on goods coming in as to keep goods out that might cheapen our own. For one dollar we pay to the Government through the customs we probably pay five for goods thus rendered dear, and for the cost of all sorts of service rendered dear by dear living. That means sixty dollars a head on the average, which is six hundred dollars for a family of ten. Of this some families pay much more, some much less, but it comes hardest on the poor.

DRUNKENNESS STATISTICS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your issue of the 3rd inst. you give an extract from the 'Pioneer,' containing comparative statistics of convictions for drunkenness in all the provinces of Canada. The computation is based upon the official report of 'Criminal Statistics' for 1908, and the ratio is computed per 1,000 of the population. Nova Scotia is credited with a ratio of 6, which places it fifth on the list, while Prince Edward Island is at the foot of the list with a ratio of 1.83. From these figures it is concluded that provincial prohibition as they have it on the 'Island,' is far in advance of the temperance legislation in the other provinces. For sometime I have been suspicious of these figures that have been doing service to discredit the C. T. A. or Scott Act. Your news item led me to examine these statistics in detail and the result is quite illuminating.

There seems to be a serious discrepancy in the figures for Nova Scotia, and the report gives no clue to a harmony. A computation by counties, as in the other provinces, gives a total of 1,377, which would be a ratio of 3.1, but the total column in the report gives 2,800, which is a ratio of 6. Just how this larger number is obtained is not indicated. A comparison, however, of the reports for 1907 and 1908, shows that there was an increase of 40 convictions for Prince Edward Island, but during the same period there was a decrease of 175 in Nova Scotia. If the object of the 'Pioneer' is to give reliable data by which to judge the relative value of the various temperance laws, its computations are very misleading. For instance, any comparison between Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, to be fair and equitable, must take into consideration the fact that Nova Scotia is under two distinct temperance laws. Ten counties are under the Federal law, the Scott Act, while the remainder of the province is under the Provincial law. In 1908 the provincial law was 'the Nova Scotia Liquor License Act,' but outside of Halifax there was only one license; in Halifax, there were about 100 licenses. Another fact to be considered is that in Eastern Nova Scotia, there are important mining and industrial centres, which attract a large foreign element, and create conditions and problems unknown in Prince Edward Island. The most of the convictions in Nova Scotia are in Halifax, and the eastern counties. In western Nova Scotia, we have a solid block of territory, including seven counties, under the Scott Act. Here the conditions are quite similar to those in Prince Edward Island. A comparison between these sections shows that in Nova Scotia, under the Scott Act, the ratio of convictions was 1.14, while in Prince Edward Island, under provincial prohibition the ratio was 1.83. Therefore if the 'Criminal Statistics' are to be accepted as proof of the effectiveness of temperance legislation, the Scott Act is a more effective prohibitory law than provincial prohibition. The statistics from New Brunswick make even a better showing for the Scott Act. There is reason to believe that the statistics for 1909 and 1910, will be still better, because there has been a more faithful and vigorous enforcement of the law. A few years ago we had Scott Act towns in which there was no serious effort to prosecute liquor sellers, but if a poor fellow happened to be caught staggering on the street, he was 'run in.' Now in these towns the sellers are being punished, and the Scott Act is proving a very effective prohibitory law.

C. A. MUNRO.

Weymouth, N.S., Jan. 17, 1911.

A DEFENDER OF THE BARROOM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your editorial of Jan. 10 on local option might have been written by the Rev. Mr. Spence, of the Dominion Alliance, it is so obviously biased. I beg to repeat what I said before, that local option is not temperance, but a measure of prohibition, which is stoutly opposed by many temperance men on its merits. We beat the fanatics in this town ten days ago, after a hard keen fight, in which we 'played fair,' and there is no reason to suppose that the defeat sustained by the attacking forces in all but a score of the municipalities where it was submitted is due to anything else but the weakness of the cause. Mr. Livingston, of Grimsby, in the course of an address delivered during the recent campaign asserted that local option never yet carried on its merits, and he enumerated nine different classes of local option supporters, of whom those in only one class supported it from really conscientious motives.

After all, drunkenness is diminishing steadily and surely throughout the country by the operation of social and economic causes. As the New York 'Tribune' very well says: 'Legislation has been appealed to both to end the sale of liquors, and to regulate it, but economic and educational pressure has done more than legislation to put a rigorous ban on inebriety.'

G. S. WILGRESS.

Huntsville, Ont., Jan. 12, 1911.

Note.—We can see nothing else in this but an advocacy of the barroom.

A LOYAL RESOLUTION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Knowing your loyal interest in all that appertains to our young and growing nation may I ask your insertion of the enclosed resolution moved at our last meeting of St. Hilda's Chapter, I. O. D. E. It was occasioned by an item in the Associated Press news from Calgary, dated Nov. 22, 1910, wherein certain school sections of Americans objected to the singing of our national songs, also patriotic recitations, and the astounding fact recorded that they were dropped at the solicitation of a Mr. Armstrong, who said, 'We want peace in Canada.'

'Peace!' and at the price of a surrender of our God-given rights to conduct on British soil our schools, paid for by British money and defended by the British flag. No doubt 'God save the King,' especially the second verse, which we too often forget to sing, does not appeal to foreigners, who seemingly have no intention or desire of becoming naturalized British subjects, but would through our schools, by their actions, institute a propaganda of United States sentiments into this British country. This resolution, moved by Mrs. Fessenden, carried unanimously.

CLEMENTINA FESSENDEN.

Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 11, 1911.

Note.—The requirement of the flag is a good one.

(Copy of resolution.)

'Whereas, it has recently transpired that in certain public schools at Red Deer in the Province of Alberta, the United States citizens, lately migrated into Canada, have objected to the singing and reciting of British patriotic songs in the schools where their children attend. It is hereby resolved that the several chapters of the Daughters of the Empire do forthwith take strenuous steps to cause such school boards and provincial governments to order the teachers to at once resume the singing and reciting of British patriotic songs in all the schools as before this objection was raised by said foreigners. Also that British and Canadian history be taught in all schools and the Union Jack be flown over all the schools of the country, and that the several schoolrooms be decorated with portraits of their gracious Majesties King George and Queen Mary; and the scholars be taught to honor the flag, and know the reasons of its three crosses.

'Also, that all children be imbued with true British sentiments and loyalty to our King and Emperor. Further, be it resolved that this matter be strenuously brought before all the Provincial Governments in the west, and before the Federal Government at Ottawa in Parliament assembled.'

LONDONERS' WHO WON'T WORK.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As an Englishman and a Londoner, I have read, with much interest, the article on 'Londoners' Who wont work' in your issue of Saturday last, and I fully agree and could, if necessary, from personal experience, bear out and prove everything your correspondent has stated. In that great Assembly Hall in the Mile End Road, controlled still, I believe, by that good philanthropist, Mr. Charrington, the 'poor of the East End have for many years been provided with Christmas fare, but, as your correspondent so justly remarks,—'they had one and all such an air of being used to it.' They looked as though they had been getting charity for years.' Now, Sir, if such is the case—and I know it is so—what is the use of this kind of 'charity?' Many, many years ago such men as Charles Dickens, George Greenwood, Augustus Sala—all of whom, alas! have joined the great majority—George R. Sims, Charrington, and many others (still with us) have striven and still are striving to remedy this state of things, but what is the use of this if 'they one and all had such an air of being used to it?' Now, Sir, there is something 'rotten in the state of Denmark,' and, I believe, the root of this great evil is to be found in the Poor Laws of London. Indirectly, I have had some experience of the London Workhouse Infirmaries, and, although these are grand institutions, they are, like many others, abused. Also the Workhouse proper. Now, Sir, as every one knows, for years past there has been great distress in London caused through many reasons, the greatest—want of employment. When a genuine workingman is compelled to take advantage of these institutions, his first and only desire is to 'quit' as soon as possible, and he does so, and the institution has served the purpose it is meant to serve; but so soon as 'one who has the air of being used to it' puts in an appearance, and is admitted, the 'Poor Law' of London is at fault. These 'loafers' are known; and yet are allowed the same privileges as the genuine article. This is the great mistake of London charity, and London's great fault is this indiscriminate charity. Your correspondent has hit the right nail on the head when she says:—'Londoners who won't work.' Here is an instance. A woman who was employed around my home, begged for a suit of clothes for her husband to enable him to get work. I provided the suit. Shortly afterwards I was in the company of a doctor friend. He drew my attention to a man hanging around a public-house door, and told me that this besotted individual was the husband of the woman around my home, and the suit of clothes he was wearing was the one given to him to 'obtain employment.' When I was in England recently I was in the company of a fairly well-known man. He told me of a 'man' 'who won't work.' This 'man' had 'laid down my tools seven years ago and since then I've not taken them up.' His wife goes to work and he lies in bed complaining bitterly of 'never knowing where to get 'is 'arf pint.' This class of 'man' to whom your correspondent refers. Then, again, is the old mistake of giving money to mendicants. So long as this country not only London, but all big towns will have those 'who won't work' in my mind, the only real way of giving a helping hand' is visiting and seeing for oneself the distress of a family and alleviating it then and there, and, if worthy, helping the breadwinner to employment. If all of the wealthy people of great cities did this, misplaced charity would soon be a thing of the past and the professional mendicant would find his level.

A. T. T.

'WHAT A FRIEND WE HAVE IN JESUS'

(A Reminiscence of Joseph Scriven, author of the hymn.)

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I was well acquainted with Joseph Scriven. He was born in Dublin about 1820, and was a graduate of Trinity College in that city. He was intended for the army, and spent four years in Addiscombe Military College, near London, England; was converted, joined the Plymouth Brethren, and came to this country; made his home with Captain Pengelley, R.N., at Rice Lake, Ontario; preached the Gospel and went about doing good, frequently giving away all his money to supply the wants of the poor, and on one occasion disposing of his watch for this purpose. He gathered a little group of godly men round him, the Sackvilles, Harveys, Turnbulls, the Pengelleys, most of whom have gone to their reward.

Mr. Scriven managed a small farm for about 20 years, to afford shelter to a destitute widow at Port Hope. He died on the 10th August, 1886, aged 66 years, and was interred in the family burying ground of Captain Pengelley. I have visited the grave on the shores of Rice Lake. He was a good friend of mine, and an occasional correspondent.

JAMES STENHOUSE.

South Indian, Ont.

LOCAL 'WHITE SLAVERS.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have run up against the men white slave traders lately. One a grocery man with a good class of customers; one of the other two made life a burden for a while for one poor woman, who would not be cajoled. These white slave traders can go to church on Sunday, and even to revival meetings, and then spend their week evenings running down white slavery. How long are we to endure the sight of the weak and defenceless cajoled and bartered as the brute for gain? How long are a lot of white slave traders to set law and order at defiance? Until some one can tell me it feels to be a poor woman or girl being run down by a white slave trader. Until some one can depict the agony and torture of the victim who refuses to be caught. Until some one can describe the nerve-wrecking terror of meeting her tormenter unawares on the street, etc. Are there not chivalrous men and women in this land to stay this scourge down with a mighty blow? Are we to let things go on as God in his anger permits a curse to fall in this land, as is the case in other lands because of the wrongs that are committed against the weak and the defenceless.

M. D.

SHERBROOKE NOMINATIONS

Sherbrooke, Jan. 21.—A nominating meeting was held here yesterday. Mr. Thompson was elected by acclamation in Centre ward, while O. Dery will oppose Ald. Simoneau in the East ward, and P. Delorme opposes A. Ledoux in the South.

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Montreal Protestant House of Industry and Refuge

BOARD OF OUTDOOR RELIEF

The Board meet weekly for distribution of relief to Protestant poor, and solicit the aid of friends of the Institution, to enable them to carry on the work during the winter.

Contributions and donations of cast-off clothing for men, women and children will be thankfully received.

J. C. Holden (President), 377 Mountain street.
Lt.-Col. J. H. Burland (First Vice-President), 9 Bleury street.
Charles Byrd (Second Vice-President), 51 Victoria Square.
John Patterson (Treasurer), 450 St. Paul street.
James Rodger (Hon. Secretary), 21 St. Helen street,

or at the office of the House of Refuge, 193 Dorchester street west.

W. A. STEPHENSON, Secretary.

Loss of Appetite

Is loss of vitality, vigor or tone, and is often a forerunner of prostrating disease.

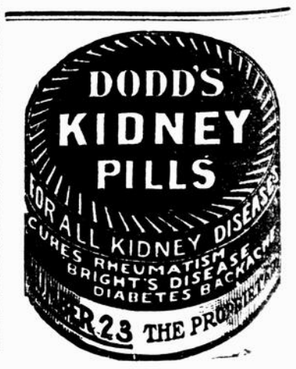
It is serious and especially so to people that must keep up and doing or get behindhand.

The best medicine to take for it is the great constitutional remedy

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Which purifies and enriches the blood and builds up the whole system.

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



Home-Makers and House-Keepers

MANICURING IN WINTER

make the mistake of filing nails too short at this season year. Many a sore finger thus be avoided, says Madame in the Brooklyn 'Eagle.' The edges about the finger nails tender and sensitive during the than at any other time of the This is due to the cold and winds. No matter how well and protected the hands may breaks at the finger tips will times occur. If the flesh is not ally tender, see if you have not that particular nail a little shorter than the rest, or perhaps a trifle where the flesh has broken. It ald be a good practice in winter to ow the nails to grow a little longer usual. Of course, long finger nails dust and dirt more readily than ones, but cleaning them a little is less trouble than the inence and soreness of broken cuticle.

uring in cold weather is quite t from that done in warm weaand also requires exactness and ably more attention. In the the hands are usually moist, by perspiration and the naiwhich exudes from the body. the winter, unless one is very the skin may become dry, and chapped. Even the proal manicurist will tell you that es if she did not know her as well as she does, and know one was treating their hands re- she would not believe they the same when the weather has ed from warm to cold.

ther idea that some people have t by filing the nails short they manicuring or perhaps an extra This is a mistake, because afinger nails have been given a shape and length--which, by should never be shorter than top of the finger, even a trifle ger would be better—it saves time is a wise practice to file the nails other day. Two or three strokes the file are all that is required, and five or ten minutes a day will all the time one need spend in ping the nails in good trim.

The finger nails rarely if ever grow only. One side is likely to grow up more quickly than the other, and the ails of one hand become long sooner than those of the other. Usually it is finger nails on the right hand that remain short, because that hand is d the more. The reverse is true persons using the left hand in preference to the right. So it can readily understood that regular and daily attention saves considerable time and trouble, as filing the nails short and waiting for them to grow before bestowing the proper attention upon them not only wastes time later in manicuring, but often makes the nails uneven.

In cold weather, first file carefully each nail to its proper length. Sometimes all that is required is shaping. In such cases examine the nails before applying the file. Otherwise you may file too short and then there is nothing left to shape. When filed, hold the finger tips, up to the first joint, in almond or good olive oil, for about ten minutes. The oil should be as hot as one can comfortably stand it. It is better to heat it over a water bath than to place it in a vessel and then set it directly upon the heat. The oil may be used repeatedly by pouring it into a bottle kept for the purpose, after using. The addition of ten drops of oil of lavender will give it a delicate perfume and make it pleasanter to use.

When the fingers are removed from the oil, wipe them with an old, soft cloth, just enough to be able to handle the instruments, allowing all that will cling to the nail and cuticle to remain. Then with the hoofed end of an orange wood stick push back the cuticle. If it has grown fast and is difficult to move, dip the stick in oil first and then in pulverized pumice stone It is certain then to yield. In this work, too, you must be very careful, because if you should be too strenuous you are likely to break the cuticle, and these little breaks sometimes remain painfully tender during all the cold season.

When the cuticle has been loosened twist a little bit of cotton about the pointed end of the orange wood stick. Dip it in peroxide of hydrogen and cleanse underneath the nails, removing all foreign substances. Now scrub the fingers and nails thoroughly with warm, soapy water. This done, the hands should be rinsed and dried, the towel being used to push back the cuticle. If this little habit is practiced regularly when the hands are washed and dried, it will save considerable time in manicuring.

Polishing the nails comes next. Take a very small crumb of cuticle cream, rub over each nail, and then cover thickly with polishing powder. Use the buffer until the desired lustre upon the nails is obtained.

It is almost impossible to remove all the powder placed upon the nails when polishing and quite a little adheres to the cuticle about the nails. Ordinarily this is wiped away and the manicuring is about finished, but in cold weather if one is not careful to remove all traces of powder, it settles into the flesh and so helps to dry the skin; so once more the hands are washed and thoroughly dried. Then the pointed end of the orange wood stock is dipped into the cuticle cream and a tiny speck is pushed in all around the edge of the cuticle and underneath the nails. This amount of cream must be so small that it is not noticeable. Then with a second buffer, the ball of the hand, or a fleecy piece of flannel, once more polish the nails. This will give them a beautiful, soft, pearly finish, and the little bit of cream put about the nails will keep them soft and pliable and also save them from the little sore breaks previously mentioned.

Oxide of tin makes a desirable polishing powder, and if it is sifted together with a grain or two of carmine, it will be a pretty pink color, the kind that usually sells at a fancy price.

An excellent cuticle cream, and one that is penetrating and healing, is made as follows :

One ounce of cocoanut oil, one ounce of lanolin, one ounce of glycerine, half an ounce of rose water, an eighth of an ounce each of white wax and spermaceti, and one-quarter of an ounce of rose geranium.

Put the wax and spermaceti in a bowl and set it into a basin of hot water on the stove, where it will slowly melt. Then add the coccanut oil. When these three ingredients are well blended add the lanoline and beat well with a silver ladle, and while beating slowly add the glycerine. When all are thoroughly incorporated, remove from the heat and slowly, drop by drop, add the rose water. While beating to a cream after the rose water has been added, the rose geranium should be slowly dropped in. This cream will not whip up in a hurry, so do not be disappointed if you should have to beat for about half an hour. It is well worth making, however, keeps indefinitely, and a small quantity goes a great way. For the broken cuticle or split finger tips, this cream is really good, as it soothes and cools the little breaks.

PATHS

The path that leads to a loaf of bread
Winds through the swamps of toil,
And the path that leads to a suit of clothes,
Goes through a flowerless soil,
And the path that leads to a loaf of bread
And a suit of clothes is hard to tread.

And the path that leads to a house of your own
Climbs over the bouldered hills,
And the path that leads to a bank account
Is swept by the blast that kills.
But the men who start in the paths to-day
In the lazy hills may go astray.

In the lazy hills are trees of shade
By the dreamy brooks of sleep,
And the rollicking river of pleasure laughs
And gambols down the steep;
But when the blasts of Winter come
The brooks and the river are frozen dumb.

Then woes to those in the lazy hills
When the blasts of winter moan,
Who strayed from the path of a bank account
And the path to a home of their own.
These paths are hard in the Summer heat,
But in Winter they lead to a snug retreat.

—Sam Walter Foss.

Recipes You Can Use Now

Plum Pudding without Eggs.—Ingredients: Half pound flour, six ounces raisins (stoned and cut fine), six ounces carrots, quarter pound chopped suet, half pound Demerara sugar, quarter pound cooked and mashed carrot and potato, two ounces mixed peel shredded, one tablespoonful treacle. Method: Mix flour, fruit, suet, and sugar together, stir in potato and carrot, add treacle and mixed peel. This requires no other mixture. Tie loosely in a cloth, or three-quarters fill a basin; boil four hours. Note: This pudding is better if mixed a day before boiling.

Raisin Brown Bread.—Sift together a cup and a half of Graham flour, measured after sifting out the bran; half a teaspoonful each of salt and soda, and add half a cupful of seeded raisins. Mix to a soft batter with a scant cupful of sour milk, a third of a cupful of molasses, and one beaten egg. Pour into a well-greased mould, and steam one and a half hours. This recipe makes one small loaf.

Delicious Tomato Soup.—Cook a quart can of tomatoes twenty minutes, then rub through a fine strainer. Season with salt, pepper, and few drops of onion juice. Cook one quart of milk in double boiler, adding when at the boiling point two tablespoonfuls flour, stirred smooth in a little cold milk, add two tablespoons butter. Now beat the yolks of two eggs in a tureen, pour the milk into the tomatoes, and the mixture into the tureen, over the eggs, beating briskly, so they will not curdle. Sprinkle parsley over top.

Cranberry Sherbet.—Two cups stewed cranberry juice, juice of three oranges strained, two cups granulated sugar. Pour into freezer and freeze until mushy, then add two whites of eggs, beaten stiff, and finish freezing.

Mock Cherry Pie.—One and one-half cups cranberries, one and one-half cups water, one-half cup raisins. Cook these well, add a teaspoonful of flour to thicken it. Sugar to taste. Put this between two crusts, and bake. This makes a nice change when cranberries are in season.

Salmon in Shells.—One can salmon, minced; one-half cup bread crumbs; make drawn butter of one tablespoon flour, one tablespoon butter (blended), add cup hot milk, and cook until it thickens. Add salmon. Put into shells with bread crumbs, and bake.

Ham and Rice.—Chop very fine a cupful of bread crumbs and lean scraps of cooked ham. Mix with a cupful of hot, boiled rice, and a tablespoonful of butter. Heat lightly on a hot dish, and pour over it a sauce made as follows: Add a pint of milk to three beaten eggs, and season with salt and cayenne. Cook in a double boiler until as thick as rich cream. Serve at once.

A La Mode of Beef.—Take a piece of the round of beef, weighing about ten pounds, tie it up with a strong string in the form of a round. Take half a tablespoonful of pepper, one of salt, one of ground cloves and two of sugar; rub this all over the meat the night before it is to be cooked. Make a nice forcemeat of half a brick loaf of crumbs, two sausages, one onion, chopped fine, two tablespoons of sweet herbs, one of cloves, one of salt, half one of pepper, and two eggs. Mix them well together. Make holes in your meat about two inches apart, fill them with the dressing and sew them up. Stick an onion full of cloves; put it in the pot, and add two quarts of water. Place skewers in the pot about two inches from the bottom; lay your meat on them. Cover the pot very lightly to prevent the steam from escaping. Let this stew gently four hours. Turn the meat two or three times. Turn a pint of stock over the meat, and let it stew an hour longer. Thicken your gravy with a little flour and a little salt, after skimming off the fat. Turn a part of the sauce over your meat when dished, and send the remainder of it to table in a sauce tureen.

Shredded Codfish on the Half Shell.—Bake six smooth, clean potatoes of equal size. Cut in halves, lengthwise, and without breaking the skin; scoop out the pulp into a hot bowl; mash and add one cup of shredded codfish wrung out of hot water, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one-quarter cup of hot cream or milk, salt and cayenne pepper to taste. Cut fine four hard boiled eggs and add to the potatoes. Fill the shells with this mixture, heaping them up a little above the edge. Grate cheese over the top, and add a little more pepper. Bake until hot and brown, and serve very hot. You can brush the tops with white of egg before you grate the cheese if you wish them to look extra well.

VENTILATING YOUR ROOM

Nothing is more common than fresh air. Nature has provided it in abundance for all who will take it. There is no one thing so potent to prevent disease, so effective in maintaining a healthy action of the whole body. Bad spreads disease. Consumption, pneumonia, bronchitis, and catarrh are bad air diseases; bad air, too, is a cause of colds.

Sewerage flowing into pure water pollutes it. So the air we exhale from our lungs pollutes the air in the room. The impure air from the lungs of any number of people in a room mixes with the pure air and makes it dangerous and unfit for breathing. There must be a supply of fresh air constantly coming in to take the place of the foul air, which in all cases should be permitted to escape near the top of the room.

It is a law of nature that air is always in motion, and because this is true we have only to lower our windows a little from the top and raise them a little from the botom, and the processes of ventilation will go on without our thought or care.

It is impossible to estimate the amount of misery and suffering caused by impure air. If you would escape see to it that you get at all times a plentiful supply of fresh air.—'Tribune.'

THE BETTER PART

Better to feel a love within
Than to be lovely to the sight;
Better a homel, tenderness
Than beauty's wild delight.

Better to love than to be loved,
Though lonely all the day;
Better the fountain in the heart
Than the fountain by the way.

Better to be a little wise
Than learned overmuch;
Better than high are lowly thoughts,
For truthful thoughts are such.

Better to have a quiet grief
Than a tur..uous joy;
Better than manhood, age's face,
If the heart be of a...

Better a death when work is done
Than earth's most favored birth;
Better a child in God's great house,
Than the king of all the earth.

—George Macdonald.

LET DOWN THE TENSION AND REST

Train yourself not to live in a constant state of tension, if you do not wish to give out all at once some day, like a piece of machinery which is in constant use and has no opportunity for stopping for repairs and lubrication.

For instance, when you are sewing, if your eyes feel tired and your back aches, drop your needle, let your hands and eyes rest and rest absolutely for a few minutes. To do this you need not necessarily lie down. Lean back in your chair, close your eyes and lay your hands quietly in your lap, so that they will not be tempted to finger anything or to clasp each other nervously.

Mind relaxation is quite as important as physical relaxation, and particularly at bedtime. You must cultivate the habit of changing the current of your thoughts at times if you are very strenuously employed mentally.

The lines across the forehead usually come from mental tension, and to avoid them you must have resolute control of your thinking powers.

Women as a sex go heart and soul into anything which interests them, and often wear themselves out by undue attention to the subject, whether it be housekeeping or any of the various businesses and pleasures which necessity or love of pleasure prescribes.

One of the first lessons in avoiding nervous breakdown is to get business or pleasure down to a point where you control it and it does not control you to the exclusion of every other interest.

You may think you have not time. After a while you will find that you have accustom yourself to a moment of physical rest at intervals during the day. It may only be for a few minutes at a time, but it will help.

The heart must rest, and it does involuntarily when you lie down. It does not stop altogether, for you could not live under such circumstances, but nature arranges that it does not beat so rapidly when the body is reclining.

In a like manner, you do not have to stop altogether in order to relax a little now and then.

Learn your capabilities and act accordingly. If necessity demands certain exertions let up on something else.

It never pays to burn a candle at both ends. With certain attention to the wick, it will burn brighter and certainly longer when lighted only at one.

Make a little list of rules and keep to them.

Make your days as regular as possible and bear in mind the following:

Do not sit in one position for too long a time without straightening and loosening the tension now and then.

Relax at intervals while eating as in working. Do not swallow and gobble as though your dying of indigestion would help matters any.

Do not attempt problem plays and deep reading after day of great mental activity. Above all relax the mind as well as the body when you go to bed.

If you can't rest during the day you must learn how to rest at night if you wish to feel refreshed in the morning.

Do not go to bed tired and cramped and brain weary in a close room and lie in a huddled, tense heap thinking for hours and tossing about.

If you can't get relief to your lungs by fresh air before retiring insist upon plenty in the sleeping chamber. Undress and think and busy yourself in some trivial matter in a comfortable lounging robe. Do all your thinking before the light goes out, then go to sleep.

Don't read after you go to bed. It excites the brain, and if sleep follows it is usually not a restful sleep.

Remember that a nervous strain indicates many wrinkles, makes the eyes heavy and the skin sallow.—Boston 'Herald.'

THE PASSING OF ELIZABETH JANE

A TRUE STORY

BY—
SARAH ROBERT
In the 'Christian World'

Elizabeth Jane looked round her dismantled home; it seemed to her sad heart that its bare walls stared unpityingly at her and she turned from them with a sigh to look into the fire which still burnt cheerfully on the hearth, denuded though it was of fire-irons and fender. She went into the little garden at the back of the cottage and returned with a rustic stool which she placed on the floor just where her arm chair used to stand, and sitting down upon it leant back against the wall. To-day she had sold the last of her goods—she had kept her chair and her table till the very last, but a neighbor had just given her five shillings for them. Three and sixpence was already wrapped in a screw of paper awaiting the knock of the rent collector. Sixpence had gone in coal for a last warm, and the remaining shilling she intended for the kindly woman who would shortly bring her last meal before she started for the three mile walk to the workhouse.

'The old-age pension,' she said to the vicar when he expostulated with her on her readiness to give up her home and liberty. 'I'm too old, sir—too old and tired—I couldn't look after myself and pay my house rent for five shillings a week. I'm eighty-four, sir, you must know, and that's a tidy age for a body to make one and sixpence a week go as far as it ought. I'm th kful to the Lord for offering it to me—but I know He wishes me to go into the House,' and so quietly she had set about selling her things one by one, and until this very morning she had not told her neighbors that she intended going in this afternoon after the children had gone to school.

At eighty-four one does not feel trouble so acutely, and, in her own simple way, Elizabeth Jane seemed to realize thi- 'If my girl had lived or my dear man had been with me—I should have felt it sorely,' she murmured—'but it seems to me I am only going into the waiting-room to the Lord's Mansion.'

'Come in, come in,' as a knock sounded on the door, and her neighbor's cheery face appeared.

'Come and have a bite of dinner with we, Elizabeth Jane, will ee? It's terr'ble lonely for ee sitting here.' But Elizabeth Jane gently declined, and said she should feel very grateful if one of the litt' 'uns could bring it across to her.

'Right you are, Elizabeth Jane,' said the good woman, and bustled out again.

Elizabeth Jane went to the door, and looked out over the hills. 'How kind of th. Lord to send me such a lovely day for my walk,' she murmured. He eyes wandered down the shady country road, and fell upon the sturdy figure of the rent collector. She fetched her money, and went slowly to the little gate to meet him.

'Thank'ee, Missis,' said he, jauntily. 'I wish they were all like you. I'm sorry I shan't have the pleasure of seeing you next week.'

'Has the house been letted?' asked Elizabeth, anxiously.

'No, no, not yet,' laughed the man—'the landlord 'll have to do a bit of painting to it first, I'm thinking.'

'Eh! but I do hope they won't hurt the rose bush,' cried Elizabeth Jane. 'My man put that in, and he wouldn't like it hurt I'm sure—but there,' she said smiling, 'he's got much more lovely flowers than roses in the Lord's garden. Glox-in-yers and stephanotes v. y like every day.'

The man looked at her half-wistfully. 'I'll see to the rose-bush, mother,' he said, kindly, 'and warn the next tenant to look after it for Elizabeth Jane's sake. Good-bye and good luck to ee.'

After Elizabeth had had her simple dinner, she took the plate back to the kindly neighbor, and laid it together with the remaining shilling, and h. door key upon the kitchen table and quietly stole out again. Mrs. Smith w.s hanging out her clothes in the orchard hedge, and Elizabeth Jane breathed a sigh of relief as she picked up her John's colored handkerchief, which contained all her possessions, and took his stick, the very one she gave him for a marriage present sixty years ago, and started off down the lane which led into the high road towards the town.

'Three mile is a big step for I,' she murmured—as after fifty yards she found she must sit on a heap of stones and draw breath, 'but if the Lord finds it too much He'll send His chariot for me sure enough'—and fixing her faded eyes on the distant hills she dreamed of the glories of the heavenly Jerusalem.

'Toot Toot!' sounded the horn of a motor. Sir Robert Haslaen's eldest son was trying his new 60 h.p. Siddesley car, and came whirling round the corner in a cloud of dust.

Elizabeth Jane sat upright in amazement as the beautiful car stopped opposite her, and a young man sprang out and approached her.

'Are you tired, mother?' said a fresh voice. 'May I take you a little way on your journey? Where are you going?'

In a few words the old woman explained—simple words enough, but to the impressionable young man they represented tragedy. 'And now,' she smiled, 'I was thinking I couldn't get there before nightfall, but the Lord is mindful of his own, and has sent His angel to deliver me.'

The young man gave her his hand and politely assisted her into the car, placing her bundle and the stick beside her. Elizabeth Jane patted the soft seat with her horny, wrinkled hand, but sat up straight as a dart, looking proudly on the world as the car bounded forward and raced along the country road. Now the village was passed, and how evenly and easily she moved over the high road. Just so Elizabeth Jane was sure the angels would bear her when the 'Day' broke. The car approached the workhouse, and rushing in through the great gateway drew up with a sweep at the main entrance. The master and matron expectantly came forward ready to greet some rich and welcome visitor. Great was their astonishment to see the faded and worn old woman sitting in the tonneau, a glad light in her eyes, a proud smile on her lips. The young man opened the door for her and stood with his cap in his hand to help her down.

'When your ship comes in, mother, and you come out,' he cried gaily. 'I hope you'll have another ride.'

'Dear young gentleman,' said Elizabeth Jane, 'the Lord will reward you for your kind heart and your gentle deed. As for me, when I go out from here I shall be fetched by the Lord's own angels, and their chariot will be of gold. But all the same,' she added wistfully, 'I couldn't wish for it to be more comfortabler.'

Baby's Own Soap

BEST for BABY — BEST for YOU



For Skin Comfort and Health use Baby's Own Soap. Its inimitable creamy, fragrant lather leaves the most tender skin soft, sweet & fresh.

ALBERT SOAPS, LIMITED, MFRS., MONTREAL.

One million women simply detest washing dishes because they have not yet found the right way

If you were compelled to do all your housework in the way your mother did before you, it would be almost unbearable.

And still many women cling to the ancient soap route when washing dishes.

There's a better way, an easier way, a safer way.

GOLD DUST added to your dish-water will make your dishes whiter and cleaner than they ever can be made without it. That's the better way.

GOLD DUST, unlike soap, cleans more than the surface. It goes deep after germs and hidden food particles, and sterilizes everything it touches. That's the safer way.

GOLD DUST does all the hard part of the task without your assistance, because it begins to dissolve and clean the moment it touches the water. That's the easier way.



'Let the GOLD DUST Twins do your work'

Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY
Makers of FAIRY SOAP, the oval cake.

DO YOU BUY HEAT, OR JUST COAL?

Mr. W. S. Gould, of New York, a leading authority on the subject, in conversation with the writer, cited the instance of one large plant which decided to secure a laboratory test of its fuel and discovered that it ran as high as forty-one percent of incombustibles. Complaint was made to the dealer, who repeated the complaint to the mine operator, and the result was seen in the next shipment tested, the proportion of ash being reduced to fifteen percent, at which point it has been kept by frequent tests ever since. As the plant in question consumes about 70,000 tons a year such a saving of twenty-six percent in fuel value has been equal to a total of 18,200 tons, which at $2.50 a ton would amount to $45,000!

