At Murphy's, on Tuesday, Sale of Reception and Afternoon Dresses. See page seven.

DAILY WITNESS

TURNING COLDER

Vol. LI., No. 300. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1910. PRICE ONE CENT.

LOWER EXPRESS RATES ORDERED

Commission Declares Present Tariff of Companies in Canada is Excessive.

OVERCAPITALIZATION?

Interesting Figures Show Relation of Railways to Companies and Financial Transactions.

Ottawa, Dec. 24.—Judgment has been given by the Board of Railway Commissioners on the result of their inquiry into the rates of Canadian express companies.

The chief result is that the companies have been ordered to file new tariffs within the next three months. The Board having decided that the tariffs at present in existence too high. The Board also decided that the existing forms of contract between the shippers and the companies are unfair and must be replaced.

The opinion is expressed by the Board that the capitalization of the existing companies is too high, but as the companies are really only agencies for the railways, the judgment does not undertake to say to what extent, if any, the railways get an undue profit.

One point which is strongly emphasized is that the company pay for station facilities much more than they should, the presumption being that this is an inconvenient way for disposing of excess profits.

The judgment which covers one hundred and fourteen typewritten pages, exclusive of the classification, was written by the chairman, Mr. J. P. Mabee, and concurred in by Mr. D'Arcy Scott, assistant chairman, and Commissioner MacLean.

RAILWAYS HAVE CAPITAL IN COMPANIES.

Dealing with the question of tariff tolls, the judgment says that the matter was being dealt with solely with a view of trying to ascertain whether these tolls upon the whole produce was reasonable. Some classes of traffic might be unduly burdened and other classes be carried for less than reasonable charges. If so this would be unfair to individual shippers, but at the moment that is not the point for consideration. Do they in the result produce only fair and reasonable returns to the railway companies or from the financial results and generally reasonable conclusions and inferences from the foregoing should not some general reductions be made? The railway companies have small, almost negligible portions of capital invested in these express agencies, and these latter being common carriers, performing quasi public functions accountable not only as separate corporations or ententies, but likewise to the railways as their real principals to the public and the country at large. The law as interpreted by the late Chief Commissioner, and with which interpretation we entirely agree, imposes upon these carriers the onus of satisfying the Board that their tolls are fair and reasonable. Has this burden been discharged? We feel that it has not been, and in so ruling we are not interpreting the meaning of this onus in a narrow sense. It should not be so dealt with. The carrier is entitled to such latitude in framing these tariffs. There are many elements of loss and danger that must be provided for, but after making every allowance for all contingencies we can think of we are impressed with the fact that the earnings of the railway companies upon express traffic are upon the whole excessive and should be reduced.

WILL REGULATE DELIVERY LIMIT.

Arriving after the most serious consideration at this conclusion, it follows that the application of the companies to allow their tariffs as they stand cannot succeed and must be refused. In this result it will be necessary to prepare new tariffs and in framing them, regard may be had to certain outlines that follow.'

In connection with this phase of the matter the judgment notes that express rates in Canada are practically the same as those in the United States, where the companies are independent of the railways.

The judgment then quotes at length various rulings of the board in regard to different phases of the matter considered. The question of delivery limits is one of the most important of these. It is directed that the companies must propose to the board some reasonable basis for express traffic regarding delivery limit points, and file a list of such limit points with maps. If no reasonable way of working out the problem of delivery points is found delivery limits will have to be abolished. The board does not feel that it is necessary at the present time to give direction to the express companies, as to the exact mileage which should constitute each mileage group westward from Lake Superior territory inclusive, but it does appear that there will be advantages in a general uniformity so that for example any two or more of the western groups should be equivalent to and included in the corresponding eastern group instead of the relation being fractional as at present.

The express companies should, within three months rearrange their standard mileage territories from Lake Superior territory inclusive, in accordance with this direction. The board

[illegible] standard mileage basing points, namely:

(a) On all lines east and including Fort William and Sudbury, excluding the lines of the Toronto & Ontario Railway.

(b) All lines west of and including Fort William to and including Sault Ste. Marie, Crow's Nest, Canmore and Edmonton, Alberta, also north of and including North Bay.

(c) All lines west of and including Crow's Nest, Canmore and Thornhill on the Pacific coast, and to Vancouver transfer points.

(d) Vancouver Island.

That mileage groupings of (b), (c) and (d) be assimilated to those of (a) that there shall be no overlapping.

That the basis of (a) do not exceed [illegible] dollars, of (b) five dollars, of (c) six dollars per one hundred miles, of (d) nine hundred one thousand miles.

That Vancouver Island the groupings be harmonized without an increase in rates.

That the interest of uniformity of [illegible] and lesser burden of rates on inter-divisional traffic, which is not subject to the Sudbury interbasing schedule, the higher or highest standard mileage scale as applied to the through mileage should govern in either direction between points east of Sudbury and points west thereof must show these specific through rates. The board expresses the view that the Sudbury basing method may be reasonably applied to interdivisional traffic via North Bay.

MUST ESTABLISH THROUGH RATES.

As to through rates the board has come to the conclusion that the express companies in Canada must establish through joint rates on express freight traffic which shall be less than the sum of their locals. A reasonable basis for the joint per hundred pound rates should be constructed on a basis of a reduction of at least ten uercent from the lowest combination of 'merchandise' rate between the same points. Dealing with the question of contract forms the board says it is difficult to understand why the express companies have for year required such forms to b signed by shippers. After quoting numerous provisions of the contracts form the judgment says: 'They are all unreasonable. When the tariffs of the express companies were before us we were told that the charges were to some extent and in many cases to a large extent based upon the great responsibility assumed by the company and the liability to make good losses arising from a great variety of causes, and when the form of contract comes to be investigated it appears that studied attempts have been made to prevent the shipper from recovering compensation in the event of his goods being destroyed or lost while in the possession of the company.

The board orders that the forms as present in use should be abandoned.

As to returned empties, the board orders that empties outstanding may be returned free for a period of four months after the new classification goes into effect providing the shipper gives notification within thirty days. A change is made in the rates on cream. The tariff to be filed by the express companies is to provide that the existing rates on sour cream will be the rate upon all cream when shipped to creameries for the manufacture of butter. The tariff to remain as it is upon cream for domestic purposes. Upon the cream for creameries the company may perform no delivery service.

COMPANIES ARE OVER-CAPITALIZED.

Dealing with the question of capitalization, the judgment remarks that apparently the companies are greatly overcapitalized. It is noted that the Canadian Express Company, when bought by the G.T.R. in 1892 for six hundred and sixty thousand dollars, was valued at sixty thousand dollars, the six hundred thousand being presumably for the franchise. The sixty thousand dollars of assets has grown to $212,719, and there are three millions of stock outstanding in the hands of trustees for the G.T.R. Co. All there is in tangible assets to representthe three millions of stock is the $212,719.

In the case of the Dominion Express Company, which is controlled by the C.P.R., the capitalization is two million dollars. All the actual cash ever paid into the company so far as the board could ascertain on account of capital stock has been $24,500. The assets now stand at something less than six hundred thousand dollars, yet two millions of fully paid up stock is outstanding.

As evidence of heavy payments to railway companies by express costs, in the case of the Dominion Express Company, out of a total gross revenue of $21,473,696 earned in the seven years prior to 1908, the total paid to the C.P.R. was $13,409,240, or 63.9 percent.

During the same period the Canadian Express Company, out of a total revenue of $13,862,266 paid the Grand Trunk Railway $8,467,307, or 55.5 percent.

The Board states that there is no reason for the existence of separate companies to handle express business, as the traffic should be as well handled by the railroad companies, and in fact is.

The evidence of the president of the Dominion Express Company is quoted, to show that in one year the Canadian Pacific Railway was overpaid three hundred and forty thousand dollars for station accommodation. The explanation was that the company was providing for a bad year. On this point the judgment states: 'It looks as if the express company was finding itself with accumulation of money on hand that if retained might show very heavy dividends on even its highly inflated capital.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS TO EVERY READER!

FLOODS IN CHINA CAUSE GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

Driven to Desperation by Starvation Thousands Robbed All Who Had Food Supplies.

Victoria, Dec. 24.—News was brought by the steamship 'America,' yesterday of floods that have caused great loss of life and of a severe famine in the Anhui province of China, affecting two and a half million people. The Rev. E. C. Lobensteine, a returning missionary from North Anhui, said: 'So desperate were the people that thousands banded together, robbing any who had food supplies, and for weeks scarcely a night passed without many murders.

'The floods caused great loss of life. The rapid rise of the water swept away scores of villages, thousands of persons being drowned.

'The situation during the winter will be terrible—far worse than during the famine three years ago. The starving can be reckoned by hundreds of thousands and relief committees should be organize at once.'

DEATH OF MR. WM. VEITCH.

Mr. William Veich, a resident of Montreal for the past ten years, died yesterday at St. Thomas, Ont., where he went three months ago to benefit his health. Mr. Veitch was born in Inniskillen, Ireland, 83 years ago, and came to Canada in 1860, settling in London, where he resided until he removed to Montreal. Besides Mrs. Veitch, five sons and three daughters survive. Messrs. William Veitch, of Winnipeg; Frederick, of Toronto; Walter, John A. and Frank, of Montreal, are the sons. Mrs. Parker Little, of Toronto; Mrs. E. W. Bryanton, St. Thomas, and S. L. Cootes, of Dayton, Va., are the daughters.

The body will be brought to Montreal for interment.

RAILWAY TO PAY BUILDERS.

Mr. Justice St. Pierre, in a judgment rendered yesterday, awarded Messrs. Zepherin Perrault and Edward G. Contrecoeur, railway builders of Montreal, $33,219.23 in settlement of a claim of $75,492.80 brought against the Atlantic & Lake Superior Railway Company for labor, plant and machinery supplied, under a written contract of June 1, 1897, in the clearing, close-cutting, grubbing, earth anlp rock excavating and timber work on culverts upon the Baie des Chaleurs section of the railway.

NO 'WITNESS' ON MONDAY.

Christmas falling on Sunday this year, the observance will be pretty general on Monday. In order to give the employees the advantage of the holiday, the 'Daily Witness' will not be issued on that day.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

(From the Ottawa 'Free Press.')

This year The Montreal 'Daily Witness,' despite its continued aggressiveness and youthful virility, is a middle-aged paper with fifty years behind it. This year also, Montreal, a city of 100,000 when The 'Witness' was founded, has passed the 500,000 mark in population. To commemorate both these facts in fitting manner The 'Witness' has issued a handsome memorial edition, profusely illustrated and dealing principally with Montreal's phenomenal advance. There are sixty-eight pages, mostly of reading matter relative to Montreal in the souvenir edition, and both information and illustrations make it a valuable publication for all those interested in Canada's premier commercial city.

ALL-RED STEAMSHIP LINE,

Incorporation by Dominion Government is Being Sought.

Ottawa, Dec. 24.—The 'Canada Gazette' this week contains a number of interesting announcements. Parliament will be asked during the present session to pass an act incorporating the 'All Red Steamship Company,' to operate over the Atlantic and Pacific.

The Chibougamoo Development Company has been incorporated by the State Department with a capital of three million dollars and headquarters in Montreal. The incorporators are F. H. Markey, K.C.; W. W. Skinner, W. G. Pugsley, G. G. Hyde and R. C. Grant. Lake Chibougamoo lies about one hundred miles north-west of Lake St. John, Quebec. Copper and gold deposits are known to exist in the district.

With a view to encouraging the copper industry, the Government has seen fit to discontinue the Crown royalty of two and one-half percent, which, by order-in-council passed in 1908, it was decided to charge upon the net yield of mines located under the federal mining laws. No royalties, therefore, will be charged on the products of the copper mining locations for a period of 10 years.

J. A. Mann, C. G. Mackinnon, J. T. Hackett, T. B. Gould and T. J. Coonan, of Montreal, have been incorporated as the Standard Beef Co., with a capital of $200,000.

DIVISION OF WARDS

Citizens' Association Will Study Question on Wednesday.

At a meeting of the executive of the Montreal Citizens' Association yesterday afternoon, it was decided to call a meeting of the board of directors, to be held at the headquarters, Place d'Armes, next Wednesday morning, at 11.30 o'clock, to discuss the question of the redivision of the city wards.

CAROL SINGERS.

Collected $75 for Charity by Singing in Westmount.

The carol singers from Clivet Baptist Chapel have been very successful in their efforts to help the poor and needy.

During the four evenings they were out, they collected a total of $75. Their visits were received always kindly, and the singing appeared to be appreciated by the residents of Westmount.

The amount received has been given where it was thought to be most needed, $50 has been distributed in dinners and cash, $10 subscribed to the 'Welcome Hall Mission', St. Antoine Street, and remaining $15 to the 'Grace Dart' Home.

The carollers regret that they were unable to visit some to whom they wrote, but trust that next year the effort may be repeated on a larger scale.

It is suggested that the carol choir still keep together and prepare to give pleasant evenings of Christian songs, in homes, institutions, etc., where such would be appreciated.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS TO LORD STRATHCONA.

Toronto, Dec. 24.—A cable of Christmas greetings was sent to Lord Strathcona yesterday by the Rev. Alfred Hall, who has been looking after the distribution of the Nelson shields to the schools of Canada. The cable ran as follows:—'Year's distribution of Nelson shields numbered 900. One hundred thousand pupils desire to tender grateful Christmas greetings to your Lordship.'

HOMESTEADER SHOT.

Red Deer, Alta., Dec. 24.—A young homesteader, Edward Staunton, living near Pine Lake, about twenty miles east of this place, was found by two of his neighbors unconscious, with a bullet hole from a 22-calibre rifle in his forehead and another in his chest. The rifle was found near him with the breach open. He has not recovered consciousness to give any account of the affair.

REMARKABLE EXTENSION OF OUR RAILWAYS

Although the natural extensions of American railway systems, which have already a mileage 6 to 7 times larger than that of any other nation, must continue to overshadow the growth elsewhere, yet the rapidity with which the Canadian prairie provinces are being gridironed has excited alike the wonderment and criticism of the railroad world. In seven years, or since 1903, Canada has increased its railway mileage by approximately 53 percent.

The initiative for Canada's rapid railroad expansion was furnished by the realization that the Canadian wheat belt really extended hundreds of miles farther north than was earlier anticipated instead of lying merely along the southern boundary tapped by Canadian Pacific main line. With this knowledge, development of this rich territory became and is to-day largely a matter of providing transportation facilities. As a result the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern instituted aggressive plans for reaching the new territory.

Grand Trunk, hitherto confined in its operations to the East, launched in the Grand Trunk Pacific transcontinental, the greatest railway project ever conceived as a single unit, to traverse a section far to the north of Canadian Pacific hitherto untouched. American roads, principally the 'Jim Hill' lines, as they are familiarly termed in Canada, also pushed into the new territory.

Since then, development has simply been a race between railroads, each attempting to intrench itself first in new and promising territory. As a result, railway mileage of the Dominion has been increased from 18,714 miles in 1903, to nearly 28,000 miles to-day, which, moreover, does not include over 6000 miles of second track and sidings.

The next four years should see even more rapid expansion. The Grand Trunk Pacific, which already has some 1000 miles of road completed, will by 1913 have 3600 miles of main track, besides numerous branches which it is pushing out through the rapidly populating areas. Canadian Northern has already 3000 miles of road in operation, and will, when linked up with the East, comprise a transcontinental 4000 miles in length. Canadian Pacific is also quietly stretching out north and west of its main highway, and has already double-tracked 595 miles of its main line to take care of present and prospective traffic from these areas.

Of course, in comparison with the 330,000 miles of road in the United States, this development is small. Nevertheless, within a few years, Canada will undoubtedly rank second among nations in extent of its railway mileage. Germany to-day ranks second and Russia third, and these nations have only between 35,000 and 36,000 miles.

Canada has a tremendous capacity for further expansion. Even yet she has only 0.6 percent miles of railroad per 100 square miles of territory, or less than any other country in the world, except Brazil. Germany has 17.1 miles per unit of area, and the United States ha. 6.4 miles. Belgium, the most densely 'railroaded' country in the world, has 40.9 miles per 100 square miles of territory.

On the other hand, and notwithstanding an increase in population from 4,000,000 to 7,000,000 in a decade, Canada has already expanded its railroads to a point where it has a smaller population per mile of trackage than any other country. She has now, in fact, only 300 people per mile of track, against 365 people per mile of track in the United States, 1587 in Germany, and 10,000 per mile of track in British India, the most densely populated country per mile of road in the world. It is a question whether railroads or population are to-day increasing the faster.

Status of Dominion Steel Common is Better

There has been a further improvement in the price of Dominion Steel common. Early in the month there was a sharp break on the announcement that an informal conference would take place on the reciprocity question. But the recent wave of protest against reciprocity has put more confidence into the market and the public generally, and has lifted the market valuation of the shares.

OUR FRIENDS GIVE US THE GLAD HAND.

Big Financing by Minneapolis & St. Louis Ry. by Speyer & Company

New York, Dec. 24.—Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway has decided to pay off at maturity $1,000,000 of its $5,000,000 five percent gold notes, due February 1, 1911, and to offer to extend the remaining $4,000,000 notes to February 1, 1913, at 5 percent. The new notes are to be subject to redemption at par and interest on 60 days' notice.

The $4,000,000 notes will be secured by the same collateral as is now pledged for the total $5,000,000 issue, viz., $6,250,000 Minnesota, Dakota & Pacific Railway Company first mortgage bonds being all the bonds issued in respect of 229.60 miles of railway on which said bonds are a first mortgage, and all the stock. The indenture will provide that the company shall deposit any additional Minnesota, Dakota & Pacific Railway Company bonds and stock which may be issued during the life of said notes.

Speyer & Co., on behalf of the company, will accept deposits of the old notes on or before January 5, 1911, and February 1, 1911, coupons, and will make holders a cash payment of $25 in respect of each $1,000 note extended. The extension privilege must be availed of on or before January 5 next, and the right is reserved to withdraw the offer at any time without previous notice.

Temporary receipts will be issued for notes deposited exchangeable for the definitive new notes on or about February 1, 1911, when the payment of $25 per $1,000 note will be made. Notes not deposited for extension will be paid at maturity at the office of the Central Trust Company, of New Yirk.

The extension of the $4,000,000 notes has been underwritten by Speyer & Company and the National City Bank of New York.

Calgary is Widening

Calgary, Dec. 24.—Calgary's growing importance as a business centre is shown by the fact that six new companies have been incorporated, with their head office in this city, and four foreign companies have been registered, all of which transact Alberta business from Calgary.

Big Business Block to Go Up in Calgary

Calgary, Dec. 24.—Colonel Walker proposes to build an eight-story business block with frontage of 125 feet on Seventh Avenue, opposite Central Fire Station. Colonel Walker will also put up a business block on three lots on Eighth Avenue. Several large business blocks are to go up in the rear future.

VISIT OF DUKE TO CANADA AND READY FARMS

Winnipeg, Dec. 24.—So marked has become the success of the first colony of ready-made farms, that the Duke of Sutherland has requested the Colonization Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway to proceed with the preparation of a ready-made farm colony at Brooks, in the Eastern Section of the Irrigation Block.

The Duke of Sutherland.

The Duke of Sutherland has purchased an area of some 1,300 acres, nearly all of which is irrigable land. This will be divided into sixteen farms of 80 acres each. In the centre His Grace proposes to erect a home for himself where he and the Duchess may spend a few weeks each summer.

The Canadian Pacific has undertaken all detail work in connection with the erection of buildings, improvements, etc.

The Duke proposes to send out as occupants for these farms the married sons of his principal tenants, practically along the same lines as the Canadian Pacific Railway has hitherto adopted. The first contingent of Scottish farmers to occupy these farms will be over in the spring of the coming year.

It is possible that the Earl of Harrowby may also establish a colony along similar lines. He, his wife and son, were in Calgary recently, and were deeply interested in the Duke of Sutherland's scheme, as well as impressed with Calgary's growing importance in Western Canada.

C.P.R. IS OPENING UP VALUABLE FERTILE LAND

The completion of the Kootenay Central Railway, which has been taken over by the Canadian Pacific, and on which construction is now being pushed forward, will open up a fertile stretch of land in the Columbia Valley. The railway will extend for 175 miles from Golden to Fort Steele, and will skirt the shores of Lake Windermere, in which the Kotenay and Columbia Rivers both have their rise.

One of the difficult feats of engineering on the new line will be the diversion of Wild Horse Creek, but once this is done very little further trouble is anticipated. The Columbia Valley, with the Selkirk range of mountains on one side, and the Rockies on the other, affords one of the most beautiful scenic routes to be found anywhere. It will afford a direct line from Spokane to the Canadian National Park at Banff, which will doubtless be much patronized by Canadian, American and British tourists.

The Valley, in addition to possessing ideal land for fruit farming and ranching, has a number of excellent mining properties, including the Paradise, Red Line, Ptarmigan, and others, which only wait transport facilities to become paying investments.

Interesting Statistics are Published on Trade of Business Corporations

A summary of reports of 4,579 business corporations of Germany shows total paid-up capital of $3,142,000,000; reserve funds $680,000,000, or 21.7 percent of capital bonds $728,000,000. During 1909, 3,688 companies were operated with profit, 809 with loss, and 82 without profit or loss.

Net profits of all were $265,000,000. There was a profit of 8.57 percent on paid-up capital, and 7.03 percent on actual working capital (i.e., paid-up capital and reserves). Corresponding figures for 1908 were 10.11 percent and 8.35 percent. During 1908, 154 more paid dividends than in 1909. Dividends paid in 1909 were $228,400,000, or 7.38 percent on capital, against $243,400,000, or 8.07 percent, in 1908.

Popularity of Western Ocean Routes is Growing —Facilities at Fraser River

It is evident that long before the completion of the Panama Canal large quantities of the grain production of the Western provinces will be moved by way of British Columbia ports. A recent despatch from Vancouver says that 600 feet of water front on the Fraser river, and beside which the C.P.R. runs, has been sold for the purpose of building elevators in connection with the project of shipping export grain via the Pacific route.

The site is about two and a half miles west of Hammond. The same company also plans, it is stated, to erect another elevator in the east end of Vancouver. The importance of this short rail haul and all year open port has long been recognized, say Bradstreet's, and the steadily increasing production of Alberta and Saskatchewan is fast bringing nearer the day when large quantities of grain and other produce will be sent out of the country through the ports on the west seaboard.

Retail Trade Excellent in Winnipeg and Vicinity

Winnipeg reports say holiday business now holds all attention and a brisk retail business is reported from all parts of the West. Wholesalers here are taking stock and as far as they have gone they report the result would indicate that the past year has seen a large expansion of trade.

Cold weather has given a good tone to trade in clothing and general heavy dry goods. Travellers out for spring business state that the outlook is most encouraging. Trade in produce isg active with prices firm.

EGGS FAIRLY ACTIVE.

Selects, 29c to 30c; straight recipts, 30c, with No. 1 stock, 25c to 25½c. Straight storage stock, 26c.

The financial department of the 'Witness' takes this opportunity to wish the readers a very Merry Christmas, and to extend to them the heartiest greetings for a pleasant festive season.

INVESTMENTS TO BE FACILITATED BY NEW CONCERNS

With the natural resources of the Dominion awaiting the application of capital for their development, and the fact that this country is enjoying an era of prosperity, it follows that with such a field for safe and profitable investment many new industrial, commercial and financial institutions should be established, the number steadily increasing from month to month.

With the rapid increase in population and the opening up of new territory by extensive railroad building the established business enterprises are also increasing their fields of operations, and in many cases provide the money therefor by issues of stocks or bonds, and probably both.

Heretofore investors have been compelled to 'go it blind' to a certain degree in purchasing Canadian securities for the reason that the ordinary mercantile agencies are not in a position to afford full information upon the subject under consideration, and while bankers are frequently in a position to furnish valuable advice, the facilities at their disposal for doing such work are far from complete, and the services so rendered are more of an accommodation to their customers rather than a regular feature of their business.

It is conceded by financial and business circles that in order to promote the best interests of investors in Canadian securities and to place such securities as a whole upon the highest plane the services of a responsible institution with ample capital, wide experience and comprehensive facilities are essential; an institution to make complete investigations into the merits of any new enterprise or established business in the interest of their clients, to whom full reports would be submitted.

Just recently such an enterprise has been established which includes all of the above characteristics under auspices so favorable as to practically assure its success, and which will undoubtedly occupy a position in Canadian financial circles.