A saving of $45,000 in a single year in a single commodity is hardly negligible in any plant. The delinquency in this case was an exceptional one, but it is claimed that any consumer should be able to save at least ten percent on the commercial run of coal when purchased upon the heat basis.

The need for such remedy is partly chargeable to that carelessness on the part of the operator and dealer which the unsuspecting credulity of the purchaser is apt to encourage and partly to a deliberate purpose to take an extra profit. Coal men not uncommonly work in from ten percent to twenty percent of slate and one of them naively entered the claim that fourteen percent was allowable. Had his customer paid fourteen percent of the coal bill with counterfeit money his view of privilege might have changed, for slate is not an inherent part of coal ash and may be mechanically separated at the mine. Moreover, it clogs the combustion and causes clinkers, which often contain large lumps of unconsumed carbon at their centres. Occasionally there are submitted great, gray clinkers, resembling pig iron, which, upon being broken open, prove to be little more than unburned coal covered with a hard glaze from improper combustion. Such trickery therefore results in a much greater loss of heat to the consumer than merely the proportion of adulterant, to say nothing of the harmful effect upon the furnace, and the added labor of stoking and ash handling. With scientific scrutiny of the fuel purchases it is probable that the coal trade would be inspired with the conception of honesty as the best policy quite as strikingly as have the subject.—From 'Cutting Down the Coal Bill,' in January 'Technical World Magazine.'

THE CARE OF BOOKS.

(From the London 'Globe.')

Books are frequently ruined through carelessness. This is less in the handling often than upon the shelves. Books should not be packed tightly on a shelf. It ruins the back and causes them to tear loose with the strain of getting in and out. Often it forces the leaves to sag to the shelf when pushed unduly. It is just as bad for books to be too loose on a shelf, as they warp, and the spreading leaves encourage dust.

A bookcase with the contents at every angle is not a pleasing sight. There are some housekeepers who think a yearly dusting of books at housecleaning time sufficient. This is bad enough when they are kept under glass; when on open shelves it means ruin to valuable books. It takes little longer to dust the backs and tops of books on each shelf every day. Use a soft cheesecloth or silk duster and shake it frequently.

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The BOY SCOUTS

FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR.

Last week I dealt with matters concerning our Scoutmasters' Club, and am hoping that before another issue the desired effect will have come about.

There are of course scoutmasters who are seemingly neglecting our meetings, and our scout page also, but as they are being dealt with by our able secretary, Lieut. E. H. Thom, perhaps a word to the scouts of Montreal would not be out of place.

And now, will the boy scouts of Montreal read these notes as pointed directly to them? It is not necessary to ask scouts from other towns or cities, because I am receiving contributions weekly from boys living as far west as Saskatchewan down to Nova Scotia.

Just think it over, boys. Your Editor has asked for reports from troops in this city for four weeks now, and those of you who find time to read its columns know full well how very scantily my requests have been replied to.

What is the matter with you boys of Montreal? You can write, and what is more you can put down on paper what you have in your mind. I have proof of this when I peruse the columns of a contemporary which offers prizes for contributions. Here is a page operated entirely by the scouts of Montreal, and because we have no prizes to offer, you boys neglect to contribute to its columns.

Every week, as I said, I read contributions from Montreal scouts written in order to secure prizes, and to put the matter before you as plainly as possible, let me point out to you that it is entirely at variance with the principles of scouting to act in this manner.

On the one hand, the stimulus of a prize and an unauthorized button badge is offered to scouts to take copies of the one paper and sell them. This scout button is a thing which should not be allowed. It is calculated to create a false impression among boys who are not scouts. They may possibly be of the opinion that the badge offered is one similar to our tenderfoot badge, and write for one thinking they are gaining something for nothing, something to obtain which the boy scouts have to study.

On the other hand, here is the boy scouts' page, a page being contributed by ourselves entirely, not by the 'Witness' for any gain of sales, but an opportunity afforded us, an offer to set aside a page for us if we would guarantee to carry it on.

We undertook to do so, and up to the present have reason to congratulate ourselves on its great success; but, how much of this success is due to the scouts of Montreal?

Come, now, boys, and give your Editors a fair consideration. Write and let me know whether, after a moment's serious thought, you have not come to the conclusion that you are neither treating us fairly, nor your brothers who write to our page.

Read the page weekly, and you will find letters from your brothers up West and down East asking you for a letter, willing to open up correspondence with their brothers in Montreal, anxious to live up to the methods of true scouting. Are you going to let them write in vain?

This venture is one on the part of Montreal scoutmasters; so, boys, you as scouts under those scoutmasters should stand shoulder to shoulder with us, and help us in our work.

SCOUT EDITOR.

ENGLISH SCOUTS IN WINTER.

Dropping in at the Boy Scouts headquarters—they are a barn—I found the Scoutmaster engaged in writing an important-looking notice, and watched with interest as the following legend took shape beneath his fingers:—

To those having authority.—Assistant-Scoutmasters, Patrol-Leaders and Senior Scouts will please understand that in no case must force be used to effect the carry-out of an order. Also that no punishment is to be given to scouts at fault. In case of any scout committing any breach of scouts' word and honor a report should be made to the S.M.

To Scouts.—Scouts will please understand what they know already: that they are to obey the orders of Assistant Scoutmasters and Patrol-Leaders promptly and without question. Also that the time to protest against an order is after it has been obeyed. Any scout who considers that any order received is foolish should afterwards make a report to the S.M.

This notice the Scoutmaster signed and dated. 'You do not then,' said I, 'believe in punishment?' 'Yes and no,' said he, and sitting on the back of a vaulting-horse, told me this story:—

'I was called away for half-a-hour, and that is the time for things to happen. You must know, I rather welcome things happening—unless things happen we cannot prevent them happening. For an example, we were marching through the village, and cutting a dash, I may add, when we met a rustic cavalier out for an airing with a rustic maider on either side of him—two strings to the beau, you know. The Scouts, marching two deep, saw no obstruction in this, and went straight ahead, the two lines passing on either side of Mr. Rustic Cavalier, completely and perfectly cutting off the two maidens from his loving protection. If it had not been for this happening we should not now have the rule in our troop that when lovers are encountered on the march the troop passes to one side or the other, not in between.

'The thing that happened when, as I say, I was called away for half-an-hour, was of unusual sort—a Scout, in a moment when he was merely human, put out the gas at the most exciting period in a round of boxing. Order restored after darkness and pandemonium, and the culprit handsomely owning up, if not expressing actual regret, a court-martial was instantly held, the prisoner found guilty by twelve of his fellow Scouts, and was sentenced to a cup of cold water down his sleeve. He attempted to lodge an appeal on the ground that the punishment was inapplicable, being the punishment for swearing; the attempt over-ruled, he stated that he considered himself justified in resisting the sentence with all his power, which he did satisfactorily, with the result of a black eye for a perfectly innocent witness and a cupful of cold water down a juryman's neck. A few drops however, did reach the culprit's sleeve. Next day comes a mother's letter saying that if Scouts have nothing better to do than to throw cold water over her boy in the middle of winter, etc., etc. . . . hence a strenuous smoothing-down campaign on the part of the Scoutmaster, and a new law prohibiting punishment. A Scoutmaster, I may mention, is unaffected by the law.

'The next thing to happen is none the less extraordinary. The Scoutmaster is again away; he has a party out rifle-shooting at the miniature range. The Scouts, left to themselves at headquarters, amuse themselves after their kind. Presently a patrol-leader, whose word is law, orders a Scout, in a joking way, to leave the company. In a joking way, the Scout not instantly obeying, nor having any intention of doing so, other members of his patrol fall upon him, and scientifically eject him, in the course of which ejection his uniform becomes muddied to a degree in a pool through which he is dragged. Only by the exercise of that rare tact for which the Scoutmaster of the troop is famous are matters smoothed over, and outraged dignity is satisfied, not to mention the healing of the lacerated heart of the mother whose acts of love for her son include the brushing of his uniform. Hence the new law that in no case must force be used to effect the carrying out of an order.

'Scouting practices in winter do not give us the same chance, you must understand, to work out the animal in every boy that is given by summer scouting. In the summer, the work is out-of-doors; in the winter we are more or less confined to our headquarters, and the problem of a winter programme is a very real one for all Scoutmasters.

'I for my part have found the solution in the formation of a Scouts' Club. This is open to Boy Scouts on every night of the working days of the week. We have every kind of indoor game under the sun. Draughts is the favorite; every now and then we have a grand draughts tournament. We have also books to read and papers to look at, toy pistols to shoot, quoits to throw, diabolos to spin, dominoes, and even ping-pong. Two nights a week we go rifle-shooting, entering ourselves for various competitions against other teams, and winning a goodly number of silver spoons, if not challenge cups. We exchange targets with other troops through the post. On two nights a week we have camp fire yarns—talks, that is, and debates on various subjects—emigration, for an example—compulsory military service; would it be a good thing?—our Colonies—great stories of great deeds of derring-do and chivalry with nature talks in season. Now and again a friend looks in with a gramophone, and we have a concert. We learnt also carols to sing at Christmas—a surprise for the natives of our village to hear carol-singers who did not expect to have coppers thrown them or to be treated to glasses of beer or port. We have also regular first-aid classes, and signalling classes. A certain amount of gymnastics, and boxing and fencing, rounds off our winter evening occupations.

'Practically speaking, the Troop cannot work out of doors in winter. A majority of Scouts are engaged in work for parents or employers on Saturday afternoons. Many of them also are kept at work standing on their feet or running errands all day, some from as early an hour as six or six-thirty in the morning—bakers' assistants, for an example; factory hands go to work as soon as it is light. Another reason against much out-door work in winter is that the roads and field-ways are wet and muddy, and many a Scout goes to school or to work in the morning in the same boots that he wears for scouting. Those who clean their own boots have a lively horror of mud. Furthermore, there is the English climate to be reckoned with. Scouts' uniform, as worn, is perfectly ideal for the summer. The ideal for the winter would seem to be: Special boots that may be freely muddied, stockings or puttees, corduroy knee-breeches, shirt, Scout's jersey or sweater—in brown, with brass buttons, very warm and comforting—and Scout's cape, of the sort that soldiers wear, warm and waterproof. Fitted out in this uniform, we could defy the weather. It is unfortunate that this is one of those ideals the fulfilment of which depends upon money.

'Nevertheless,' concluded the Scoutmaster, 'our Scouts' Club, I am happy to say, is an unqualified success, and I believe I have now made the last rule that can tend to prevent any untoward thing happening.'

Saying which, he nailed the new notice-board, while his Boy Scouts, who had gathered round, cheered it to the echo. I am inclined to think, so hearty was the reception given, that schoolmasters would find the abolition of force and punishment a most popular measure.—M. W., in the London 'Standard.'

PROFICIENCY BADGES AND EXAMINATIONS THEREFOR.

Dear Sir,—Are Montreal troops to continue their existence as so-called boy scouts without a badge to wear to denote the fact that they are honestly in the movement?

It is now over two months since the Montreal Boy Scout Council was in session. At that meeting, held on November 14, 1910, the suggestion that the matter of badges and examinations should be immediately and thoroughly attended to, received the unanimous and hearty support of the members present. And yet, at the present date, we have some 500 boy scouts in Montreal, of whom all are probably duly qualified tenderfoot scouts, but 350 of whom are without the badges for that rank, though fully entitled to the wearing of the same. The instruction in the various troops has been steadily progressing, and it is probably underestimating the real situation to claim that over 100 scouts have been duly passed in the second-class tests. I am informed, however, that straight in the face of this there is not a single second-class badge in the city.

Further, the boys are striding far ahead of the executive organization detailed to cater for their needs. More than a month ago many lads were ready for certain proficiency badges. After unnecessary and tiresome delay, the situation became too tantative, and forcible complaints came up before the scoutmasters' club. By the energy and activity of one or two scoutmasters in particular, the sub-committee for examinations, as appointed at the aforementioned council meeting, was stirred into action.

Even at that, however, the necessary experts were not called into play. Instead, the burden was turned on to the shoulders of the scoutmasters who had set matters moving. Unwilling to disappoint the ambitions of the various scouts concerned, these scoutmasters, under compulsion of circumstances undertook the examinations, and passed to the best of their ability about 30 boys in various badges along the lines suggested in 'Scouting for Boys.'

No badges were in the city, and no badges being available none were rewarded. The only fruit of these well-meant exertions, then, has been one or two individual criticisms by persons more duly qualified to judge than the scoutmasters who undertook the task of examining, followed by a gradual forgetting on the part of the boys, accompanied by a growing apathy and indifference—now spreading to the scoutmasters, too—to the main foundations, which in other parts of the world have set the boy scout movement on a plane above the customary social clubs and other societies.

The writer regrets the air of caustic criticism there may be about the present article. Pen was never set to paper with such as the intention. What is wanted is a lead for the scouts and their officers to follow.

Could we not have regular monthly examinations for the distribution of badges? It has been strongly suggested also that this be carried out with some public ceremony. Such would greatly interest the parents and average friends of the scouts so honored.

It would also be something regular and definite for scoutmasters and troops to work for. Each date would be a stake planted in the record of troops to show work accomplished, and back of which they could not fall.

Montreal's organization may have been slow. Scouts were seen in this city a year ago. The organization now is, however, good. Up in Ottawa, the Montreal delegation of scouts exhibited good discipline, and surprised many an onlooker and visitor with their efficiency.

It is time now, however, to set the machinery of our presentable organization in motion, and in fast, smooth and effective motion. Steam, and lots of it, is what we want.

Throw open the throttle, and set us on our way to prove to the citizens of this metropolis, and all Canada, too, if necessary, that commissioners and council, scoutmasters and scouts, will co-operate harmoniously to set the Montreal boy scouts in a place in their work worthy of the position of our city in the Dominion.

Apologizing for encroaching on your space, Sir, and trusting that any scoutmaster with further suggestions to make with regard to this question of badges and examinations will let us have the benefit of a fair statement in our boy scouts page,—Yours optimistically,

ADVANCE.

THE SCOUTS' IDEAL.

Clean-limbed, clear-eyed—sons of a city's birth—
Bred of the forest—known of the rolling plain,
Hating the ease, loving the toil of earth,
Learning her secrets for an Empire's gain:

Linked to our comrades with the ties that bind,
Cleansing the sources of a nation's blood,
Living for one another till we find
The well-springs of a common brotherhood:

To feed the fires of ancient chivalry,
Lest love of gold and self should put them out,
To act on need's occasion cheerfully,
And put the arms of decadence to rout:

Such be our plan of life, our Destiny.
To which we'll follow and for which we'll die
If need arises—our young-shouldered brood
Will bear its burden for a nation's good.

E.P.S., XII. Montreal.

A GOOD WORD FROM ONTARIO.

(Scout Editor 'Witness.')

Dear Sir and Scout,—Enclosed find an address which was delivered by me at our last meeting, which I think will be of interest to your readers.

On behalf of the Arnprior scouts, I desire to thank you for the great scouts' page you are conducting, and which is doing the movement one of the greatest goods.

Kindly send me the address of Scoutmaster Edward Alex. Clarke, who composed 'Be Prepared' song. Thanking you in anticipation, and hoping the scouts' page will be a huge success, I remain, yours faithfully,

J. A. P. HAYDON, S.M.S.A.B.S.,
Arnprior, Ont.

Patriotism.

We belong, as you know, to one of the greatest, most powerful and Christian empires that ever existed, the British Empire. We control almost every port and passage in the world, and one can go nowhere but he will find the English language spoken.

But our Empire did not grow of itself; it was made by our forefathers, who struggled, worked, fought, and died that their nation should have freedom and march steadily on in the advancement of Christianity.

When steam's power was discovered, some said that Britain's sun was setting, but what was the fact? She soon led the world, and does so yet. When the Spanish Armada set sail to conquer Britain, what happened? You all know. When Napoleon's ambition rose to that extent that he felt he could conquer the world, who shattered his hopes? Why, the Duke of Wellington—British born. When His Excellency Earl Grey spoke to the boy scouts at Ottawa on Monday last, he said: 'Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he would like to be one of you, as I say I would like one of you scouts to be a Prime Minister of Canada.' Freedom of body and liberty of conscience are two of the greatest privileges we Britishers enjoy. Ridpath, speaking of liberty, says: 'When liberty is born in a man his limbs are unbound; he straightway begins to flourish, to triumph, to be glorious. Then his nature rises to a noble stature; he grows in freedom, ready to grasp the great substance, the shadow of which he has seen in his dreams. What men want, what they need, what they hunger for, and what they will some day have the courage to demand, is a freer manhood, and more knowledge and intelligence.' The right of free speech; free inquiry and free speech to all men, everywhere, is as clear as the noonday and bounteous as the air and sea.' Love my country? Why, I would willingly die for her that her rights should be maintained, for—

'Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land;
Whose heart has ne'er within him burned,
As home his footsteps he has turned
From wandering on a foreign strand.'

In 1914 it is proposed to hold a celebration to commemorate a hundred years of peace between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, the British Empire and the American Republic. During the last century there have been many occasions when hostilities appeared to be inevitable. Only by the exercise of unlimited patience on the part of the Mother Country has it been possible to prevent rupture. In all disputes as to the boundaries of the British possessions in North America the United States have been treated with more consideration than Britain ever did or ever would show to another country. Why? Britain would endeavor to avoid a conflict at almost any cost.

I have heard the remark, 'Should Germany ever get foot on Britain the English soldiers could not face the well-trained German soldiery.' This I doubt. You all well remember the story of the forced recruits, when Baden-Powell organized the boy scouts in 1908. What was his object? To give boys something to do; that while it was largely in the form of play, would teach them useful things, such as tend to the upbuilding of good citizenship and high moral character. Speaking of patriotism, our chief scout says our motto should be country first, self second. What is the first scout law? Duty to God and to the King. No scout can be truly faithful and loyal to the King without first being loyal to God. Roosevelt once said, 'There have been empires and republics made in the past whose people have grown rich and powerful, and one after another they have invariably gone down upon the rocks of disaster.' Stop a moment. Why? For identically the same reason as that which caused the fall of the Roman Empire—selfishness and laziness, for the great crash came upon a people unprepared.

No man can be a true Christian, certainly not a true scout, who has not a certain amount of patriotism. In Canada we have laws and institutions which we, as scouts, or as citizens, must protect in vigor and purity. 'Play up!' says Baden-Powell. 'Each man in his place play up, and play the game! Your forefathers worked hard, and died hard, to make this Empire for you. Don't let them look down from heaven and see you loafing about with your hands in your pockets doing nothing to keep it up.' I expect to see some of you scouts in very prominent positions before I die, and sincerely hope that the little lessons which your pastor and scoutmasters are trying to teach you will not be forgotten.

'Unite the Empire; make it stand compact,
Shoulder to shoulder; let its members feel
The touch of British brotherhood, and act
As one great nation—strong and true as steel.'

No other organization in the world will do more to make you good citizens than the boy scouts; the scouts' law is based upon a sound foundation, such as will make you true men, and there is a whole lot in that one word 'man.' And scouts are in honor bound to be friendly one to another. Citizens, men and brothers, remember, whether rich or poor, you are all Britons in the first place, and it is your duty to defend Britain against all threatening enemies.

Nowadays we Canadians have many privileges which some of the early settlers did not enjoy. We have schools, churches, etc., and some of them knew nothing of these whatever; but one thing they knew all about of which some of us know very little, and that was genuine hard work. Some of them were up with the sunrise, feeding calves, pigs, hens, etc., helping harness the team or perhaps yoke up the oxen. Sometimes a small boy drove a team all day, and I think if some of us were placed in their shoes we would feel just a little tired when the sun set. But from these backwoods have sprung men who have set the world afire by their works in literature, art, statesmanship, etc. They learned such lessons while they were young as never left them. Have any of you read the life of Abraham Lincoln? His was a character not unlike those of whom I speak. Take our own commissioner in Great Britain, Lord Strathcona. A true patriotism was that displayed by him during the Boer war, for he equipped and financed a troop of soldiers who did more efficient work than perhaps any of the Canadian soldiers who served in that awful war.

I have tried to bring out these points: 'Love of one's country,' 'Defending it from invasion,' protect its rights and maintain its laws and institutions; but all are comprised in good citizenship.

I hope that the lessons will be remembered, and that you will all grow up good citizens, good scouts and true, honest, and God-fearing men.

God Save the King.

J. A. P. HAYDON,
Scoutmaster St. Andrew's Troop,
Arnprior.

SCOUTS IN THE WEST.

Out With the North-West Mounted Police.

(To the Boy Scout Editor.)

Sir,—I am a reader of the boy scout page, and also I have the honor of being a boy scout. We organized last spring, and remained for a time under the supervision of a local lawyer. In the summer, the North-west mounted police took us in hand, and practised us through the fall. We have a river a little south of the town, the banks of which are well wooded, and we practice there. We had a hunt last fall after a crazy man, and though we did not find him, it was good practice. We have three patrols, and I am the corporal of the 'Owl' patrol. The scouts here, numbering about 30, are all tenderfoots. We have just sent for our kit, and we decided to send for them wholesale.

I saw the interesting letter of 'Alert,' and I quite agree with him about the age limit. When we first organized we found it difficult to turn away the little chaps eight to ten years old, so we decided to put another scoutmaster over them. We did, but the scoutmaster did not pay much attention to them, and he had no practice himself, so he could hardly be expected to train the troop. We found that we could not have them with us, because, as 'Alert' said, they could not manage to keep up with us when marching, and kept us back when we were practising, so we had to drop them.

I saw the Editor's appeal for books for the Children's Memorial Hospital. I have a large number of books which I have read, and I intend to send some of them to the hospital. At present I am sending a hundred or more post-cards, which I hope the children will appreciate.

I would like to correspond with some corporals or scoutmasters of my own age, that is, thirteen, and also if there are any boys in the hospital that would like to correspond, I would be glad to write to them.

I must close now. Hoping this letter will be of some interest to your page,—Sincerely yours,

WARREN ELLIOTT.

Oxbow, Sask.

KING EDWARD MEMORIAL FUND

Now that the Citizens' Committee of Montreal has definitely set to work to pursue an active canvass for funds for a fitting monument to our late beloved King, I feel sure the Boy Scouts of Montreal would like to see their names figure upon the subscription list.

Rather than these subscriptions should be tendered individually, would it not be well to open up a subscription list in our Scout page, and allow our Boy Scouts to figure. Undoubtedly every Scout will subscribe his mite to this monument to be erected to our never-to-be-forgotten King and loved ruler, and before the list is opened I invite my readers to let me have their views on the matter. Arrangements shall then be made for a portion of our page to be set aside for this purpose. Please let it be distinctly understood that no subscriptions are to be sent in until the proposal has been agreed to, and to this end I cordially invite opinions from every Scoutmaster and Scout in our city.

SCOUT EDITOR.

POINT ST. CHARLES BOY SCOUT CONCERT.

The 1st Point St. Charles Troop of Boy Scouts are giving a grand concert under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency Earl Grey, Governor-General and Chief Scout of the Dominion, and Sir Edward Clouston, the Lord Bishop of Montreal, Mayor Guerin, Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon, and others. They have been allowed the use of the Vic's Armory, through kindness of Major Rodden, and the concert will be held on Wednesday, January 25. The chair will be taken at 8.15 by Col. J. H. Burland, provincial commissioner. A selection of Montreal's best artists have consented to appear, and displays will be given by Scouts. Tickets are 25c., 50c., and 75c., and can be obtained of all Scouts. All information to be had on application to F. W. Johnson, Warrant Scoutmaster, 1027 Wellington street.

Readers are particularly requested to give this concert their consideration. The object is to supply equipment of a headquarters and to place this troop upon a sound footing.

A deal of good has been done already in Point St. Charles since the troop was organized, and it is hoped there will be a good attendance.

The artists will be of A 1 class, including Mr. Bevan Giles, Mr. J. Rice, Mr. Bert Hincliffe, Mr. Dumbrille, Miss Elsdon and others. Scout displays will be given and a real good 'class' concert, in keeping with its high class patronage, is promised.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENCE

Rev. C. E. Crowell, B.A., Canso, N.S.:—There is not a headquarters for supplies in Canada up to the present. I am sending you a copy of Headquarters 'Gazette,' which you will notice is printed in London, Eng., and is a monthly journal for Scoutmasters. If you will write to headquarters they will send you a price list of supplies, with full particulars. I am afraid it is against the rules of London organization to send sample badges of any kind. As the movement is entirely self-supporting, all orders have to be accompanied with cheques before goods are shipped. I regret very much the delay in answering your questions, but no doubt the personal letter sent you two weeks ago explained that. We here will be happy to hear of your organizing.

Patrick McGraw:—If you are thinking of organizing a troop, get right into the thing, on mission from anyone. Get together and explain the movement to them or better still, call a meeting or arrange to meet the parents and get them interested. You would then be Scoutmaster on probation for three months, then you would have to apply to your District Commissioner for your S.M warrant, who would place you in proper channels.

Keith Dare:—Thanks for your letter re the request for books for the Children's Hospital. I am grateful for your offer and would say that at any time I would like to receive a parcel. I have already sent a couple of bundles to Mr. Young for his boys to deliver to our little unfortunate brothers and sisters. Your kind remarks are highly appreciated.

N. Bellairs:—Thank you for letter. Yes, I know quite well that there have been many things which differ from the English organization. A few weeks ago, however, the constitutions of organization were laid down by Capt. Birdwhistle, Secretary at Headquarters, Ottawa, and very diplomatically so, for what I have seen of them, they are just a reproduction of those which appear in 'Scouting for Boys.' Each local and provincial council will come under the Dominion Council and everything seems to be going along now on good lines.

The result depends upon the Provincial and District Commissioners proving themselves live men who will be up and doing. They must show themselves enthusiastic in order to keep up the enthusiasm of Scoutmasters and Scouts. It must not be forgotten that we in Canada are working under vastly different conditions from those in England.

Warren Elliott, Oxbow, Sask.:—Thank you for your cheery contribution. Send along your post cards for the hospital, and your letter is going to press with this acknowledgment. I trust the Montreal Scouts will avail themselves of the opportunity offered them, and will correspond with their brother scouts in Saskatchewan. I wish you every success and hope to hear again. Send me a photo of your troop.

J. A. P. Haydon, S.M., Arnprior:—Your contribution to hand. Please accept thanks for kind remarks re our page. It does us good to read kind remarks.

Several other answers must be held over till next week.

—EDITOR.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

It is not always flattering to get a look at ourselves, as our friends and acquaintances are in the habit of viewing us, but it is as a rule, at least, helpful. They are looking pretty carefully at Canadian scouts now over in old England, and it is rather comforting in the instance of a good long report in the 'Morning Post,' London, to find that we don't need to hurry our blushes along for too frequent use as we read it.

The boy scout movement has been a success from the outset in Canada, says the 'Post,' and there can be no doubt whatever that the visit of Lieutenant-General Baden-Powell (who is one of the Canadian boys' heroes) has greatly increased the area of its appeal to the common-sense of parents and teachers, and to the patriotism of the essential boy, who is a scouting animal wherever you find him. In point of fact, however, the reasons for the popularity of the new idea (or ideal) in Canada differ somewhat from those who have caused it to fructify in the Mother Country. The Canadian boy, even if he lives in Montreal or Toronto, where urban types of character are being evolved, finds the wilderness easily accessible, and seldom or never lacks opportunities of learning how to pitch a tent, use a gun, or paddle his own canoe. If he is the son of well-to-do parents, he spends his holidays at one of the numerous 'summer hotels' in the unsettled regions of interlinked lakes and primeval forests which occur in every part of the great Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Or he may be sent (at a cost of $100 or so) to spend two months in one of the established boys' camps, where he is taught all the arts of pioneering by experts. And even if his parents have little or no money to spare, that is no reason why he should not camp out with his chums at the edge of some lake (there is a lake near at hand in every part of Canada), or by the sea shore and shoot and fish and practise navigation to his heart's content. For him and his parents there need be no question of costly, pokey rooms in an overcrowded seaside resort. English boys play at being Indians; Canadian boys are Indians. That is the whole difference from the scout's point of view. Finally, even if camping-out is impracticable, he can always go and stay on the farm belonging to some relation or connection. There is at least one farmer, generally several, in every Canadian family group. So he is packed off to the family farm in any case, and there he has a good time and acquires the 'horse-sense' or capacity for dealing decisively with all the emergencies of open-air life, which is a characteristic of Canadian youth.

It follows that the side of the boy scout movement which most appeals to the people of Canada is not that which is concerned with the open-air knowledge, known as 'scouting,' but what may be termed the ethical aspect. The common schools of Canada are mostly run by women (more than two-thirds of Canada's school teachers belong to the milder sex), and there is, it must be confessed, a lack of the discipline which makes for good manners. The Canadian schoolboy is self-reliant up to, and even beyond, the verge of self-sufficiency; he has acquired that distressing quality of 'smartness' which is really the negation of old-fashioned courtesy and chivalry. In an address to the students of McGill University, Mr. Rudyard Kipling protested against this ubiquitous form of bumptiousness, and his protest was endorsed by every educationist in Canada. Principal Hutton, of Toronto, thinks that the revival of the 'tawse' might have a salutary effect. But the gentle 'school-marm,' who indulges in mild flirtation with the larger boys, cannot be expected to wield the weapon of the ancient Scots pedagogue. Moreover, public opinion in Canada is dead against corporal punishment—so much so that in the West soft-hearted fathers have been known to present black eyes to male teachers who caned their ignorant and insolent offspring. But it is believed that the boy scout movement, which teaches chivalry and courtesy to one's elders, should fill the educational gap, and that is why parents and teachers—even in places where the appearance of any form of 'militarism' is dreaded and detested—are doing their best to encourage its growth. 'It is the best idea that ever came out of the Old Country,' writes a Canadian friend of mine, 'and the manners of my boys have improved wonderfully since they became scouts. It is a pity some scheme of the kind cannot be invented to help the girls.' There are now 100,000 boy scouts on the North American Continent, and half of them must be Canadians. The others are citizens of the United States, where, even more than in Canada, the necessity of suppressing juvenile 'smartness' is now manifest to educationists.

In England, of course, the difficulty is to provide facilities for the open-air training of boy scouts. As things are, too many of them are now seen drifting nowhither in search of adventures in the streets of London and the great provincial cities. It is to be hoped that the example of the owner of Fulwell Park, Middlesex, will be widely followed by landlords. He permits certain patrols of boy scouts to make a week-end camp on his estate, and the experiment has proved successful in every way. They have received instructions from several members of the Legion of Frontiersmen, and have profited greatly thereby. And they have not given the slightest trouble to their host or those he employs. Despite the fact that some landowners in the South are so unpatriotic as to put their estates out of bounds for Territorials in the time of manoeuvres, one hopes the Fulwell hospitality will be widely imitated.

WITH THE POINT ST. CHARLES TROOP.

Tracking on Snowshoes Over Nun's Island.

On Saturday last we were ordered to parade at the G.T.B.C., for a tramp over Nun's Island. It was a splendid day for a tramp, and we were all gay when we started off in company with our Scout Master, Mr. Johnson, and our mascot, 'Flirt.'

After getting over the river, we were given instructions, and myself and Leader Elsdon set out to lay the trail.

We were allowed 15 minutes start, and set off at a merry clip making a circular journey, and crossing over the centre of the island. After half an hour's run the snow began to come down and soon we were covered and what with the thickness of the bush and the fast falling snow, it was difficult to follow our tracks. Neither of us is very heavy and our trails were soon filled up, making it very difficult for our followers. We left signs on the trees, and on the snow and, thinking that both might be covered by the snow, Leader Elsdon left a glove on our tracks. After about an hour's run we were located and called to halt.

It was found that our followers had kept our tracks splendidly. The glove was picked up by scout Reed, and one of the hares had been tracked out on to the river for 200 yards, which agreed correctly with their record. We then cut out for Laprairie and after a tramp of about 15 minutes we were halted and our S.M. explained that the storm threatened danger of darkness, so we returned. At La Tortue wharf we caught up an ice sleigh and obtained the permission of the teamster to jump aboard, and so rode home after a splendid afternoon's enjoyment. We then went to the Scout Master's house for some of our concert bills, and commenced a run home, distributing as we went along.

Cecil Wheaton,
Patrol Leader, Pt. St. Charles
9th, Montreal.

THE OWL

SCOUT JOTTINGS.

On looking over the copy for the current week, I came across [illegible] from Scouts in Oxbow, Saskatchewan, from Arnprior, Ont., and from Nova Scotia.

This should be very gratifying to our editors when correspondence from fields afar can come in during a month the page has been in existence.

In a talk with the editor, I mentioned the fact that Montreal scouts were evidently not keen on sending in contributions.

I was sorry I spoke; the editor flared up and threw down [illegible] page of a paper printed in Montreal which offers prizes for contributions on Scout matters. On every page had blue-pecilled column after column sent in by Scouts of this city in the name of Scout and troop headquarters article. He asked me whether evidence showed keenness or not. He fairly shouted, 'the boys are keen and cannot write. I write these articles for them.'

Our editor has some idea, and at the time I thought it [illegible] to go into the matter further.

He finished up by saying he was going to have a talk with the boys in his editorial article, and would ask them whether they considered it their duty to write for our column, for which there is no remuneration either for Scouts or Scoutmasters or Editors.

There is one thing, boys. You are by contributing to our splendid page you are doing the movement a good turn,' and one of these days when you cannot think of having accomplished your 'good turn' sit down and write an article or letter on your troop page.

Everybody was glad to see Scoutmaster Storer at our Scout Club meeting on Thursday. It was full of business, too.

Come again, Mr. Storer.

Notice to members of the Club. Never wear a hard hat when attending a meeting. I saw one sat upon on Thursday, and the hat certainly did not stand the attack from the heel and so was vanquished.

Still, it's an ill wind, etc., for that hat has been cut up for material used up for socks for the unfortunate Scoutmaster's [illegible].

Well done, Mr. S. M. Thom, for you did good to send out such a letter to each S.M. It should have good results.

If not, send out another, and if that does not have the needed results, I guess we will appoint a visiting committee and see if the gentlemen have left their former addresses.

What do my readers think of the 'Witness' giving me a cut for my jottings? Pretty good, eh? He's a good looking owl, anyway.

Might I ask the editors what they lunched the 'Witness' editor?