The Corporation Agencies, Limited, which was organized a few weeks ago by two leading corporation lawyers and financiers—Mr. C. H. Cahan, K.C., and Mr. H. A. Lovett, K.C.—gentlemen widely known at home and abroad as investigators of some of the most important financial and industrial enterprises in which Canadian and foreign capital has been invested.

Messrs. Cahan and Lovett have frequently been appealed to by foreign banking houses and other for information regarding Canadian enterprises disposing of securities, and it was for the purpose of furnishing this kind of information in a prompt and comprehensive manner that the Corporation Agencies was organized.

With such men at the head of the institution, it will be fully equipped to render information relative to the legal aspect of such investigations as it may institute—the furnishing of opinions as to the merits or demerits from a legal standpoint of stock and bond issues, franchises for public service corporations, mortgages upon which bonds have been issued and similar matters.

Mr. Cahan is president; Mr. Lovett, vice-president. Mr. R. Lloyd-Jones, late of the Montreal stock exchange house of Gault, Lloyd-Jones & Co., is the manager. Mr. G. R. Gyles, formerly identified with Price, Waterhouse & Co., is the chief accountant, and, finally, it is perhaps unnecessary to state, there is an especially strong and influential board of directors.

Th Corporation Agencies will specialize in the investigations of any Canadian enterprises through its staff, and will furnish to bankers, investors and others desiring such information independent reports. It will assist in financing new enterprises or undertake the reorganizations of going concerns which, after examination, are found to be safe and profitable mediums of investment.

It will also act as agent of British and foreign companies or investors in the management of their affairs in the Dominion, which will include many of the functions of a regular trust company business, such as acting in the capacities of receiver, trustee, assignee, liquidator, executor, administrator, the management of estates, sale of property, investment of money, collection of rents, interests, dividends, etc.

Active business will be commenced in January, and in view of the fact that its operations will tend to make investors and underwriters more cautious by reason of the facilities it will possess for making comprehensive investigations and reports, the Corporation Agencies will enjoy a wide business from the outset.

SUGAR COMPANY TO MAKE OFFER OF NEW SHARES

New York, Dec. 24.—At the annual meeting of Cuban-American Sugar Company stockholders ratified proposal of directors to issue $1,598,887 preferred stock, to which shareholders of record December 21 will be entitled to subscribe at par to extent of 12 1-2 percent of their preferred and common holdings. Subscribers to new preferred, which will be entitled to accumulated dividend since January 1, 1910, will also receive 40 percent in common stock. Right to subscribe expires January 10.

Cuban-American Sugar Company, which is to offer $1,598,887 preferred to stockholders, plans construction of a Cuban sugar factory to grind 3,000 tons of cane a day, with annual output of 300,000 bags of sugar; and extension of the present railway system and building a deep water shipping terminal.

Cash requirements to carry out these plans will amount to about $3,000,000, 60 percent of which, or $1,800,000, it is proposed to provide by sale of collateral trust bonds and the balance through sale of preferred stock.

A conservative appraisal of the new properties places excess value over the purchase price at nearly $700,000. The additional common stock is issued against the excess value of the properties.

Net profits for year ended September 30, 1910, were $1,777,182, against $1,150,545 in 1909. Assets and liabilities, as of the same date, were $27,755,300.

The company owns 276,000 acres valued at $5,494,420, also six sugar factories and two refineries. About 195 miles of railway and 411 miles of telephone lines are used.

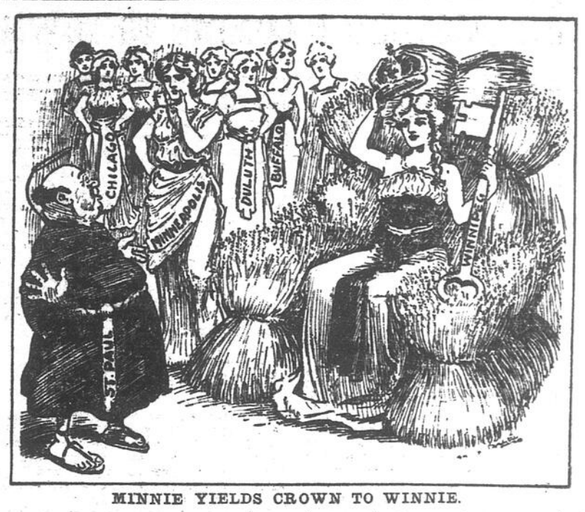
Building Activity in Nova Scotia Continues

The labor conditions recently prevailing at Sydney show that there is considerable activity in the coal and steel trade, while foundries and factories are busy.

Princeton Coal and Land Co. Will Double Capacity

Mr. Arthur Hincking, of London, England, managing director of the Princeton, B.C., Coal and Land Company, who has been inspecting the company's properties, states that the daily output will be increased to 500 tons next year.

With railway transportation provided this concern will be able to supply mining companies, and, with a favorable freight rate, the larger cities in British Columbia, where the price of coal is exceedingly exorbitant.



MINNIE YIELDS CROWN TO WINNIE.

Recent reports at Winnipeg show that that city is now the largest wheat market on the American continent, and that it has displaced Minneapolis, which has held the leadership for a long time.

For the crop year just ended the Winnipeg receipts were 88,269,330 bushels: for the same period at Minneapolis the figures are not available, but for the calendar year ending December 31 last the receipts were only 81,110,310 bushels. During the past few months there has been a falling-off in receipts at Minneapolis, while deliveries at Winnipeg have continued to increase. There is therefore no doubt that when the returns from Minneapolis are made up, Winnipeg will be found to have handled more grain than any of the large markets in the United States.

CREDIT MEN'S ASSOCIATION IS EXPANDING

Winnipeg, Dec. 24—The Canadian Credit Men's Association held their regular monthly meeting at the Royal Alexandra, with Mr. H. H. Pigott, President, in the chair. As usual, there was a large attendance of those handling the financial ends of the wholesale interests of the city.

Many matters of great importance to the trade were discussed. The influence of this association is being felt throughout the entire country, especially among the retailers whom it so earnestly desires to help. The various pamphlets which this association has got out in connection with fire insurance and financial statements have already proved very beneficial, and merchants are commencing to realize that by adopting the suggestions submitted through the medium of this organization they will place themselves in a much better position to secure and maintain their credit standing.

The mercantile agencies also recognize the value of the organization, and are co-operating with the members in every possible way, not only to improve their own services, but to better the credit conditions generally.

The association adopted amendments to the constitution and by-law providing for the appointment of local vice-presidents and committees for the various provinces. It was felt that this move would stimulate interest, not only among wholesalers at present connected with the organization, but also among the wholesale and retail trade in the newer sections of the country.

The membership is still increasing, and it is anticipated that within the next two months over three hundred wholesale houses doing business in Western Canada, will have been enrolled.

The Clearing House service is proving eminently satisfactory, and the increased number of members subscribing to it have increased its efficiency. It is expected that some new features will be introduced to this department that will enable the operators to present promptier information than they have been able to do heretofore.

During the course of the evening Mr. C. N. Bell, secretary of the Winnipeg Board of Trade and Grain Exchange, presented a splendid address on The relationship of the grain trade to credit conditions.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., Bell Telephone Building, Montreal, Stock Brokers, report the following closing quotations in Chicago yesterday:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May. . . .	96¼	96⅝	96⅛	96⅜
July. . . .	93¼	93⅝	93⅛	93½
Corn—				
May. . . .	47⅞	48	47¾	48
July. . . .	48¾	49	48¾	48⅞
Oats—				
May. . . .	34¼	34¼	34⅛	34¼
July. . . .	34	34⅛	34	34⅛
Pork—				
Jan. . . .	1985	1985	1975	1985
May. . . .	1872	1872	1860	1865
Lard—				
Jan. . . .	1070	1072	1067	1070
May. . . .	1027	1030	1022	1025
Short Ribs—				
Jan. . . .	1057	1060	1050	1055
May. . . .	987	990	985	985

CANADA CEMENT CO. SHOULD MAKE FINE SHOWING

A very much better market has been found lately for the securities of the Canada Cement Company. There has been some very heavy buying of the common stock, while the preferred has also shown a substantial advance. For some little time past there have been reliable reports that the company was making a better showing than that anticipated in the prospectus. In fact, it is stated on reliable authority that when the figures for the current financial year are presented, earnings of over 2 percent on the common will be shown.

The benefits of the consolidation, as well as the savings that have been possible by the elimination of a large amount of freight rates, have even been, it is said, in excess of what was anticipated before the consoldiation was effected a yer ago, and steady progress has, therefore, been made possible from month to month.

This improvement, and the general condition of the company, has resulted in a very much better market for the securities. It is generally understood that one of the reasons why better support was not given to the securities when they showed a disposition to sell off last winter, was because the principal interests were unwilling to take up a large amount of the stock which the various underwriters would likely have thrown on the market, had the price been maintained at a higher level.

During the summer months many thousands of shares of the stock have been disposed of in England to investors who are putting the stock away, in the expectation that in a few years it will show quite a substantial advance, and this buying has greatly reduced the floating market supply, making it possible now for the securities gradually to rise to the level of their intrinsic value.

Christmas Trade in Toronto Has Turned Out Very Satisfactory all Round

Toronto, Dec. 24.—Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say the Christmas trade in all parts of the country seems to be turning out exceedingly well. Despite the fact that early shipments of holiday goods were large there has been a big business in mail orders for fancy goods, etc., right up to the last moment.

In jewellery, trade has been particularly good and manufacturers have been complaining of a shortage of skilled help. The dry goods houses have been stock-taking, and reports are that the past year has been a god one for the trade as a whole.

Holiday trade at provincial points is reported good. Deliveries of produce here are large and few price changes are noted.

COUNTRY IN THE WEST NOT HALF EXPLOITED YET

'Western optimism ... ment in its failure to ... ure what is going ... rapidly now in Western ... Mr. W. P. Hinton, ... agent of the Grand ... ports there have been ... predictions were sc... fulfilled, but the ... far beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. Mr. Hinton ... 'The West is getting ... immigration this year ... 300,000 practical ... been swallowed up ... there is no ... payouts, we can see ... published week by week ... our railway in Saskatchewan and Alberta, for thousands of acres of rich soil of hitherto wild land, which only a few years ago was the buffalo feeding ground, is being turned over ready for the plough, which will be ... Winnipeg into the ... The country west of ... filling up very fast ... finer agricultural land ... Then, again, ... for a distance ... country fully equal ... to the best of the prairie ... said Mr. Hinton, 'Western ... not been discovered ... new possibilities ... enough prospecting ... discover Western Canada ... a crop in Saskatchewan ... in the value of its wheat ... than all of the United States ...

Alberta Central Railway Contemplates Building a Line to Hudson Bay

The Alberta Central ... pany has sentered into ... the competitors for the ... a line of railway to ... through its solicitors ... Son, of Ottawa, has given ... plication to parliament for ... power, among other things, ... to agreement with His Majesty ... George V., as represented ... nor in Council for Canada, ... ister of Railway and ... other railway companies ... operate etc., a line of ... mon or as may be defined ... posed act from Saskatoon ... Hudson Bay with terminals ... Churchill and Fort Nelson.

Alberta Central Railway ... now constructing its line ... miles westerly of Prince ... miles easterly are under ... while the route easterly ... proved to Moose Jaw.

The company is authorized ... westerly as far as the ... Pass, and in addition to ... Moose Jaw has power to ... katon. For the purpose of ... plication is to obtain authority ... several branch lines, to proceed ... southerly to a point on the ... al boundary and to extend ... toon branch to Hudson Bay, ... cessary to construct ... agreements with the government ... er lines of railway to be ... road in common.

Harvesting Company Announces its Plan for Bonus Distribution

New York, Dec. 24.—International Harvester Comany has announced its plan for a bonus distribution to employees. Bonus this year will be about 550,000 and will be paid in cash.

Under profit-sharing plan employees will also be given privilege to subscribe for stock on basis of $115 a share for the preferred and $100 a share for the common.

Under the Harvester's profit-sharing plan there is no fixed amount of stock offered. Employees are given the privilege to subscribe for shares to an amount not exceeding their annual salaries or wages and of paying therefor in monthly instalments not exceeding 25 percent of each month's salary or wages.

Paid-up Capital, $5,000,000. Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, $4,993,237

ESTABLISHED 1864.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK

OF CANADA.

A General Banking Business transacted.

Commercial Letters of Credit

ISSUED, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

City Offices—205 St. James Street, 1255 St. Catherine Street East (corner Fullum), 320 St. Catherine Street West (corner University), 1330 St. Lawrence Boulevard, and 1866 St. Lawrence Boulevard.

We offer, subject to sale, the following bonds, prices and full particulars of which will gladly be furnished on application.

MUNICIPALS

CITY OF MONTREAL . . .	4½%	1927
CITY OF MONTREAL . . .	4½%	1946
CITY OF MONTREAL . . .	5%	1939
CITY OF OTTAWA	4%	1937
TOWNSHIP OF ELGIN, P.Q. . .	5%	1940

CORPORATIONS

DOMINION CANNERS, Limited	6%,	1940
CANADA MACHINERY CORP., Limited . . .	6%,	1940
CARRIAGE FACTORIES, Limited	6%,	1940
CAPE BRETON ELECTRIC CO.	5%,	1932
CANADIAN CONVERTERS Co.	6%,	1926
MONT. WATER & POWER CO.	4½%,	1932
NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO. . . .	5½%,	1959

'Phone, write or call on us if you are contemplating the placing of funds in good, sound securities, or if you would like to exchange your present holdings.

Dominion Bond Company LIMITED,

Montreal. Toronto. Ottawa.

TO THE INVESTOR WITH LIMITED CAPITAL

Upon request, I will send full particulars of a

5 Per Cent. Real Estate Bond

Carrying a bonus of common stock.

Bonds are in denominations $500 and $100. Interest payable semi-annually.

F. WILSON FAIRMAN, 232 St. James St., Montreal, Can. Tel. M. 6782.

Investment Securities

We offer Government, Municipal, Public Utility and Industrial Bonds yielding from 4 to 6 per cent.

All offerings carry our recommendation.

Send for our list of investments.

Royal Securities Corporation, Limited

164 St James Street, Montreal

Toronto Quebec Halifax

London, Eng.

Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., Limited

Notice is hereby given that a Quarterly Dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the Preferred Shares of the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable January 3rd, 1911, to shareholders of record of 27th December, 1910, and

THAT a quarterly dividend of one percent on the Common shares of the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable 3rd January, 1911, to shareholders of record of 27th December, 1910.

By Order of the Board.
WALTER BINMORE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Government Municipal Industrial Corporation BONDS

Correspondence Invited.

CANADA SECURITIES CORPORATION, Limited

Hon. C. J. Doherty, K.C., M.P., President.
Rodolphe Forget, M.P., Vice-President.
Geo. H. Gooderham, M.P.P., Vice-President.

Head Office, 179 St. James St. MONTREAL

THE Crown-Reserve Mining Company LIMITED.

DIVIDEND No. 11.

Notice is hereby given that the Regular Quarterly Dividend of 6 per cent. for the three months ending the 31st December, 1910, and a bonus in addition of 9 per cent., for the same term, making a total payment of 15 per cent., has been declared and will be payable on the 16th January, 1911, to Shareholders of record the 31st December, 1910.

Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 14th January, 1911, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JAMES COOPER.
Secretary.

Montreal, December 12th, 1910.

N.B.—Dividend cheques will be mailed by the Company's Transfer Agent, the Crown Trust Company, on the 14th January, and Shareholders are requested to advise the Transfer Agent of any change of address.

WITH THE NEW YEAR

Many investment securities will be maturing. We have for sale a large number of municipal and corporation debentures suitable for reinvestment. Let us send you our list.

HANSON BROS.
164 St. James St., Montreal.

BANK STOCKS
LISTED SECURITIES
MINING SECURITIES
UNLISTED SECURITIES
INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES

Stocks of all Classes Bought and Sold.

EDWARD L. DOUCETTE,
181 St. Sacrament St. 'Phone Main 6529

THE NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

An interim dividend of two per cent. (2 p.c.) on the preferred shares of the one-quarter percent (1¼ p.c.) on the ordinary shares for the quarter ending 31st, 1910, has been declared ... January 14th, 1911, to shareholders of record on the 31st December ... transfer books will be closed ... January 1st to January 14th ... inclusive.

By Order of the Directors.
THOMAS GREEN

W. GRAHAM BROWNE & CO.
DEALERS IN BONDS
222 St. James Street, Montreal

MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF SCOTLAND.
11 Place D'Armes (Quebec Bank Chambers).
Resident Partner,
David S. Kerr, C.A., (Scot.).

LOADS OF CHRISTMAS TREES, HOLLY AND MISTLETOE COMING TO TOWN.

Decorative Evergreens for Festive Season Now on Sale in the Stores

WHERE THEY COME FROM.

Mistletoe From France, Holly From Southern States, But Christmas Trees Are Canadian Grown.

The troubles of Santa Claus are increasing year by year. First was built the sloping roof, which afforded no place on which his reindeer might safely alight, then the gas-grate making chimneys unnecessary bothered him; later still aviation has necessitated his exercising care to avoid collisions while on his trips. But the final straw seemed to come when open-work hosiery became the fashion. How could the saint of Christmas time stuff one of these flimsy creations? From the attempt the late old man doubtless turned with relief to the Christmas tree. But here, too, his difficulties are increasing, for Christmas trees are becoming harder and harder to secure.

Time was when the boys of the family got out the axe, and going to a neighboring wood, cut their own tree. Now the woods are far away, and the supplying of these trees has become a business.

HOLLY AND EVERGREEN.

Holly, evergreen, and festoons of brightly colored paper are to be seen in many of the city stores. In the majority of these they are used for decorations; in the few they are on sale. Rows and rows of trees fill the floor space, throwing off a fragrance full of memories of the open country. Then there are boxes and boxes of holly, and smaller boxes of mistletoe, the most precious decoration of all-precious as they say in making presentations, not for its intrinsic value, but for the legends surrounding it.

But where do all these things come from? Of course, the Christmas trees grow in Canada. Other countries have them too, but the Dominion spruce and balsam, the Dominion evergreens are unexcelled. Farmers cut these off their back lots and bring them to the city. Almost any day now a cartload may be seen on the streets.

TREES BY THE CAR-LOAD.

Some of the firms dealing in this class of goods bring in their trees by the car-load. They come from many districts, and are shipped still more widely.

From 25 cents to $4 the trees sell, but this price isn't considered good by some of the farmers, who prefer to dispose of the branches for mural decorations.

But the mistletoe is not a Canadian growth. It has to be imported to lend its assistance to Mr. Dan Cupid. France is its real home. There it grows on apple and other fruit trees, for this vine is a parasite, doing no good other than to help the ministers and the diamond setters. About November it is cut from the trees and sent to England, for it appears the sentiment there hanging about the plant is much stronger than in France. From England the mistletoe comes to Canada. This year, moreover, it has come in large quantities; so coy maidens had best beware.

COMMERCIALISM AND SENTIMENT.

Sacrilege almost to put a monetary value upon this plant, yet this the merchants do, though protesting they handle it at a loss. Sixty cents a pound is the regular price, and it is said a single pound answers the purpose—whatever that may be.

The land of Dixie is also the land of the holly, but the bush grows in Maryland, in Virginia, and in other Southern states as well. It, too, is sold by the pound, 40 cents being the usual price. As well as sprays, wreaths of the redberry-covered branches are in great demand.

'There's more money in holly than in mistletoe,' remarked a storekeeper, 'but we have to keep the other. You should see people ask for it, though. "Have to have it for decorations," they remark, but if they're young they blush all the same.'

ALL CHRISTMAS RECORDS BROKEN AT POST OFFICE

Express Companies Almost Overwhelmed With Flood of Parcels Conveying Christmas Gifts.

The Christmas mail record of last year, which far surpassed all previous figures, is this year likely to be beaten hollow. It is estimated that during twenty-four hours yesterday no fewer than two and a quarter million letters and packages were handled at the post office. These came from all parts of Canada, the United States, Great Britain and Europe; while in return an enormous mass of mail matter went out from the city to all parts of the world.

It is the intention of the postmaster that all mail and parcels already received shall be delivered to-day and on Monday, that is, during the real Christmas season. To accomplish this over a hundred extra hands have been engaged, while the members of the regular staff have been working day and night in the interests of the public.

During the Christmas season the letters handled have averaged from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 a day. About 300,000 letters a day have been going out to Canada and the United States, and about 150,000 a day to Great Britain and Europe, making a daily total outward of 450,000. The inward mails from Europe have averaged about 500,000 letters a day, and those from the United States and Canada about 700,000 a day, or about 1,200,000 in all. These figures show a very large increase, exceeding 30 percent over those of last year.

The Christmas rush started on December 13, when 200,000 letters and 164 bags of newspapers were sent to Britain. This was followed on the 16th, when 166 bags, containing over 220,000 letters, were despatched to the other side, this being the largest single mail ever sent from Canada. Last night a special train from Halifax brought a large mail that had come across in the 'Empress of Ireland'; while another large European mail arrived via New York. In view of the sudden thaw, the intention of the postal authorities to employ sleighs for distribution is being reconsidered; but in any case every missive should reach its destination some time on Monday.

The increases in the money order department are equally large, easily exceeding all previous records. The same is true of the registered letter and parcel department. During December no fewer than two hundred thousand letters and parcels were registered. The increase has been specially large in the west, whose prosperity shows itself in the form of presents to the homeland. All the enormous mass of letters and parcels is being handled without a hitch, and senders and receivers ought to be very grateful to the faithful public servants at the post-office, who are toiling so strenuously to transmit messages and tokens of Christmas goodwill with the minimum delay.

The same is true of the express offices: they are simply flooded with parcels containing Christmas gifts. Owing to the scarcity and high price of Canadian apples, there has been a phenomenal influx of other fruit, especially oranges, grape fruit and bananas; while within the last few days turkeys and other poultry have reached the city in enormous numbers.

There has been nothing like it before, and as a consequence sleighs and delivery waggons have been at a premium, those of the express companies being quite unable to cope with the demands. But here too, every effort is being made not to disappoint the public: the clerks and employees generally have been working overtime for days, in order that parcels may be delivered during the real Christmas season.

The rush on the railways has been equally great. Crowds left the city by rail last night from the various stations, and additional cars were attached to all the outgoing trains, some of which were made up in two sections. The greatest demand was for sleeping car accommodation. This was doubled in the case of most trains and was yet not quite sufficient. The special excursion train to New York attracted a large number of passengers, who took advantage of the cheap fare. To-day the general single-fare rate comes into effect, and a still greater exodus is anticipated.

CHRISTMAS EVE CARS.

This evening the regular service will be continued up to midnight, after which hour a five-minute service will be given until after church service. The ordinary fares will be accepted after midnight.

On the Park and Island and the Terminal Railway lines the regular service will also be continued to midnight. Last cars leave from St. Denis depot for the Sault, Mount Royal and Park avenues for St. Laurent and Cartierville, Place d'Armes square for Lachine, and Lasalle avenue for Bout de l'Ile, after church service, allowing patrons sufficient time to arrive at the starting point from the different churches.

RECORD CHRISTMAS MAIL.

New York, Dec. 24.—A record Christmas mail of 5,632 sacks was brought in by the steamer St. Louis. The greatest number hitherto was 5,174, carried by the Teutonic last Friday.

THE COLONEL'S GREETING.

Colonel Burland, Commissioner of Boy Scouts for the Province of Quebec, desires to extend to the Scoutmasters and Boy Scouts of the province the heartiest wishes for a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

NEEDY WILL HAVE TURKEY

Dinners on Monday at S.A. Metropole, Old Brewery Mission and House of Refuge

The poor man need not forego the great tradition of Christmas. The churches put the religious festival free within the reach of all, and even the mundane celebrations, with the time-honored turkey and plum pudding, will be extended to those who cannot afford to pay for them in the hospitality provided at the Metropole, the Salvation Army hotel on St. Alexander street, the Old Brewery Mission, and the House of Refuge on Dorchester street. And here the diners will not run the risk of spoiling the repast by over-indulgence in wines and spirits, for such will not be served.

The Metropole are catering for 600 guests on Monday. At the same place to-morrow will take place the annual distribution, while this morning seventy-five baskets will be diffused from the army depot on St. Antoine street.

The officials are now making a special appeal to public generosity, as the receipts of the collecting pots yesterday showed a falling off of $45 on last year.

PERSONALS

Dr. and Mrs. A. G. Nicholls will spend Christmas Day in Lacolle, the guests of Miss Van Vliet.

Mrs. Ernest Slocum, of New York, will spend Christmas in town with her father, Mr. W. R. Baker, Sherbrooke street.