He certainly gave them a show in his write up. I wonder who will be the first of the trio to hear something from a Boy Scout's sister.

THE OWL.

AN ENGLISH TROOP AT WORK

Another contribution from the English mail bag of Scoutmaster [illegible] comes from Grimsby, Lincolnshire, and is given a ready welcome on this page. It touches on work of which Canadian scouts know very little.

'In as few words as possible runs his letter, 'I shall describe our work to you when our troop was organized in August, 1909, we got the middle class boys to join. We got on all right and into working order, when a poor lad came into our scout room. This gave our genial scoutmaster an idea. We moved our headquarters into the centre of the slums, got all the poor boys, and started to make them scouts. The first thing we taught them was to be clean. Our motto was, 'Cleanliness is next to godliness.' I was put in charge of a detachment of boys without uniforms. But the difficulty was soon overcome, and in one way or other we earned £6, with which I bought all the boys but two a uniform. Those two without, I am sorry to say, are without yet. At work I got about £1 6s in Christmas boxes and, six shillings of this I am putting into troop funds. I think this is all now. I sincerely hope you will have a bright and happy New Year.'

PATROL LEADER MARSHALL.

RELIEF ORDERS.

The camp fires blazed on the mountain, the lights burned down in the vale,
As we hurried aye on to the city, hating the lonely trail;
With never the sound of a rifle, nor yet with the crack of a gun,
But lightly and quickly and ably the Boy Scouts' work was done.

There wasn't the boom of the cannon nor the cry of the shrieking shell,
But the night mist hung down heavy as we ripped through the shadowy dell.
We struck through the lines at an angle skirting the rock-faced hill,
And halted but once on our journey—in line with the light in the mill.

On to the city we trotted, straight to the general's place,
Turned in to the gate as we halted, meeting him face to face.
'What news? How many are needed?' And must it be first or last?'
Quietly, quickly, and shortly, such was the word he passed.

Tom only replied by a signal, handing him down the despatch.
The general nodded, and thanked us, and the orderly struck up a march.
A keen eye scanned o'er the page, then the general looked up from face—
'Back, lad, back at the gallop! troop at the hottest pace.'

The salute took barely a second, a wave to Tom with my hand,
And off at the gallop I started to the regiment band.
Staggering, slipping and sliding, ing and heaving along,
Bearing the orders vital that make a weak force strong.

'READY-AYE-READY.

HOW AN OLD HUNTER COOKS WILD DUCKS.

Many persons imagine a wild duck should only be roasted or broiled, whereas that is the poorest and most unsatisfactory method of all. Nine times out of ten a baked wild duck comes to the table dry and tasteless, till there is nothing but the breast and a little meat on the breast and the left.

A better way is to joint two wild ducks (three to five if they are small butter ducks) into small pieces, put in a pot with pickled pork, sliced onion and one good sized onion to the pot. Salt to suit the taste, and set on a slow fire, where they should stew gently four hours, never less than four. After this has cooked down to a pulp of brown pot roast the whole will be found succulent, juicy and full of flavor. The less water used in cooking ducks and all wild game the better. Correspondence Portland [illegible]

THE BOYS' PAGE.

NED MEASURES A LOAD.

...rton was walking home from ...s hands in his pockets, a ... expression on his face. He ... to solve the difficult puzzle ... a twelve-year-old orphan ... worked for his board and ...uld contribute anything to- ...use in which almost every ... the village was interested. ... the most popular characters ...tle place had been Joe Ran- ...ie, good-natured man, whose ... friendly nature endeared ...very one. He had died quite ... a short time before, leaving ... and five little children.

...inter came blustering down ...ntains, the village awoke to ... that sympathy alone would ... keep the little Randolphs ...nor provide them with food and ...g during the long, cold months ...h which they must pass before ...rass and trees grew green once ...

To be sure the mother worked ...y and part of the night, but the ...ren were still too small to help ... much, and one little woman could ... support such a family unaided.

...he villagers planned to give the ...low the largest donation party that ...d ever been known in the neigh- ...hood. Every woman ransacke... ...house from cellar to attic, deter- ...d to give as much as possible. ...man, however, refused to add to ...idow's store. This was Silas ... owner of the sawmill, for ... the farmers worked every win- ...e was the richest man in the ... but said that he had all he ... do to look after his own busi- ...nd that no man had a right to ... leave five young ones for the ...rs to support.

...superintendent of the Sunday- ... had urged the children to try ... some offering themselves, and ... all of them were able to ... do ... seemed to Ned Barton, how- ...ver, that he had nothing to give and ... of making any money. Most ... time outside of school hours ... spent in working for Deacon ... who had given him a home ... the death of his parents.

Ned was so lost in thought that he ... to notice his schoolmate, Jack ..., until he felt a slap on his ... shoulder.

'What's the matter with you?' cried ... 'Practising for a funeral?'

... was trying to think of a way to ... something for Mrs. Randolph,' Ned answered quickly.

As he spoke they met Silas Gregg, ... down the road.

'Why not ask him to let you draw ... firewood for her?' said Jack, mo... toward the mill owner. 'He has stacks of slabs on hand now.'

'He wouldn't even give anything to the deacon,' Ned answered soberly.

'No sign that he wouldn't to you. I dare you to ask him!'

No boy of Ned's spirit could take a dare of that kind, and turning quickly about, he ran down the road toward the mill.

Mr. Gregg was in the yard, giving orders about some lumber, and Ned walked up to him as boldly as his quaking heart would permit.

'Please, sir, I came to see if you could spare a little firewood for Mrs. Randolph.'

The mill owner turned impatiently, but softened a little at sight of the sturdy figure before him.

'I thought I had heard the last of that matter. What on earth ever ... de you come to me?'

'Jack Kendal dared me to,' Ned answered frankly.

'He did, eh?' Mr. Gregg's hard gray eyes seemed to twinkle a little under their bushy brows. 'And you came just to show him that you weren't afraid?'

'Yes sir, but I did want to get something for Mrs. Randolph and the children and couldn't think of any other way.'

Mr. Gregg's eyes wandered to the huge pile of slabs outside the mill yard. He would never miss a load of them. Why not humor the boy?

'Well, sonny,' he said at last, 'I guess I'll help you out. You may come up and get a load of those slabs for the widow—that will keep her in firewood for quite a while.'

Ned could hardly believe his ears.

'A whole load?' he stammered.

'Yes,' replied the mill owner, secretly pleased at the boy's delight, 'a while load,' as big a one as you can take away.'

Ned was thinking very fast. He was almost sure that the deacon would let him take his horses and sled to draw the wood, but could he load it alone?

'Please, sir, could I have Jack Kendal help me?'

'Sure, sonny! Have all the help you can get, but mind that you take only one load.'

Thanking Mr. Gregg eagerly, Ned rushed down the road to find his friend and tell the surprising news. At first Jack thought he was joking, but when he found that Ned was quite in earnest they had a long, excited talk.

Jack's father was a carpenter, and as soon as he came home his son dragged him into a corner, where they sat whispering until supper time. Now and then the stillness was broken by Mr. Kendal's hearty laughter.

Ned had a similar talk with the deacon, and next morning he and Jack called their mates into a corner of the school yard. There they stood in an excited group, all trying to talk at once.

The next few evenings were busy ones. Instead of sitting quietly by his fireside, Mr. Kendal was out on the mountain back of the sawmill, where the snow reflected the bright moonlight, superintending the work of fifteen eager boys.

... seemed to Ned that Saturday would never come, but at last it dawned, bright and clear, with the crisp air of early December. Never had the boys of the village been in a state of greater excitement; even the parents were laughing as at some great joke.

Long before the appointed time, the boys all gathered at their meeting-place on the mountain side.

Suddenly Mr. Gregg heard a great commotion beside the mill. Bells were jingling, boyish voices shouting, and now and then a peal of laughter sounded on the clear air. Stepping to the door, he saw such a sight as his eyes had never before beheld.

On the shining white roadway stood a sled that a giant might have made. Two ash-logs, fifty feet long, had been used in making it, and they were set far enough apart to take in two tiers of the four-foot slabs.

Drawing the sled were thirty horses, each pair under the guidance of a boy, proudly bestriding one of them. Being quite accustomed to work in the woods, although on a much smaller scale, the horses stood quietly, as if more than willing to do their part.

Ned stepped up to Mr. Gregg, his heart beating fast.

'Please, sir, I have come for that load of slabs.'

The big man eyed the small boy sharply.

'I see that you have brought the whole town along with you.'

'You said that I might have all the help I could get.'

Mr. Gregg remembered the permission he had given so thoughtlessly.

'So I did, sonny, so I did! Go ahead now, and get your load.'

The boys needed no second bidding, and began to work with an energy that soon piled the sled high with the slabs which were to keep the widow and her children warm for many a winter. When they were ready to start, Ned turned to thank the mill owner.

'That's all right, sonny! You tell the widow that you are the one to be thanked, and when that load is burned up, she'd better send you for another one.'

'It does beat all!' he said to himself. 'I thought there was no man in the town could be sharper on a bargain, but here I get come up to by a boy like that.'

Down the white road went the giant sled, amid jingling bells and boyish cheers. The sun sparkled on the snow, turning each flake into a glittering gem.

As the great load passed the neighboring houses, laughing men and children joined the procession, which grew longer with every step. When they reached the Randolphs's home, where the women of the village were assembled with their gifts, they gave a shout which seemed to shake the mountains.

The widow threw up her hands in amazement, while the children crowded about, wondering what it all meant.

With the men to help them, the boys soon had the slabs unloaded, making a pile far larger than the little house.

'It will be a long time before the question of firewood need trouble you again,' said the minister with a smile.

Mrs. Randolph tried to express her thanks, but the words seemed to catch in her throat. The boys gave three cheers for her, then three for the children, then three for Ned, and not satisfied, even then, ended with three for the mill owner.

'You needn't bother about getting it sawed,' they called to the widow as they drove away, 'for we are coming over next Saturday, to work up a woodpile for you.'—Mary Gilbert, in the 'Congregationalist and Christian World.'

UNIQUE HUNTING METHODS.

How the Australian Black Fellows Stalk Their Game.

One afternoon when I was quite a small boy living in the heart of the Australian bush,' says a writer in the American Boy,' a blackfellow, his wife and their two children were camped near the creek which ran through our farm. They had just arrived and were both tired and hungry.

So the blackfellow walked down to the edge of the creek and had a look around. Soon he saw a pair of wild turkeys, or bustards, feeding quietly along a wide open space and about 800 yards away. Now, wild turkeys are very good eating, but they are very shy birds and difficult to get near.

The blackfellow had no gun, but had three boomerangs, four spears and a club called the nulla nulla. I watched him carefully to see what he would do. He took the three boomerangs and the nulla nulla. Then he broke several branches of a neighboring tree and swam quietly across the creek. On the other side he skirted around the edge of the clearing, getting as close to the turkeys as he could under cover. I soon lost sight of him and kept my eyes on the turkeys. After about a quarter of an hour I suddenly noticed well out on the clearing a bunch of turkeys. Watching it carefully, I saw that it was gradually approaching the birds. It never moved except when the birds had their heads down feeding.

At last it got so close that the turkeys noticed it, but beyond a good look they paid no further attention to it. Nearer and nearer it approached until it was only about twenty yards away. Then with a jump that made me start the blackfellow sprang up from behind the boughs, and running at the birds, threw his boomerang at them. He seemed to hit both of them, but one flew away all the same. The other one, however, was disabled and the blackfellow soon finished it with his club.

It is the fashion to speak contemptuously of the intellect of the Australian blacks, certainly in some respects they are very deficient. I never knew, for example, that could count more than five, and most of them can only count up to three. But, as hunters they are extremely skilful, very patient and possessed of a great fund of knowledge regarding the habits of the birds they pursue.

I have seen them catch ducks in the same manner as the turkeys are caught. The hunter, with a bundle of reeds, or other aquatic vegetation, slips, quietly into the edge of the lake or lagoon or bay and either wades or swims, with the vegetation on his head, noiselessly up to the ducks. Then, one after another he quietly but swiftly pulls them under water, where he strangles them and attaches them to his belt.

It would be thought that the ducks would either call out or flap their wings and so alarm their mates; but the blackfellow does his work so smartly that the duck is underneath the water before it has time to do anything.

The kangaroo is stalked in quite a different and rather a peculiar manner. Finding where there is a kangaroo, feeding alone if possible, the blackfellow crawls as close as he can to him. His weapons this time are two spears. When there is no more cover he waits until the kangaroo has its head down and is nibbling the grass. Then he stands up beside a tree and in full view of the kangaroo but absolutely motionless.

The kangaroo looks up, but seeing nothing moving, resumes feeding. The blackfellow then takes a few slow and very cautious steps toward the animal, dragging his two spears carefully through the grass with his toes. The moment the kangaroo stops feeding he becomes immovable, standing, with his hands at his side, like a thin black stump.

This strategy goes on for perhaps twenty minutes, at the end of which the blackfellow is probably within ten yards of his prey. Then, like a lightning flash, he bends for his spears, and one after the other they are flung quivering into the flanks of the kangaroo. The animal bounds off, but the blackfellow follows confidently, as he knows that before the second mile is covered the kangaroo will be exhausted.

This is the usual way in which the kangaroo was taken. Occasionally, however, it was killed with a boomerang. The kangaroo has a very thin skull, and if the boomerang hits it on the head it drops instantly.

The boomerangs I have been mentioning do not return to their owners, as all boomerangs are so often stated to do. Boomerangs used for killing game or in war just go for the object aimed at; and whether they hit or miss they never come back, but end their course just like any other missile. The returning boomerang is really a toy, and is specially constructed. It is made and used by the same blackfellow that uses the game and war boomerang.

Perhaps the most ingenious of all their schemes is the manner in which they net ducks. A creek is chosen which has, as creeks usually do, short bushy trees along its banks. Between two of these trees, on opposite sides, the blacks stretch their light, home-made net, at a height of ten or fifteen feet above the water. The net is managed by two black fellows, one on each side of the stream, who have hold of the top controlling cord. Until the critical time the net is allowed to sag well down.

A few yards down the creek a third blackfellow is concealed in the reeds. Two or three others then make a detour of perhaps a mile or more and strike the creek again. Then they walk back along the creek toward the net. At once whatever ducks are on the creek fly up and, as is their invariable custom, follow along the course of the creek, but about one hundred yards or so in the air.

Soon they come toward where the net is waiting. Just at the proper time the blackfellow who is hidden in the reeds gives the loud, shrill cry of the duck hawk, at the same time hurling his boomerang into the air. Like so many arrows the terrified ducks dive down for the shelter of the trees and dart along only a few feet above the water.

At the same time the net rises in front of them, and they dash into it. Sometimes the whole flock of a dozen or more is caught at once, and it is rarely that the strategem is altogether unsuccessful.

JOHNNY AND HIS LESSONS.

Little Johnny What's his name
Was in the fifth A grade,
And 35's and 40's were
The highest marks he made.
Except in arithmetic
Where he'd made ninety-two.
Because he liked the subject well,
As 'most all Johnnies do.

He took his books home every day
As reg'lar as could be.
He played till dark, then went to bed
From every care set free.
He said he had 'no lessons home,'
And thought the trick was new,
Until his father called at school
And got a point or two.
That night he studied spelling, history,
geography, language, physiology,
arithmetic,
With wondrous vim and care,
And home folks say he b...ed to have
A pillow on his chair.
—Journal of Education.

'GWINE BACK HOME.'

As we waited in the L. & N. depot at Nashville for the train, some one began crying, and an excitement was raised among the passengers. A brief investigation proved that it was an old colored man who was giving way to his grief. Three or four people remarked on the strangeness of it, but for some time no one said anything to him. Then a depot policeman came forward and took him by the arm, and shook him roughly, and said:

'See here, old man, you want to quit that! You are drunk, and if you make any more disturbance I'll lock you up!'

''Deed, but I hain't drunk,' replied the old man, as he removed his tear-stained handkerchief. 'I'ze losted my ticket an' money, an' dat's what's de matter.'

'Bosh! You never had any money to lose! You dry up or away you go!'

'What's the matter yere?' queried a man, as he came forward.

The old man recognized the dialect of the Southerner in an instant, and repressing his emotions with a great effort, he answered:

'Say, Mars Jack, I'ze bin robbed.'

'My name is White.'

'Well, then, Mars White, somebody has done robbed me of ticket an' money.'

'Where were you going?'

'Gwine down into Kaintuck, whar I was bo'n an' raised.'

'Where's that?'

'Nigh to Bowlin' Green, sah, an' when de wah dun sot me free I cum up this way. Hain't bin home sence, sah.'

'And you had a ticket?'

'Yes, sah, an' ober $20 in cash. Bin savin' up for ten y'ars, sah.'

'What do you want to go back for?'

'To see de hills an' de fields, de tobacco an' de co'n, Mars Preston, and de good ole missus. Why, Mars White, I'ze dun bin prayin' fur it fo' twenty y'ars. Sometimes de longin' has cum till I couldn't hardly hold myself.'

'It's too bad.'

'De ole woman is buried down dar, Mars White—de ole woman an' free chillen. I kin 'member the spot same as if I seed it yisterday. You go out half-way to de fust house, an' den you turn to de leftan' go down to de branch whar de wimmen used to wash. Dar's fo' trees on de odder bank, an' right under 'em is whar dey is all buried. I kin see it! I kin lead you right to de spot!'

'And what will you do when you get there?' asked the stranger.

'Go up to de big house an' ax Mars Preston to let me lib out all de rest of my days right dar. I'ze ole an' all alone, an' I want to be nigh my dead. Sorter company fur me when my heart aches.'

'Where were you robbed?'

'Out doahs, dar, I reckon, in de crowd. See? De pocket is all cut out. I'ze dreamed an' pondered—I'ze had dis journey in my mind fer y'ars an' y'ars, an' now I'ze dun bin robbed an' can't go!'

He fell to crying, and the policeman came forward in an officious manner.

'Stand back, sir!' commanded the stranger. 'Now, gentlemen, you have heard the story. I'm going to help the old man back to die, on the old plantation and be buried alongside of his dead.'

'So am I!' called twenty men in chorus, and within five minutes we had raised enough to buy him a ticket and leave $50 to spare. And when he realized his good luck, the old snow-haired black fell upon his knees in that crowd and prayed:

'Lord, I'ze bin a believer in you all my days, an' now I dun axes you to watch ober dese yere white folks dat has believed in me an' helped me to go back to de ole home.'

And I do believe that nine-tenths of that crowd had tears in their eyes as the gatemen called out the train for Louisville.—'Our Dumb Animal.'

A HOLE IN THE MEMORY.

The following press despatch appeared recently: 'An accident to an office boy in New York City, who had a hole in his pocket and dropped one hundred shares of Union Pacific stock, was responsible for an application to the Supreme Court to-day by John Muir and Company, brokers, for an order requesting the railroad to issue substitute certificates.

A hole in his pocket! I suppose every boy knows what that means. Even we, who have gone far past the pocket-hole age, remember—ah, with what deep regret!—the times we reached for our penny or knife, only to find that by some mysterious process it had disappeared through a hole we never dreamed existed. A hole in the trousers pocket is a mighty bad thing to have.

But, boys, it is a good deal worse to have a hole in your memory. How many, many times have you been given careful instructions that on the way home from school you should stop at such and such a store and get this or that; but just as you were passing the place some chum called, an automobile passed, or something else occurred; the request slipped out through a memory-hole and you never discovered it until you got home.

The trouble with boys is, and the thing that causes the hole to come to their trousers pocket so readily is, they carry so many things that the cloth must be strong indeed that will stand the mass long. If the boys could be more select in their pocket furnishings holes would not come so fast.

Just so with memory holes. You readily promise, and then go and load up the mind with so many things you intend to do, that the order has been forced out through the hole and lost. 'I forgot,' is a very, very bad memory-hole that should be mended with 'I remember.' It will take patience, but what boy cannot afford to be patient? —Z., in 'Western Christian Advocate.'

KEEP TRYING.

Say 'I will!' then stick to it—
That's the only way to do it.
Don't build up awhile, and then
Tear the whole thing down again.
Fix the goal you wish to gain,
Then go at it heart and brain,
And, though clouds shut out the blue,
Do not dim your purpose true
With your sighing.
Stand erect, and like a man
Know 'They can, who think they can.'
Keep a-trying!

—Nixon Waterman.

PUZZLE COMPETITION.

PRIZE WINNER.

Annie L. Ricker, Glenwood, N.S., 247—'Kings in Exile,' by Charles G. D. Roberts.

HONORABLE MENTION.

Joan Gordon Coles, Montreal, 240 1-2; J. R. Windsor, Westmount, Que., 240; Marion I. Richardson, Waterside, N.B., 239 1-2; S. Alberta Richardson, Riverside, N.B., 238 1-2; Nora Goodchild, Westmount, Que., 234; Don S. M. Clark, Chatham, N.B., 234.

OTHERS COMPETING.

Edith Munroe, Maxville, Ont., 224; Annie L. Wilson, Athelstan, Que., 220; M. J. Peace Richmond, Que., 215; Jean Carter, Montreal, 213 1-2, Eva McMillan, Finch, Ont., 213 1-2; Morley B. Newsom, Charlottetown, P.E.I., 197; Jessie Dobbie Montreal, 184 1-2; Beatrice J. Coates, Coates Mills, N.B., 15. The names of those who entered, but did not complete the competition, are omitted.

THE WORK DONE.

The competition has been one of the hardest yet, and it is scarcely to be wondered at that a number who started work with enthusiasm dropped out here and there along the way. Some held on up to within two, four, or five weeks of the end, and others who dropped out for a week came in again in spite of that one week lost. There has been good work done, as is evident from the fact that the total number of marks obtainable, 251, only came four marks above the total of the winner, while the others follow one another very closely. Yes, you have been stretching your mental muscles quite a bit, and also your physical muscles, for there have been many trips to reference libraries for some of the more difficult problems and much lifting about of heavy old volumes. One competitor consulted as many as ten reference books for that last and most unexpectedly puzzling of all in the whole competition. We are pleased to give the six competitors obtaining honorable mention a little novelty in the way of a spring opening pocket knife as a souvenir of the competition.

ABOUT THE ACROSTIC.

The editor is exceedingly sorry that the final set of puzzles should have contained a very palpable error. The fact that it was not the editor's 'mistake,' but rather the editor's 'oversight' that permitted it does not make the matter much better to those puzzlers who have been put to no little trouble hunting up an explorer who did not exist. The many puzzlers and friends of the puzzlers who have written pointing out the error must accept the assurance that the editor never even fancied that Bering (or Behring, as his name is spelt both ways) was anything but a Danish explorer; how the investing of him with any other nationality occurred, and passed unnoticed, is the editor's own puzzle share in the competition, and one, too, that will never have an answer. Of course, the puzzle had to be counted out, and any marks allowed for its partial solution were cancelled.

Answers to the final set of competition puzzles have been received from: Don S. M. Clark, 19 (third omitted in double spellings); Beatrice J. Coates, 15 (riddle and seventh and eighth in double spellings omitted); Morley B. Newsom, 15 (riddle and fifth and eighth in double spellings omitted). Marion I. Richardson, 17 (riddle wrong), Annie L. Ricker, 20. Total number of marks obtainable, 20. The acrostic is not included on account of error.

HOW TO SAVE A SKATER WHEN THE ICE BREAKS.

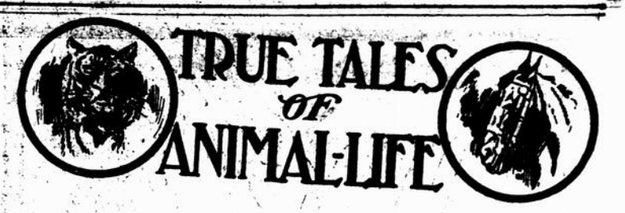


First of all, peel off your coat; coats get in the way, they get water soaked, and it may be needed in helping the other person get out of the water.

With the aid of a coat thrown towards the break in the ice the rescuer can stay farther from danger, and thus be of more assistance. The second picture shows how to use the coat.

A long stick is better (see third picture). That enables the rescuer to remain still farther away from the break.

The human chain is another and sometimes the best way. Here the lighter person gets nearest the break where with his or her hands the helpless flounderer in the water is helped to get out. The stronger and heavier links in this human chain lie farthest from the hole in the ice, each grasping the person ahead by the feet. This is shown in the last picture.



A SCOTCH COLLIE.

If you have been in Colorado you may have been in Estes Park, one of the most beautiful natural parks on the continent, if not in the world, being a great plain completely surrounded by snow-capped mountains and watered by a winding stream of melted snow.

And if you have had the good fortune to visit the park, a mile and a half above sea level, you have seen Long's Peak, one of the highest, if not the highest, of the Rocky Mountain range. It is some hundreds of feet higher than Pike's Peak. Indeed, you can't help seeing it if you have eyes fit to see with at all, for it is plainly visible from every point of view.

And if you have been up to Enos Mills' ranch at the foot of the peak, and everybody goes there to get a chicken dinner and enjoy the pure, invigorating air that prevails at the 9,000 foot level, you made the acquaintance of Scotch, and played football with him.

Scotch was Enos Mills' Scotch collie, one of the most noted dogs of the Rockies.

Word has lately been received that Scotch is dead. This bit of sad news will interest many thousands of people, for he numbered his acquaintances by the thousands, and every one a friend.

Scotch had about completed the span of life allotted to the dog, but a year ago he showed few signs of senility and enjoyed a game of football as much as ever; although Mr. Mills said he lacked his former wonderful powers of endurance. He was a most clever diplomat, as the mountain wolves could testify.

Mr. Mills is the officio snow observer of the Rockies and makes annual mid-winter tours along the crest of the mountains from Cheyenne to New Mexico, and Scotch was his only companion on some of these lonely tours, but it was found to be too much of a burden to carry provisions for him, so he was left at the ranch to keep the wolves under control.

The following from an obituary of Scotch, written by a friend and admirer for the 'Inter-Ocean,' will give you a hint of the kind of dog he was.

'When Scotch was two years old he took serious exceptions to the howling of a pack of wolves that made merry on the edge of the meadow about a quarter of a mile from Mr. Mills' cabin. As long as the coyotes sunned themselves and played, he watched them quietly from afar. But whenever they began to howl, he dashed at them and drove them into a tangled grove, where he was too wise to follow them.

'The coyotes apparently soon learned that their howling tormented Scotch and the pack went through a stiff performance every evening. Then they introduced a new feature. As Scotch stopped at the edge of the woods a big coyote, lame in his right foreleg, emerged from behind a rock, hurried to a clump of willows about fifty yards in Scotch's rear, raised his snout to heaven and howled as only a coyote can.

'Scotch charged the lame one at once and drove him back into the woods. The next day the same performance was repeated, with the difference that when he chased the lame wolf the pack turned back and showed fight. Scotch pitched in and drove them all into the woods. The next day the pack showed a determined front and for a time defied the collie.

'He came back from the encounter panting, tired, and with every indication of excitement and worry.

'Fortunately, the next day brought Scotch a rest from his tormentors. Mr. Mills went nine miles to the post office and took Scotch with him. There were several dogs about the little settlement that day, including a collie that belonged to a rancher who lived about fifteen miles from Mr. Mills' cabin. But Scotch would have nothing to do with any of them and sat apart on his haunches, exclusive and superior.

'That night at the cabin, after supper, Mr. Mills missed Scotch. The collie had disappeared and was not to be found—an unprecedented occurrence. Nor had he returned at midnight, though it was a stormy night. His anxious master sat up all night awaiting his return.

'In the morning about daylight, Scotch calmly trotted in and with him was the rancher's collie!

'The visiting collie immediately lay down in Scotch's bed, greatly to his host's delight. During the morning the two dogs played together and at noon had lunch together. In the middle of the afternoon the dogs disappeared.

'When the coyotes began their evening concert it was the visiting collie that drove them back into the woods. Scotch was not to be seen. Then out came the lame fellow according to regular programme and ran to the willow's clump and began his ear-splitting howls.

'Out shot Scotch from the willow clump and landed on top of his chief enemy!

'And then came up the visiting collie and seized the lame fellow before he could reach shelter. Both dogs joined in, but the coyote finally pulled away, bleeding and torn.

'As for the pack, they had nothing to say to the two collies and beat a hasty retreat. And thereafter the coyotes howled no more in Scotch's back yard.

'That night the visiting collie returned to his home, escorted part of the way by Scotch.

'It is this performance duly recorded and authenticated, that we pronounce a neat game. In our opinion it was the neatest game that we have read in the annals of the western dog.'—Erasmus Wilson, in 'Gazette-Times.'

A STRANGE ALLIANCE.

Out in the big animal station which Bartels & Co. maintain on the Hackensack meadows they have additional evidence to give of animal friendship, and here they go even deeper into the question than they do at Bronx Park, assigning as the motive for this friendship the instinctive pity that animals, whether human or otherwise, feel for the weak.

'That's all it is, and nothing more,' said a keeper. 'Half the time when a wild animal, one of the big fellows, gets off color and needs some warm blood, we throw in a live animal, a dog or a cat, and the big beast will not touch it. In fact, he is likely to go to the other extreme and make friends. Naturally, this depends upon the nature of the beast, for a bad-tempered tiger or lion or leopard will eat anything. But then, again, as I say, the instinct of friendship and protection for the weak frequently triumphs over their hunger.'

A noteworthy instance of this occurred a month or so ago at this animal farm. In a cage they had a big Bengal man-eater, full grown, designed for shipment to Germany. This fellow got off on his feed, and it was decided to give him a live animal. The secretary of the Bartels Company some weeks before had purchased a yellow mongrel, to be used, as he put it, for 'snake food.'

Here, then, was just the place for the cur. He tossed him in. The dog cowered in a corner and the tiger walked majestically over and sniffed him for a few seconds, and then walked away. The secretary returned to New York a few hours later, leaving the dog behind.

When he visited the farm the following day he was edified by the sight of the dog, perched upon the tiger's back, tugging with might and main at one of the big cat's ears. For a while the Bengal did not object, and when he did he simply rolled over on his back and sent the cur spinning with a blow from his padded paw. They were such good friends by the time set for shipment of the tiger to Europe that the keepers did not dare part the two, and so they were put aboard the steamer in the same cage. For aught the Bartels people know, the tiger and his friend are still together.

An interesting point about this friendship—and it has been noticed before in animal friendships where a dog is concerned—was that the tiger seemed to appreciate the fact that the dog had more sense than he had. And so whenever anything made him nervous—the rush of a train or a red parasol, he would instinctively turn to the dog, and the dog, being acustomed to human beings and things of the world, always reassured him. On the other hand, when the keeper on the Bartels farm made as though to whip the mongrel the dog always knew that he would be comparatively safe right under the tiger's legs, and he was safe, and the keeper knew it better than any one else. It is rather an ideal partnership, is it not, the worldly knowledge of the dog and the strength of the tiger?—Lawrence Perry, in the New York 'Times.'

WHOOPING CRANES.

The last whooping crane in Nebraska was killed on Oct. 23, 1902, up on the tule flats west of Three Spring Lake. Counsman and Teetzel were after ducks, and were lying in their blind in the rice and tules awaiting the evening flight. A bunch of greenwings had just flashed by, tipping the tops of the rice with their speckled bellies almost, when Counsman held up his hand as an admonitory signal to his companion, and coming whence the two silent hunters could not determine was a cry so wild and strange, yet ringing as the blast of a silvery horn, that made them peer into each other's faces with much concern. Again it came, a long drawn, sonorous, grrrrrrrrooooo, and thinking probably it might be as well to prosecute their investigation from a secret point of vantage, the two duck hunters crouched low among the flags, and then, between the interstices, searched the heavens with eager eyes. The strange sound seemed to come from somewhere above, but only after it was sounded again and again, and after they had scrutinized every league of the firmament in every direction, were they rewarded with the sight of the authors of those wild notes.

Far in the north, against the over-reaching blue, they caught sight of four wisps of down, like splatches of snow against the sky, and instinctively knew that it was from these that ringing, ghostly grrrrrrrrooooo emanated. Closer the four objects came, enlarging as they came, until the languid motion of their huge sails was visible and their cries growing nearer and more penetrating, the hunters were enabled to make out that they were some species of a rare bird, and simultaneously they exclaimed, 'Swan!' Again came that far-reaching tremolo, and the excited hunters saw the four huge birds set their wings, and in a line of bluish grey against the sky drift toward them, and when they had settled to where the old sand-hill, Thunderberg, formed a background, and those wild tones sounded clearer and more searching, they grasped their guns with tighter grip, though the birds were yet fully a mile away.

No other bird has the same pomp, and ceremony about his movements, and when the four big white cranes, instead of coming down, swept round the lonely amphitheatre in miles of spiral, Coursman and Teetzel gave up all hope of getting a shot. But closer and closer each wind brought them in nearer the tule blind, and it was evident that the birds were circling the lake only as a precautionary manœuvre before alighting. They had certainly been trained in an efficient school. They knew the danger hidden within rice clumps and tules, and were determined to take no undue risk. What their keen eyes failed to note, even from their lofty aerial pathway, was undeserving of suspicion, when it came time to drop their long, blackish, slate-colored legs and settle in the shallow waters or on some jutting point.

Thoroughly hidden beneath the arching rushes the two hunters, while it seemed ages, had but a brief time to wait and the birds drew thrillingly near. Four monster birds, three times as big as the biggest Canada goose, pouring a flood of the most far-reaching sound that rolls from a living throat, were wheeling and sheering above them, with the sun's rays glancing from their dagger beaks and wildly waving wings. At the first crack one came whirling down almost upon Teetzel's head, and as the flame spouted upward from Counsman's gun another left his two mates and fell into the rushes as the other pair, screaming affrightedly, vanished, fading over old Thunderberg's frowning brow.—Omaha 'World-Herald.'

THE DOGS OF ST. BERNARD.

Although the tunnels which now connect Switzerland with Italy have greatly decreased the importance of the St. Bernard and other passes, especially during the eight months of snow, it is still deemed advisable to employ St. Bernard dogs.

It is no longer customary, however, to send out the dogs alone with baskets of food and drink; a man always accompanies them.

These dogs are not really of the famous old St. Bernard breed. That originated in the fourteenth century through a cross between a shepherd dog from Wales and a Scandinavian dog whose parents were a Great Dane and a Pyrenean mastiff. The last pure descendant of this tribe was buried under an avalanche in 1816.