Mr. and Mrs. Currigan, of Stanbridge East, will spend Christmas in town, the guests of Mrs. G. W. Sadler, Crescent street.

Mr. and Mrs. Colin Campbell and the Misses Campbell will spend Christmas and New Year at their country residence at St. Hilaire.

Mrs. J. P. B. Casgrain was a hostess at luncheon yesterday in honor of Lady Laurier, who returned to the Capital during the afternoon.

Captain Hammond, R.E., of Kingston, will be the guest of the Venerable Archdeacon Norton and Mrs. Norton, during Christmas holidays.

Mr. T. Chase Casgrain is spending two or three days in Ontario during the holiday season, and Mr. Casgrain, Jr., is going to Quebec on a hunting expedition.

Mrs. Shaw-Wood, of Toronto, announces the engagement of her daughter, Isabel Johnstone, to Mr. T. Urquhart Fairlie, Toronto, son of the Rev. John Fairlie, Kingston, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Alloway leave to-day for New York on their way to Florida and other southern points. They will be absent for several weeks.

Mrs. George Boulter, Sherbrooke street, is leaving shortly after Christmas to stay a month in Virginia with her daughter, Mrs. Walter Meigs, who is spending the winter there.

The engagment is announced of Miss Dorothy M. Gates, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Gates, Hamilton, Ont., to Mr. E. Kenneth Hebden, son of Mr. R Hebden, Bank of Montreal, New York.

The marriage of Miss Evelyn Brotherhod to Mr. James Longley, of Pelham Manor, N.Y., is arranged to take place about the middle of January, in Toronto, from the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. J. N. Woodcock. Miss Brotherhood, who has been the guest of Mrs. Lachlan Gibb left last night for Stratford, where she will spend Christmas with her sister, Mrs. R. T. Harding.

SPECIAL OFFICER KILLED.

Dies from Injuries Received From Thugs During Forest Fires.

Winnipeg, Dec. 24.—Wilford Fairles, aged 27, a C. N. R. fireman, died here in the General Hospital on Wednesday, as a result of wounds received while doing special police duty in the town of Rainy River, Ont., during the forest fires, which swept Beaudette, and Spooner on the American side of the map, and during which between thirty and forty people perished. Fairies, among others, when the crisis drove refugees, including a number of reckless characters, into Canadian territory, was called upon and sworn in as a special constable. The first night he was upon patrol he was shot in the head and terribly beaten, the pepetrators getting away undiscovered.

EXPLOSION INJURES TWO.

Michael McGarth, residing at 452 St. Hubert street, a plumber, 43 years of age, and E. T. Ford, residing at 70 Beaver Hall Hill, a bookkeeper, 36 years of age, were taken to the General Hospital suffering from burns sustained by an explosion of gasoline. An alarm was sent in to the fire brigade, and the firemen extinguished the blaze before much damage was done.

The two injured men are reported as doing well at the hospital this morning.

STILL NINE SITES TO BE CONSIDERED

Exhibition Committee Met Yesterday Afternoon and Rejected Maisonneuve's Offer.

Maisonneuve's offer of a site to the exhibition committee on sites was rejected at the meeting held yesterday afternoon.

There now remain nine sites to be considered.

The committee will confer with the Street Railway and the tramway companies at 4 p.m. on Tuesday next in the committee's offices.

The object of the conference will be to find out which sites will offer the greatest railway facilities as it is important they find out. Much passenger traffic will necessarily have to be handled.

The consideration of sites has not yet closed. The nine sites will come up for further argument.

The reason Maisonneuve's offer of 200 acres off the north end of Bennett park and twenty-one acres of streets to be laid in the Marler Farm, adjoining, is not acceptable is that there is not enough of it offered. The board wants all of the park. They do not want to hide the exhibition in a corner of the park, the Farm contains over two hundred acres, and will cost from ten to eleven cents a foot, according to location, or about $2,000 an acre. With the advantages offered by Maisonneuve this would be reduced, it is calculated, to about one thousand. The Farm offers to put in water and sewerage and provide fire and police protection, put the necessary roadways in order, and have everything ready next year. Maisonneuve will have an opportunity to give more.

When they have decided on their recommendations they will be submitted to the full board of directors of the Montreal Exhibition Association.

The number under consideration has been limited on account of distance from the centre of the city, high price, poor transportation facilities and other things.

At Pointe aux Trembles, for instance, there are three farms offered at prices ranging from $700 to $1,000 per acre. They contain about 300 acres, which is more land than is needed. The town has offered to put in the drainage and water service and provide other facilities; but it is ten miles to the nearest place and twelve to the farthest. It has the advantage, however, of being on the river bank.

A nearer site is the Jarry property at Cote Visitation. This is reasonable in price—$800 an acre—as well as fairly central, but it is, as yet, without any transportation facilities, neither steam nor electric cars going very near the place. To build car or railway lines, put in water and sewers and provide police and fire service looks like a big proposition, but the committee will lay the proposition before the board on its merits.

Messrs. Finley and Howard offer a site of from 150 to 175 acres three miles north of the city, known as Park ave. extension, at $1,500 an acre. This is central, and has good transportation advantages. It is within the city limits, but has no water or drainage connections, though it is said these could easily be made.

JUST TO HELP YOU IN YOUR DIFFICULTY OF SELECTING SOME SUITABLE ARTICLE, WE OFFER THESE FEW SUGGESTIONS OF GOOD, SENSIBLE GIFTS.

OUR CHRISTMAS EXHIBIT FOR THIS SEASON EMBRACES MUCH THAT IS DISTINCTLY NEW IN THE WAY OF APPROPRIATE AND DESIRABLE GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Wishing You All
The Compliments of the Season.

WM. CURRIE, 423 Notre Dame St. West. 905 St. Catherine St. East.

CHRISTMAS MUSIC

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

(See also Pages 10 and 11.)

ST. STEPHEN'S (WEREDALE PARK).

Matins and Holy Communion.—Processional hymn No. 62, Winchester Old; venite, Crotch; proper psalm No. XIX., Monk; 'Te Deum,' Woodward; 'Jubilate,' Mornington; 'Kyrie,' 'Gloria,' and 'Gratia,' Maunder in G; hymn No. 59, 'Adesta Fideles;' preacher, the Very Rev. the Dean; hymn No. 60, Mendelssohn; 'Sursum Corda,' Sanctus,' 'Agnes Dei,' and 'Gloria in Excelsis,' Maunder in G; 'Nunc Dimittis,' Foster in A.

Evensong.—Processional hymn No. 62, Winchester Old; responses, Tallis Festal; proper psalm No. 132, Gilbert; 'Magnificat' and 'Nunc Dimittis,' Bunnett in F; hymn No. 59, 'Adeste Fideles;' hymn No. 60, Mendelssohn; offertory anthem, 'There were shepherds,' Vincent; preacher, Rev. Mr. Hodgkinson; 'Sevenfold Amen,' Stainer; recessional hymn No. 30, Allington.

MAURICE BURKE,
Organist and Choirmaster.

ERSKINE CHURCH.

Christmas morning at 11 o'clock:—Organ prelude; offertory, Guilbault; anthem, 'Christians Awake, Salute the Happy Morn,' J. H. Maunder; hymn, 'O Come All Ye Faithful'; anthem, When Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judea there came wise men from the East saying, 'Where is He that is born the King of the Jews,' W. Cruickshank; hymn, 'O Little Town of Bethlehem'; solo, 'Glory to Heaven's Eternal King,' Meyer-Helmund; hymn, 'Hark, the Herald Angels Sing'; solo, 'Nazareth,' Gounod; organ postlude, 'March of the Magi Kings,' Dubois.

Evening service at 7 o'clock:—Organ prelude; Pastorale in E., Lemare; anthem, 'While All Things Were in Quiet Silence,' H. J. King; hymn, 'As With Gladness Men of Old'; solo, 'Christmas Bells,' S. Liddle; organ postlude, March in A, Widor; soloists, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Perriton, Messrs. Clibbon and Duquette.

G. W. CORNISH,
Organist and Choirmaster.

TEMPLE BAPTIST.

Voluntary, Pastoral Symphony, Handel's 'Messiah'; anthem, 'Hark! what mean those holy voices,' J. Edgar Birch; solo, 'Noel,' Mrs. Pope; duet and chorus, 'Have you any room for Jesus?'; postlude, 'Hallelujah Chorus,' Handel's 'Messiah.'

Evening—Voluntary, 'I know that my Redeemer liveth,' Handel; carol, 'It came upon the midnight clear'; anthem, 'Let us now go even unto Bethlehem,' Fred W. Pearce; solo, Mrs. Robinson; anthem, 'There were shepherds,' James H. Rogers; postlude, 'Marche Triumphant,' Guilmant;.

Christmas hymns at both services.

R. ALLEBONE,
Organist and Choirmaster.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

Church of the Messiah, Sherbrooke street west and Simpson street—At 11 a.m. the 'Te Deum' and 'Jubilate' will be sung to Sir C. Villiers Stanford in B flat. Anthem, 'Who is Like Unto Thee, O Lord?' Sullivan.

At 7 p.m. the Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis will be sung to Sir C. Villiers Stanford in B flat.

THE CITY'S ENGINEER

MR. GEORGE JANIN,

Who has been appointed Chief Consulting Engineer to the City of Montreal.

DEATH IN ODD WAY.

Explosive Left by Burglars in Safe Kills Workman.

Chicago, Dec. 24.—Attempts of burglars two weeks ago to raid a building in Kimmel, Indiana, resulted in a man's death in Chicago yesterday. The victim was trying to repair the damage done to a safe a fortnight ago.

The safe had been brought to a repair company here, and Stephen Pavletik, a safe repairer, endeavored to open the door, which had been wedged shut, and the combination dial destroyed. A sledge-hammer blow on the door to straighten a corner touched off a charge of nitroglycerine, which had been behind the door ever since the attempted robbery. The safe door was blown across the room, crushing the repairer's head like an eggshell.

THE 'POINT' INDIGNANT.

Ald. Monahan's Support of Emard Motion Criticised.

Alderman Monahan's support of the Emard motion in the City Council on Thursday, which, had it secured the required two-thirds vote, would have meant the dismissal of Dr. Louis Laberge, medical health officer, is coming in for censure among some of the elector of St. Gabriel Ward.

One elector put it this way yesterday: If Ald. L. A. Lapointe did not consider he was justified in supporting the Emard motion because of the mixed vote in the East Ward, surely Ald. Monahan had nothing to justify his vote in favor of the motion when the electorate of St. Gabriel Ward is made up of at least twelve hundred Protestants, four hundred Irish and twelve hundred French-Canadians. If Ald Monahan considers that he represents only one section of the ward he need not be surprised that his attitude is severely criticised by the other section.

The American Presbyterian Church
Rev. ROBERT JOHNSTON, D.D., MINISTER.
SPECIAL CHRISTMAS SERVICES, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 8 P.M. ..... THE PARABLES IN PICTURE.
STEREOPTICON ILLUSTRATIONS.
From the Works of Eugene Durnand.

MARCHAND
284 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST
THE HOME OF FASHION
OPEN LATE EVERY EVENING UNTIL NEW YEAR'S
284 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST

FINDLAY & HOWARD
Thank their many Friends for their Liberal Patronage during the Past Year,
AND
Wish all a Joyous Christmas and a Prosperous New Year
FINDLAY & HOWARD, LIMITED
Real Estate, Insurance, Investments,
211 NOTRE DAME STREET WEST.
Phones: Main 1908-1909.

CHILDREN BURNED.

Mother Left Two Little Ones Alone and They Perish.

Dover, N.J., Dec. 24.—While Mrs. William Sombey was shopping yesterday for Christmas, two of her children whom she had locked in a room on the lower floor were burned to death. The children were aged two and one-half and six years. A neighbor discovered the fire, and, breaking into the house, tried to pull the little ones out of the bed where they had sought refuge, when the flames surrounded them. One of the children was so badly burned that he died in a few minutes, and the other was dead in the bed.

RAILWAY FATALITIES.

Collisions in England and Pennsylvania Cause Loss of Life.

Kirby, Stephen, Eng., Dec. 24.—Two persons were killed and twenty-five others injured in the wreck of the Scotch express near Hawes Junction to-day. The express collided with a pilot engine and was derailed. Fire broke out in the wreckage and destroyed the coaches.

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 24.—Pennsylvania train No. 15 ran into an express train eight miles west of Upper Sandusky, at Nevada, Ohio, at 2 o'clock this morning, and six people were killed and twelve seriously wounded. The engineers of both trains were killed. Three of the dead are said to be passengers. The train consisted of all Pullman cars, and was running from New York to Chicago.

REAL ESTATE.

LACHINE PROPERTY.—The Lachine Rapids, Hydraulic and Land Company, Limited, has sold to U. H. Dandurand lot 996 and part of 995 (not subdivided), in Lachine, comprising 362 arpents, for $200,000.

COTE DES NEIGES.—The estate of the late Mrs. Thomas Phillips has sold to S. R. and W. G. Burrell lots 39-39, 40, 49, 50 to 115 and 122 to 133, Cote des Neiges cadastre, with buildings, for $80,000.

ST. DENIS STREET.—Adolphe Arcand has sold to Adelard Giguere lots 162-227 and 165-23, Cote St. Louis cadastre, with buildings 1216 and 1216a, St. Denis street, for $8,700.

ST. LAWRENCE BOULEVARD.—Narcisse Ethier has sold to Wm. Albert the south-east part of lot 119, in St. Louis Ward, with the flats 628, 630, and 632, St. Lawrence Boulevard, for $7,250.

HOCHELAGA.—Elias Rivest has sold to Mrs. Alexis Foucher lot 4-261a, Hochelaga cadastre, with buildings, for $4,500.

ST. MAURICE.—The price of the property sold to the National Breweries, Limited, lot 1836, in St. Ann's Ward, with buildings fronting on St. Maurice street, near O'Connell street, was $7,500.

ALLEGED CHICKEN THIEVES.

Joseph Gouin and Joseph Belanger were arrested by Constable Trudeau, of the City Hall ave. station, last night, on a charge of stealing chickens from the St. Lawrence Market. The constable found Gouin in the market with a bag containing five newly killed chickens near him, while Belanger was arrested in a house on Sanguinet street. Fifteen chickens were found in the house.

PRESENTATION AT CITY HALL.

To-morrow Capt. Durocher, superintendent of the Health Department, celebrates for two reasons, because it is Christmas, and because it is the anniversary of his birth. His colleagues at the City Hall wishing to mark this double event in some way, at noon to-day presented Capt. Durocher with a beautiful silver tea set.

SHIPPING NEWS

INWARD.

Lusitania, arr'd New York	Dec.	23
Emp. of Ireland, arr'd St. John	"	23
Tunisian, arr'd Halifax	"	23
Pretoria, arr'd Baltimore	"	23

OUTWARD.

Emp. of Britain, arr'd L'pool	Dec.	23
Mauretania, arr'd Liverpool	"	23
Royal George, arr'd Avonmouth	"	23
Philadelphia, arr'd Plymouth	"	23
Prinzess Irene, arr'd Naples	"	23

'TEUTONIC' FOR CANADA.

London Dec. 24.—The White Star liner 'Teutonic' will be transferred to the Canadian service in the spring, carrying only second and third class passengers. The 'Teutonic', ten years ago, was one of the fastest Atlantic liners in commission.

FATAL DIVE

Accident in Laurentain Baths Caused Young Man's Death.

Abraham L. Shoster, a chemist, 20 years of age, residing at 57 Prince Arthur street east, met with an accident while bathing in the Laurentian Baths last evening. Shoster failed to rise after taking a dive, and nearly two minutes elapsed before he could be brought to the top. He died in the hospital this morning at eight o'clock. He was in the employment of Dr. J. T. Donald, analyst.

KING GEORGE'S CORONATION.

Some of the Ancient Customs Which Survive to This Day.

(From the 'Queen')

The crowning of the King of England has usually been accompanied by what was regarded as the still more solemn rite of anointing with oil, which dates from the days of the ancient Hebrews. And in England, before the Norman conquest, the term used was 'hallowing,' or consecration, rather than that of coronation.

But from old records it seems that the ceremony as then performed at Winchester was in all essentials the same as that which now takes place in Westminster Abbey. Few people seem to be aware that the coronation ceremony was the only religious rite of the Anglican Church which escaped the pruning policy of the Reformers. Hence its impressive ritual and gorgeous pageantries.

The last coronation at which every Old World ceremony was duly performed was that of King George IV. At his crowning a coronation banquet took place, there was a procession of peers, the herb strewer scattered flowers and the challenge of the champion of England was included in the ceremony. But at the coronations of William IV., Queen Victoria and King Edward these old customs were for various reasons omitted.

However, much remains that is of deep interest and stately splendor. The dean and chapter of Westminster claim the right to instruct the sovereign in the duties of this solemn service, and on coronation day the regalia are delivered into their custody.

According to old records £100 is paid for the anointing oil supplied by the royal apothecary. The coronation chairs are of interest. That of the King is the chair of Edward the Confessor, used by every British sovereign since the time of Edward II. It is of oak, and is recovered with fresh crimson velvet on each occasion. Beneath it is placed the stone of destiny, an ancient relic which came originally from Ireland.

LEASE OF A TREE.

(Vancouver Correspondence 'Portland Oregonian.')

A fir tree on a high bank of the Lewis river has been leased for a period of fifteen years, to be used as a telephone pole. The owner and leaser of the tree is Mrs. Mary Bratton, who leased the tree to the Etna Telephone Company. This unusual telephone pole is described as being on the north fork of the Lewis river, 175 feet above the Woodland ferry landing and 100 feet below the south line of the Robert Barr place.

DEATH OF MR. W. S. LEE.

Mr. William S. Lee passed awy at his home at 100 Gray avenue, Notre Dame de Grace, yesterday at 1.30 p.m., after an illness of a few hours. Deceased left for work as usual in the morning, and returned at nine complaining of being ill. The funeral will take place on Monday.

DIED.

LEE — In this city, on Dec. 23, suddenly, William S. Lee, beloved husband of Margaret Wilson.

Funeral from his late residence, 100 Grey avenue, Notre Dame de Grace, on Monday, 26th instant, at 2.30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited to attend.

'Xmas Announcement.

For the accommodation and convenience of patrons, our store will be open every evening until 10 o'clock for the purpose of showing and demonstrating our superb stock of Steinway, Nordheimer and Pianola-Pianos in Uprights and Grands. Mason and Hamlin Organs, Gramophones, Violins, Mandolins, Guitars, Banjos and a complete line of Gift Books and Leather Goods.

Nordheimer's Limited
Cor. St. Catherine and Mountain Sts.

Weekly Calendar

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH,

(Corner St Catherine and Chomedy Streets.)

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

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS SERVICES

Morning Subject.. .. .."God's Best Gift".. .. .. .Its Nature
Evening Subject.. .. .."God's Best Gift".. .. .. .Its Reception
Dr. Young will preach at both services.

MUSICAD PROGRAMME.

11 A.M.—Organ Prelude.. .."Christmas Pastoral".. .. .. .Dinelli
Christmas Carol.."In the field with their flocks abiding".. .. .. .West
Anthem.. .. .."Sing O Heavens".. .. .. .Tours
Solo . . .."The New Born King".. .. .. .Perry
Miss Hulbig.
Anthem.. .. .."Glory to God".. .. .. .Handel
Postlude.. .. .."Festal March".. .. .. .Calkin
3 P.M.—OPEN SERVICE OF SUNDAY SCHOOL—
—ADDRESS BY MR. G. F. JOHNSTON.
7 P.M.—Organ Prelude. 'Intermezzo in B flat".. .. .. .Lemare
Christmas Carol.. .. .."Bethlehem".. .. .. .Roberts
Anthem.. .. .. .."And the Glory of the Lord".. .. .. .. .Handel
Solo.. .. .."Noel".. .. .. .Adam
Mr. C. A. Hale.
Offertory.. .. .."Bercuse".. .. .. .Kinder
Carol.. .. .."Hymn for Christmas Day".. .. .. .. .West
Anthem.. .. .. .."For unto us a Child is born".. .. .. .. .Handel
Postlude.. .. .. .."Hallelujah Chorus".. .. .. .Handel

Visitors will be heartily welcomed.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH

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

1910—CHRISTMAS SUNDAY—1910

MORNING, 11 O'CLOCK.. Sermon:—'The Birth of God in the Image of Man.'
EVENING, 7 O'CLOCK. Sermon—'A Birth Into Obscurity and Its Meaning.'

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC FOR THE DAY.

ORGAN. 'Prelude Symphonie,' C Saint-Saens. Transcribed by E. Gigout.
ANTHEM, 'When Jesus Was Born in Bethlehem.' W. A. Cruickshanks.
CAROL ANTHEM, 'Hark, What News the Angels Bring.' Oliver King.
CAROL—Choir Boys, 'See, Amid the Winter's Snow.' P. A. Schnecker.
QUARTETTE, 'Now, When Jesus Was Born.' J. L. Hatton.
ANTHEM, 'Behold, I Bring You Good Tidings.' Sir John Goss.
ORGAN PRELUDE, 'Christmas Pastorale.' Guiseppe Dinelli.
FULL ANTHEM, 'GLORY TO GOD,' With Soprano Recitatives. Handel.
ANTHEM, 'And There Were Shepherds.' Harry Rowe Shelly. With Duet for Soprano and Alto, accompanied by Chimes (Organ), and Baritone Solo.
ANTHEM, 'Hark, Through the Silent Night.' Charles A. E. Harriss. Prelude by Choir Boys.
ANTHEM, 'Calm on the Listening Ear of Night.' H. W. Parker.
TRIO AND QUARTETTE, 'The Heralds of the King.' J. C. Bartlett.
CHORUS, 'HALLELUJAH.' Handel. SEVENFOLD 'AMEN' (Stainer).

Organist and Choir Master ..... Mr. C. V. CHAMBERLAIN.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL AT 9.45 A.M. AND 3 P.M.

UNION CHRISTMAS SERVICES

CALVARY and BETHLEHEM

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES

Will Join Together on Christmas, Sunday Morning,

at 11 A.M. at Bethlehem Church, corner Western and Clarke Aves., Westmount

Subject—**"The Divine Messenger."**

At 7 P.M., at Calvary Church, Guy Street, between Dorchester and St. Antoine Streets.

Subject—**"The Message from the Unseen."**

THE REV. DR. MARTIN will preach at both services.

SERVICE OF SONG precedes the Evening Service. Come Early.

(Note.—There will be no service in Calvary Church to-morrow morning, or in Bethlehem Church to-morrow evening.)

CHRISTMAS GOOD WILL AND WARM WELCOME TO STRANGERS AT ABOVE SERVICES.

Emmanuel Church

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

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

will preach at both services.

Evening Subject.. .. **"THE LOST CHRIST"**; a Christmas Story.

There will be special Christmas music, and at the close of the evening service, the choir will render Reed's Cantata:—**"THE MESSAGE OF THE ANGELS."**

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH

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

The Pastor will preach at both services.

11 A.M.. .. .."THE PROGRAMME OF JESUS."
7 P.M.. .. .."THE BEST OF ALL."

Special Christmas music by the Choir. Soloists:—Miss Elliot and Mr. R. Dumbrille.

VISITORS CORDIALLY WELCOME.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

REV. R. A. DICKIE, B.A., MINISTER.

Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CHRISTMAS MUSICAL SERVICE AT 7 P.M.

YOU ARE WELCOME.

ROYAL CANADIAN ACADEMY

LAST WEEK

Exhibition Will Close on 24th December

Daily, 25c. Monday and Thursday Evge., 10c

ART GALLERY, 23 Phillips Square.

AWAY FROM THE "OLD HOME"

This Christmas Tide

YOU WILL BE WELCOME AT THE

Young Men's Christian Association

Sunday.

9.30 a.m.—**Christmas Morning Service.**

3.00 p.m.—**Brotherhood Class.**
Musical Service.

4 p.m.—**MEN'S MEETING**
Special Music by the Emmanuel Male Quartette. "The Message of Christmas," Mr. D. A. Budge.

Sunday.

5.00 p.m.—**Gymnasium Bible Study Club.**

5.15 p.m.—Strangers' Tea for young men away from home.

8.30 p.m.—**Social Hour.** An informal, homelike hour after church.

Monday.

8.00 p.m.—**Christmas Sociable.** Two hours of old-fashioned Christmas jollity.

MEN'S OWN

Calvary Congregational Church.

GUY STREET.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 25th.

Speaker, Rev. DR. H. WARRINER.

'The Significance of Christ for the Life of To-day.'