Fortunately there were found subsequently at Martigny and on the Simplon Pass a few dogs which by crossing with mates from Wales yielded the modern St. Bernard dog, which is physically even stronger than his mediaeval namesake and shares most of his traits.—'C. E. World.'



A DISASTER IN THE HEIGHTS.

—New York 'Herald.'

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.'

'Tis sad, the balmy weather no longer is prevailing,
But has given place to chill winds, and eager nipping frost,
And from the southern countries comes the customary wailing
That tells us hope of peaches for this year again is lost,
And we feel inclined to weep
For prices will be steep
As comes the doleful tidings we've often heard before.

'Last night it dropped to zero, and the peach crop's spoiled once more.'

'If she could only give up foreboding, and looking for trouble ahead,' said one person, speaking of another. 'But she sees disaster in every future, and worries over mere trifles that often have no existence.'

Alas! too many of us suit this description. So much depends on the attitude of mind and heart, for if we are at war with ourselves, full of discontent and gloom, while mistrusting a wise Providence, we shall be ever ready with the sad foreboding that the peach crop has been frozen—the flowers of hope and beauty and fruition in our lives nipped by some untimely frost.

And all for want of faith to believe that closed up in its waxed bud the germ of the beautiful fruit is tightening its hold through adversity, and is keeping it safe till the breath of spring loosens it.

There is so much to help and protect and comfort us as we live season by season, and we have only to turn to the ninety-first Psalm, to know that we are safeguarded by Divine promises, that have calmed many fears, and soothed many a careworn spirit into peace.

Both Christian and Pagan wisdom teaches not to indulge in undue anxiety about the future. 'Let the morrow take thought for the things of itself, said Christ.

'As to what the morrow may bring, do not trouble yourself,' counselled Horace. Many needless forebodings have sapped the vitality and undermined the strength when there was no more necessity for it than is the trouble about the peach crop.

'Why worry about these surface frosts of life that are sent to teach us patience and endurance? The guiding care of our Heavenly Father will keep us safe from harm, and faith will bring fresh courage, and courage renew our strength, and like the ladder of St. Augustine:

'All common things, each day's events,
That with the hour begin and end,
Our pleasures and our discontents,
Are rounds by which we may ascend.'

A ROCK GARDEN.

Nellie D.—The rock garden is worth encouraging, and is a branch of hardy flower gardening capable of the richest results, get, generally speaking, is least successful of any form of gardening.

In the first place, the rock garden must not be placed against a wall, as moisture cannot then be kept under control, and in the selection of the stones to be used, let them be those easily obtained, provided there is a variety of shape among them.

But there should not be a collection of various colored rocks, as the effect is not to make a mineralogical collection.

Rock plants are divided into two distinct classes, those that when once planted take care of themselves, and those requiring special soil and position; in either case we must follow Nature in giving the required conditions.

In making a mound rockery drainage is of the first importance, which is made by excavating to a depth of one or two feet below the level, and filling in with broken pots or crockery and small stones, then filling with upturned sods, setting large stones here and there to keep in the soil.

The rocks must be made perfectly steady to prevent heaving by frost, and the roots of such plants as Saxifrage, Alyssum, Aubretia and others with long roots, will penetrate deep in search of moisture.

Alpine plants enjoy small stones among the loam, and leaf mould is always a good mixture. But the taste of planters varies as to the varieties preferred, and it also makes a difference whether the rock garden be in sun or shade.

Columbines do well in the latter, and the Anemones, Hepaticas and Trilliums, also the many varieties of Primroses, Moneywort and ferns. Hardy Candytuft and Iris Cristata will give a little color, and Forget-Me-Not thrives on the edge of such a garden.

ADVICE THROUGH EXPERIENCE.

'Perplexed Father' has two sons, and wants them to stay on the farm, but one of them has a fancy for business, and the other for mechanics, and he does not know what is best for them.

In answer to this question I would say, let the boys follow their inclination on the subject of their life work, if they are dependable and persevering ,and save yourself lifelong regret. Fathers on a farm are apt to be short-sighted and think things will go on indefinitely with the boys for work and companionship, and fail to realize the fact that they are men at twenty-one, with thoughts turning to a home of their own

Give them a chance even if you have to sell some of the stock to do it, and let them learn to appreciate more, as they will do, the home you have given them, and your loving solicitude for their welfare.

Then reconstruct your work so that it will be less of a burden, and with reliable help, the farm should still prosper. Farmers get into a rut and routine, and think there is no other way, but if you could specialize in a few things and not try to make your farm a department store there might be more profit with less labor. The boys are right in their ideas, when they say that they want to be able to earn a living at the work they like best. Unwilling labor is never a success, and the bitterness of life comes to a man when his sons continue work that is distasteful to them while waiting to come to their inheritance.

ORCHARD PREPARATION.

Dick.—It is generally agreed that a field must be in the best state of cultivation before it is planted in fruit trees, and hoed crops, such as corn and potatoes, will make the land in suitable condition for the purpose.

But first of all you must see to it that there is perfect underdraining, for fruit trees will not endure wet feet.

This being attended to, the soil must be loosened as deeply as possible with the plow, and as the trees will occupy the land for a longer period than ordinary crops, there should be more attention paid to the preparation. If young trees are planted in a soil that is not in a condition to induce a strong vigorous healthy growth, through the first few years of their lives, the orchard will never become as healthy, or bring as good returns as it would have done if the trees had been given a good start, so that the lack of thorough and clean cultivation before planting, makes success far more uncertain.

If the soil is poor it should have a year of seeding to clover that can be turned under before planting, and, if possible, have it plowed in autumn as the freezing and thawing of winter helps to pulverize and mellow the soil.

TREATMENT OF DELPHINIUMS.

Mrs. J. S.—Delphiniums revel in an open sunny situation, a rich well-drained soil and plenty of moisture during the summer, spring is the best time to plant, and they should be grown in masses with about two and a half feet of space between them. In three or four years it is best to take them up—divide, and reset, at the same time, giving fresh soil, if replanting in the same place.

The roots of old plants often rot in the centre and become infested with wire worms that are only conquered by removal of the plants to fresh quarters.

Staking is essential, in order to protect them from heavy storms, and the best position for them is at the rear of the borders, and it is a good plan to set in front of them some bushy plant, such as St. John's Wort of medium height, to hide the general untidiness of the Delphiniums, as is their habit late in the season.

PINEAPPLE FROM TUFT.

A. M.—If you have managed to start a plant into growth from the tuft of leaves on top of the fruit, it will be interesting to watch its development, and a curiosity among amateurs, though the prickly-edged leaves are a barrier to any close contact.

The usual method of reproduction is from slips and suckers that come to maturity before one grown from the crown.

They grow readily from balloons that spring from the root, suckers that grow on the stem, higher up, slips that grow at the base of the crown and from the crown itself.

It is a strictly tropical fruit needing lots of warmth, and in countries where it is grown as a crop, needs fertilizer to feed and perfect the fruit.

The pineapple is said to contain a ferment which aids digestion, and is of value in a certain kind of throat trouble.

In the East the fibre of the leaf is used for cloth manufacture, and it is as delicate as silk; it also makes a fine strong thread for sewing.

All this is to encourage you to make your tuft become a seasonable 'pine.'

GARDEN REMINDERS.

If you have small specimen evergreens that you do not wish to have broken, or to become mishapen by a heavy weight of snow, see to it that it is shaken off after each snowfall.

Tramp around trees and shrubs where there is any likelihood of field-mice making their home, for they do not take long to work mischief by gnawing the bark.

It is well not to force the plants too much that are getting their sunshine at the window, for in a few weeks the sun will be more powerful, and growth will start in earnest. Wash off the leaves of woody plants, using tepid water and a clean soft sponge, and a few drops of ammonia may be of benefit. Bulbs that were potted and set away in the cellar, can be brought up for late winter blooming, and the first daffodils should now be open.

Easter lilies should be growing tall, and do best in a temperature of about 60 degrees. Look out for aphis and scale, the latter an especially deceptive, living on the under-side of the leaves, and often might be mistaken for warts on the midrib and stem.

TEMPLES OF BABYLON.

Traces of One Built by Nebuchadnezzar Among Those Discovered.

The 'Deutsche Orient-Gesellschaft' gives an interesting account of the past year's excavation work in three different parts of Babylon.

In the town quarter known as Kasr were laid bore several hundred meters of a wall about thirty-five feet thick, broken by numerous door openings which were originally flanked by towers. The most interesting find here was a coffin of burned clay, on the lid of which was a relief of a bearded head.

Near the north wall of the quarter known as Sachn was discovered a system of drains, built of brick, laid in asphalt. Here were also found several fragments of tablets with cuneiform inscriptions from the time of Nebuchadnezzar. This discovery enabled the excavators to complete fragmentary tablets discovered some time before.

The legend proved to refer to the building of the Zigurrat, the temple tower of Babylon. The beginning reads as follows: 'Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, reverer of the great gods, establisher of Esagila and Ezida, son of Nabopolassar, of the King of Babylon, am I. When Marduk, the great lord, elevated my head I abased myself reverently before Marduk, the god who created me.'

After this Nebuchadnezzar goes on to boast that he made the temple 'brilliant as the day with bitumen and blue glittering bricks,' and that for the same end he has 'had mighty cedars prepared.' The inscription ends with Nebuchadnezzar's prayer that Marduk will reward his pious deeds by granting him 'eternal days.'

Work was also carried on at the town wall built by Nabonid, the late King of Babylon, who reigned 555-538 B.C. About four hundred meters of this wall were uncovered. The wall is about twenty-five feet thick and has a tower every sixty feet.

The main gate lies in the line of the great Babylonian procession street. The povement of the procession street at this point is perfectly preserved. It is constructed of two or three layers of bricks set in asphalt and covered with a thick coating of asphalt.

King Nabonid, it is proved, built his fortifications out of the ruins of works constructed by his predecessors, as the excavators found a brick with a four-lined inscription of Heriglissar, in which this ruler, whose inscriptions have hitherto been missing, describes himself as 'the accomplisher of good deeds.'

The excavations made in Assur by Dr W. Andrae in the season April to October yielded still more important results. The complete ground plan of the temple of Assur was laid bare, and the history of the great building pushed back to the third millennium B.C. This makes it the oldest Mesopotamian temple so far discovered.

The temple was renewed by the King Samsi-Adad about 1800 B.C., and it was burned down five hundred years later under Salmamassar I., who, however, reconstructed it on exactly the old lines.

Many important finds were made by Dr. Andrae. Near the door in the south-east front were found remains of a relief of a bull three times larger than life size. Another find was an inscription of Sennacherib to the effect that he had 'builded a house to the God Ninib.' This presumably refers to an extension of the temple at the east corner, of which little now remains, but the temple well built by Sennacherib is intact.

The Temple of Assur is shown to have been of vast extent. The excavations reveal a courtyard surrounded by rooms and two immense halls. The excavators found here fragments of enamelled brick dating from modern Assyrian times and showing markedly the influence of Egypt. These bricks depict battles, prisoners and soldiers on march and the destruction of fortresses.—London Letter.

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INVISIBLE INDIANS.

(From the 'Atlantic Monthly.')

All Indians seem to have learned a wonderful lay of walking unseen—making themselves invisible like certain spiders, which in case of alarm caused, for example, by a bird alighting on the bush their webs are spread upon immediately bounce themselves up and down on their elastic threads so rapidly that only a blur is visible. The wild Indian power of escaping observation, even where there is little or no cover to hide in, was probably slowly acquired in hard hunting and fighting lessons while trying to approach game, take enemies by surprise or get safely away when compelled to retreat. And this experience transmitted through many generations seems at length to have become what is vaguely called instinct.

MOUNTAIN AS A GIFT.

(London 'Evening Standard.')

The Church Army has in the course of its existence received many novel gifts and now it has been favored with the offer of a mountain. A friend in Wales has written offering to the society what he describes as a small mountain. The explantion is that the mountain contains a large quantity of stone which the donor things may be useful in providing employment in quarrying to the men under the society's charge.



Restore the voice with
EVANS' ANTISEPTIC THROAT Pastilles
Formula of the Liverpool Throat Hospital
Promptly relieve hoarseness, loss of voice, coughs, sore throat, bronchitis and asthma.
MISS LULU GLASER writes:
"The sample of Antiseptic Throat Pastilles has given me a great deal of comfort and relief."
Hundreds of similar letters have been received from singers and public speakers endorsing the virtues of Evans' Antiseptic Throat Pastilles.
Send for free sample to
NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED, MONTREAL.

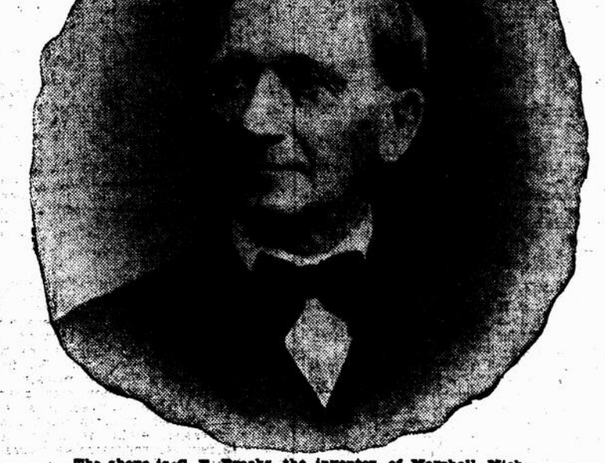
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The above is C. E. Brooks, the inventor, of Marshall, Mich., who has been curing rupture for over 30 years. If ruptured write him to-day.

Ten Reasons Why
You Should Send For Brooks Rupture Appliance.

1. It is absolutely the only Appliance of the kind on the market to-day, and in it are embodied the principles that inventors have sought after for years.
2. The Appliance for retaining a rupture cannot be thrown out of position.
3. Being an air cushion of soft rubber it clings closely to the body, will never blisters or causes irritation.
4. Unlike the ordinary spring pads, used in other trusses, it is not cumbersome or ungainly.
5. It is small, soft and pliable and positively cannot be detected through the clothing.
6. The soft, pliable bands holding the Appliance do not give one the unpleasant sensation of wearing a truss.
7. There is nothing about it to get foul, and when it becomes soiled it can be washed without injuring it in the least.
8. There are no metal springs in the Appliance to torture one by cutting or bruising the flesh.
9. All of the material of which the Appliances are made is of the very best that money can buy, making it durable and safe Appliance to wear.
10. My reputation for honesty and fair dealing is so thoroughly established by an experience of over thirty years of dealing with the public, my prices are so reasonable, my terms so fair, that there certainly should be no hesitancy in sending free coupon to-day.

Remember
I send my Appliance on trial to prove what I say is true. You are the sole judge. Fill our free coupon below and mail to-day.

FREE INFORMATION COUPON
C. E. Brooks, 4125 Brooks Bld., Marshall, Mich.
Please send me by mail in plain wrapper, Illustrated book and full information regarding Appliance for the cure of rupture.
Name .....
City .....
R.F.D. ..... State .....

Pennsylvania Man Thankful

Mr. C. E. Brooks,
Marshall, Mich.
Dear Sir:—
Perhaps it will interest you to know that I have been ruptured six years and have always had trouble with it till I got your Appliance. It is very easy to wear, fits neat and snug, and is not in the way at any time, day or night. In fact, at times I did not know I had it on; it just adapted itself to the shape of the body and seemed to be a part of the body, as it clung to the spot, no matter what position I was in.
It would be a veritable God-send to the unfortunate who suffer from rupture if all could procure the Brooks Rupture Appliance and wear it. They would certainly never regret it.
My rupture is now all healed up and nothing ever did it but your Appliance. Whenever the opportunity presents itself I will say a good word for your Appliance, and also the honorable way in which you deal with ruptured people. It is a pleasure to recommend a good thing among your friends or strangers.
I am,
Yours very sincerely,
JAMES A. BRITTON.
80 Spring St., Bethlehem, Pa.

Recommend From Texas Farmer.

Brooks Rupture Appliance Co.,
Marshall, Mich.
Gentlemen:—
I feel it my duty to let you, and also all people afflicted as I was, know what your Appliance has done for me. I have been ruptured for many years and have worn many different trusses, but never got any relief until I got your Appliance. I put it on last November, but had very little faith in it, but must say I am now cured. I have laid it away—have had it off for two weeks and doing all kinds of farm work with ease. While I was wearing it, I had lagrippe and coughed a great deal, but it held all right. Words cannot express my gratitude towards you and your Appliance. Will recommend it to all ruptured people.
Yours sincerely,
Bald Prairie, Texas. J. E. LONG.

Others Failed But the Appliance Cured.

C. E. Brooks,
Marshall, Mich.
Dear Sir:—
Your Appliance did all you claim for the little boy and more, for it cured him sound and well. We let him wear it for about a year in all, although it cured him 3 months after he had begun to wear it. We had tried several other remedies and got no relief, and I shall certainly recommend it to friends, for we surely owe it to you. Yours respectfully.
WM. PATTERSON.
No. 717 S. Main St., Akron, O.

Cured At the Age of 76.

Mr. C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Mich.
Dear Sir:—
I began using your Appliance for the cure of rupture (I had a pretty bad case) I think in May, 1905. On November 20, 1905, I quit using it. Since that time I have not needed or used it. I am well of rupture and rank myself among those cured by the Brooks Discovery, which, considering my age, 76 years, I regard as remarkable.
Very sincerely yours,
Jamestown, N.C. SAM A. HOOVER.

Child Cured In Four Months.

21 Jansen St., Dubuque, Iowa.
Brooks Rupture Appliance Co.
Gentlemen:— The baby's rupture is altogether cured, thanks to your appliance, and we are so thankful to you. If we could only have known of it sooner our little boy would not have had to suffer near as much as he did. He wore your brace a little over four months and has not worn it now for six weeks.
Yours very truly,
ANDREW EGGENBERGER.

WORLD'S WELFARE

CATCH-MY-PAL.

Patterson and his Work.

London 'Christian.')

erance movement in Ire- bears the novel and sur- eminently practical, title y-Pal,' is by no means of type, but partakes of a angelistic character. Origi- so many revivals have done, cumstances of a seemingly character, it yet had within ious fire which could not be but which spread in every

efore the actual commence- the movement, Mr. Patterson, of the Presbyterian Church ugh, had been longing and for an awakening which lift the churches out of ruts ring into the Kingdom of God fers and 'corner boys' of Irish Moreover, during the seven- years of his ministry, Mr. Pat- on had come upon many lament- incidents showing the misery en- ed through indulgence in strong He had always felt, too, that idual pledge-signing was practi- useless as a means of social re- and that the Church of Christ, issuing literature against and instructing her ministers h against it, and holding tem- meetings to denounce it, was overcoming the enemy. Only ge of the problem was being those who drank to excess,' going on drinking to excess.' method of temperance work to be able to reach them and m up into sobriety and sunshine

rly desiring to find some me- working a revolution in the habits of the people, he was passing along a street in when he noticed six men at a particular spot, by a where people were accustomed and converse. One of these s a certain John Elliott, who, himself from the others. Mr. Patterson, in an off-hand There are some men, your rev- whom you ought to get to e pledge.' Elliott was going on when Mr. Patterson, calling k, replied: 'All right, old man; see what can be done.' 'Then,' Mr. Patterson, telling the simple powerful story in words that have many hearts, I asked Elliott me back to his fellows with me, as we came to them I said to Well, men; here's one of your- s, who says I ought to get you n the pledge. What do you say?" said it would be a very good to do, and others did not know to say. I spoke about the evils drink and the blessing of sobriety, urged them to make up their ds on the matter. Then they said would sign, but that they would consider the matter, and would me to me at my manse, one by one. jected to this, and said that it ld be much better if they all came ther and, like a bundle of sticks, all lighted at the same time, and thus there would soon be a uth and a glow that could not be enerated by their signing individual- They then agreed to come all at

The men were to be at the manse on following Friday, at 9 p.m., Mr. tterson deeming it wise to give em three days to consider, so that e pledge-signing should not be done a hurry—perhaps to be undone in a rry just as great. At length the appointed time arrived, and immedi- ly the men duly knocked at the or of the manse. Mr. Patterson n asked them, first, to sign a pledge total abstinence, and then, to un- rtake to go out and get a man each to come and sign a similar pledge, marking to them that if they did so e whole neighborhood would be won thin a few weeks. They went out 'catch their pals,' it having been anged that they should return, h their respective converts, on the turday of the following week, at the me hour. They duly put in an ap- earance, with their recruits, at the me appointed.

The work was so effective that it read rapidly to many parts of Ul- r. The Boyne celebration of July last, although observed with un- stomed fervor, owing to the pro- sal to alter the King's accession claration, passed off quietly, and e pious and immortal memory of ing William' was drunk largely in ter—due to the progress of 'Catch- -Pal.' A year from July 13 last, e first six members were enrolled; t when holding their anniversary e society was believed to have a mbership of more than 100,000 in ster alone. Prosecutions for drunk- ness have fallen by 50 percent, and ee distilleries have been closed. Ro- n Catholics are much exercised up- the subject, and a priest in Ar- gh, speaking to Mr. Patterson, de- ared: 'The day of the public-house Ireland is nearly over.'

recent article on the work, in the ily Telegraph,' furnishes an inspir- summons to all engaged in Gospel mperance effort:—

The wonderful effect of the move- nt has staggered even those who ped most from it. In many cases rdened drinkers have become the st pledge-keepers, and the anxiety the quondam inebriate to reform s boon companion has stirred the motion of the most phlegmatic on- looker. The result is that in every wn there are at least a score of mbers who, in the past deemed to be hopeless slaves to drink, are now living as respectable citizens. Moreover, trade has revived. Men are now paying their debts. Children are being better fed and clothed, and a higher standard of living prevails among the people. The butcher, baker, grocer, shoemaker, and draper are all benefiting by the spending with them of the large sums of money formerly wasted in drink. Butchers are selling meat instead of bones, and pawnshops are being closed up. In the city of Londonderry last winter more children's boots were sold than ever before during the same period. The life of the policeman has become, in reality, a happy one, and cases are few and far between in towns where they were formerly numerous.'

Again, to quote Mr. Patterson's own words:

'When I suggested that we should form ourselves into a society, they said they thought it would be better to wait until their numbers became larger. However, when I reminded them that our Lord sent twelve apostles out to turn the world upside down, and that a similar number of them could go out and turn Armagh upside down, they agreed to be formed into a society, which we called 'The Armagh Protestant Total Abstinence Union.' We agreed to put all denominational differences out of account entirely, and to work our union on purely Protestant lines. Those men went out, each an apostle of Total Abstinence, and I asked them to come back three evenings after with their men. Some of them could not come, but they kept their pledge and did their work all the same, for, on the following Monday evening, thirty-one men walked into my house at the hour appointed. Most of these men were among the greatest drinkers in Armagh, and it was a sight never to be forgotten that met my eyes. We had a most enjoyable meeting. Twenty-five new men all signed with the greatest goodwill, while their fellows applauded them as they took the pen in hand.

'We made several new arrangements that night, but we kept before us the chief thought that has been guiding this movement—namely, the men who have been drinking to excess have been the men who have been making the drink problem. Let those who have made the problem solve it. Let the drinkers take the pledge, and go out and get their 'pals' to do the same. Let the responsibility of the reform of drinkers be largely left on the shoulders of the drinkers themselves. Let the drinkers be inspired with the idea that even they are their brothers' keepers!'

Those thirty-one men, having imbibed these salutary ideas, went out to do their work, and face their newfound responsibility. As it was evident there would be insufficient room in the minister's house at the next meeting, it was arranged to meet in the schoolroom beside the church, on the following Friday evening. On that evening the room was nearly full, and sixty-seven new members were added to the roll. President, vice-presidents, secretary, treasurer, and committee were appointed, it being decided that most of the officials were to be chosen from among the men. It was delightful to see several men who a few weeks before were subject to the drink curse—and some of them the despair of the police—taking an active interest in making arrangements whereby Armagh might be saved from the thraldom of drink. Weekly meetings were held, and at each gathering there were great additions to the membership. Very speedily about half the available population of the city on the Protestant side was enrolled. The sentiment in favor of total abstinence became irresistible, and the men held to their pledges in a most determined manner. Only very few lapses were recorded, and soon Mr. Patterson could declare:—

'As a result of this movement, men are going to church who hardly ever were seen there for years; women have sober husbands coming home with their hard-earned wages for the use of the household; little children are coming to know what fatherhood means at the firesides; employers are getting better work out of their men, and they tell me that men are in many cases able to earn better wages; traders are all, with one obvious exception, beginning to find their trade on the increase; and debts are being paid that were considered hopeless. The men are cultivating self-respect. They seem like new men. And they are. They are having laid in them a foundation for the Gospel of the grace of God; they are being exhorted along Gospel lines. They will stand up twice at each meeting to sing God's praise, and twice they unite in prayer, the Lord's prayer being audibly repeated by all. As yet we have not had lectures on the drink question, as we do not consider the time is ripe for lectures. The men are pulling one another out of the Slough of Despond.'

A born enthusiast, and an energetic speaker, Mr. Patterson readily wins his way to men's hearts by his strong human sympathy and his large expectations of immediate results. 'Give me,' he cries, 'in any town, six men who have been drinkers, and let them get a hold of their responsibility for the sobriety of their town, and that town will be practically won in about six weeks.'

'This movement becomes "the talk of the town.' It catches hold of the town's imagination. It puts before it an ideal to have the town won for total abstinence by a certain date. It attempts the seemingly impossible. It believes in the boldest stroke being the safest. It will not brook delay. It wants the work done, and sets the men to do it who know how. And I make bold to assert that if every minister of Christ would put his whole heart and soul into the work, the whole country would practically be won by the end of twelve months. We want a united platform in this work. And we are having it. In most of the places where it has been started, all the Protestant denominations are on a common platform.'

Moreover, in all his labors, Mr. Patterson is insistent upon the proclamation of the Gospel; soul-winning, indeed, may truly be said to be the ultimate goal of this remarkable movement.

For Mr. Patterson's recent brief campaign on the British side of the Irish Channel, many friends are full of praise; although he sounded a new note, it rang true, as he said:—

'Do not think that I am here to come out with a fulmination against the drink trade. I am going to do nothing of the kind. Who are the real traffickers in the drink business? The people who drink. It is the people who make the demand that creates the supply, and it is with them that the responsibility lies. I come to speak to the churches, and not to the politicians. Why? Because this is a religious question, and not a party political question. The churches—what are they; they are the Body of Christ; they are in existence to do the will of the Lord Jesus. And what is the will of the Lord Jesus? 'For this cause was the Son of God manifested, that he might destroy the works of the devil'—and that is what the churches are here for. I am here to ask you as members of the church to rise and say: 'In the name of Jesus Christ we will form a public opinion through the churches against the drink traffic and the drinking customs of our time.' There are enough Christians in England to-day to solve this problem in one year, if the clergy and ministers of all the churches would take it up and give the lead to the people; and I say it is the bounden duty of the clergy to take it up. I say it is for us to unite upon a common platform to solve this problem.'

In returning to Ireland, Mr. Patterson is followed by the prayers of countless Christian sympathizers. He goes to resume his labors full of a glorious optimism—which is a synonymous term for faith in God—as, with a clarion note, he declares: 'There is a tide in this affair in Ireland which we should all take at the flood, and if we do we shall see things wrought before our very eyes which shall bring glory to God and good to our country, worthy to stand beside the greatest achievements of the grace of God in any time of Ireland's history.'

A CHICAGO STATESMAN'S FUNERAL.

('Missionary Gleaner.')

One of the greatest pageants that the city of Hangchow has ever witnessed took place not long ago, when the remains of Wang Wen Zao, the late Prime Minister, were carried to their resting place by the West Lake. Grand Secretary Wang was a native of that city, and rose step by step to the highest posts of the empire, being a special favorite of the late Empress Dowager, and second only to Li Hung Chang. He had been in office continuously for fifty-six years, and was seventy-nine years old when he died in December, 1908, shortly after the Emperor and Empress Dowager. 'Successful "chef" in the kitchen of state,' is the description of him in a poem in his honor. Small wonder, then, that he was granted an Imperial State funeral, and no expense was spared to make it rival in magnificence the one recently held for the Emperor in Peking.

Through the good offices of a lady missionary who teaches in the Wang family, the whole missionary community of Hangchow was invited to the house a few days before the funeral to see the decorations. We were most courteously received, and invited to inspect the articles on display. A foreign-trained band was discoursing sweet strains of music. In the real central hall was placed the coffin, covered with thickly embroidered red satin, and on it the form of a dragon some ten feet long in rich satin needlework. The members of the family, clothed in sackcloth, stood by the side, and on a table in front were offerings of food and fruits and lighted tapers.

Among the decorations were countless silk scrolls, sent in from all parts of the empire, extolling the deceased in such sentences as: 'The perfect man of his generation,' 'He followed the dragon into heaven' (referring to his death coming so soon after the Emperor's), and the like. There were also on display a coat of mail and a helmet, his Field Marshal's uniform, two open sedan chairs of satin, and a saddle of red satin richly embroidered, stirrups adorned with old cloisonnee work, and imperial bridal reins; the chairs and saddle having been presented when, as a mark of special privilege, the Premier was allowed to ride in the Forbidden City, or Ebo Park, in Peking. Of ancient interest was an imitation set of grave-digger's implements, flimsily made of wood, but painted yellow, and displayed in the procession to show that the funeral was by Imperial sanction.

Yet, in spite of rank and wealth, neither this great man nor his family escaped the most abject superstition. Some weeks before the funeral a paper house (costing $500) for his use in the spirit world was burned. This house was modelled after his residence, with a counterpart of every article of furniture, effigies of his servants, and even of the missionary lady who taught in his family! It was large enough for people to walk about in. All this went up in smoke. Many more thousands of dollars were burned in joss-paper or found their way into the pockets of priests and monks who took part in the funeral. Even the day for the funeral had to be a 'lucky one,' chosen by the astrologers and blind fortune-tellers. The weather on that day, however, was most unpropitious, the rain falling in torrents, a fact often referred to by the Christian preachers to show the folly of superstition. The family wanted to have the funeral two days afterwards, but the Government officials objected that that day was unlucky, being a former Emperor's birthday. The next day was 'lucky,' and turned out beautiful.

At a very early hour the streets were crowded with people from the city and country, and an onlooker would conclude that no matter what figures he had heard quoted as the population of China, none had been exaggerations.

The cortege started at 6 a.m., winding its way through the principal streets of the city, and then out at the north gate to the West Lake by a 'lucky route.' At fifteen different places the procession stopped to receive sacrifices from the officials and religious and commercial organizations. These sacrifices consisted of a pig and sheep, and were presented with many prostrations, the whole thing being equal to canonization by Imperial authority. In front of the procession were several persons scattering paper money as toll to pay right of way in the material world for one who had already passed into the spirit-world. Heading the procession there came four immense human figures in paper called 'fore-runners,' and each borne by a man.

Then came an empty shrine; the Imperial grave-digging implements, some forty caskets containing the Imperial presents, the General's saddle-horse, handsomely caparisoned, the satin-covered harness and chairs, besides tablets, lanterns, scrolls, high silk banners, etc., etc.

Programmes stating the order of march and every item on display had been distributed all over the city. From these we learn that there were ninety-eight banners, presented by the 'grateful people' wherever he had been in office, ninety-six Buddhist priests, thirty-six Taoist priests, soldiers from the Governor, city guards and police to the number of several hundreds, sixteen children most beautifully dressed, eight as males and eight as females representing pages to attend him in the spirit-world. All these were carried or walked immediately before the 'spirit-chest,' as the coffin is called. This itself was borne by thirtyeight carriers, who had been practising for three days along the chosen route bearing a frame loaded with thirteen cwt. of rice on their shoulders. Images of the eighteen Buddhist sages, together with his 'fore-runners,' were burned on reaching the destination. In point of outward magnificence this procession, a mile and a half in length, was perhaps the finest display ever made in this city; but the reflecting observer could not but be struck with the barbaric waste, and the crying superstition exhibited by these sorrowing and Christless souls.

NOTES FROM SHOLAPUR.

(The 'Zenana.')

'Last week, while visiting in our district, a woman said, "If you will come regularly I will clean my house and have it all ready for you, and there are some children here just waiting to be taught.' We agreed, and true to her word, on Thursday she had six pupils waiting for us, one quite a wee tot and another a mother with a baby in her arms! They all sat down on the floor together, and the next hour was a busy one. The goats tied about the place saw no reason for being out of things, and one was so curious to see what was going on that she broke her rope and came over to the group. For this she got various pushes, which she did not mind, and at the first opportunity began eating one of the lesson books. After this she marched off, and the teacher mildly suggested that next week they should all be tied outside, as they did not help matters! We are hoping this may prove to be the beginning of a small school, since the people are interested.

'Last week we had a visitor with us who was hunting for his relatives. He was a Mohammedan young man, the only Christian in a family of seven brothers and one sister. He had been able to influence one brother and his sister, he hoped, and seeing, as he thought, a favorable opportunity for getting them away where they could safely confess Christ, he made a confidant of his servant, whom he supposed was trustworthy. This man, however, proved unfaithful, and has never been seen since by the brother, nor have the brother and sister whom he went to fetch. The one question uppermost in the mind of the one who seeks is, "Have they already been poisoned?" So far he has searched and searched in vain, and when I remarked upon the hopelessness and expense of such a search he replied, "Yes, Miss Sahib, but if only two precious souls are saved in the end won't it be worth it?"

'He then said how he dreaded going to certain places, lest he should be recognized by his friends who were still bitter against him, for he knew full well that torture worse than death itself would be his portion.

'Thus the enemy of souls is at work seeking to frustrate, but we are glad to know that God takes care of His own, and knows where these souls are, and can yet deliver and lead them where they can be taught if only they are true to him.'

THE HARRINGTON LAUNCH.