VICTORIA RIFLES ARMOURY ASSOCIATION.

The adjourned annual general meeting of the **shareholders** of the **Victoria Rifles Armoury** Association will be held in the Armoury, 41 Cathcart Street, at 8.30 p.m., **SATURDAY**, Dec. 31, 1910.

Wm. Rodden, Major,
Sec.-Treas.

REMOVED 1000 BUSHELS.

The steam barge Navajo went out to the steamer John Sharples at the Galloups on Wednesday and succeeded in getting off 1000 bushels of corn, but was compelled to leave on account of the rough weather. While at work the Navajo had part of her rail torn off. The Sharples is in the same position as the last time that the Navajo went out. She is still complete with furnishings.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS, Court Mount Royal 5694.

The members of the above Court are requested to attend the funeral of our late esteemed Bro. William S. Lee, on **Monday**, the 26th inst., at 2.30 p.m., from his late residence, 100 Gray Ave., Notre Dame de Grace. **A. J. HARVEY**, Secretary.

WINDSOR HALL,
(WINDSOR HOTEL).
Friday Evening, Jan. 6th, at 8.30
KATHLEEN

PARLOW

Prices—75c, $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00.

The sale of Reserved Seats begins Wednesday, December 28th, at Nordheimer's Music Co., and Morris Michaels's News Stand, Windsor Hotel.

Direction L. M. Ruben and E. G. Lawrence.

New Scale Williams Piano used.

Weekly Calendar

HIS MAJESTY'S

Last Popular Concert

TO-DAY at 3 P.M.

FAREWELL AND GALA Performance TO-NIGHT

2nd Act:
L'AMICO FRITZ
2nd Act:
MANON with CLEMENT
3rd Act:
CARMEN with CLEMENT

The Daily Witness

OFFICES:
CORNER CRAIG AND ST. PETER STREETS.

TELEPHONES:
ADVERTISING AND SUBSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT, MAIN 4090.
EDITORIAL, MAIN 4091.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

'Daily Witness'. . .	12 mos.	$3.00
'Weekly Witness'. .	12 mos.	1.00
'World Wide'. . . .	12 mos.	1.50
'Northern Messenger'	12 mos.	.40

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

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

Foreign postage extra to all countries not named in the above list as follows: 'Daily Witness,' $3.50 extra; 'Weekly Witness,' $1.50 extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 50c extra.

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.

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

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

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

G.M.N. 1 G.P.Q. 9	DECEMBER					G.P.M. 16 G.L.Q. 23
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	..	..	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1910.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

Palpitating with music, buoyant with mirth, exultant with far-seeing hope, gushing with love, is Christmas time. It glories in the sunrise, but its faith is in the coming perfect day. It looks back to beginnings, but still more it looks forward to that divine event to which the whole creation moves. For a moment in heathen days all society lost its moral restraint, for a moment in Christian times all men quit their meanness, and live in the Christian spirit; even those who had dropped out of the running take heart. While we romp and play, may its deep meaning go to the depths of our being. There lies an infinite benediction and a perfected fraternity behind the current prayer for a merry—that is, in its old-time meaning—a joyous Christmas.

The late Miss Kingsley, who wrote a book on West Africa and the many great Englishmen to whom it had given opportunities for exploration and governing of the native races, complained bitterly about huge tracts of territory which Englishmen had discovered, only to see them given up to France and other countries, through the supineness, stupidity, or obstinacy, of officials in Downing Street. West African officials, too, she complained, were often stultified in their best work and intentions by official red tape of 'home' manufacture, and she declared that Joseph Chamberlain was the first Colonial Secretary who understood African affairs and sympathized with the 'overseas' point of view. However that may be, it now appears that Sir Percy Girouard, in East Africa, is rather disgruntled with Downing Street and is off to London to see about it. Sir Percy, a Montrealer, has had a distinguished career as a British pro-consul, and has already won fame as Governor of British East Africa, to which he was appointed in 1909. However, at a dinner given in his honor recently, the chairman, Lord Delamere, stated pretty plainly that difficulties had been encountered in the government of the country 'by officials of the Colonial Office, who, entrenched behind 'their red-tape entanglements, and 'blinded by the cobwebs of tradition, 'fail to understand the conditions in a 'country as far away as this.' Hampering treaties and high freights are complained of as retarding the country's progress. Nevertheless, that progress must have been great, since we read of a tramway and an up-to-date waterworks in that, till only recently, benighted land. Science has done much for Africa since the true causes of yellow fever, malaria, and other diseases peculiar to hot climates and swamps have been discovered. To go to some parts of Africa not so long ago was regarded as a sentence of death; but this is less and less the case now; and the territories east and west and central are therefore much more valuable from an imperial point of view.

Two centuries and a half ago the historian Clarendon, author of 'History of the Great Rebellion,' and a contemporary of Charles I. and his dissolute son, Charles II., wrote as sympathetically and eloquently about peace as anyone before or since his time. 'No 'man,' he says, 'can ask how or why 'men can be delighted with peace but 'he who is without natural bowels.' And again, 'Peace is that harmony in 'the state that health is in the body. . . . No kingdom can flourish or 'be at ease in which there is no 'peace. . . . If we had not the 'woeful experience of so many hundred years, we should hardly think 'it possible that men, who pretend to 'embrace the gospel of peace, should 'be so unconcerned in the obligations 'and effects of it; and when God looks 'upon it as the greatest blessing he 'can pour down upon the heads of 'those who please him best and observe his commands, "I will give "peace in the land, and ye shall lie "down, and none shall make you "afraid." And long before General Sheridan's dictum that 'War is hell!' Clarendon wrote: 'We cannot make a 'more lively representation and emblem to ourselves of hell than by the 'view of a kingdom in war; where 'there is nothing to be seen but destruction and fire, and the discord 'itself is part of the torment; and so 'far as we may warrantably judge, 'they who love and cherish discord 'among men, and take delight in war, 'have large mansions provided for 'them in that region of faction and 'disagreement.' Yet, two centuries and a half after Clarendon, and nearly two thousand years after Christ, there are so-called Christian people in Germany and England, and elsewhere, who not only contemplate warfare with equanimity but positively seem to long for it. Happily, it is becoming more and more impossible every day for them to gratify their primitive instincts.

It would be impossible to find a better object for Christmas goodwill than that home that has been opened for those who in the days of hopeless weakness have no other shelter. There was a time when no one was afraid of a consumptive, and when in days of his wearing weakness he was generally accorded room and shelter somewhere, and often pity and care. Cold science has stepped in and with heartless mandate has said, turn him out. Once out he wanders in vain for none will take him in. Society has not yet supplemented that mandate by providing, at public cost, a place for him. In the absence of such provision one good man opened his home and refused entrance to none—the only condition being that the patient should be destitute. In some way he has been able to do this out of moderate means, help having come when absolutely needed, and the work has necessarily grown upon him till its daily requirements are large. Whatever Mr. Dart cannot, in addition to his personal care, furnish himself, has come in voluntarily from those whose sympathies are drawn out to so good a work. We are printing to-day a considerable list of sums received. While such generous gifts have made Mr. Dart very thankful and have greatly encouraged him, it is obvious that such a list every week would not be too much, and that there will always be need for more. No dollar sent to the Grace Dart Home but will be spent in the highest spirit of Christian loving kindness.

CHRISTMAS.

'Christmas is not only the mile-mark 'of another year, it is a season from 'all its associations, whether domestic 'or religious, suggesting thoughts of 'joy, . . . who can be insensible to 'the outpourings of good feeling which 'abound at this season of the year? 'There seems a magic in the very name 'of Christmas.' So wrote Dickens, whose mission in life was largely to teach people how to enjoy Christmas, and how to live in the Christmas spirit the whole year round. So once more we plunge into this fairyland which invades us yearly, the starch of our mature dignity becomes grandly wilted, our purse strings untie as though fairy fingers were helping our reluctant ones. The years drop from our shoulders like Christian's bundle of sins and the lost youth for which we often have sighed in vain comes back upon us with a rush as we forget it and ourselves in giving joy to others. In all ages and in all nations, the time of the winter solstice has been a time of special rejoicing. Sir Walter Scott reminds us that 'Each age 'has deemed the new born year the 'fittest time for festal cheer. Even 'heathen yet, the savage Dane at Iol 'more deep the mead did drain; High 'on the beach his galleys drew, And 'feasted all his pirate crew.' And while Northern Europe kept the feast of Yule, Rome observed the Saturnalia when misrule reigned supreme, when master and slave were for once upon an equality, when good humor and the giving of gifts were mingled with the utmost license and the most degraded depths of folly.

It is noteworthy how Christianity, while it has retained all the beauty, the gladness, the good-fellowship of the season, and has raised each to a higher pitch, a more universal note, has sloughed off and is gradually sloughing off the grosser features of the ancient observance. It is worth noting, too, that though boisterous merriment accompanied the Norse feast of Yule the story with which our pagan forefathers associated it was the saddest, although the most beautiful, of their mythology. Balder the Beautiful, the Sun God, apparently proof against all harm, had been slain by the feeble mistletoe arrow, and though all things but one had wept for him, remained in darkness, never to gladden Valhalla again, perhaps not even after the great day of the Twilight of the Gods. Differing from this, Christianity came with a message which was all gladness. It told of a Sun of Righteousness which had risen with healing in his wings, and which would never set but grow brighter and brighter to the glorious noon of a perfect day. It consecrated all human relations, all human joy, it gave what was literally a new life to the world. 'Then pealed the bells more loud and 'deep: God is not dead; nor doth he 'sleep! The Wrong shall fail, the 'Right prevail, with peace on earth, 'good will to men!' We are told that in the 'Noels,' which are still sung in the country districts of Provence, there is a wonderful hospitality. The forgotten troubadours who composed them seemed reluctant to leave anything outside the Christmas blessing. All mankind and all nature is hidden to rejoice at the Saviour's birth; so there are Jews' noels, Gipsy noels and the noels of beasts and of birds, in which all creation salutes the new-born Child.

Our touch is not as poetic as that of the Provencal, but among the wonderful cosmopolitan population of our city we know something of his truly Catholic spirit. We have among us Christians of every name and sign, Jews, Moslems, pagans and many cults queer and obscure, but with their sincere following. But all are more or less affected by the eddy of the Christmas stir, and all influenced to a greater or less degree by its gay and generous spirit. In Montreal our Christmas is almost always what is known in the Old Country as 'An old-fashioned Christmas. The sun sparkles on snow and ice crystal, the sleighbells jingle in tune with the peals from the steeples, Christmas trees and evergreens are everywhere in evidence, stuffed stockings and real live Santa Clauses bring joy to many families, and if one, amid his manifold duties and enjoyments, can don his snowshoes he can have the never-to-be-forgotten vision all about him of the virgin white and green of Mount Royal. But there is another side to all this joy and beauty. In our rich and beautiful city there is suffering, patiently or desperately borne, there is famine, nakedness and sickness. Many of these cases are not discoverable through the ordinary 'charitable' agencies for the best and bravest of the poor take pride in concealing their poverty. Here is a task at the hand of those who would really know the joy of Christmas, here is a duty for those who have learned that their faith, when properly regarded, is the incarnation of delicacy and brotherliness.

THE KING JAMES VERSION.

The three hundredth anniversary of the issue of the Authorized Version of the Bible, with its inscription to 'the most high and mighty prince, James,' is going to be celebrated in Toronto in February, by the distribution of information as to the evolution of that marvellous work; by an exhibition of old editions and other mementoes of the history of the English Bible, under the able charge of the Rev. Chancellor Burwash, and by a public meeting in Massey Hall. The resolution by which the Ontario Branch of the Bible Society has determined on this celebration recounts eloquently and with devout gratitude to God the services rendered to the human race, and particularly to the English-speaking people, by this great work.

We recognize in this version a great English classic, and a translation of the Scriptures that stands amongst the greatest ever made. We remember the remarkable influence it has exerted on the English language and on English literature. We remember the unique bond it has proved to be in uniting English-speaking peoples in all quarters of the globe; and, above all, we remember, with tender gratitude, the fact that it has been for centuries the Bible of our fathers, to whom through it God has revealed himself; and that it has been to ourselves a source of light and support, of salvation and guidance, of comfort and consolation. We remember also that the possession of this version has for over a century been to the English-peaking world a constant and powerful argument for the translation of the Scriptures into the mother-tongue of every nation and every tribe on the face of the globe.