The expression that figures tell is hackneyed in use, but seems almost unavoidable in view of the splendid showing of the contributions this week; certainly they tell a gratifying story of the appreciation in Canada of the great and good work of the Labrador Mission. It is noticeable that with the growth of the launch fund there is also a substantial increase in the contributions to other special branches of Dr. Grenfell's work. It is evident that the renewed interest is not in the Canadian centre of Harrington alone, where the launch is so greatly needed, but in the Labrador medical mission as a whole. Many of the letters from contributors show a heartfelt sympathy that must as greatly strengthen the hands of both Dr. Grenfell and Dr. Hare as their generous contributions materially aid in the extension of the work.

THE 'WITNESS' LABRADOR FUND.

Received for the new hospital launch at Harrington:

M. Templeton, Kildonan, Man.$	25.00
Mrs. J. K. McIlquham, Lanark, Ont..	2.00
A Friend..	1.00
A Friend..	2.00
A Friend, Lougheed, Alta.. ..	10.00
A Friend..	10.00
Mrs. A. Robins, Charlottetown, P. E. I.	2.00
Annie H. Meyle, Brantford, Ont.	5.00
Mrs. H. Berwick, Robinson Bury, Que..	2.00
Mrs. Jno. McKay, Paisley, Ont.	1.00
Isabel..	2.00
J. Templeton, Kildonan, Man..	10.00
Mrs. A. Knight, Cross Hill.. ..	1.00
A Friend, Jamestown, N. Dak..	5.00
A Friend, Peterborough, Ont...	5.00
John Urquhart, Waugh's River, N.S..	10.00
Union S. S., Peel, N.B., per Mrs. W. W. Melville..	1.00
Allan Muirhead, O'Sullivan's Corners, Ont..	1.60
Robert McLimont, Montreal.. ..	5.00
W. A. Swim, Clark's Harbor, N.S..	5.00
Knox Ch. S. S., Agincourt, Ont., per A. E. Kennedy..	15.32
Girls' Missionary Society, La Riviere, Man..	10.00
Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, Halifax branch..	25.00
Received for the cots: Orangedale S. S., Inverness, N.S..	5.00
J. E. M., S. Durham, Que.... ..	3.00
Previously acknowledged... ..	1,224.80.
Total on hand Jan. 17.. ..$	1,389.22

We have also received for other objects in connection with Dr. Grenfell's work the following sums:

M. Templeton, Kildonan, Man. ..	$25.00
Ladies of Dewittville W.C.T.U..	2.00
Matthew Gilbert, Dewittville...	1.00
A Friend, Dewittville..	.50
A Friend, Peterborough, Ont...	2.00
A subscriber to 'Northern Messenger', London, Ont....	1.00
Young Ladies' Bible Class, St. Andrew's S. S., Strathroy, per Helen Robertson	3.10
W. A. Swim, Clark's Harbour, N. S.	20.00

Address all subscriptions for this work to Labrador Fund, care of John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, stating with subscription the object towards which it is to be placed.

THE 'WITNESS' BIBLE QUESTION CLUB.

Gold and Silver Medals, Bibles and Books.

A NEW PLAN FOR THIS YEAR.

Valuable Prizes for Bible Study — Get Your Friends Interested.

We call the attention of our readers to the 'Suggestive Questions on the Sunday-School Lesson' in this issue. They only need to be read to be appreciated, and if read carefully, comparing the questions with the Scripture upon which they are based, they will not fail to impress the reader with their great significance.

These questions are inspiring sermons, addresses, and newspaper articles in hundreds of towns; they are a stimulus and help to thousands of Bible Class Teachers and students. The man on the street reads and discusses them with his chums; they are read in the homes of the people and afford interesting subjects for profitable discussion. Almost any one question will suggest as much thought to the average reader, as would take a newspaper column to express, and the thought will be his own.

The questions are not dry tomes, they are fresh, interesting, and suggestive, and one can learn from them, by way of suggestion, more than by reading an entire magazine devoted to the philosophy of every-day life.

These questions cover the all-round needs of human nature, while they are a wonderful help in elucidating and enforcing the Bible lessons upon which they are based.

Don't fail to read them from now on, and be ready to start in the easy Bible contest which is to commence in a few weeks, and thus you may hope to win one of the beautiful gold medals.

See our announcement last week and those that are to follow. Show your neighbor, your Bible Class teacher, your superintendent, your pastor, this valuable series of questions, and if they do not take the 'Witness' already, suggest that they take it from now on.

ALL ANSWERS FOR 1910 TO BE IN BY SIX O'CLOCK TO-NIGHT.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR THE INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER BIBLE STUDY CLUB.

(Copyright, 1911, by the Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.

Jan. 29th, 1911.

Jeshoshaphat's Good Reign in Judah. II. Chron. xvii., 1-13.

Golden Text.—Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you. Matt. vi., 33.

(1.) Verses 1-4. — What advantage was it to Jehoshaphat in being the son of a good father and the successor of a good king ?

(2.) Does a good predecessor, in any position lessen or increase the responsibilities of his successor ? Why ?

(3.) What did Jehoshaphat do to protect his kingdom and how did it show wisdom ?

(4.) What could we do to protect ourselves from our spiritual enemies ?

(5.) What king or kings reigned in Israel while Jehoshaphat reigned in Judah ?

(6.) Why was God so good to Jehoshaphat ?

(7.) If a man is true, all round, to God, does that alone guarantee his success ?

(8.) Verses 5-6—Which gives us the greater influence, and why, great ability or thorough goodness ? (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)

(9.) What are the qualities in us which tend most to make people love and be kind to us ?

(10.) Is it possible for everybody to have his heart 'lifted up in the ways of the Lord,' and what are its advantages ?

(11.) Will love and loyalty to God guarantee us against the seduction of riches and every other temptation, also against every other real loss?

(12.) Verses 7-8.—What is the chief guarantee of the permanent success of this country ?

(13.) What are the three public institutions upon which we most depend for our true prosperity?

(14.) What analogy is there between the methods of Jehoshaphat and that of our public schools, and adult Bible Classes ?

(15.) Verse 9—In view of the moral grandeur of the Bible what can you say for, or against, the State making its teaching compulsory in the public schools ?

(16.) Why ought not all adults, whether professed Christians or not, attend and take part in some adult Bible Class ?

(17.) Verses 10-11. — Taking the world as it is, which is the stronger influence a great nation like this can exert among the nations, and against invasion, a powerful navy or loving righteousness ?

(18.) What had been the general relationship between the nations here mentioned, and the former kings of Judah, and what had wrought the great change for the better ?

(19.) Verses 12-13 — What would have been the difference, in the success of Jehoshaphat, if he had possessed the same ability but was not a God-fearing man ?

(20.) What is the chief element of greatness in a nation ?

(21.) Why should an individual, like a nation, lay up store for the future?

(22.) What is the influence of true Christianity upon business enterprise?

(23.) May 'mighty men of war' become equally distinguished in the arts of peace ?

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

January 29, 1911.

JEHOSHAPHAT'S GOOD REIGN IN JUDAH.

(II. Chron. xvii., 1-13.)

Golden Text.—Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you. Mt. vi., 33.

In that dim past, when Homer was singing the Iliad in Greek cities, Jehoshaphat started an educational embassy through the kingdom of Judah. This commission of princes, priests, and Levites is unique. Its methods were an advance upon those of the poet. It carried with it, and left behind it, a written literature. They had the book of the law of the Lord with them, and went about throughout all the cities of Judah and taught them.' This is said to have been the germ of the synagogue, an institution which played so large a part in later Hebrew history. This first recorded systematic measure of public instruction partly accounts for the prosperity and strength of the kingdom. This was one of the means by which the Lord established the kingdom.' It was a peripatetic and popular seminary. In addition to this pedagogic means, the king placed his country in the most thorough state of military defence. He garrisoned the fortified cities, created military posts, and formed the first standing army of which there is record. A final measure was the thorough organization of public justice. But in all this the personal character of the ruler cannot be ignored. His was an elevated spirit. His heart was lifted up in the ways of the Lord. He was unaffected by the current spirit of idolism. 'He sought the Lord, and walked in his commandments.' He wielded the exemplary power of his high position to the uttermost. This was the man, these were the means, by which a genuine and substantial prosperity was brought to the kingdom. . . . No wonder then that in Hebrew epic Jehoshaphat's name is linked to Hezekiah's. He is eminent among those who have ruled their fellows.

THE TEACHER'S LANTERN.

Here is the dawn of jurisprudence a thousand years before Christ. It is the passage of the administration of justice from the heads of families, as in the Bedouin of to-day, to officers especially designated and exclusively engaged in the hearing of cases. A gradation of courts is indicated. Petty, superior, and supreme. A discrimination as to cases is outlined, viz., such as come under statutes, such as are capable of arbitration, and such as are criminal.

Jehoshaphat's charge to his judges might well be written on the walls of modern courtrooms: 'Ye judge not for man, but for the Lord. Fear and take heed. There is no iniquity with the Lord, nor respect of persons, nor taking of gifts.'

It is an entirely indifferent matter whether the Bible is literally introduced into the courtroom or not. The old custom of having witnesses kiss the book and swear by it is purely a matter of form. The fact is that the Bible more than any other literature lays stress upon justice and judgment. It is the chief buttress of the court. It is the vademecum of the judge.

Jehoshaphat's name is bright and venerated—a worthy son of noble sire. Good rulers are not able invariably to give prosperous times. But it does count for much whose hand is on the helm of state. When the wicked reign the people mourn.

God gave Judah prosperity. No, however, by miracles, but through perfectly natural means.

The high and practical value of thorough and universal training in ethics and religion is here illustrated.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, January 23.—II. Chron. xvii: 1-19.

Tuesday, January 24.—I. Kings xxii: 1-12.

Wednesday, January 25.—I. Kings xxii: 13-28.

Thursday, January 26.—I. Kings xxii: 29-40.

Friday, January 27.—II. Chron. xix: 1-11.

Saturday, January 28.—II. Chron. xx: 1-30.

Sunday, January 29.—I. Kings xxii: 41-50.

FREAK NEWSPAPERS.

(From the 'Lady's Pictorial.')

The latest freak newspaper hails from Madrid, and provides its readers with letterpress that can be read in the dark. The ink is prepared with some preparation of phosphorus. If the method became popular the sensation mongering editor might take undue advantage of this 'writing in fire' to emphasize his most lurid headlines. But, after all, the Spanish journalist's appeal is only to the eye, whereas a French journal has gone one better and prints its columns with strictly innocuous ink, on thin sheets of dough, which can be eaten when read, so that the publication can be a feast in a double sense, and food for mind and body alike. To such departures does an up-to-date press commit itself.

THE NEW PASTOR.

(By John M. Kelley.)

Well, our new pastor is right from college,
He's learned, they say, in all book-knowledge;
I've hearn him preach from star to star,
This one so near, and that so far;
The different rooks he did explain
One day, and told the cause of rain.
There's naught in earth, or air, or sea
Escapes that man's philosophy;
I've sot and hearn him, in our pew,
Search all creation through and through.
Now, Squire Copp says that he is treated
In hearing wise men's words repeated,
But if I'm pressed to say the whole,
He don't say much to feed my soul;
That good old Bible on his desk,
Like Deacon Easy, takes a rest,
While the smart preacher spreads his hands
And talks from books he understands—
'Elsmere' and 'Phelps' or 'Gates Ajar';
And then 'Beyond Those Gates,' so far;
I wish he'd preach the Bible more
To hungry souls on his church floor.
This 'worldly stuff' in what we eat
Spoils the old-fashioned 'gospel meat';
If we could have repentance preached
I think some sinners might be reached;
But when a man goes in for 'Fairs,'
And 'swapping wives' to march in pairs,
Adopting every worldly way,
How can he preach the Word or pray?
I had a tract on 'Resurrection'
And 'The Great Day of Earth's Perfection,'
With so much scripture, 'clear and plain';
I read it o'er and o'er again!
I told my wife, 'These Bible views,
Were never spoken to our pews.'
She said: 'No doubt, were they brought near,
Soon pews alone would only hear.'
Well, I knocked at the parson's door,
A thing I never did afore;
He asked me in, and then I said,
Here is a tract that I have read,
And from the Bible it doth teach
What I have never hearn you preach;
It shows that 'man from dust shall rise,'
And have a 'New Earth Paradise';
It's nice to read this literal way,
But do these texts mean what they say?
If they do not, please explain
That I may be set right again!"
'Well,' said the preacher, 'In olden days,
They looked at things in different ways
From what we Moderns do; deep thought
Great changes in belief have wrought.
I'll think the matter over though,
If leisure time I can bestow,
And if it seemeth good to do
Your little tract I will review;
But then, such nonsense I don't think
Will ever into my heart sink.'

Scotstown, Que.

Nervous Prostration

Makes You Weak, Helpless and Miserable.

Wherever there are sickly people who are troubled with deranged nerves they will find that Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will restore the equilibrium of these deranged centres, and bring back the shattered nervous system to a perfect condition.

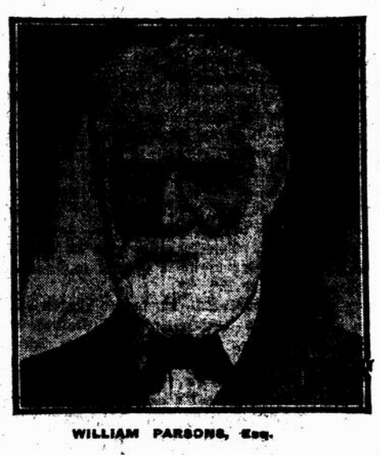
They do this by their restorative influence on every organ and tissue of the body, and their extraordinary curative power manifests itself immediately they are taken.

Mrs. G. D. Ward, Huntsville, Ont., writes: "I take pleasure in sending you testimonial in praise of your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I suffered from nervous prostration, and was so bad I was not able to attend to household duties, and now I can truly say that I owe my life to them. They have stopped my trouble."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c a box, or 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Seventy Nine Years Young

"Fruit-a-tives" Keeps Health Perfect



WILLIAM PARSONS, Esq.

Otterville, Ont.,
July 8th, 1910.

"I am a seventy-nine year old man, and a great believer in, and user of 'Fruit-a-tives.' It is the only medicine I take, and I can truly say that 'Fruit-a-tives' and exercise keep me in my present good health.

"Stricture of the Bowels was the complaint I suffered from and I found 'Fruit-a-tives' to do me more good than any other remedy. My doctor advised me to stick to 'Fruit-a-tives' and I have done so with the best results.

"I have been in business here for a good many years and have been a resident of Otterville for over fifty years, so that if you think this little reference from me will serve to induce some others to try 'Fruit-a-tives,' I hereby authorize its publication."

WM. PARSONS.

Obstinate Constipation, Paralysis of the Bowels and Stricture of the Bowels can never be cured by common purgatives, salts, senna, "liver pills" and oil have positively no action on the liver. They do not increase the secretion of Bile, which nature provides to move the bowels. They merely irritate the membranes lining the intestines. One may as well try to cure a headache by pounding one's head against a stone wall, as to try to cure Constipation with common purgatives. "Fruit-a-tives" is the only true liver stimulant. "Fruit-a-tives" is fruit juices and nerve tonics, and will always restore the liver to its proper condition and cure the most obstinate cases of Constipation.

50c a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

ABLEST WRITERS

Best Reading - Big Bargain

"High Thinking and Low Living"

Do you know 'World Wide'? The cleverest writers of Britain and America contribute to the success of 'World Wide' —a weekly magazine of the best, and only the best, articles and cartoons of each week on all the live subjects of the day, selected with great ability and fairness from the leading British and American Journals and Reviews.

The English *and* Canadian editors of 'World Wide' assure its covering the British *and* Canadian point of view. This cannot be said of any eclectic published in the United States or even in Britain itself. 'World Wide' is the only publication of its kind in Canada. As someone has said, "'World Wide' is a feast of reason — an intellectual treat." Regular readers of 'World Wide' are kept in touch with the world's thinking. A complete index at the end of each volume greatly enhances its value for reference.

If you do not know this splendid publication, send **ONE DOLLAR** for a year's trial —the rate to **NEW** subscribers (regular rate $1.50) — and, if in a month's time you notify the publishers that you do not like your bargain, they will promptly refund your full money. That's fair, is it not? Address your subcription to 'World Wide,' 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

[Subscribers in Montreal and Suburbs must add fifty cents to each subscription to satisfy the extra postage demanded by the post office.]

LITERARY REVIEW.

REMINISCENCES, MILITARY AND OTHERWISE.

In their new shilling library, Macmillan & Company are issuing a series of reprints of valuable works. Among the first republished in this form, a wonderfully good form for the price, are three volumes of military reminiscences, 'Reminiscences of the Great Mutiny,' by William Forbes-Mitchell, 'Cawnpore,' by Sir G. O. Trevelyan, and 'Barracks, Bivouacs and Battles,' by the famous war correspondent, Archibald Forbes. The first of the three is a clear, brief, soldier-like account of the advance of the column of relief which raised the siege of Lucknow, after the unutterable grief of arriving too late to save the unfortunate white inhabitants of Cawnpore. It gives the evidence of a self-restrained Scot as to the horrors of that great slaughter and the feelings it aroused in the small but fiercely determined avenging force. The false reports of handwriting on the walls of the Bibi ghur are exposed, but the over-true evidences of barbarous cruelty and butchery are confirmed and afford some justification of the barbarous order of Brigadier Neill, that the prisoners taken by the British should, before being hanged, be forced to break their sacred Brahman caste by licking clean a square foot of the blood-soaked floor and being flogged by sweepers. This terrible order, which to the Hindoos destroyed their souls as well as their bodies was revoked by Sir Colin Campbell as 'unworthy of the English name and a Christian government.' It was the deep feeling inspired by the sight of that house of terror that led the column 'to make light of forced marches, under short rations and a double load of ammunition, with an overwhelming enemy in front,' and to strain every nerve to save their countrymen, their wives and little children from a similar fate at Lucknow. William Forbes-Mitchell was a sergeant of the Ninety-Third Highlanders and had his share in the worthy part played by that dauntless regiment in the attack on Lucknow, in honor of which Her Majesty transferred the Commander-in-Chief, the adored Sir Colin, to the colonelcy of that regiment. It is from the point of view of his own troop that the sergeant gives the details of the storming of the outposts at Lucknow and the advance until Sir Colin, Havelock and Outram met in the city streets; 'our fellows cheering like mad, and the residency was relieved and the women and children saved.'

Personal anecdotes, some of them to clear the reputations of brave soldiers unjustly attacked, such as Hodson of the famous 'Hodson's Horse,' others to give an idea of the spirit of the men from general-in-chief to the humblest private, give life and color to the narrative, which affords the reader a clearer idea of the relief than more learned histories. The patriotic Scot will rejoice in the justification of the story of Jessie Brown, one of the many cherished traditions rudely attacked by heartless realists.

'Cawnpore,' by Sir George Trevelyan, is not like its companion volume, personal reminiscences, but a carefully prepared account of the details of the siege, founded on the official reports combined with the attested statements of such witnesses as could be found when Nana Sahib had completed his work of butchery. It is a book that every one interested in the British rule in India to-day should read. The confidence of the officers at that time in the soundness of the administration of 'John Company,' their reliance on the native soldiery, their acceptance of the expressions of loyalty of native rulers, all combined with the general feeling of unrest, widespread through the land, are terribly suggestive to the reader of despatches from India to-day. One thing is made very clear. Though blame was laid on Mohammedan leaders for the mutiny, it was really the work of the high caste Brahmans, who formed the body of the sepoy army and was the result of their invincible religious pride and obstinacy. It has yet to be proved that this pride and obstinacy has been lessened by the faithful and unintermitted efforts of the British Government since India became a crown colony. And it has to be further proved that the ignorant masses of the people could not once again be led to believe the wildest stories of the despised foreigners. To the Brahman the 'spread of Christianity, dreaded then, is an infinitely more threatening evil now. It is to be fervently hoped that there is not, as in those days, any feeling of false security and dependence on the affection and loyalty of immediate attendants. All that was swept aside in a day by the force of fanaticism and lawlessness, at an incalculable cost. The lesson needed in the whole Empire is most urgent in India, 'Be prepared.'

Archibald Forbes's sketches are taken not only from Indian campaigns, but from foughten fields in Europe, Africa, Australia, with a second-hand 'spook' story from America and a sea-adventure between Quebec and Liverpool when the prospect of a watery grave was exchanged for a comfortable Christmas dinner of roast turkey and plum pudding on the 'flying Yankee,' 'Moses Taylor.' The spirited stories of barrack life, campaign or mining camp revolt are reminiscences of a regime now long passed away, when the war correspondent took his chances with the combatants in battle, was cheek-by-jowl with princes and generals and sent his own accounts to his paper, which made itself responsible for his statement:

> For better or for worse, the war correspondent, as regards a British army in the field, has been stamped out. The journalist who now accompanies an army is a war reporter. He dances in the fetters of the censorship, whose power over him is absolute; it may not only detain his work, but at discretion may alter it so that he may be made to say the direct reverse of what he wrote. . . . Lord Wolseley in the early editions of the 'Soldier's Pocket-Book,' describes the war correspondent as 'the curse of modern armies'; that somewhat strong expression he retains in the latest edition as still applicable to the reporter. . . . . I entirely concure in Lord Wolseley's objection. Were I a general, and had I an independent command offered me, I should accept it only on condition that I should have the charter to shoot every war correspondent within fifty miles of my headquarters. The most careful correspondent cannot write a sentence that may not give a hint to the astute intelligence officials of the other side. . . . . What then? It is not a question of the newspapers, which dread a war, because of the huge expense it entails without adequate compensation. It is a question for the public . . . . If the public prefers news to victories—for that is the issue in a nutshell as regards a European war—then on the head of the public be it.

Of different character is a fourth reprint in this new series, 'At Last: A Christmas in the West Indies,' by Charles Kingsley. In this too there are echoes of the days when Drake and Raleigh, Duddeley and Vaughan, Abercrombie and Picton sailed the Spanish Main, but they are distant echoes of which the force is spent. The main purpose of the book is to describe the West Indies as seen at midwinter; to give some idea of the fertility, the genial climate the luxuriant tropical vegetation the wild grandeur of scenery, of volcanic peak and sea-worn cliff that give a character to these islands full of novelty to the dweller in a temperate climate. To the botanist the careful observations of the flora will be of interest while to the general public the special wonders of Trinidad will appeal more strongly. Such are the lake of pitch, a natural reservoir of asphalt, the mud volcanoes and the twin crater lakes of St. Vincent with their dividing 'knife edge of rock seven hundred feet high, so narrow that it is dangerous to crawl along it.' It is interesting also to read of the conditions of labor, if labor it can be called, in that land of ease, and of the devotion with which civil servants give themselves to the service of the people, as they do in India. Here we may find also the beginning of the educational policy that has for many years endeavored to counteract the natural indolence of the negro and coolie and raise the educational standard of Trinidad.

But to the reader of to-day the most entertaining touches are where Kingsley least intended them to be, in the complacent self-satisfaction, for instance, in the superiority of the steamer 'Shannon,' twelve knots an hour, to the out-of-date sailing vessel. It is hard to read without a smile of looking at the Sargasso Sea from the paddle-box, and one has to look up in the dictionary to find out what the 'sponson' behind the paddle-box might be. The dance the last night on board by the light of oil lamps is another touch showing the difference between 1860 and 1910. The natural history remains the same as then, but all else has changed marvellously since the days when this trip so delighted the English invalid and led to the record of his pleasant experiences in the beautiful and hospitable West Indies.

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF LIFE ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

These lights and shadows have the advantage of being depicted by one who for sixty years has lived among them, consequently the pictures have a vividness lacking in those painted by one who has taken his impressions from others. Mr. S. D. Woods, the author, has written interestingly of the growth and development of California from the days of '49, the year of the gold rush, to the present time, when the city of the Golden Gate has risen like a phoenix from the ashes of its recent disaster. The writer specially delights in analyzing for his readers the characters of California's great men of the past, for that 'there were giants in those days' is a fact Mr. Woods delights to dwell upon. He is strictly impartial in his choice. His gallery of celebrities includes the great lights of the pulpit, the press, and the bar; the pillars of banking and commercial houses; actors and actresses; hotel proprietors, mighty in their accomplishments and unique in their methods; kings of the railway and monarchs of the mine, with a sprinkling of unique 'rogues' and the eccentrics usually found in pioneer communities. On horseback and mule back the reader may view through appreciative eyes the majesty of the mountains, the beauty of the valleys, the awfulness of the desert, and feel the spell of river and forest. Past and present are brought face to face in comparison of aims of life and standards of living, much to the advantage not only of the great personalities of the earlier years, but of the lower masses of the populace, whose crimes of violence indicated a nobler class of criminal than is shown by the moral degradation of the present. The objectionable use of the plural pronoun throughout the volume sometimes produces an effect rather grotesque, for instance: 'We were but three years of age.' Sometimes after following the trail of the 'we' through many pages the reader will stumble on a paragraph of 'I's.' Some of the words of wisdom from this tale of the growth of a great city seem applicable to the present conditions in Montreal, whom its true lovers hope may grow in all the elements of lasting greatness. Speaking of the most influential of the old newspapers, the author writes: 'Masters of the art saw that no waste of words padded long-drawn out columns; clear, clean-cut facts made up the news items. Gain had no part in its discussion of men or measures. Its attacks were made from principle, and, like all attacks so made, were to the death.' The newspapers of the city could in a week, by a concert of action, firmly carried out, make it impossible to carry on amusements in the city and county of San Francisco that were detrimental to the morals of its children. There would be fewer nickels in the coffers, but there would be a sweeter atmosphere everywhere, and the environment of our school children would be cleaner and safer.' 'It might be well for us, if instead of boasting through trumpets from the housetops that we are a pleasure-loving people, that we grope awhile amid the desolation and ashes of famed dead capitals, and learn from the cry of the jackal baying at the moon from the broken column of a king's palace, that vice is the dry-rot of empire.' (Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York, $1.20.)

'IN WHITAKER'S.'

Whether as bestowed for the latest wise move on the political board of to-day, for yesterday's swift action on the field of battle, or as borne from the dim days of the dawn of British history, the titles that go to swell the volume of some eight hundred pages in 'Whitaker's Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage and Companionage' mean more than the mere caprice of a sovereign's favor. If the modern spirit of democracy has little use for the trappings and display of mediaevalism it is impossible, nevertheless, to pass from the records of this titled soldier, of that honored scientist, to those of many a distinguished politician without a stirring sense that Britain has delighted to honor men for their manhood as well as to maintain an aristocracy in a pleasance apart. The present volume follows its predecessors in style and composition, the unusual number of alterations being due to the general revision of court appointments on the demise of the crown, the shifting political scenes of the last twelve months, and the numerous new creations in the Peerage. This is the fifteenth annual issue of a reliable reference book, but in spite of the necessarily cut and dried procedure of its tables there is the fascination of history, both old and new, about its record, and the editor prefaces his endeavors with a tribute to the work of the late Mr. Alfred Watts, under whose charge all the earlier issues have appeared. The companion volume, 'Whitaker's Almanac,' is also to hand, marking its forty-third annual appearance. The familiar binding has a friendly appeal to those who have been profited by much earlier assistance.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'Sir Francis Bacon's Cypher Writings' (Detroit, Mich., the Howard Publishing Co.); 'The Works of Shakespeare' (3 vols. The World's Classics) (Oxford University Press: Henry Frowde); 'Controversial Issues in Scottish History.' By William H. Gregg (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons); 'The Golden Web,' by Anthony Partridge; 'The Gift of the Grass,' by John Trotwood Moore (Boston: Little, Brown and Company); 'Pages from a Journal,' by Mark Rutherford; 'More Pages from a Journal,' by Mark Rutherford (Toronto: Henry Frowde); 'Ella Lee: Glimpses of Child Life,' by Charles E. Moyse (Montreal: Foster Brown Company); 'The Delinquency of John Meredith,' by Phil. Edwards (Toronto: The Musson Book Company); 'Whitaker's Almanack,' Whitaker's Peerage, 1911 'Business and the Bookkeeper.'

LITERARY NOTES

FEDERALISM.

While the partition of China and even the partition of Persia are receding into the background of possibilities, the partition of Great Britain is a matter being actively discussed in political circles in the old land to-day. Just what the new form should be it is difficult to say, for opinions are too varied at the present date. A moderate division of interests and responsibilities is the counsel of 'Pacificus' in 'Federalism and Home Rule' (London: John Murray), but the student of British politics can learn from this book how difficult the federal problem is for the writer, himself a federalist, sets the situation forth thus:

> In the Federalist idea, then, the Imperial Parliament will be the supreme authority, not only in the United Kingdom, but also, for the time being, in the Empire as well. But it will delegate a very large part of its functions to a certain number of national Parliaments. And here we arrive at a considerable difference of view. What is to be the number of these national Parliaments? The Federalists are not in complete agreement among themselves upon this important point. On the one side the extreme opinion is that there are to be only two—a national Parliament for Great Britain, and another national Parliament for Ireland. The extreme opinion on the other side is that there is to be a more or less arbitrary division on a basis of population; that nationality is to be ignored in favor of units more or less equal in numbers: that there is to be a 'restoration of the Heptarchy' in England; a division of Scotland into the Highlands and a pair of Lowlands; of Ireland into the four Provinces; Wales alone remaining unparcelled. These are the extremes; but if we may judge by what has already appeared in print, neither of them is regarded favourably by the majority of Federalists. The advocates of a third course propose that there should be four national Parliaments—a Parliament for England, another for Scotland, another for Ireland, and another for Wales. And they urge us to accept this arrangement, not so much as a compromise between two extremes, as because the division suggested corresponds with certain historical ideas of national life. They contend that the success of the Federal idea depends not at all upon equality of numbers, but upon a spiritual force, upon the intimate association of men possessing a common tradition. They admit frankly that they set sentiment above any purely practical considerations. They claim that the result under their plan will be more dignified and vital than any artificial combination into groups of counties; and that it will be a thing much safer, much less liable to schism, than a division into two. In the 'heptarchical' plan they see nothing which would appeal vividly to the imagination.

CHATHAM.

A stirring page from the past political history of Great Britain is that of which Pitt is the hero, and 'The great commoner' has found a fitting biographer in Lord Rosebery, whose book on 'Chatham: His Early Life and Connections' (London: Humphreys) is an endeavor to reveal the man as distinguished from and always behind the statesman. Possibly much of the book's appeal is due to the biographer's own enthusiasm for his subject, but he had indeed a story worthy of his pen. Much, however, as Lord Rosebery is concerned to present the man the fascination of the part he played invests the actor himself continually with its characteristics, and here again Pitt fights his battles and wins his surprising victories. As for the life work of the man this biography is the voice of one statesman speaking out of the fulness of experience of a master in his own arts:

> The path of the statesman rarely skirts the heights; it is rough, rugged, sometimes squalid, as are most of the roads of life. We are apt to make idols, to ignore shadows, and to fancy that we see stars not too apparent for it is an illuminating worship. But that being so, let not those who have to scrutinize therefore condemn. All careers have their blots. The best and happiest are those in which the blemishes are obscured by high achievement. That was supremely the case with Pitt. His upward ascent was much like other ascents, neither better nor worse. But when he reached the summit and acted in full light and freedom, his triumph was so complete that none deem it worth while to scan his previous record. None should care now, were it not for a healthy propensity to seek to know as much as possible of the lives of great men. It is preposterous to depict Pitt as an angel of light. But yet judged by the standard of his day, the only proper standard to apply, and indeed, by the standard of any day, he must be held even in his darkest hour not to have compromised his historical future.

A SENSATION IN FRANCE.

Although there has been no book of pre-eminent merit during the past year of French publication, there is a sense in which one book stands quite alone: 'Marie Claire,' by Marguerite Audoux, is at least unique. It is the work of a dressmaker, who being threatened with the loss of her trade through blindness, rather reversed the usual story and took up writing on the chance of making a living. The surprise is not that the simple story she tells of common lives and struggles has reached the French world of readers, for they are still eagerly following the comings and goings of Rolland's 'Jean Christophe,' but that she has produced a book with a literary value as well. Octave Mirbeau, who provides her book with a preface, considers it as beyond the power of the greatest living French authors to produce:

> Marguerite Audoux is endowed with imagination; but, let it be understood, with a noble, ardent, and magnificent imagination, totally different from that of young women who dream, and from that of romancers who elaborate. It is neither beside nor beyond life; it merely dwells on observed facts and renders them clearer. * * * Very often one recognizes the language of the great writers—a sound which we almost never hear now and at which our spirit marvels. * * * It is a joy to me to call attention to this admirable book, and, in the faith of my soul, I would interest in it all those who still love to read. They will find there, as I have, rare delights; they will experience there a new and intense emotion.

TRADE IN BIRDS' NESTS.

An Industry of Siam That Finds a Ready Market in China.

(From 'Engineering.')

The bird's nest industry forms a singular item in the export trade of Siam and according to the 'Journal' of the Royal Society of Arts the shipments during the fiscal year 1900 amounted to 17,781 pounds, the value of which was £22,000.

Most of the nests went to China, Hongkong and Singapore. The value of the nests lies in the fact that they are edible, though we confess we have never had the opportunity of tasting one. They are found in the islands off the coast of Siam and are the products of a species of bird belonging to the swift tribe and consist chiefly of the salivary secretions of these birds, whose salivary glands are much more developed than those of the ordinary swift.

The nests are gathered from April to September. The female birds takes the leading part in the construction of the nest, though some assistance is occasionally rendered by the male. The first nest takes about three months to construct and it is taken before the eggs are laid in it. Another nest is at once commenced, which is finished in about thirty days.

Last of all the birds begin a third nest, over which they spend about three months and in which they are allowed to rear their young. When the brood has flown, however, this nest also is taken. The nests taken at the beginning of the season are considered the best in quality. By the Chinese, who consume these nests, they are thought a great delicacy and are said also to have valuable tonic properties.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

SECRETARY'S MESSAGE.

The Look-in Committee.—Without giving it a name, Christian Endeavor seeks to appoint every member a 'look-in committee,' both for himself and others. He should look in on his own heart and see its motives and purposes. He should see if he really desires to get rid of sin—has gotten rid of sin. He should begin to make a sharp analysis of his motives, to see if they contain anything selfish. He should keep ever in mind the principles on which the Saviour acted and endeavor to conform his life to this holy pattern. He should look in on his affections an see if they are hindering or helping his spiritual life. When Satan cannot tempt us in grosser sins he turns to fine and subtle things to see if he can deceive us or blind our minds to the truth.

We should 'look out' and remember to 'look in.' 'Know thyself' is good advice. Paul says: 'Examine yourselves whether ye be in the faith; prove your own selves. Know ye not your own selves, how that Jesus Christ is in you, except ye be reprobates?' When we are nearer right in the finer points of sin, we should begin to cultivate the finer virtues and graces. An editor of a great daily paper recently said, 'Religion has suffered nearly as much from the melancholy and the repulsive incivility of its professors as from their immorality.' Jesus was genial, and we should always strive to be pleasant. Children loved him at sight, and the 'common people heard him gladly.' There is something high-bred about Paul, which we feel in his epistles. He was not far wrong who, being asked what he would like to do in order to increase the power of the church in a community, answered: 'I would like to increase the winsomness of individual Christians.' After all this, the 'Look-in Committee' can look in on others in a social way. If this 'Look-in Committee' will look up, it will learn to look out.

ILLUSTRATED SONGS.

One form of entertainment called 'Illustrated Songs' furnished much amusement at a social recently. Sheets of paper passed containing on one side the name of some song; on the other a number. We were instructed not to tell our neighbors the song assigned us, but on the opposite side of the paper to draw a picture illustrating the song. These were then distributed around the room, and we were given other slips of paper upon which to place our guesses of the names of the songs.

Another method of entertainment that proved mirth-provoking was the cutting out of the faces of famous people and pasting them on the figures of some one entirely different in appearance. Thus, Martha Washington, in hair and garb reminding one of Mary Baker Eddy, was hardly recognizable. To increase the fun, the pictures of various local people were interspersed among the celebrities, and our ministers, their faces surmounting the body of school urchin newsboys, etc., with the accompanying disguise of hair and hat, were among the last to be recognized.

MISSIONARY EXTENSION.

Mission Study: How it works—Of course, mission study is worth while in the end, but, oh, such hard work to get it going, and such dull work to get through the book with a class. That's the plaint of one who doesn't know. It would be worse than senseless to say there are no hard spots, no difficulties, no text book chapters that require real work. We would not ask Christian young people to do anthing that's all easy. Can't promise that every lesson will just run over with interest. But most of them will say the hard things are easier than they seem.

Mission study is tremendously interesting. There's sure to be a constant surprise. There's the joy of discovering facts new to you—one of the finest joys mortals know. There's the glory of reading God's truth—for mission study folks are finding out that God is very busy just now writing his old truth large. And the sweep of victory seizes the member's soul. It's good to be certain that God's truth is really marching on—and no one is so certain as the mission study class member.

WHY DON'T YOU WORK IT?

This whole page isn't large enough to print all the reasons and excuses. But this is the drift: 'It isn't "my" work. It belongs to him or her. Why do folks take office if they will not do the work?' If you really mean that, better get your Bible and study the story of the good Samaritan. He was a 'good' Samaritan, just because he was willing to help whether it was his work or not. And we wouldn't wonder if he had been glad all these years that he was willin to do even another's work.

Your church has no interest in missions? Suppose that is true; do you want it to remain i. that condition? Mission study is a tempting way to bring strength to a weakened church.

'No leader?' Have you searched every dark place carefully? The one best qualified says, 'Not competent.' But if you have read all about the practical helps for leaders which have been prepared for every mission text book you can win that leader.

'Can't get anything but a small class.' Perhaps not. But is any blessing contingent upon a crowd? 'Two or three—in my name. And in mission study as elsewhere in God's work, the small classes have been among the most successful both in interest and results.

STEP BY STEP.

New members of a society, and especially young and inexperienced members, cannot be expected to blossome suddenly into silver-tongued orators. Every attainment is reached, when it is reached at all, by a series of steps. Why not also attainment in Christian Endeavor participations?

An Australian society displayed a ladder in front of the society in order to make this plain. Step number one was marked, 'Calling for a hymn.' The second step was marked, 'Reading a verse.' The third was, 'Giving original words.' The fourth, 'Taking part in sentence prayers.' The fifth, 'Leading in prayer.'

A contest along these lines, if earnestly and prayerfully undertaken, with Paul's advice in mind, to 'covet earnestly the best things,' might encourage backward young people to try to take the next step.

QUIET HOUR AND EVANGELISM.

Mount Royal Avenue Methodist Society reported that their pastor preached a sermon on 'Personal devotion,' January 8th, taking as his text, Zechariah iv., 12-14: 'And I answered again, and said unto him, what be these two olive branches, which through the two golden pipes empty the golden oil out of themselves? And he answered me and said, knowest thou not what these be? And I said, No, my Lord. Then said he, these are the two anointed ones, that stand by the Lord of the whole earth.'

The golden oil is transmitted through the two, Joshua and Berubbabel. We, being 'kings and priests unto God,' should be mediums for the transmission of his blessings. How may we 'obtain and maintain' this power? Through communion with God, in meditation and prayer.

Mount Royal Society has secured ten comrades of the Quiet Hour, and expects to secure more. We are pleased to receive this report, and hope to hear from other societies.

ENDEAVORGRAMS.

The essential for a successful prayer meeting is prayer; for a successful business meeting, business.

God sometimes calls to tasks which we take with reluctance; but the after years prove that had we refused to serve we should have missed some of life's chiefest joys.

Reliability, regularity, and responsibility are a trio of Christian Endeavor graces.

'Once an Endeavorer, always an Endeavorer,' but not always in the same class. Endeavor is a school, and in it grade succeeds grade till the highest links itself to the 'great beyond.'

NEWS NUGGETS.

Sometime during the early part of August the Christian Endeavor Union of Spain expects to hold its fourth convention. This time it will be at Valencia, where there is a very active society connected with the American Baptist Mission. The Rev. John Pollock, of Belfast, and the Rev. Ernest Sauvin, of Geneva, have promised to be present.

Do not miss the opportunity to hear the address by the Rev. Frank J. Day, on 'The challenge of our city,' at the Christian Endeavor day rally, on Monday evening, February 6th, in Zion Church. All those interested in good citizenship are cordially invited.

We are glad to hear from the Christian Endeavor Society at Buckingham, Que., and of their missionary enthusiasm, and hope they will yet do greater things for Christ and the church.

JUNIOR C. E. UNION.

At the regular monthly meeting, held at the home of the vice-president, Mrs. J. Allen, on Jan. 7, the Rev. J. G. Potter, pastor of the MacVicar Memorial Church, gave an interesting and instructive address on 'Methods of junior work.' The secretary, M. Staveley, reported the regular monthly meetings of the Union as held throughout the year, at the home of the president, Mrs. T. J. Dawson, 65 Argyle avenue, Westmount. The reports of the different societies throughout the past year had showed marked progress in the junior work, and contributions had been received from the several societies towards the provincial C. E. work. The social meeting of Feb. 5, and a very interesting and helpful rally held on Saturday, March 26, in St. James Church were reported. On the latter occasion floral contributions were brought by the different societies, and were afterwards distributed among the sick by the deaconesses and Miss Brown (our missionary). At this meeting a splendid programme was rendered by the members of the different societies.

During the year the members of the Union had had the pleasure of listening to interesting and instructive addresses by Miss D. Bridgeman and Deaconess Irwin, on 'Junior work.' Two new societies have been organized, namely: Huntley Street Methodist, in charge of Mrs. Adams, and St. James Methodist, in charge of Miss Bell; and during the same period three societies have changed their superintendents, as follows:—Ebenezer Methodist now being in charge of Mrs. Vincent, 32 Agnes street; Verdun Methodist, in charge of Mrs. Scott, Verdun avenue, and Point St. Charles Congregational in charge of Mrs. Hastie, 380 Charron street.

Four societies have been obliged to temporarily suspend their work, owing to their failure to secure persons to act as superintendents, namely: Huntley Street Methodist, Montreal West, Mountain Street, and St. Matthew Presbyterian.

A review of the past year shows that we as junior workers have great reason to be grateful for the good work which has been accomplished, and which encourage us to look hopefully forward to the future and the changes which it will bring to each of us for effective and helpful Christian work, and the moulding of the characters and future lives of the rising generation of young Christian Endeavorers, from whom the ranks of the senior societies must in time be drawn.

DWARF AND GIANT HONEY BEES.

(From the 'Christian Herald.')

In some of the East Indian islands and on the mainland of Hindostan is to be found the smallest race of honey bees in the world. These dwarf bees collectors are known to entomologists as Apis florea. Their honey combs are no larger than a child's hand and the cells are about the size of a large pin head. This honey is excellent, as is the wax. The little creatures build the combs on the branch of a tree or bush and as they have not to provide for winter they work all the year round, thus raising broods like themselves.

In the same land there is found the giant bees, Apis dorsata, as large as a field cricket. These monsters of the bee world build honey combs that are from 6 to 7 feet in length, 4 feet 6 in width and which weigh from three to four hundred pounds each.

BOVRIL

CONTAINS ALL THE VALUABLE PROTEID OF BEEF.

Those who are constitutionally weak, find the best nourishment in a cup of Bovril. It is instantly assimilated and gives lasting benefit.

CANADIAN PICTORIAL

Canada's Popular National Illustrated Magazine.

Enamelled Paper, Finest Inks Best of Printing.

The 'Canadian Pictorial' is the best printed magazine in Canada. It is crowded with the most interesting pictures of recent happenings, pictures of beautiful or curious things, portraits of men and women in the limelight, pictures showing the kaleidoscopic development of our great Dominion—pictures that tell the facts as no type-printed pages ever could. It is the next best thing to travelling and seeing people, places, and events, with one's own eyes.

The more people are educated, the more they appreciate and value pictures of current events, for they convey so much information in so short a time. But the children also profit by and enjoy them. The 'Canadian Pictorial' contains between one and two thousand square inches of pictures in each issue, and costs to produce a thousand dollars each issue—sometimes considerably more.

WHAT ITS READERS SAY:

"The 'Canadian Pictorial' is certainly worthy of all praise. I have been particularly struck with the excellence of the portraits and illustrations. (Signed)

R. L. BORDEN, Ottawa."

"The 'Canadian Pictorial,' a publication which, if I may be permitted to say so, is a credit to Canada.

LORD STRATHCONA."

"I am greatly pleased with the 'Canadian Pictorial.' No true Canadian should be without it."—Geo. Martin, Penhold, Alta.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS:

"The 'Canadian Pictorial' is the most expensively produced illustrated publication in Canada."—"Mail and Empire," Toronto.

"Only $1.00 per year, but worth twice that amount."—"Reporter," Kingsville, Ont.

"The pictures in the 'Pictorial' are among the finest that have ever been produced."—"World," Vancouver, B.C.

"The 'Canadian Pictorial' has been steadily improving with each year of its existence, and is a credit to Canadian journalism."—"The Presbyterian Witness," Halifax, N.S.

IF IT DELIGHTS OTHERS SO MUCH IT WILL SURELY PLEASE YOU.

The regular price is ten cents a copy, one dollar ($1.00) a year, but it will be sent on trial to NEW subscribers for only SIXTY-FIVE CENTS (65c) a year—and FULL MONEY BACK if in a month the new subscriber writes that he does not like his bargain. Address The 'Pictorial' Publishing Co., 142 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

[Subscribers in Montreal and Suburbs must add twenty-five cents to each subscription to satisfy the extra postage demanded by the post office.]

VERY SHORT AND RIGHT TO THE POINT

Frank Miller Tells Why He Recommends Dodd's Kidney Pills.

He used them for Rheumatism, Heart Disease and Lumbago, and they went right to the root of his troubles.

Elkmouth, B.C., Jan. 20.—(Special.)—Frank Miller, a section foreman on the railroad here, whose work exposes him to all kinds of weather, has discovered that Dodd's Kidney Pills are a sovereign remedy for those Kidney ills that almost invariably follow neglected colds.

"For four years I suffered from Lumbago, Heart Disease and Rheumatism, brought on from a cold," says Mr. Miller, "and I got the very best results from using Dodd's Kidney Pills. I freely recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to anyone suffering from these diseases."

Short and to the point, that statement, isn't it? But it is just like Dodd's Kidney Pills. They go right to the point. They cure the Kidneys. Healthy Kidneys strain all the impurities out of the blood. Pure blood means good circulation and renewed life and energy all over the body.

Thus Dodd's Kidney Pills not only cure disease. They tone up the whole body and make a man feel that he has been given a new lease of life. That's why people all over Canada are shouting the praises of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

THE SERMON.

THE REASONABLENESS OF PRAYER.

By J. G. Bowran.

(Preached to the North of England Primitive Methodist Preachers' Association.)

... the Almighty, that we ...ive Him? And what profit ...have, if we pray unto Him?' ... 15.

...k of Job is a human docu... intense and abiding import... All the moral and spiritual ...e raised, and it is because ...oblems are yours and mine ...annot but turn to its pages. ...conscious of its literary charm ...ue. It is a great drama, a ...ent piece of spectacular rea... For beauty of poetic thought ...ealth of poetic diction it is un...sed in the literature of the Bi... The three tests of literature are ...to be 'lustre, durability and ...ueness.' By these tests the Book ...Job is one of the gems of speech. ...nery pays tribute to its power. The ...s and the magic of the words ...the mind. We recognize all ...but it is the human interest of ...s which enthralls. There is no ...in the statement of the prob... The facts are daringly set forth, ...hts defiantly averred. All is ...rect, audacious.

...tragedy concerns a great, good ...Job was 'the greatest of the ...of the East,' and his religious... pure and simple. All manner ...ations came to him. He was ...of his possessions, bereaved of ...ildren, afflicted in his body and ...ed in the eyes of his world. ...to fell blow he was plunged ...splendor to shame, from wealth ...m, from peace to pain. How was ... Why was that? That was ...oblem. Job, you must remem... no knowledge of the dialogue ...d taken place between God and ...h, 'the Inspector of the Earth,' ...ssor Moulton calls him. Neith... his friends aware of the in...

We must banish the pro... and the epilogue entirely from ...minds in the study of this piece of ...

...s friends had an easy solution. ...and suffering were cause and ef... All misfortune was the result ...misdemeanor. They had believed ...Job was an upright man. Their ...t in him was destroyed by the ...s of his fate. Guilt, and guilt ...e, was the secret of his affliction ...impoverishment. That was their ...y theology,' as Dr. Peake describes ...Job was in revolt, and his pro... was magnificent. He was con... of integrity. His heart was ...ht towards God. His hands were ...n, his lips were pure. We miss the ...sion of his plea if we imagine that ...was merely arguing with his ...ds. He was wrestling with the ...blem for himself. He was challeng... the Almighty to His face. How ...d he do other than doubt? All ...beliefs of his life were mocking ...

He had always believed that ...teousness and material prosperity ...e cause and effect, that guilt and ...erty were indissolubly allied. ...ence, then, and why, this reversal ...the law? He protested that he ...s innocent, and yet his misery and ...liction were patent to the world. ...that his loss had driven him to ...llenge his orthodoxy, he found that ...e was full of doubt-material.

THE PROFITS OF RIGHTEOUSNESS.

His description of the prosperous ...ldes is so vivid that it must have ...en drawn from life. There they ...e! with all that heart could wish, ...perous on every side, wealthy in ...ery way, surrounded with laughing ...dancing children, affluent in their ...umstances and influential among ...fellows! They seemed to escape ...plagues of life, and, when they ...d, they did not suffer. They slip... into the under-world painlessly ...peacefully. And yet, their god... ...ess was blatant. They were ir... ...ous to the point of scorn. They ...de a mockery of divine things and ...defiantly sceptical. This is the ...guage they had used to God; 'De... from us, for we desire not the ...wledge of Thy ways.' They were ...sarcastic, brutally cynical to God. ...is the Almighty, that we should ...e Him? What profit should we ..., if we pray unto Him? They ...d not deny the existence of God, ...the modernity God was God, but who ...is He that they should regard Him? ...could treat Him with indifference. ...were supercilious and contemp... God could be disregarded with ...unity. It was not worth while to ...We do not wonder that Job ...mered to state his case to God. ...thout a doubt he had a case. His ...doxy was confusion. He could ...face the future with this dis...dited theology.

...od came to him. He was saved by ...on. God did not give him a solu... but God gave him a solace. God ...e upon him in all the majesty of ...night, in all the infinitude of His ...an, and in all the boundlessness ...His goodness. Job got a glimpse ...the complex life around him, and ...cleverness and resourcefulness and ...science of God overwhelmed him. ...was awed and humbled. 'I had ...rd of Thee by the hearing of the ...ear, but now mine eye ...th Thee. I abhor myself and re... in dust and ashes.' With such a ...e, he knew that he was safe. In ...wisdom so perfect, a strength so ...rty, a care so minute and all-en...ing all must be well. He could ...ve even his questionings to the ...ge of such a God. His doubts ...ased to trouble him. An over...ming faith was his reward. ...The query is alert to-day, still ...rous, always demanding an ...wer. How persistent doubt is! ...grand curiosity,' as Renan calls ...always speaking out. 'What is ...Almighty, that we should serve ...and what profit should we have, ...pray unto Him?' We greatly ...we think that this is only the ...ief cry. There is an honest ...that whispers it and a timid ...that echoes it. Ah! perhaps you ...ked the question. Perhaps it ...ed to your lips in the poig... sorrows. You had served the ...d desolation was your fortune. ...lived cleanly and grief upon ...engulfed you. There were ...your heart and memories of ...days. You did not want to ...You felt guilty when the hor...gestions came to you. The ... there. 'Why pray. Is it ...worth while? Does God know? ...care? Can He do anything ...prayer?' Will He try to ...with them. Can prayer be ...can we incite one another ...Is there any profit in the ...the Lord in prayer?'

...God! we have an answer, ...mple, complete, all-comfort... I know that we cannot ...brain-proud sceptic. He ...language of the Spirit as ...weak-minded credulity. ...says that 'When any one ...fell back upon sight ...of God. Jesus was in ...spiritual things are only ...spiritual eyes. I know ...must prove the case to the ...man, the man of the ... Richard Jeffries speaks ...mmerized by matter,' and ...these he declared were incapable of knowing soul-values. But you will see and know and feel. You do not come to the subject as sceptics. You are believers, devotees. Your very life is prayer. And perhaps there are souls with wistful eyes longing for the light to break and comfort to come. There are those, it is said, who have lost the faculty of faith 'and the place where the faculty was aches.' Oh! how the heart must ache that does not believe! What a vacuum there must be if God has gone out! Let your heart speak! Give your soul freedom! The best things in the world come through prayer.

What, then, can we say to this query of doubt? There are three great things to say.

PRAYER TO THE FATHER.

1. Our knowledge of God makes prayer reasonable. What is the Almighty that we should serve Him and come to Him in prayer? He is the Father, the All-Father. Jesus said that God was the Father, and I can believe what Jesus said. All our knowledge of God must be interpreted in the light of His Fatherhood. God is love, and His love is the Father's love. Ian Maclaren had put this beautifully: 'With minute and affectionate care, Jesus described the whole circle of religious thought, and stated it in terms of the Fatherhood. Prayer was to be to the Father: 'Our Father, which art in Heaven.' The principle of life was the will of the Father. He only attained who had done 'the will of our Father which is in Heaven' . . . Providence is the mindful oversight of a Father: 'Your Heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things.' Repentance was a return to the Father: 'I must arise and go to my Father.' One of the few rays Jesus cast on the future showed the Father's dwelling-place: 'In My Father's house are many mansions.'' How can I see the Father? I see the Father in Jesus. Jesus deliberately affirmed that He was the revelation of the Father. 'He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father.' In the face of Jesus I see the Father's face. In the words of Jesus, I heard the Father's voice. In the love of Jesus, I see the Father's love. Dr. Gordon puts it strikingly. 'A God as good as Jesus . . . a better than Jesus we do not need, a better than Jesus we cannot conceive.'

Since God is my Father, prayer is the most reasonable thing in the world. Jesus made it all so plain. From the love of the earthly father it is easy to ascend to the Heavenly Father's love. 'What man is there of you, who, if his son shall ask him for a loaf, will give him a stone, or if he shall ask for a fish, will give him a serpent? If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts to your children, how much more shall your Father which is in Heaven give good things to them that ask Him?'

Fatherhood is interest. Fatherhood is vigilance. Fatherhood is sympathy. Father is redemption. Because God is my Father He wants me to pray to Him. He is always hovering about me and calling to me to come to Him. He woos me to pray. He is sympathetic to all that I suggest. He is delighted when I am frank and true and free. He loves to be confided in and trusted. He has power to do for me all that I need, and His wisdom is so perfect that all He wills is good. He is the Cause of all things. His was the Mind that conceived and the hand that formed. He is greater than the universe. He is the Centre of all the laws that govern the earth. There is nothing miraculous to Him. He can answer prayer. How can I doubt His power? I do believe that

All the attributes divine
Are now at work for me.

Most wonderful of all, because He is my Father, He needs my prayers. Fatherhood is anguish in filial neglect. For the happiness of Fatherhood there must be filial love and communion. What is true in me must be true in God. How He yearns for fellowship and confidence! How He loves to be loved! Yes, and when we are sinful and disobedient and rebellious, still He loves. He seems to love the more. He longs for the prayer of penitence and the cry for peace.

To Him there's music in a moan
And beauty in a tear.

PRAYER A HUMAN NECESSITY.

2. Our need of God makes prayer inevitable. I must pray. I cannot help it. I must arise and go to my Father. I shall never know peace till I find His will and feel His love. 'Why am I religious?' Sabatier asks, and he immediately gives himself the answer. 'Because I cannot help it. It is a moral necessity of my being.' Emerson has said: 'As well might a child live without its mother's milk as a soul without prayer.' Richard Jeffries makes an intense confession which was more divinely significant than he knew. In 'The Story of My Heart' he says that, ever and anon, he 'felt the necessity of a strong inspiration of soul-thought.' Then he went out to the hill. Lying on the grass he prayed. He thought of the earth, 'the wandering air,' the sea, the sky, the sun, the heavens. By all these, I prayed,' he says. His soul went out and up to the spiritual civilizations as he conceived them, and his cry was ever this: 'Give me the deepest soul-life.' That is prayer. It is the speech of the soul.

I must pray. I have requests to make to God. I am conscious of my needs and I know that I cannot provide for myself. He alone can aid me. He has all the supplies in His treasure-houses. I must speak to Him. I have desires to mention. Many things I long for. I think I should be happier if my desires were gratified. He can please me. Because He is my Father. I do not need to hesitate to name them. I have difficulties confronting me. I can neither remove them nor escape from them. He can help me. I will beseech His intervention. I have doubts distressing me. I cannot solve them. They spoil my life. They dog my steps. They haunt my sleep. He can lay these spectres of the mind. I will ask Him to save me. I have ambitions, I shall never be at ease till I have become all that my nature permits. I want His guidance and grace. I have sins to confess and guilt to mourn. I am bowed down with shame and altogether unhappy. I need His forgiveness. And, oh! I long to be near to Him, to enjoy His society, just to be still and silent with Him, to look up into my Father's face and to feel His breath upon my cheek. Do you feel that? In our deepest personality we are divine. The soul prays. It must pray. Every sigh is a prayer. Every wish is a prayer. The very turning of the heart to the All-Father is prayer. Montgomery's lines are the perfect definition of prayer:

Prayer is the soul's sincere desire,
Uttered or unexpressed,
The motion of a hidden fire
That trembles in the breast.

Prayer is the burden of a sigh,
The falling of a tear,
The upward glancing of an eye,
When none but God is near.

3. Our experience of God makes prayers delightful. We are not strangers to prayer. Since childhood we have prayed. Prayer is the simplest form of speech that infant lips can try, and we tried it. There is nothing but profit in prayer. The gains are more and greater than we can say. Prayer has never been in any sense an experiment. It has always been a boon and a blessing.

The first sermon Mr. Emerson preached was about prayer. It was suggested to him by a Methodist laborer with whom he had frequent converse on the deep things of the soul. The divisions of the sermon were these: 1. Men are always praying. 2. All their prayers are granted. 3. We must beware, then, what we ask. What a paradox! What a truth!

We have been delighted with many an answer to prayer. If what I wish is good, and suits the Will divine, the prayer is answered. I know that. You know that. Think of the romance of answered prayers! What books have been written, what books could be written, about answered prayers! Relief has been afforded. The pain has been assuaged. The plot has been outwitted. The ambush has been broken through. Fears have been dispelled. The ambition has been gratified. Enrichments and endearments have been our pride and joy.

When prayers have been denied, the denials were not losses, but gains. The refusal was not in anger but in tender mercy and loving-kindness. Ah! if we knew, how glad and grateful we should be that many an appeal has been refused and many a request denied!

Dost Thou a boon besought withhold?
Thou hast some better thing;
For silver asked, Thy gift is gold,
Thou givest as a King.

Thou dost bestow in nobler shape
The good for which we craved,
We thus our poorer choice escape,
And from ourselves are saved.

Thy will be ours, in this request
We yield our self-stained care;
Thy gifts are better than the best
We ever ask in prayer.

But the real profit of prayer is in communion. Just as a child finds his highest happiness folded in his mother's arms or seated on his father's knee, conscious of love, so the soul finds rest in God. In His sweet society we have our peace. In his atmosphere we are brought into the love of His will. His will for us is ever our highest good. We are not to seek to bend his will to ours, but to make His will our joyous acceptance. Even when His will seems hard a grievous because it is our Father's will, we readily and gladly agree. The prayer of Jesus in Gethsemane is the greatest prayer of all. 'Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from Me, nevertheless not My will but Thine be done.' Thus we come to resignation, to gladness, to peace. This is the profit of prayer, the boon of communion. We know that the will of God encompasses all our interests and needs, embracing the future as well as the present, taking in all the complexities and interrelationships in which we stand, and therefore we know that our Father's will is the way of pleasantness and the path of peace. The guidance we need will be forthcoming, and the strength and hope. In the will of our Father we have ever a future and a hope. Oh, the bliss of it all! We have a Father who can take care of us. He is wiser than our prayers. Well may we love His law since His law is the perfect love. Here is the truth in music:

I worship Thee, sweet will of God,
And all Thy ways adore,
And every day I live I seem
To love Thee more and more.

I'll that He blesses is our good,
And unblest good is ill,
And all is right that seems most wrong,
If it be His sweet will.

List to the music again:

'Though He slay me, I would rest
In His sovereign will.
For the joy to feel His arms
Wrapped about me still.

'Though He slay me, yet in Him
All my soul would trust,
Not alone because it 'may',
But because it 'must'.'

And the compulsion is love. Love knows; love sees; love rejoices: love possesses; love obeys. It is said that 'Flight means for the bird, plumage purified, wings invigorated, the goal won.' Prayer means for the soul, purity, peace, power. Oh, the boon of prayer! The profit cannot be measured. It is the passion of delight.

Shall we not give ourselves more and more to prayer? We cannot preach unless we pray. We cannot achieve spiritual results unless we work in spiritual energies. It is manhood that tells in preaching. It is character that gives the victory. The writer of 'Conquering Prayer' affirms that we can be 'victory-organized' We can be equipped in soul for exploits and triumphs. There are spiritual capacities within us of which we are scarcely conscious. There are spiritual forces around us we but dimly perceive. If we will throw out the hands of faith we shall touch the springs of energy. Ian Maclaren suggested that 'The perfection of faith (that is, the instinct of the spiritual world) may be the next step in the evolution of the race.' We need a church of spiritualized personalities, men and women keen for God, in love with prayer and full of faith. We can be brought so completely into the love and knowledge of God, so intimate with His will, that all our desires and prayers will be His. All we wish will touch the Kingdom. That is what Jesus meant when He said: 'If ye abide in Me, and My words abide in you, ask whatsoever ye will, and it shall be done unto you.' 'What things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them. The prayers of spiritualized souls materialize themselves to faith. We see them coming even as we ask. 'Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen.' We have known saints to whom these things were the commonplaces of life. Many of them did not count for much in the concerns of the world, but they had power in the heavenly places in Christ Jesus. This is influence to covet, the power to crave and claim. It is ours for the taking.

'Tis only Heaven that is given away,
'Tis only God may be had for the asking.

'Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you.'

BISMARCK'S NEW YEAR EVE.

(From the London 'Globe.')

Bismarck was not without superstition, and this always was noticeable on the eve of the new year. From nine o'clock that night until after midnight he would not take water in any circumstances from a glass. It was an ancient tradition in the Chancellor's family that any one who set the legend at defiance would pass through a serious illness. If another tradition is true, the observance of the family legend must have been a sore trouble to the Iron Chancellor, for the Paris contemporary from which we take the foregoing says that Bismarck not only loved war, but beer and wines, especially French wines. He was not averse to punch and grog, but on New Year's eve, grog was under the ban, for it contains water.

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

CHURCH NOTICES.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

CALVARY CHURCH (Congregational), Guy street, between Dorchester and St. Antoine streets. The Rev. John J. Martin, Ph.D., pastor. 11 a.m. preacher, the Rev. S. W. Anthony. 7 p.m., Dr. Martin. Subject: 'The Sovereignty of the Lamb.' Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Strangers and visitors welcomed at all services.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH (Congregational), corner of Clarke and Western Avenues, Westmount. The Rev. J. J. Martin, Ph.D., will preach at the morning service. The Rev. Silas W. Anthony will preach at the evening service. Everybody welcome.

EMMANUEL CHURCH (Congregational, 189-171 Drummond St. Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor. The Rev. R. E. Welsh, D.D., will preach at the morning service, and the Rev. Prof. Richardson will preach at the evening service. Everybody welcome. Ladies' Aid every Monday afternoon in the month except the second, when the Woman's Missionary Society meets. The Young Peoples' Society on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Communion on the first Sunday of the month. A welcome to all.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Mance and Milton streets. Rev. Frank J. Day M.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Morning Subject:—'The Responsibilities of the Christian.' Evening Subject:—'The Modern Man and the Bible.' The sermon comment on Montreal morals, at evening service, 'The Cocaine Habit.' Organ recital at close of evening service. Sunday School and Men's Brotherhood class at 3 p.m. Fairmount Avenue Branch meets in the Y.M.C.A. Hall at 3 p.m. Visitors welcome to all services.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Wellington and Hibernia streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. S.S. 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. Everybody welcome. Sunday, Jan. 23. Morning subject: 'Why I Am Proud of Christianity.' Evening subject: 'Montreal's Greatest Need.'

AMHERST PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Delanger and Christopher Columbus streets. Rev. S. W. Anthony, pastor, will preach at both services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

UNDENOMINATIONAL.

UNITED MISSION TO ISRAEL Beshura Hall, 1196 Cadieux Street. Sunday School at 3 p.m. Girls' Sewing Class on Tuesday at 3 to 5 p.m. Men's Gospel Meeting on Saturday at 8 p.m. All invited. Stanley Barker, director.

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 Peoples' 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.

OLD BREWERY MISSION (RESCUE WORK), 344-346 Craig Street West Montreal. Commencement of the regular winter season. Services in the Mission Hall every evening at 8 o'clock Hearty Song Service and Gospel of Jesus Christ. Children's service on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. W. G. Taylor's Bible Class for converts only, on Sunday afternoon at 4.30. Mother's meeting every Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Nursery and children's class at the same time. Cottage Meetings. Children's Sewing Class and Kitchen Garden Class as usual. W. G. Taylor, Superintendent.

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 9 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., excepting Wednesday evenings. 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. Bible Class on Sunday at 4 p.m., and song service on Sunday at 8.30 p.m. All young women cordially invited to all these services.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL, Dominion Square. 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.

SALVATION ARMY—The Salvation Army holds public meetings in the city on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., and 7.30 p.m., and on week nights, except Tuesdays, as follows:—

The Citadel, corner of University and Cathcart Streets. Adjutant and Mrs. Cornish and Lieut. Clayton in charge.

Bourgeois Street, Point St. Charles.—Captain and Mrs. Turner in charge.

French Corps, 11 Vitre Street West, near St. Lawrence Boulevard.—Adjutant Cabrit and Capt. Hoeflin in charge.

Demontigny Street, near Delorimier Avenue.—Captain and Mrs. Harbour in charge.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, Jan. 22, divine service will be conducted by the Rev. A. P. Shatford, M.A.

NEW WAY TO FEED BABY SEALS.

A prey to the greed and rapacity of many nations for decade after decade, the fur seals of Behring Sea seemed on the verge of complete extermination, but the remarkable accomplishment of one man, and he neither a scientist nor yet a diplomat, promises to conserve the Pribilof rookeries for all future time, providing the United States Government gives proper employment to the knowledge it has gained.

With the fisheries bureau at Washington, D.C., are eleven infant seals, brought down from Behring Sea on the last voyage of the 'Bear,' and they are thriving so well that the fisheries officials are convinced the key to the salvation of the northern herds is in their hands. And credit for this is due to no other than the revenue cutter's kindly bo'sn, J. Thruber, who loves the seals as fellow-creatures, and who knows more about them and their habits than all the rest of us put together, as the officers of the 'Bear' proudly assert.

Left alone upon the rocky shores of the bleak Pribilof islands the motherless young seals have no hope before them but death, as the social regulations of the rookeries as carefully governed as a hive of bees or a hill of ants—prevent any other seal mother from giving nourishment to the orphan. Experiments have been made frequently suckling the baby seals upon milk-bottles, but these have met small success. Bo'sn Thurber found that by snapping a ligament in the mouths of the young animals and working with their gums to aid the progress of the growing teeth, the youngsters were enabled to eat fish and other solid foods, and can be made to grow as rapidly as they do amid native environments. While the federal government cannot keep the Japanese sealers more than three miles away from the rookeries it can at least take care of the seals that are orphaned by the slaughter of the mothers, and eventually will find itself well repaid for the outlay, as the pelt of every seal is worth $40 in the London fur market.—From 'To save the seal,' in February 'Technical World Magazine.'

CHURCH NOTICES.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

MOUNT ROYAL AVE. METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal ave. and Barrie street. The Rev. Harry A. Young, pastor, will preach at both services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. The Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday evening. The Junior 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, corner of Conway and St. Antoine sts. St. Henry. Pastor, the Rev. Alfred E. Pates. Sunday, Jan. 22nd. Morning Service at 11 a.m. Special Preacher, the Rev. Francis R. Allnutt, S.T.L. Evening Services at 7 p.m. Special Preacher, the Rev. T. Anson Halpenny, B.A. Sabbath School and Adult Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Epworth League on Monday at 8 p.m. Junior Epworth League on Wednesday at 4 p.m. General Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All Seats Free. Everybody made welcome.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Windsor and Dorchester streets. Pastor, the Rev. E. I. Hart, B.A. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Class Meeting at 10 a.m. Men's Own at 3 p.m. The Rev. W. R. Young, B.A., D.D., Pastor, Douglas Methodist Church, will preach in the morning. Subject:—'The Ideal Missionary Church.' The Pastor will preach in the evening. Subject:—'The Day of Life-Sunset; or 'How to Have a Happy Old Age.' Old people specially invited. Visitors and strangers always welcome.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine Street West. Pastor, the Rev. Wm. Sparling, B.A., D.D. Preacher, A Month of Missions. 11 a.m. 'Our Share in Spreading the Kingdom.' 7 p.m. 'No Service; No Life.' 8.30, Illustrated lecture on Japan, by Herbert B. Ames, B.A. M.P. Special music. Sunday school at 9.45 a.m. and 3 p.m. Men's Bible class at 3 p.m. Teacher, Mr. W. H. Goodwin. The Public very cordially welcomed.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH (corner of Western and Lansdowne avenues), Westmount. The Rev. R. Corrigan, B.A., B.D., pastor. Sunday, Jan. 22 1911. Missionary Day. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. At 11 a.m., the Rev. G. I. Campbell, B.D., will preach; and at 7 p.m., the Rev. R. C. Armstrong, B.A., returned missionary from Japan.

Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Mid-week prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers and visitors cordially welcome.

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. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Charron sts. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Missionary Sunday. The Rev. R. C. Armstrong, of Japan, at the morning service. Class meeting at 9.30 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. The Rev. W. F. Boshart, B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHURCH, on Marlborough street, near Notre Dame. The Rev. E. S. Morrison, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Cartier and DeMontigny sts. The Rev. T. Anson Halpenny, B.A., pastor. 11 a.m., the Rev. H. H. Philp, M.A. 7 p.m., the Rev. A. E. Pates. Missionary Anniversary Services. S. S. and Bible Class at 2.45 p.m. E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior League on Friday at 4 p.m. Young Men's Association on Friday at 8 p.m. Class Meeting on Sunday at 10 a.m. Strangers welcome.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, Sherbrooke street, just west of St. Lawrence Boulevard. Rev. Alfred A. Radley, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday, Jan. 22, 1911. Missionary Campaign Sunday. 11 a.m., the Rev. C. S. Laidman, B.D. 7 p.m., the Rev. A. J. Martin. S. S. and Organized Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Epworth League on Monday at 8 p.m. Junior League on Friday at 4.15 p.m. Choral Society on Friday at 7.45 p.m. Strangers and visitors cordially welcome.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Fairmount and Hutchison streets. Rev. G. I. Campbell, B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday School and Adult Bible Class at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially welcomed at all services.

HUNTLY ST. METHODIST CHURCH, Huntly street, between St. Zotique and Belanger. Sunday, Jan. 22nd, 1911. Missionary Anniversary. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preachers:—Morning, the Rev. W. Smith. Evening, the Rev. H. A. Young. 3 p.m. Sunday School and Adult Bible Classes. The Rev. W. G. Bradford, pastor.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Coursol and Canning streets. The Rev. Elwood C. James, B.A., pastor. 11 a.m., the Rev. Johnson Seller—'Debts and How We Are to Discharge Them.' 7 p.m., the pastor—'Our Foreign Work.' Sunday school at 2 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Seats free. All welcome.

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION. Services at 7.30 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. All are welcome. Rev. R. Brown, pastor.

ALL PEOPLES' MISSION, corner of Dorchester and St. Urbain streets. Sunday services: Italian services at 11 a.m. Address and discussion in Yiddish at 2 p.m. Sunday school for all nationalities at 3.30 p.m. Indoor service for all nationalities at 7 p.m. Service for children at 8.30 p.m. Superintendent, the Rev. C. S. Laidman, B.A., B.D. Telephone St. Louis 1843.

WMS. SYRIAN SUNDAY SCHOOL at 19 Gosford street at 2 p.m. every unday.

EGLISE EVANGELIQUE, rue Delisle —Services publics a 11 hrs. et 7 hrs. Ecole du Dimanche a 10 hrs. Reunion de priere, Mercredi soir a 8 hrs.

METHODIST ITALIAN MISSION, cor. or 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.

THE OFFENDING BLACK BOTTLE

(From 'Sunday at Home.')

A church member in a lonely district of Saskatchewan absented himself from services for some months. On being approached on the subject he said he was sorry, but it was impossible to attend any more. He was pressed to give reasons, and at length said it was owing to the bad conduct of the superintending clergyman and catechist.

He and others had witnessed them drinking when driving round on their visits. They had passed a black bottle from hand to hand. It was impossible to attend the ministry of such men. Inquiries proved that the offending 'bottle' was a pair of field glasses with which the drivers surveyed the surrounding country and tried to locate the various churches, shacks and trails.

CHURCH NOTICES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner of Conway and Monal Streets. Rev. John Chisholm, B.A., pastor. Services 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. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All welcome.

ST. GILES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, St. Denis street, near corner of St. Joseph Boulevard. The Rev. J. R. Dobson, B.D., Minister. Services at 11 a.m. Subject: 'The Power of His Communicated Life.' Evening at 7. Subject 'Asaph's Outlook on Life's Problems from the Sanctuary.' C. E., Monday evening. Chinese S.S. at 3 p.m. on Sunday. Sunday school and Adult Bible classes at 3. On Wednesday evening, Mrs. Cosgleigh, of the China Inland Mission, will give an address. All seats free.

ERSKINE CHURCH, head of Crescent Street and Ontario Avenue. Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. Dr. Clarke will preach in the morning, and the Rev. Dr. Scott in the evening. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

MELVILLE (Presbyterian) CHURCH Elgin Avenue, Westmount Park. The Rev. John Lochhead, M.A., Minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school and pastor's Bible class at 12.15 p.m. Mr. Lochhead will occupy at pulpit at both services. Evening subject: 'Making the Best of Life.'

CRESCENT ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Crescent streets. The Rev. Robert W. Dickie, B.A., Minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Minister at both. Evening subject: 'A Young Man's Battle,' being fourth of a series of popular Sunday evening sermons on 'The Young Man and the Young Woman.' You are welcome.

SALEM WELSH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Alexandra Rooms), 314 St. Catherine (West), opposite Christ Ch. Cathedral. Rev. J. R. Evans, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday School. English and Welsh classes. 7 p.m., Wednesday, prayer-meeting. Strangers welcome to all services.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Atwater Avenue. The Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, B.A., pastor, No. 369 Clarke Avenue. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. Christian Endeavor prayer meeting on Monday evening. Strangers and visitors welcome.

STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. F. W. Dewey, D.D., Pastor Emeritus. The Rev. W. J. Fowler, M.A., will preach on Sabbath. Subjects for Sabbath, Jan. 22nd: Morning: 'Jesus, Our Melchisedec.' Evening: 'The Blessedness of Pardon.' Chinese Sabbath school at close of the evening service. Sabbath school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Prayer meetings on Sabbath at 10.30 a.m. and Wednesday at 8 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Friday at 8 p.m. Free Seat Church. Strangers made welcome.

TAYLOR CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Papineau and Logan streets.—Rev. N. H. McGillivray, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School, Bible Classes and Men's Own Meeting at 3 p.m. C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday evening at 8. Junior C. E. on Friday at 4 p.m. All cordially invited to any or all of these services.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Montreal, St. Lawrence Boulevard. Rev. Malcolm A. Campbell, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. School for Chinamen at 9.45 a.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. The Adult Bible Class for young men and women meets at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 o'clock. Mission Band for boys and girls on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The pastor will officiate at both services to-morrow.

KNOX CHURCH, cor. of Dorchester and Mansfield streets. The Rev. J. Adams Montgomery, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will conduct both services. Sabbath-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m., and Mr. Taylor's class for men at same hour. Schools for Chinamen at 10 a.m. and 8.15 p.m. Social half hour and song service for men in Ladies' Parlor at close of evening service. C. E. meeting on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Meeting for prayer on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cote St. Antoine Road, opposite Kensington Ave., Westmount. The Rev. W. J. Clark, D.D., Minister. 11 a.m. Preacher, the Rev. A. N. Ross, B.A., Montreal West. 7 p.m., Matthew v, 33-37. Preacher, the Minister. Sunday school at 3 p.m. St. Henry Sunday School Mission at 3 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester Street.—The Rev. Jas. Barclay, D.D., LL.D., Pastor Emeritus. Morning Service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. The Rev. Principal John Mackay, D.D., of Westminster Hall, Vancouver, late of Crescent Street Church, Montreal, will officiate at both services. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Preparatory Communion service on Friday, the 27th, at 8.15 p.m. Communion service on Sunday, Jan. 29th, at 11 a.m.

Ladies' Aid and Dorcas Society on Tuesday afternoon at 2.30. The King's Daughters' Sewing Circle on Tuesday at 10.30 a.m. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

AMER. PRESBYTERIAN 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. Mid-week prayer meeting and conference on Wednesday at 8

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, whose names appear on our lists, 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 invariably be given.

DIED.

BOTHWELL—At Richmond, P.Q., on Jan. 20, 1911, Norman J. Bothwell, of pneumonia, in his 54th year.
Funeral on Sunday at 1 p.m., to Ulverton.

ELLIOT — At Ormstown, on Jan. 13, 1911, of pneumonia, William G. Elliot, in his 72nd year.

JOHNSTON — At Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., on Jan. 16, 1911, of pneumonia, Frederick W. Johnston, Senior Judge of the District of Algoma, in his 62nd year.

MACMAHON — On Jan. 18, 1911, at the residence, 185 Beverley st., Toronto, the Hon. Hugh MacMahon, of the Common Pleas Division of the High Court of Justice of Ontario, in his 75th year.

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 297 ST. DOMINIQUE ST.

The Art Emporium
Finest Art Store in Canada. Artists Materials, Pyrography, China for Decorating, Brass Goods, Pictures and Picture Framing.
23 McGill College Ave.

Great Sale of Fine Oriental RUGS
On Friday, Saturday and Monday next
We will offer for positive sale the following Rugs before stocktaking:—
37 Kazack Rugs, sizes 7 ft. 9 ins. x 4 ft. 0 ins. Regular price $22.00 to $30.00. Sale price..... $14.75
Large assortment of Mirazpore Rugs, suitable for Bedrooms, Dens, and Offices; sizes 9 ft. x 6 ft. Reg. price $22.50 to $35.00. Sale price..... $15.50
25 Fershan Rugs; sizes 9 ft. x 4 ft. Reg. price $24. Sale price..... $12.50
M. HICKS & CO.,
101 METCALFE ST.
Open Friday and Saturday Evenings till 10 o'clock.


SNOWSHOES! SNOWSHOE MOCCASINS!
The best that are made—none better.
Child's, Misses', Ladies', Men's
"THE WIGWAM" 134 Peel St.
Near the Windsor Hotel. Open Evenings.

A Soiled Opera Cloak
or fancy garment of any kind can be made fresh and clean by our Patent French Cleaning Process, and returned to you on short notice.
GOLD MEDALLISTS.
British American Dyeing Company
7 Telephones and Offices.

MANY YEARS OF EXPERIENCE
along with the very latest and most expensive laundry machinery, enables us to turn out work which is always satisfactory.
PRICES:
Tablecloths.. ..5c to 25c
Napkins.. .. .. 1c
Pillow Slips.. .. .. .. 2c
Sheets.. .. .. 3c
Bed Spreads....10c to 20c
Towels.. .. .. 1c
TROY LAUNDRY CO.
FOUR PHONES.

DEFICIT OF $8,496,165.

Shown in Affairs of Defunct Charing Cross Bank.

London, Jan. 21.—The official receiver of the Charing Cross Bank, which failed on Oct. 17 last year, has issued a statement on the bank's liabilities. According to the statement, the bank has a deficit of $8,496,165. The receiver points out, among others, the loss of five hundred thousand dollars in the Petroleum Oil Trust, which was promoted by Alfred Carpenter, the owner of the bank, to purchase properties in Gaspe, Quebec.

JANUARY DISCOUNT SALE
OF
10%, 20%, 30%, 40% and 50%
Off our Entire Stock of Furniture and Carpets
Renaud King & Patterson LIMITED
ST. CATHERINE & GUY STREET

January and February
ARE THE MONTHS FOR
FROZEN FISH
We have all lines, such as HALIBUT, SALMON, MACKEREL, HERRINGS, SMELTS, PICKEREL, PIKE, WHITEFISH, LAKE TROUT, HADDOCK, CODFISH, ETC.
Get our prices and give us your orders.
D. HATTON COMPANY
18 Bonsecours St.,
MONTREAL.

APPLES! APPLES!
WALTER PAUL, the Grocer,
Has a large stock of the finest apples in the city, consisting of:—

Northern Spies	Gran. Pippins
Baldwins	Jonathan
Greenings	Fameuse
Kings	Wealthy
McIntosh Red	Seeks
Starks	Russets

For sale by the barrel, basket or dozen.
461 St. Catherine West.
80 University St.

Pandandy Loaf
a sweet, nutty flavored loaf baked inside as well as outside. Ask your grocer for it, or 'phone Main 1025.
AIRD'S BREAD.

TIME TABLE.

C.P.R. trains leave Windsor St. Station as follows:

For Toronto, Hamilton, *8.45 a.m., *10.00 p.m.
For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., †8.25 a.m., *9.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m., *7.45 p.m.
For Boston, etc., *9.00 a.m., *7.45 p.m.
For Sherbrooke, †8.25 a.m., †4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m., daily.
For Newport, etc., *9.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., and *7.45 p.m.
For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, (1) 1.30 p.m., B5.15 p.m.
For Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto, *8.45 a.m., *10.00 p.m.
For Cobalt, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., *9.50 p.m.
For Ottawa †8.36 a.m., $8.55 a.m., *10.10 a.m., †4.00 p.m., *9.50 p.m., *10.30 p.m.
Vaudreuil and intermediate stations — †8.36 a.m., $8.55 a.m., $12.01 p.m., †1.30 p.m., †4.00 p.m., †4.15 p.m., B5.15 p.m., 6.15 p.m.
For Winnipeg, Vancouver, *10.10 a.m., *10.30 p.m.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, etc., *8.20 a.m., 8.30 a.m., †12.05 noon, †6.46 p.m., *9.10 p.m.
From Boston, *8.20 a.m., *9.10 p.m.
From Sherbrooke, 8.30 a.m., †12.05 noon, †6.40 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B., 8.30 a.m., daily, except Monday.
From Toronto and West, *7.35 a.m., †7.05 p.m.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie, Cobalt, *8.00 a.m.
From Calgary and Winnipeg and Vancouver, *8.25 a.m., *7.00 p.m.
From Ottawa, *8.00 a.m., *8.25 a.m., †11.50 a.m., *6.35 p.m., †7.00 p.m.
From Vaudreuil and intermediate stations—*7.35 a.m., †8.45 a.m., 11.50 a.m., †12.15 p.m., $6.35 p.m., †7.05 p.m., $9.50 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station:

For Quebec, †9.00 a.m., *1.30 p.m., *11.30 p.m.
For Joliette, †8.20 a.m., †9.00 a.m., †5.00 p.m.
For St. Gabriel, †9.00 a.m., †5.00 p.m.
For Ottawa, †8.30 a.m., †6.46 p.m.
For St. Eustache, †8.30 a.m., †4.25 p.m. †6.15 p.m.
For St. Jerome, *8.45 a.m., (1) 1.45 p.m., †4.00 p.m., B6.30 p.m.
For St. Agathe, $8.30 a.m., *8.45 a.m., (1) 1.45 p.m., †4.00 p.m.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate points, †8.30 a.m., *8.45 a.m., (1) 1.45 p.m., †4.00 p.m., †5.25 p.m., †6.46 p.m., B6.30 p.m.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, *6.30 a.m., †3.00 p.m., *6.30 p.m. Ottawa, †11.35 a.m., †10.45 p.m. St. Jerome, G8.40 a.m., †11.00 a.m., Q7.30 p.m., H9.40 p.m. St. Lin, †8.45 a.m. St. Eustache, †9.20 a.m., †11.00 a.m., Q7.20 p.m., H9.40 p.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, †8.50 a.m. and †6.06 p.m.

†Week days. (1) Saturday. *Daily. Q. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. H. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. B. Daily except Saturday and Sunday. G. Monday only.
$Sunday only.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 218 St. James street. Telephone, Main, 3742 and 3733.

The Canadian Northern Quebec Railway, Trains leave St. Catherine St. East, Corner Moreau St., Montreal.

For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Rawdon, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand'Mere, Portneuf, Quebec, 9.00 a.m. Connection for Riviere a Pierre Junction and La Tuque. Daily except Sundays. Buffet-Parlor car.
For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand'Mere and Riviere a Pierre Junction at 9.00 a.m., 3.30 p.m., daily, except Sundays. Connection for Lake St. John District, on Saturdays.
For L'Epiphanie, Rawdon, Joliette, New Glasgow and St. Jerome, 5.00 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 and Joliette, 9.15 a.m., Sundays only.

Trains Arrive as follows:

From St. Jerome, New Glasgow, Joliette, Rawdon, L'Epiphanie, etc., 8.45 a.m., daily, except Sundays.
From Riviere a Pierre Junction, Grand'Mere, Shawinigan Falls, Joliette, L'Epiphanie and intermediate stations, 11.40 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., daily, except Sundays.
From Quebec, La Tuque, Grand'Mere, Shawinigan Falls, Rawdon, 4.30 p.m., daily, except Sundays. Also from Lake St. John District on Mondays.

New York Central Trains leave Windsor Station.

For Malone, Utica, Albany, New York, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, etc., 8.05 a.m., except Sunday, and 7.00 p.m., daily.
For Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 10.00 a.m. and 5.10 p.m., except Saturday and Sunday; 1.35 p.m. and 5.30 p.m., Saturdays only, and 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., except Sunday; 1.55 p.m., except Saturday and Sunday; 4.30 p.m., Saturday only, and 9.16 p.m., Sunday only.

Rutland Railroad Trains leave Windsor Station.

For New York, 8.50 a.m., and 7.10 p.m., daily.
For Boston, 8.50 a.m. and 7.10 p.m., daily.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, 7.30 a.m. and 9.55 p.m. daily.
From Boston, 7.30 a.m. daily, and 9.55 p.m., daily, except Sunday.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.
Trains leave Bonaventure Station as follows:
Corrected to Nov. 30, 1910.

*8.50 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via D. & H.
7.25 a.m. — Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington and Massena Springs.
*8.00 a.m.—Richmond, Sherbrooke, Portland, daily, except Sunday, to Quebec.
*8.30 a.m. — Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.
8.31 a.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York, via C.V.R.
8.50 a.m.—Chambly, Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.
*9.00 a.m.—International Limited, Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.
*9.45 a.m.—Toronto, Valleyfield, and intermediate stations.
1.35 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, Burlington, White River Jct.
3.20 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany.
3.55 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
4.15 p.m. — St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Quebec.
4.20 p.m.—Brockville and intermediate points.
4.21 p.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington.
4.50 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point.
4.55 p.m.—Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.
5.15 p.m.—Vaudreuil, Valleyfield.
5.20 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe.
5.30 p.m.—St. Johns, Iberville, St. Albans.
6.25 p.m.—Chambly, Marieville, St. Cesaire.
*7.30 p.m.—Brockville, Kingston, Toronto.
8.00 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
7.40 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via D. & H. Co.
*8.15 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Portland, Quebec.
*8.30 p.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York, via C.V.R.
*10.30 p.m.—Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station.

*7.01 a.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville.
*7.15 a.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H.; Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
7.00 a.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, daily, ex. Monday, Quebec.
*7.25 a.m.—New York, Boston, via C.V.R.; St. Johns.
*7.40 a.m. — Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
7.50 a.m.—St. Cesaire, Marieville, Chambly.
8.37 a.m.—Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
8.45 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe.
8.50 a.m.—Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.
9.30 a.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville, Chambly.
10.45 a.m.—Brockville, Prescott, Cornwall, Valleyfield.
*11.45 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
1.45 p.m.—White River Junction, Burlington, St. Albans, St. Johns.
1.10 p.m.—Sherbrooke, Richmond, Quebec.
3.20 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H., Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
4.50 p.m.—Massena Springs, Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.
5.03 p.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville.
*6.00 p.m. — Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
6.30 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
7.00 p.m.—Levis, Quebec and intermediate stations.
*7.00 p.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, Quebec.
7.20 p.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville.
7.55 p.m.—Ottawa and points on Ottawa Division.
8.20 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H., Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
8.40 p.m.—Boston, C.V.R.
*10.10 p.m.—New York, Boston, via C.V.R., St. Johns.
*Daily. Trains not otherwise specified daily except Sunday.

Intercolonial Railway Trains leave Bonaventure Union Depot, as follows:

8.15 a.m.—Daily, except Saturday, Maritime Express for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Murray Bay, Riv. du Loup, Cacouna, Little Metis, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John and Halifax.
On Saturdays, to Campbellton only.
4.00 p.m.—For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, St. Leonard, Nicolet, and intermediate stations, daily, except Sunday.
7.30 p.m.—Ocean Limited—Daily except Saturdays, to Levis, Quebec, Murray Bay, Riv. du Loup, Little Metis, Matapedia, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Halifax. Through connections for Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

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.
7.35 a.m.—Daily, except Monday, from Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Halifax, St. John, Moncton, Campbellton, Matapedia, Little Metis, Riviere du Loup, Levis and Quebec.

SUSPECTED ESPIONAGE

Sale of Plans by Canadian Officer to United States Denied

SPIES AT TERCENTENARY?

Senator Landry Told That No Strangers Were Allowed in Fort at Quebec.

Ottawa, Jan. 21.—In the Senate yesterday Senator Landry was informed that complaint had been made as to the quality of food served by Jacques Dary, restaurant keeper in the Immigration Building at Quebec. However, it was impossible to please everybody, and there were many patrons of the place who had made no complaint. The matter would be investigated.

The Hon. Mr. Landry was told the Naval Department proposes to post advertisements for the purpose of informing persons who desire to enter the navy of a means by which they can do so. Postmasters of several of the largest cities will be the recruiting officers, and will be paid $2 for each man they enlist for the navy. It is expected that most of the applications will be made direct to the authorities at the naval stations at Halifax or Esquimalt, and therefore the amount of payments to postmasters will be small. For the larger posters, which were made by a stone company of Toronto, $570 per 1,000 were paid, and for the smaller posters made by the Mortimer Company of Ottawa $100 per 1,000 was paid. The contract for posting has been made with the "Ware Company of Montreal, who will put up posters throughout Canada for $1,813.

Senator Landry was informed that plans for the fortifications erected on the Heights of Beaumont had been made by the Royal Engineers and the Royal Canadian Engineers—chiefly the latter.

Senator Landry wanted to know if the Government had been informed that in 1908 copies of these plans had been delivered to the American authorities.

Sir Richard Cartwright replied: 'No. In 1907 it was reported that a non-commissioned officer had deserted and carried away some important plans with him, but upon investigation this was found to be incorrect.'

Senator Landry asked if the Government had been informed that at the time of the Tercentenary Celebration at Quebec Americans, disguised as English sailors, were able to visit the Beaumont forts and to become acquainted with the details of their construction and their armament.

Sir Richard Cartwright replied: 'No. Special instructions were given to guard against the admission of strangers to defence works at Quebec during the Tercentenary. The District Officer Commanding at Quebec has been asked to report upon this matter.'

Senator Thompson moved second reading of the bill, fixing the weight of a barrel of potatoes at 160 pounds. He explained that a weight standard for a barrel of potatoes had become necessary by the development of export trade to the West Indies.

Senator Cloran said that flour barrels were used for apples and potatoes, and they would not hold more than 150 pounds. Senator Thompson replied that there was nothing in the bill requiring 160 pounds of potatoes to be put into a barrel, but the bill was designed to provide for the measurement of car loads or cargo lots in bulk. Sir Richard Cartwright stated that in committee he would have some amendments which would make the bill clearer. The bill was given second reading.

READING FROM DICKENS.

Dr. Atherton Vividly Tells the Story of Feeble 'Trottie' Veck.

Just at this time of year, when thoughts of Christmas are beginning to banish, Dr. W. H. Atherton delivers a lecture on 'The Chimes,' and again all hearing him go away filled with the spirit of the glad Christmas season. Charles Dickens, the great novelist, is also the great writer in this period when the bells ring out Peace on earth goodwill toward men.' Who can forget Tiny Tim, and his 'God bless us, every one?' Perhaps the Chimes is not so well known as the Christmas Carol, but last night, in Dominion Square Methodist Church, it breathed, Dr. Atherton's dramatic reading bringing out all the beauty, the purpose of the story. Time flies, and it was impossible to read all, but with fine discrimination, Dr. Atherton took the story of Toby Veck, or 'Trottie,' as he calls himself.

Trottie feels despondent. His loads are heavy, his knees weak, his remuneration is small. Trottie staggers as he walks, and Dr. Atherton staggers across the platform in imitation. Then the change begins to come. Trottie is made to see that all is not black. And as he walks along he hears the chimes ring out and in his mind they seem to sing: 'Trottie Veck, Trottie Veck. Good time coming Trottie.'

But it is difficult to give a fair idea of Dickens's splendid story in writing. It can be done by word of mouth, for Dr. Atherton did it last night.

Before commencing the reading, the lecturer told the facts leading up to the writing of the story; how Dickens had contracted to have a Christmas story ready for Christmas; how the chimes at Genoa seemed to drive all ideas from his head, until finally they became the great idea and the theme of his story.

Mr. A. R. Oughtred, K.C., introduced the speaker, and Mr. J. M. Walkley, organist of Dominion Square Church, played the chimes at different parts throughout the reading. Solos were given by Mr. R. H. Dumbrill and Miss R. Elliott.

MUSIC EXAMINATIONS.

The following is the list of successful candidates in the recent Christmas examinations of the Dominion College of Music:

MONTREAL AND DISTRICT.
Pianoforte Playing.
Elementary Section.—Hattie Frischling, Ina Young, Ida Harris, Annie Rosenberg, Lea Viner, Lloyd Monty, Dallard Portugais, Hazel Henry, Raymond Godin, Marjory Webster, Florida Vezina, Florida Brisebois, Annette Valiquette, Jeannette Begin, Irene Robichaud, Alberte Bienvenue, Emma Robinson, Victor McNaughton.

Junior Section.— Albert Boisjoli, Blanche Dage, Marion Jubinville, Aileen Marshall, Orplin Foucher, Yvonne Dandurand, William Lamont, Marion Smith, Germaine Charbonneau, Marion Nesbitt, Ethel Longmore, Muriel Murphy, Juliette Lacroix, Aline Leclerc, Therese Paymond, Daisy Mansell, Jessy McLean.

Intermediate Section.—Valrie Gougeon, Jeanne Guilbault, Ruth A. Baillie, Cora A. Baillie, Irene Maurice, Agnes Hynes, Hazel Mavor, Angelina Polender, Blanche Lavoix, Justina Jacob, Olea Fontaine.

Senior Section.—Marion McGuinness, Juliette Mailhot, Hazel Walker, Meida Rochon, Ubaldine Lafleur, Marguerite Leduc, Florence Maloney, Jean Nesbitt, Florence Horney, Emile Corbeil.

Associate Section.— Muriel Fildes (distinction), Florence Provost (distinction), Rose Alba Lacasse, Fabiana Menard.

Organ Playing.

Intermediate Section. — Gertrude Stevenson, Elsie Sellar.
Senior Section.—Queenie Grant.
Licentiate in Music.—Richard Roberts.

OTTAWA AND DISTRICT.

Pianoforte Playing.

Elementary Section.—Millicent May Hawkin, Edith Hartley, Carita Jones, Mercella Dolan, Laura Cochrane, Mary Ida Guenette, Gretta Brown, Lavinia Broule, Liba Jean Garland.

Junior Section—Ada Elliott, Germaine Ardouin, Mary Doyle, Ivy Sproule, Margaret Harper, Mary Slater, Louise Armstrong.

Intermediate Section.—Bessie Kathleen Bates, Rhia Ardouin, Beatrice St. Jean, Rose Kittner.

Senior Section—Katherine Watters, Bella Taylor.

Associate Section.— Rose Blanche Fleury, Mabel M. McCann, Bessie Perry (1st class honors).

CANADIAN AIRMAN.

J. A. D. McCurdy to Attempt Flight From Florida.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 21—The practicability of using the wireless telegraph in connection with aeroplanes may be further tested in the light which the Canadian aviator, J. D. A. McCurdy, will attempt from Key West, Fla., to Guantanamo, next week. The Navy Department has suggested that Lieut.-Commander Sterling, who will command the flotilla of torpedoboat destroyers, which will patrol the course of the flight, and to the representatives of the aviator, that the wireless be used if possible. The flight will be attempted on Tuesday, Jan. 24, instead of the 26th, as at first announced.

The City Council of Havana yesterday voted a purse of three thousand dollars to be awarded to McCurdy, in case he makes a successful flight.

CROWN PRINCE'S TOUR.

Berlin, Jan. 21.—In consequence of the spread of the plague in Manchuria; the Crown Prince may cut out China from his 'around-the-world' itinerary, and instead of coming home by the Siberian Railway, will return to Europe by way of the New World or Africa. If the 'Berliner Post' is to be believed, this already has been practically decided upon, but the actual route has not been fixed.

The Balmoral Street Property

Upon Which a Series of Stores Will Shortly be Constructed by The Colonial Real Estate Co.

¶ The Colonial Real Estate Company, appreciating the remarkable growth of St. Catherine Street, and the constantly increasing demand for stores near Bleury Street and Park Avenue, will build on their property, known as Balmoral Terrace, a series of six stores—to be luxuriously fitted with all modern improvements.

¶ It is the intention of this Company, to offer storekeepers the choice of location where their own plans can be put into operation.

¶ As plans have been drawn up, which, if suitable, will be used in this construction, storekeepers will find it to their advantage to secure further particulars and full information at once.

Details Concerning Building To Be Constructed.

Fireproof Structure of Solid Concrete material. 150,000 square feet to rent, same comprising 10 floors and basement.

Cheap power for manufacturing. Cheap Lights. Low Insurance. All or Part to rent at low rental.

This Property is Exceedingly Favorably Located.

On the North Side of St. Catherine Street, Just East of Bleury Street. Frontage of 150 Feet on St. Catherine—the City's Most Traversed Street

APPLY AT ONCE FOR INFORMATION.
Phone or Call at 13 Beaver Hall Hill.
JAMES MORGAN, President. ALBERT E. ROLLIT, Manager.
Colonial Real Estate Co.

FOR SALE
INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

$5,300
DES ERABLES STREET—Three-flat Property, almost new. Revenue, $628. $2,300 cash required.
$6,000
ESPLANADE AVENUE — Three flats of 5 and 6 rooms, also Stable and Coachhouse. Near Mount Royal.
$7,500
PARK AVENUE — 2 Flats of 6 and 7 rooms. All modern improvements. Below Pine Avenue.
$8,000
DUMONT STREET — 2 Good Houses, each containing 7 rooms and bathroom. Revenue, $816.
$8,000
LAPORTE AVENUE — Superior 3-Flat Property, with Stable. Make offer.
$9,500
ELM AVENUE, Westmount—Superior 3-Flat Property. Revenue, $1,004. Cash required, $3,000.
$10,500
CUVILLIER STREET — Six Flats, containing 6 and 7 rooms and Bathroom. Revenue (low), $1,008.
$10,500
ST. HUBERT STREET—Superior 3-Flat Property. Revenue, $1,080. Cash required, $4,800.
$17,000
VILLENEUVE STREET — Superior 6-Flat Property. Revenue (low), $1,614.
$30,000
ESPLANADE AVENUE — Superior 6-Flat Property, facing Mountain. Revenue (low), $2,600. Cash required, $7,000.
APARTMENT BUILDINGS.
$35,000
SHERBROOKE STREET WEST — Up-to-date building, always fully rented. Only $12,000 cash required.
$42,000
WESTMOUNT APARTMENT BUILDING, containing 6 suites, each of 7 rooms and bathroom. Fine situation. Only $15,000 cash required.
$65,000
ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST — Modern building, containing 6 large suites. Revenue $7,200.
$70,000
DORCHESTER STREET WEST — 12 suites, each of 9 rooms and Bathroom, with large vacant lot. Revenue, $7,500.

FINDLAY & HOWARD LIMITED,
211 Notre Dame Street W.
PHONE MAIN 1909.

BOYS wanted to sell the 'Canadian Pictorial,' Canada's leading illustrated magazine. Splendid premiums or generous cash commission. Hundreds of boys busy and delighted. Room for hundreds more. Why shouldn't you profit? A postcard will secure full particulars, premium list and a package to start on, if you live outside Montreal and suburbs. If inside the city, phone us or drop in and see what we have to offer you. Address, Boys' Sales Dept., John Dougall & Son, Agents for the 'Canadian Pictorial,' 'Witness' Bldg., Montreal.

LOWER EXPRESS RATES

Canadian and American Companies Announce Reduction on Through Shipments

New York, Jan. 21.—Officers of Canadian and American express companies in conference here yesterday announced last night a reduction in through rates soon to take effect between all offices of the United States and many of Canada. It is explained that several of the Canadian companies have held back up to the present because the customs regulations at the Canadian border necessitates so much extra work that a reduction in existing rates would in many cases work a hardship.

All the important companies were represented, including the Adams, Canadian, American, National, Northern, Southern, Western, Pacific, and United States Express companies, Wells, Fargo & Co., and the New York and Boston Despatch. The announcement made at the close of the conference follows, in part: 'Instead of two companies which may handle an express package, making a separate charge on each line, the charge will be the same as if one company had carried the package from shipping point to destination.'

LEFT LONGUE POINTE

Felix de la Chaux Arrested and 'Chantecler' Lecture Were Cancelled

Boston, Mass., Jan. 21.—Felix de la Chaux, a Frenchman, who acted escaping from the Longue Pointe Asylum, Montreal, some weeks ago, was received in Boston as a correspondent of the Paris 'Figaro,' was arrested yesterday by order of the Department of Commerce and Labor, on the ground that he is insane and likely to become a public charge. He was to lecture last night on 'Rostand's Chantecler,' but the engagement was declared off. Though the news that de la Chaux was insane had been sent from Montreal, the man was taken at his home and received by some of the leading people of Boston as a journalist of high standing, and a dramatic critic. He was examined by Dr. Staff, of the immigration service, and released on his promise to appear when wanted.

PRODUCE IN LONDON.

(Canadian Associated Press.)
London, Jan. 21.—To-day's Denmark landed 347 bales of bacon. Canadian supply light, 60s to 62s 6d. 62s to 68s.
Cheese dearer, colored 59s to 60s, finest white 59s to 60s, fine 58s.

RENTS 1910

RENTS 1910

$5,000,000

What Was Your Share?

How much of this $5,000,000 did you pay?
And why did you pay it?
It wasn't really necessary! Not a bit!!
Instead of putting this money into a landlord's pocket, put it into your own.
What excuse can you offer for living in another man's house?
It isn't a HOME! You don't know what a home means until you are free of a landlord.
What a contrast—think of it—between a happy family enjoying life amid pleasant surroundings in their own home, saving their rent each month, and a dissatisfied tenant occupying a house he doesn't like, and paying a big part of his income for the right to live in it.
All very well, you say, but what's the cure?

We have a course to recommend which we have often recommended and has never been known to fail.
Here it is!
Secure a site for your home at MONTCLAIR, PARKDALE or NEW WESTMOUNT on easy terms. We are selling desirable sites from five dollars a month up. Pay ten per cent. on the price of house and lot and we will build for you right away, allowing you ten years in which to pay for your home, in monthly payments same as rent.
Is there anything hard about this?
Wake up right now—be your own landlord!
Write us on the attached coupon and we will undertake to satisfy your needs.

PHONES:
Main
3791 and 3792
—
NIGHTS:
St. Louis 3898

GEO. MARCIL & CO.
180 St. James Street, Montreal.
I am tired of paying rent to a landlord and would like to be free. Please send particulars.
Name .....
Address ..... (W)

Offices open at
WESTMOUNT ANNEX
(Cor. Grey and Sherbrooke)
WESTMOUNT PLATEAU
(Cor. Sherbrooke and Old Orchard)
MONTCLAIR
(Cor. Sherbrooke & Montclair)
Every week end from 1 to 5 p.m.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

SANGUINET ST.—Two story cottage, consisting of eight rooms, four bedrooms. Size of lot, 40 x 173. Price $6000.00.
ST. CATHERINE ST., Maisonneuve.—Store and four flats, all Let and tenants are anxious to renewal. Stable.
HUTCHISON ST.—Two-flat property, will be sold cheap to immediate purchaser.
ST. LAWRENCE ST., cor. Napoleon.—Two story brick property. Size of lot 60 x 152.
ONTARIO ST. WEST.—Four story stone property, with 80 feet frontage. Property consists of two tenements and two self-contained houses. Price $17,000.00.
CITY HALL AVENUE.—Three self-contained houses. $16,500.00 for the three, or will sell separate. Put in 10 per cent.
ST. DOMINIQUE ST.—Twelve flats, three stories, new roof. Building in first-class repair. Price $23,000.00.
CADIEUX ST.—Three-flat house, 32 feet frontage, 80 feet deep. Price $10,000.00 cash.
EMILY ST.—Tenement house, containing two flats with bath.
WAVERLY ST.—Six flats, all well rented. Price $13,000.00.
PARK AVENUE.—Self-contained house, containing seven rooms and garden. Eighty feet deep. Price $5500.00.
ST. HENRY.—Factory Site of sixteen thousand five hundred feet For Sale; siding on property.
ETHEL ST., Verdun.—Three lots, size 25x112½ each for sale. In the rear of one of the lots there is a two story stable, water and drain pipes laid down. $1800.00 cash for the lot.
ST. LAWRENCE ST., near St. Catherine. — Valuable Lot For Sale. Price for the centrally situated property very reasonable.
VERSAILLES, between St. Catherine and Ontario.—Two lots, size 25 x 110 each. Price $225.00 cash per lot.
MONCTON and MARIETTE.—Lot Size 39 x 120. Price twenty-five cents per foot or over.

Permission to view the above and descriptions of other properties For Sale can be had by applying to

A. W. Christie Realty Co.

Room 105, Lindsay Bldg., 518 St. Catherine St., W.
Tel. Up. 735. MONTREAL, P.Q.
Res., St. Louis 4017.
A. W. Christie, Manager. C. WHITHARD, Asst. Manager.

ROBINS COMPANY

232 St. Catherine Street W.
FIRST FLOOR
PHONE UP 6161. Private Exchange connecting all Departments.

House Sale Department

$4,200—Maplewood Avenue, a fine bungalow, surrounded by lawns and large verandahs, beautiful shrubbery. Seven rooms. A real bargain.
$5,000—York, near Western Avenue, semi-detached residence. Eight rooms with high ceilings beautifully decorated and finished. Only $1,700 required. Investigate.
$5,300—Victoria Avenue, above Sherbrooke, a fine residence. Seven rooms, with all conveniences. Terms to suit; call and get permit to inspect at our office. Worth while investigating.
$6,500—Claremont Avenue, self-contained house, solid stone and brick. Eight rooms, up-to-date in every respect. Only $1,000 required, balance on easy terms.
$7,000—Victoria Avenue, above Sherbrooke, handsome cosy detached solid brick residence. Nine rooms, oak floors and finish, prettily decorated. A very large lot 52 x 132. Fruit trees in abundance. Terms, $1,500 cash, balance, $600 per year, without interest.
$8,000—Elm Avenue, near Sherbrooke, a red stone residence of 8 rooms, beautifully finished and decorated, mantels and grates. Large verandahs. A fine situation. Cheap to quick buyer.
$9,000—Prince Albert and Windsor Avenue, semi-detached residence, pressed brick, 8 rooms, hardwood floor and finish, hot water heating, gas and electric, laundry, mantles, fire grates and verandahs. Cheap.
$10,000—Lansdowne, overlooking Westmount Park, semi-detached, solid brick residence, 8 rooms, hardwood floors and oak finish; up-to-date in all respects. If you are looking for a nice home, get busy and investigate.
$13,000—Arlington, above Sherbrooke, semi-detached residence, hardwood floors and oak finish; no more complete and up-to-date house in Westmount, beautifully situated. A decidedly good buy.
$30,000—Belveder, corner of Summit avenue, a detached residence, 21 rooms, beautifully decorated and finished in hardwood, 5 bathrooms, 3 w.c's, laundry, stable and coachhouse, Spanish tile roof, 2 verandahs, surrounded by fine grounds. One of the finest residences on the Island of Montreal. Offers considered. Get permit to inspect at our office.

Call and get our Complete List of Houses. We have them, not only in Westmount, but on every avenue.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY CALL ON
ROBINS COMPANY
282 St. Catherine Street West
FIRST FLOOR,
'Phone Up. 6161. Private exchange connecting all departments.

OUTREMONT PROPERTY FOR SALE.

2 Pressed Brick Flats, Hutchison Street ..	$7,000
Cottage, Pressed Brick, Solid, Waverly St.	6,500
House and Lot, cor. Durocher and Fairmount	5,500
6 & 7 Flats, Laurier Avenue	25,000
Stone Front Cottage, Hutchison Street ..	5,200
6 Up-to-date Flats, Hutchison Street ..	19,000
6 Flats, Querbes Street	12,500
2 Semi-detached Cottages, McDougall Avenue	21,000
(These are First Class) 3 Solid Pressed Brick Flats, Park Ave..	8,500

BUILDING LOTS.

10,000 feet, cor. Fairmount and Durocher.
5 Lots, 40x80, Robert Avenue, 40c foot.
2 Lots, 40x80, West End Ave., 40c foot.
7 Lots, 47½x134, Coupal Ave., 50c foot.

DOMINION REAL ESTATE CO.,
16 McGill College Ave.
Telephone Uptown 3700.

NOTRE DAME DE GRACE

Montreal's Choicest Suburbs.

VACANT LAND.

Values increase solidly, only with development.
We control 27,000 feet of land on Sherbrooke Street, in the heart of where $333,333.33—(a third of a million dollars)—is to be spent by the city every year for three years, and commences right now.
We are offering the above at 37½ cts. per foot.
We have also the control of 5 lots on Park Row East, right opposite Trenholme Park, at 35 cts. per foot.

This is a solid investment.

WANTED,

30,000 feet of land on the canal or river, with shipping facilities.
Apply
Busy Bee Realty Co.
Phones, St. Louis 3377.
Controller, St. Louis 1798.

FOR SALE

Tara Hall Ave.—7 rooms; a snug home	$3,300
Belmont Place, Westmount; beautiful view	$4,500
Irvine Avenue, Westmount.—7 rooms; a snap	$3,400
Wood Ave.; a beautiful home; only	$15,000
Arlington Ave.; semi-detached; oak finish throughout	$13,000
Belmont Ave., Upper Level; new	$9,000
520 Argyle Ave.; unique and beautiful finish; magnificent view; must be sold	$12,500

H. J. ROSS, 180 St. James st.

PROPERTY OFFERINGS

OUTREMONT.
$2,200—Flats, DE L'EPEE ST.
$20,000—House, ST. VIATEUR ST., facing Outremont Park.
$6,500—House, DE L'EPEE AVE. ...
LOT, DUROCHER STREET, north of St. Viateur.

ST. LAMBERT.
$8,000—House, VICTORIA AVE.
LOT ON RIVER FRONT, 15c per ft.

LACHINE.
$8,000 House, BREWSTER AVE.

WESTMOUNT.
$5,500—House, BRUCE AVENUE.
$10,000—Houses, MONTROSE AVE.

POINT ST. CHARLES.
$6,000—Tenement Houses, FORFAR. Street.

CITY.
$10,000—House, UNIVERSITY ST., (near Milton).
$2,950—Cottage IDA STREET (formerly Emily Street).
$3,500—Lot, NOTRE DAME ST. W. (east of Seigneurs St.).
$20,000—Factory Site, ST. GENEVIEVE STREET.

I am offering LOTS and FACTORY SITES in any part of the CITY, also SEVERAL APARTMENT HOUSES, paying a good rate of interest.

BENJAMIN BURLAND

Real Estate and Investments,
MAIN 3089. 303 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

FOR SALE

MONTREAL WOOLLEN MILLS FACTORY

60,000 Feet
200 Horse Power
Canal Bank

Excellent Buildings, Electric Light Plant, Sprinkler System, Boilers, Engines, Etc.

D. W. OGILVIE & CO., Inc.,
Tel. Main 3113. 11 St. Sacrament Street.

FOR SALE.

BISHOP COURT APARTMENTS, 147 Bishop Street. Shows a net revenue of nearly 12% on actual cash invested.

HIGH-CLASS RESIDENCES, Nos. 4908-4910-4912-4914 Sherbrooke Street, Westmount.

No. 390 Prince Albert Avenue, Westmount.

No. 20 Quebec Avenue, Outremont.

Nos. 283 and 287 Bloomfield Avenue, Outremont.

Ready for occupation. Open for inspection every afternoon.

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

For further particulars apply

R. NEVILLE, Jr.,

233 St. James Street.
Phone Main 2930.

A Gilt-Edged Investment

SHUTER STREET

FLAT PROPERTY, consisting of three heated flats. Just completed last fall. Seven rooms each, hardwood floors, electric light, open plumbing, gas stoves, etc. Thoroughly modern and of good, honest construction. Present revenue, $1,800 per annum. Could easily be increased to $2,000. Terms to suit purchaser.

Price.....$16,000

The John Hyde Agency

"If It's Real Estate, It's Our Business."
303 MERCHANTS BANK CHAMBERS.

FOR SALE AT MONTREAL WEST — TWO SPLENDID LOTS, each 50 x 140. One has concrete foundation 30 x 30; water and drain connected. Near new Town Hall, School and Churches; five minutes to street cars. Prices are right.
A. F. MACLAGAN, Gazette Ave., Telephone Westmount 2849

STOLEN GAS

Main Pipe Tapped and Rubber Tube Carried it to House

Inspectors of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co. are busily engaged these days rounding up those who use the company's gas supplies but neglect to pay for it. It is said that there are fully a hundred cases in the city where the inspectors know that gas is being stolen, but for one reason or another they are not inclined to prosecute at the moment.
Last week Georges Chagnon, of 369 Seville street, was sentenced to one month in jail by Judge Lanctot for stealing gas. Chagnon had been behind in his payment for some time, and Inspector Brosseau had been urging him to pay up. The last time he called around Chagnon told him that he would not require gas any longer, and that he could take the meter out and shut off the supply. Brosseau became suspicious that all was not well, and communicated his suspicions to Mr. Cooper, the superintendent of the company.
Soon the men went around the following day to cut the connection and Cooper was with them, and it did not take him long to find the reason for Chagnon's desire to stop doing business with the Power Company. The main pipe had been tapped and a cleverly hidden rubber tube was carrying the gas from the main to the house. A warrant was sworn out for Chagnon's arrest, and he was sentenced by Judge Lanctot to a fine of $50 or one month in jail under an infraction of the charter of Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, which up to the present has been more or less disregarded in new cases of this kind.

LONDON'S ADMIRALTY ARCH.

London, Jan. 21.—According to the Daily Chronicle,' the friction between the London authorities and those who ordered the demolition of the old building the new Admiralty Arch from the Mall into Trafalgar Square has been overcome and the work will be completed in time for the coronation procession to pass from Buckingham Palace through the new Mall route into Trafalgar Square. The improvement also will complete one of London's finest architectural features.

A PULP AND PAPER COMPANY.

Capital is $15,000,000 and Headquarters Here.

Ottawa, Jan. 21.—This week's company incorporations are the Western Manufacturing Company, lumber merchants and contractors, Winnipeg, capitalized at $250,000; Rougemont Orchard Company, Rougemont, Que., capital $20,000; Brockville Construction Company, capital $100,000; Canadian Kellogg Company, Montreal, capital $25,000; Central Canada Iron and Steel Corporation, Montreal, capital $500,000; Quebec Pulp & Paper Company, Montreal, capital $15,000,000; Canadian Quarries & Construction Company, Ottawa, capital $2,000,000; Daniel A. McNulty Realty Company, Ottawa, capital $500,000.
Through Pringle & Guthrie, of Ottawa, notice is given of an application to incorporate the Sarnia, Chatham & Windsor Railway Company.
The Joliette & Lake Marriman Railway Company asks a time extension and also power to build a branch line to Montreal.

MANY INDIANS AT BANQUET.

Unique Attendance at Laymen's Missionary Gathering.

Toronto, Jan. 21.—Mr. H. K. Caskey, general secretary of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, has received word of an interesting banquet held at Port Simpson, B.C., at which about a hundred Indian men gathered, the tables being spread and waited on by Indian women. There were a number of fine orchestral selections and solos by the Indians, though the speaking was by white men.

SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

London, Jan. 21.—Prof. Sir James Dewar demonstrated in a public lecture that oxygen can be solidified by means of its own evaporation. This is apparently a new discovery, but Prof. Dewar did not emphasize it as a special achievement. Previous solidification of oxygen had apparently been by the evaporation of hydrogen. Prof. Dewar deduced from the fact that oxygen had succumbed that helium, which hitherto alone among the elements defied attempts to solidify or liquefy it, will eventually be solidified.

AEROCLUBS INEXPERIENCE

Grahame-White Exonerates U.S. Authorities.

London, Jan. 20.—Claude Grahame-White, the English aviator, on behalf of whom the Royal Aero Club of Great Britain contested on a technicality, the award of the Statue of Liberty prize to the late John B. Moissant, to-day acquitted the Aero Club of America of unsportsmanlike intentions, but said that the officials suffered from inexperience when it came to conducting an international meet. Grahame-White's expression was made at a luncheon given in connection with the presentation to him of a silver trophy commemorative of his plucky, though unsuccessful attempt to fly from London to Manchester.

NEW YORK BEAT BOSTON.

In Athletic National Championship.

Boston, Jan. 20.—The first of the 1911 athletic national championships, that of the racquet doubles, opened at the Tennis and Racquet Club in this city to-day with a victory for New York over Boston. The drawings brought Payne Whitney and M. S. Barger, of New York, against C. Hutchins and Barret Wendell, jr., of Boston, and the former pair won by good team work.

A NEW IRISH BIRD.

(London 'Daily Mail.')

Mr. Collingwood Ingram, a well-known naturalist, has discovered in the pine woods of County Sligo, Ireland, an entirely new indigenous bird to be added to the list of British birds. Such an event has not occurred for nearly fifty years.
The new bird is allied to the coal tit (Parus a ter), which, although it is distributed throughout the world in varied forms, in no instance has a distinctive variation so pronounced as in the new species, in which the parts of the plumage that in all other coal tits are pure white assume a clear sulphurous yellow hue. These parts are the cheeks and a spot on the back of the neck.

CANADA AND WAR.

Pacific Feeling Draws Comment Regarding Defence Conference.

London, Jan. 21. — The 'Morning Post,' discussing the question of Imperial defence to come up at the forthcoming imperial conference, says Canada is intent on the problem of territorial development, and views with profound horror the prospect of war. So pacific a feeling shows almost a Quaker spirit. Canada will be much reassured to learn that the Imperial policy is to avoid war in anything not actually endangering the Empire, concludes the 'Post.'

MACHINE TOOLS FOR SALE.

Owing to changes in our plant we have the following machines for sale:
1 Automatic screw machine, taking up to 3-8 inch stock, with collets and cams.
1 Three Spindle Drill, 24 inch table, 6 inch centres.
1 Two Spindle Drill, 18 inch table, 6 inch centres.
2 Garvin Millers, 30 inch tables.
1 Garvin Miller, 18 inch table.
1 4-Foot Speed Lathe.
1 18 inch Lap Wheel.
These machines are all in first class condition, and may be seen at any time.
Address, THE MANAGER, P.O. Box 2224, Montreal.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED, AN ELDERLY WOMAN TO do housework in a small family in the suburbs; a good home for the right person. Address A.E., 841, 'Witness' Office.

JUNIOR WANTED, BY AN EXPORTING house, one accustomed to invoicing and with a knowledge of sterling. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, to P. O. Box 18.

WANTED—A YOUTH FOR THE ENTRY desk of a wholesale woollen house. Apply to FINLEY, SMITH & CO., 26 St. Helen Street.

WANTED, OFFICE BOY, TO LEARN A business. Apply in own handwriting, to O.B. 80, 'Witness' Office.

MAKE MONEY CORRESPONDING. newspapers. Send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Middleport, N.Y.

WANTED —LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN, between 21 and 30 years of age, height, 5 ft. 7 inches; must be able to read and write, and possess good eyesight and hearing. Apply, in person, to Foreman, Grand Trunk Railway Engine House, Turcot.

ARE YOU A SLAVE

to your work, or worse still, to some bad habit? Weary and heavy laden and lonely and discouraged people are particularly invited to come to our church to-morrow, Sunday evening. Song service starts before seven. This service will hearten you. One of our various societies will interest you. Be sure to come to Calvary Congregational Church, Guy Street, between Dorchester and St. Antoine Streets.

AGENTS WANTED.

MAKE YOUR SPARE TIME PROFITable; large salary and commissions paid for securing subscriptions to Best Woman's Magazine in Canada; easy sales; many districts untouched. Beginners earning big money. Write at once. 'Canadian Home Journal,' Toronto.

PUPILS WANTED.

FRENCH — PARISIAN LADY GIVES lessons and French conversation. Day and Evening. Address 548 Sherbrooke East.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE ALL CAST-off Clothing, Furniture, Silverware, Plated Ware, Old Gold, Pawn Tickets. Above everybody else's prices paid by MAX FRANK, 15 East Craig Street. Tel. East 3007.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WANTED — 'WITNESS' AND 'STANdard' Pictures, to frame at 75 cents each. Special prices for framing during this month. GEORGE R. HEASLEY, 315 Bleury street.

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING, TINTing, plastering, etc., experienced workmen, best materials; reasonable price. J. BACON, Decorator, 75 Hallowell avenue. 'Phone Westmount 1588.

VETERAN LAND GRANTS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR all kinds of Veteran Land Grants, located or unlocated. LEO L. LEET, 180 St. James street, Montreal.

VETERAN LAND GRANTS WANTED. Ontario or Dominion, located or unlocated. MULHOLLAND & CO., Toronto.

FLATS TO LET.

ANNEX. — CORNER BERNARD AND Esplanade; five flats, provided with all new improvements; price from $18 to $25. Address, WILFRID BESSETTE, 97 St. James, 443 Durocher. Outremont.

ROOMS TO LET.

BACK PARLOR TO LET, SUITABLE for married couple, use of gas stove, sink, hot and cold water, also double and single rooms. 61 Osborne St.

TO LET, 2 LARGE BRIGHT ROOMS, or room and board upstairs. 288 St. Antoine street, near Guy street.

8 OVERDALE AVENUE—ONE DOUble room, furnished; also, single room, suitable for working men; board, if desired; terms reasonable.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

CADIEUX, 713, CORNER SHERbrooke, refined quiet family, offers 3 furnished rooms, together or single, separate entrance, gas, hot and cold running water, furnace.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

BEAVER HALL HILL, 43—A VACANcy for two respectable men, English preferred; single beds; good English board; $4 week each.

BOARD AND ROOMS, ONE DOUBLE, one single. First class in every respect. Apply 141 Bayle Street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TYPEWRITERS —INVESTIGATE REmanufactured Typewriters. Typewriters repaired, rented, exchanged. Highest grade. Ribbons, Carbon, Papers, etc. CHAS. E. WALSH & CO., 30 St. John street, Montreal.

ANYONE NOT BEING ABLE TO GET a 'Witness' at his newsdealers will oblige the publishers by notifying the Subscription Department by telephone, Main 4090, or by postcard. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Building, Montreal.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ESTABLISHED MILK ROUTE, WITH 2 horses, sleigh and harness, milk vat and cans. About 30 gals. daily, for sale. Apply Box G.S. 75, 'Witness' Office.

PROPERTY.

OUTREMONT, WILDER AVENUE.—An ideal place for investment in real estate or for a home site. Get in now. One lot for disposal, 34 x 104 ft. Will sell for 25c per ft. for cash down. A bargain. Address, R.M., 65, 'Witness' Office.

FOR SALE.

DECKER BROS. BEAUTIFUL UPright Piano, handsome plain case, 7 1-3 octaves, overstrung, like new. Lovely singing tone. Cost $600. Bargain sale, $255. Payable $15 cash and $6 a month. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine street West.

2 ROSE COMB R. I. RED COCKERels, $2.50 each; 10 single comb W. Leghorn cockerels, $2 each; satisfaction guaranteed. Minnie Ha-Ha Poultry Farm, St. Lambert, Que.

MACHINE TOOLS FOR SALE.—Owing to changes in our plant we have the following machines for sale:—1 Automatic screw machine, taking up to 3-8 inch stock, with collets and cams; 1 three spindle drill, 24 inch table, 6 inch centres; 1 two spindle drill, 18 inch table, 6 inch centres; 2 Garvin Millers, 30 inch tables, 1 Garvin Miller, 18 inch table; 1 4-foot speed lathe; 1 18-inch Lap wheel. These machines are all in first class condition, and may be seen at any time. Address, THE MANAGER, P.O. Box 2224, Montreal.

NOTICES.

NOTICE. — APPLICATION HAS BEEN made to the Corporation of the City of Montreal for leave to erect a blacksmith-shop (horse shoer), on lot cadastral No. 1737, subdivisions Nos. ——, of St. Henry Ward, No. 112 St Margaret street. Signature, L. Clairoux. Address, No. 242 St. Margaret Street. Montreal, 20th January, 1911.

WANT ADS. For The 'WITNESS'

MAY BE LEFT WITH

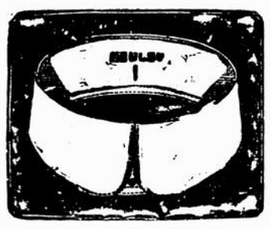
A. T. Chapman, Bookseller, 513 St. Catherine St. West, or with R. Turner, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 801 Wellington Street, West of Subway; J. W. Mathews, 103 Church Avenue, Verdun.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.
CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant, Situation Wanted, Pupils Wanted, Rooms To Let, Articles Found, Second-hand Articles Wanted or For sale.
Property For Sale or To Let.
Other Articles for Sale.
20 Words for 10c.
½c for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.
Postage Stamps Will Be Accepted.

The above rates are Cash with order. When not prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher.
No charge made in our books for any advertisement of less than five agate lines space.



Govern Yourself Accordingly

Is there any reason why you should not buy a supply of shirts, ties, collars, etc., at once? Think of the 20 per cent. discount we offer for this month only, and govern yourself accordingly.

20 per cent off everything, nothing reserved.

TOOKE'S
HENLEY
2 1-8 Inches Deep
Made in ¼ Sizes.
12½c Each

R. J. TOOKE, LIMITED
177 St. James Street
493 St. Catherine St. W.
473 St. Catherine St. E.

IN LONELY ICELAND.

A traveller in Iceland says that he journeyed more than fifty miles from the capital, Reykjavik, and saw but two or three farms in all that distance. 'During all this time,' he says in the 'Youth's Companion,' 'I had not seen a sapling as big as a stalk of cat-o'-nine-tails. Extinct volcanoes surrounded us on every side. Dust storms swept down from their scarred sides. Distant gleams of glittering ice from the glaciers dazzled us when the sun shone upon them.

'But here, in a land where there is almost no fuel, and where few crops besides hay and turnips can be raised, in the land of the midnight sun in summer and the midday moon in winter, I found books and cheerful conversation, an outlook on life, and a knowledge of current events which I have not always found in populous cities.

'There are no schools, to be sure, outside of Reyjavik and one or two other small towns, for children cannot walk ten miles each way to a schoolhouse, and even such a schoolhouse would accommodate but two or three families. But the itinerant pedagogue goes about from house to house, carrying his store of learning with him, and leaving behind much intellectual stimulus and a desire to know what is going on beyond the bounds of the island.

'They were great chess players in the lonely farmhouses where we stayed and they were keen to play with us. Although my companion considered himself a fair chess player he was ignominously beaten by the angular lady of the household. They had a Bible too and an Icelandic hymn book. We went away from our short visit to the lonely farmhouse of the Sog with the impression that the home life in the typical farms of Iceland might well be envied by dwellers in more favored climes.'

DUCKS FOR LIGHT KEEPER'S DINNER.

(From the Kennebec 'Journal.')

Keeper William C. Williams, of the Boon Island lighthouse, had black duck for dinner a short time ago. He didn't shoot the birds or capture them in a trap, but they fell at his feet in the dark ready to be picked, like manna from Heaven. He was standing his watch in the tower when he heard a terrific blow against the parapet wall.

He hurried outside and found a couple of fine black ducks lying dead. Thinking it must have taken more than two to make the thump he heard, the keeper searched the rocks below and found four more. They had been attracted by the bright light of the tower, and blinded by its rays on close approach had dashed out their lives against the lenses and wall of the light.

THE PARISH OF THE SEA.

(From the London 'Chronicle.')

In addition to its alien population, bygone Stepney was credited with a large number of the citizens of other towns on account of the current notion that all children born at sea belonged to the parish of Stepney, a notion probably due to the large number of sailors who lived there. Paupers, who had been born at sea, were gravely sent to Stepney from all parts of the country, and from time to time the law courts had to be called upon to decide against their claims.

NEWS OF JEWISH WORLD.

All the Jewish papers are publishing accounts of the life and work of the late Baron David Gunsburg. He was born on the 5th of July, 1857, at Kamenetz-Podisk. His education was directed by brilliant contemporary scholars. At the age of twenty he took a lawyer's degree at St. Petersburg. After post-graduate courses at St. Petersburg and Paris, Baron Gunzsburg devoted most of his time to Arabic and Oriental literature. He was an excellent Hebrew writer, and his Hebrew articles gained for him the praise of the leading authorities on that language. He participated in the production of the Jewish Encyclopaedia. His remarkable library ranks among the greatest in Europe. It contains many rare books and manuscripts. The deceased was a staunch Orthodox Jew. He died at a time when his influence was most needed in Russia on behalf of his co-religionists. He held the promise of M. Stolypin that nothing would be done to undermine the position of the Jewish schools. He had also the authority necessary to bring pressure to bear on the Government to carry out its promises. The funeral services were attended by many prominent Russians, government officials being among those present, including Cabinet Ministers.

* * *

The Governor-General of Damascus has warmly seconded the efforts of the Chief Rabbi to stamp out certain objectionable forms of vice which formerly disgraced the Jewish quarter. The work has been so successful that the Greek Metropolitan, in the course of a sermon preached in his church, held up the Jewish community as an example for his parishoners to follow.

* * *

The Queen of Holland and the Prince Consort have visited at The Hague the exhibition of articles executed at the Bezalel School in Jerusalem (a Zionist Institution). The august visitors expressed their warm admiration of the artistic character of the exhibits.

* * *

Judge Julian W. Mack, of Chicago, has been appointed judge of the New Federal Court of the United States.

* * *

The Russian Senate has agreed to shorten the sentence on Advocate Hilkerson (imprisoned in a fortress for accusing the Government of complicity in Pogroms) by three months, on account of the special hardships experienced by him in prison, thus rejecting the protest of the public prosecutor. Herr Goldberg, editor of a Hebrew Zionist organ, has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for publishing comments on the Hillerson trial.

* * *

The Ministry of Public Works was recently offered to Emmanuel Effendi Carasso, Deputy for Salonica (and a Jew), who declined it on the ground that he would assume no responsibility other than that of member of Parliament. This is the third time M. Carasso has refused public appointments, the two previously offered him having been the Governor-Generalship of a Province and the Ministry of Commerce.

* * *

At the Transvaal Military Tournament, for the second year in succession, the cadets of the Jewish Government School won the championship for the smartest team of cadets. Their work evoked the highest praise of the judges, who gave special mention to Col.-Sgt. Abramovitz, commanding the section. It is of interest to note that nearly all the winning team were born in Russia.

* * *

The latest advices from Warsaw describe the Jewish community as being in an unprecedented state of excitement in connection with the coming triennial elections. The Assimilation, Chassidic and Nationalist parties are each struggling for ascendancy in the government of Jewish affairs, the two latter presenting a stern front to the former, now in power. The inactivity of the assimilation party in respect to the passage of the Polish Local Government Bill, and its opposition to communal reforms have brought into existence a powerful organization against it.

* * *

The Duke of Connaught has presented the mayor of Bulawayo (a Jew), Mr. Basch, with a beautiful cup as a memento of his visit.

* * *

A remarkable Jewish couple have just celebrated their diamond wedding in Edinburgh. The venerable couple are respectively ninety-two and ninety-four years of age, and have resided in Edinburgh for over half a century.

* * *

Fines amounting to over 100,000 roubles were imposed on various poor Jewish families residing in Warsaw for failing to present their sons to the recruiting commissions. All these missing recruits were either out of the country or dead. The Jews had to furnish a much larger proportion of conscripts than did the Poles or Russians.

* * *

A most interesting religious service was the Military Chanucah Service, held December 25th at the Central Synagogue, London. At this service were present 24 officers, 184 men, and 26 nurses, from the army, navy and volunteers (Territorials), the nurses were from the Territorial Nurses' Organizations. Twelve vessels of the fleet sent men, also the R. N. Reserve was represented, and many regiments of the regulars and Territorials, including all arms of the service, had men present. The most interesting delegation of all was a number of seamen from vessels of the United States fleet at present in English waters. It was announced during the course of the dinner and entertainment given to the men after the conclusion of the service, th t there were at least 100 Jewish men and many officers in the American fleet in British waters.

WONDERFUL ROYAL TOYS.

Little Czarewitch and Emperor of China Exchange Presents.

(From the 'Christian Herald.')

The little Crown Prince of Russia recently sent to Pu Yi, the baby sovereign of China, a toy railroad that is perfect in every detail. Little englnes carry beautifully fitted express, accommodation and freight trains over three-quarters of a mile of toy track. Miniature stations, block signals, switches, everything that goes to make up a complete modern railway, are included in the Little Czar's Christmas gift.

The toy cost the Russian Government $25,000. In return for it, the baby Pu Yi sent to the Czarevitch a trained dwarf elephant and a collection of curious Chinese playthings, among which queer little manikins, no bigger than the ordinary tin soldier, dance queer dances and act out Chinese fairy tales. Miniature jewelled ivory men-o'-war sail about on a little glass sea that by some ingenious arrangement reflects shore lines and clouds, sky and trees, for all the world like a real harbor.

Apropos of these wonders there is in the possession of the Czar a very remarkable watch. It was made by a Polish mechanic named Jules Cuzon. The Czar had heard some wonderful tales about the inventive ability of this man, and wishing personally to test his skill, he sent him a parcel containing a few copper nails, some watch chippings, a piece of broken glass, an old cracked china cup, some wire, and a few cribbage board pegs. Accompanying this was a command to make them into a timepiece.

Within a remarkably short time the Czar received them back in the shape of a watch. The case was made of china and the works of the other odds and ends. So pleased and astonished was the Czar that he sent for the man and conferred several distinctions on him.

PAY TAXES IN KIND

(From the London Globe.)

The natives of the Congo pay their taxes in kind, as might be expected in a territory just beginning to be civilized. The value of domestic animals in that country is so small that it wishes it were nearer London, for instance, of the high price of meat, a fine bullock is valued at about £3 10s., a cow £2 2s., a horse £3 15s., and a goat 1s. 3. The camel commands the highest price, viz., £4.

The custom of payment in kind is not so remote as most persons would think. The Reverend Thomas Flint, of Edinburgh, we believe, stated that during the time he was professor of moral philosophy at St. Andrew's he was accustomed to receive part of the emoluments of his chair in kind from the farmers belonging to the University. This was prior to 1876, in which year he translated to Edinburgh.

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MURPHY & SON, 80 Drummond st. Up 1837.
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TAYLOR, F. N., 2325 St. Lawrence. E. 6213.

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PHOTOGRAPHERS.

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