This is indeed an understatement of the truth. From a literary point of view, the English Bible is the greatest work ever issued from pen or press. It enshrines the most virile speech of the earth at its strongest, if not its richest era, and has been the most potential and conservative factor in its history. Its multiplication has far outrun that of any other work the world ever saw, while translations into a thousand languages have to acknowledge its essential motherhood. The qualities which distinguish great literature are, however, ill measured by multiplication. The works of some of our second-class novelists have in a year or two outrun in multiplication the whole issue, since their first appearance, of the world's greatest classics. The readers of magazines and newspapers have in recent years been entertained by statements drawn from the greatest thinkers of the day as to what they regarded as the ten greatest books. What has puzzled the majority of such readers has been the appearance over and over again in such lists of the names of books they never heard of before. The greatest works are those that reach to the inner-man and form the life and soul. From this point of view, whatever may be said or denied of its divine origin, no one for a moment questions that the Bible, regarding it, as in this version we must do, as one book, takes the first place, and whatever is to be said of the Bible has to be said more especially of the King James version of the Bible which has reached more souls than all other.

In saying this it is only right to guard against that idolatry of the form to which all religion is prone. Everything associated with one's worship becomes sacred to the worshipper until to the many the form of a vestment, the order of a service or the expression of a creed, soon becomes more than the essence of the worship, the communion of the soul with God; and largely such things replace it altogether. Most of the teaching of the greatest teacher lay in stripping the outward husks of form away from what he spoke of as the truth, that is, the reality of things. In all nations that have religious books these have survived the common use of the language in which they were written, and the people, whether in India, in Turkey, or in Rome, are found worshipping in an unknown tongue. We must be pardoned if we are forced to say that this has to some serious extent come to be the case also among the English-speaking peoples to whom many phrases, and these important, have come to carry quite a different meaning from those they bore to the first readers of our common Bible. The Revised Version of the Victorian era, in a very chary way, removed a number of these, but whether through a printing monopoly accorded not to the Bible Society, or whether through our worship of the letter just as it came to us from our mothers, we have not admitted to our hearts even that moderate amount of reform. The new version may be said not yet after a whole generation to have reached the people, much less, either of the excellent versions that have appeared in our own language of to-day. The readers of Germany have in some way a keener perception of the beauties of Shakespeare than English readers have, because his plays have been translated into modern German. It may fairly be said that much of the music of Shakespeare, it would be impossible to render in any language but his own, but the modern man who tries to follow the meaning is surprised to what an extent he is at fault through the altered connotation of words. In the Bible it is not the music but the meaning that is most important to us, and if we treat the former as most sacred we are abnegating the understanding to which the divine makes its appeal.

GLUCK AND VARIOUS MUSIC.

Dr. Perrin recently gave an admirable lecture on the subject, 'What is good music?' That is a more difficult theme to handle than what is popular music; because what is 'good' music will always be a controversial matter; while what is popular music, in the sense of the music which most attracts the audiences of the music halls, on the one hand, and society and musical connoisseurs on the other, is easily discovered by the size of the crowds which attend the various places where musical compositions are given. If good music is music which has the longest persisted, then, with the slightest, most obvious, bass accompaniment, airs such as 'A La Claire Fontaine,' 'En Roulant Ma Boule,' 'Digne Dindaine,' 'We won't come home till Morning,' 'Old Dog Tray,' and 'God Save the King' is good music. If good music depends upon contrapuntal knowledge, and the use of that knowledge, even scholars will disagree about it. If it depends upon keeping to the old harmonies or venturing into the new field of augmented intervals and chords of the higher dissonances, then we shall have worse quarrels over Dubussy and Puccini than took place over Wagner a generation ago. That Dubussy and Puccini and their style of music is now popular, however, in a society sense, goes without question. As much as a hundred dollars were paid for a first performance of Puccini's latest opera in New York, the other day, the score of which confessedly owes much to Dubussy's invention; and those who heard Gluck's overture of 'Iphigenie in Aulus,' played by the popular orchestra at His Majesty's Theatre on Saturday were reminded of his pioneer work in this new music.

It was Gluck who first made a total breach with old traditions, and who said of his aims: 'I shall try to re-'duce music to its real function, that 'of seconding poetry by intensifying 'the expression of sentiments and the 'interest of situations without inter-'rupting the action by needless orna-'ment. I have accordingly taken care 'not to interrupt the singer, in the 'heat of the dialogue, to wait for a 'tedious ritornel, nor do I allow him to 'stop on a sonorous vowel, in the mid-'dle of a phrase, in order to show the 'nimbleness of a beautiful voice in a 'long cadenza.' Yet this dramatic reform, obviously in search of truth, was violently criticised at the time. That the melodies, as well as every declamatory passage, should be made subservient to the purposes of dramatic characterization; that is, that they could not possibly be assigned to any other person in the drama, any more than Hamlet's monologue could be spoken by Polonius; that, in fact, a character should be musically realized, is where Gluck's genius as a dramatic composer is shown. But, as we have suggested, if the only good music that has been written is by great contrapuntists such as Bach and Handel—the word is less formidable than it looks to the laymen; counterpoint only means in music the setting of point to point in the modern science of harmony and 'dissonance'—then Gluck is doomed. Handel is said to have declared, indeed, that Gluck did not know as much about counterpoint as his—Handel's cook. But musicians are proverbially fond of one another in this sort of way.

Not only was Gluck not great on counterpoint, but he had no conception in his music dramas of the polyphonous display we get nowadays in the music color-schemes of Straus, Dubussy, Puccini and the rest; but his psychological characterizations in some of his accompaniments were as masterly as any of the latter-day school; and the cheerful thing about the latter-day school is that we knowledges it. They gratefully appreciate, as Francis Hueffer wrote twenty years ago, in his monograph on Gluck, that Gluck developed the orchestra as regards mere beauty and volume of sound, and not only that but also made it an important factor in the dramatic organization. So in his lifetime, and afterwards, the severest censure was passed on Gluck for drowning the voices by the instruments. Posterity has converted this censure into one—perhaps the chief of the composer's highest claims to fame. This is a striking illustration of how humble a man ought to be in deciding upon what is good music, even though he should be a connoisseur in his generation. 'Good music is what I like' is a passable definition for Everyman, although it would not suit those who laugh at, if they do not despise, Charles Wesley for resuscitating some pot-house tunes and using them for evangelical purposes; nor those who would run a mile rather than hear a popular Sankey tune on a harmonium. Which proves, for one thing, that this is a world in music and in other ways that would be more joyous even than it is if every one could work this will on it.

A CHRISTMAS SONG.

In a manger lying
See the Lord of Glory—
Tender, new born Christ Child—
Oh! the wonderous story
Hark! what mean those lofty strains—
Echoing sweet o'er Bethlehem's Plains?

'Tis His Birth-night anthem,
Ne'er breathed o'er earth before,
Song as pure and holy—
Ring out for evermore.
In seraph strains of glory—
Ring out the wonderous story.

'Glory to God on high.'
Th' angelic voices ring,—
Adown the ages still.
The strains symphonious ring—
'God Omnipotent to Thee,
Glory in the Highest be.'

Softer swells the anthem.
'On earth, Good Will and Peace—
A Saviour Christ is born,
Whose reign shall never cease
Hark! how glad the tidings ring,
Christ is born a Saviour King.

Clearer—louder swelling,
We hear the song of songs—
Brothers, join the chorus,
Give praise where praise belongs.
Hallelujah! Christ is born,
Glad we sing this Happy Morn.

Glad we sing—our joyful
Hymns of praise outringing,
Christ is born to all men,
Full salvation bringing.
Hallelujah! Peace on earth,
Hail! All Hail! Messiah's Birth.

Montreal, Xmas, 1910. E.J.

THE SIKHS' GOLDEN TEMPLE.

One of the Great Shrines to Which Pilgrimages are Made in India.

(From the 'Gentlewoman.')

The 'Golden Temple, Amritzar' may be called the Mecca of the Sikhs. What a pilgrimage to Mecca is to the devout Mohammedan a pilgrimage to the Golden Temple, Amritzar, is to the devout follower of the ten guides or guras of the Sikh religion. Sikhs come from all parts of India to worship and lay their offerings in the temple and also to be purified by bathing in the tank of sacred water which surrounds the temple. The name Amritzar means 'Pool of Immortality,' so called because of the sacred pool which lies round the temple.

The image of the temple is clearly reflected in the waters which lie round it. It is built on an island with a marble bridge or causeway leading to it. We presently find ourselves in a large square court paved with black and white marble.

This court is thronged with people coming to and from the temple. Sellers of grain, roses, marigolds and jessamine are sitting about the court with their baskets containing their wares in front of them ready to sell to the pious devotees going to the temple, who take these things as offerings to strew before the Granth Sahib or sacred book of the Sikh scriptures.

The way to the temple from the court lies through massive beautifully carved doors the panels of which are covered with a sheeting of beaten silver. The gates are guarded by a tall and warlike Sikh holding his silver mace of office. We walk along the marble causeway leading from the doors direct to the temple.

When we get near the temple we see with what exquisite detail it is built. It is richly ornamented with mosaics and inlaid work of jade, porphyry and pearl. The inlaid work represents flowers, fish, birds and various animals all perfectly designed and portrayed. The marble pavement at our feet is also covered with inlaid work.

We enter the temple through a carved doorway. On a sort of raised altar lies the Granth Sahib. The book is carefully swathed in silks and velvets, over it stretches a large velvet canopy, under which the priests are seated busy chanting the Sikh scriptures and receiving offerings from the faithful (especially busy doing the last).

The chanting makes a monotonous din, kept up with a drum continuous beating, accompaniment, and it is all in honor of the sacred book, to which great reverence is paid. It is actually put to bed every night, when it is carried in solemn procession to the treasury in the court where it is kept safely for the night. In the treasury are also kept swords and battleaxes, knives, spears and shields of the Sikhs, who are an eminently warlike race.

The floor before the Granth Sahib is strewn with roses, jasmine and other rigold petals, silver and copper coins. The priests hasten to divide the coins from the copper (like the sheep from the goats and arrange them as to be divided afterward for the expenses of the upkeep of the temple, the maintenance of the priests, etc.), living above in the gallery, and throw down we see the scene going on in the temple well; the fat priests waiting for the offerings, some chanting monotonously, the energetic thumping of the drum, the pious demeanor of the worshippers.

A woman richly dressed in a chuddar of some brilliant color comes to the door, bows and puts her hand on her forehead, and then comes with her offerings contained in a tray, rose leaves, jasmine petals, etc., and pan hidden among these are some silver coins. Next comes a poor woman who comes with an offering of a few grains of corn, some flower petals and a coin or two worth perhaps a farthing.

The priests take all the offerings, place them for a moment on the Granth Sahib, then sweep them into either the silver or copper box and fling the flower petals as

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He takes pleasure in again giving his usual Christmas salutation to his many patrons and the public in general, and would say that for the holiday season, in view of the large increase in his business during the past year, his efforts to meet the wants of his patrons have been doubled and his importations correspondingly increased.

He has no hesitation in saying that his stock in everything in the line of choice groceries, preserved fruits, confitments and fancy goods, is by far the best he has ever shown, and as it can't be enumerated or detailed in one ad., the public are cordially invited to come and see for themselves and they will find the very best goods at moderate prices.

As the rush of orders during the Christmas season will be enormous, so in order to insure prompt delivery, he would respectfully request his customers to send in their orders early.

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PUBLIC NOTICE

is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 12th day of December, 1910, incorporating George Henry Randall and Robert John Parker, manufacturers, John Ernest McCoy, commercial traveller, Frederic William Milburne, clerk, and Alexander Moir Muirhead, bookkeeper, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.:—(a) To manufacture, buy, sell and deal in furniture, interior fittings, shop and other fixtures and all articles made of wood or partly of wood and partly of metal; (b) To construct, acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to own, develop and operate waterpowers including the construction of dams, head and tail races and flumes in the neighborhood of its manufactories, and to construct and operate all necessary locks, piers and other works in connection therewith; (c) To construct, acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to own, develop and operate steam and electrical plants for the purpose of generating heat, light and power, and to acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise and to construct, and operate all requisite water works, factories, mills, workshops and warehouses, and other buildings and works in connection with the company's business; (d) To buy and sell and deal in lumber of every description, manufactured woodwork of all kinds, architectural and other ironwork, metal and glass work of every description and all other material or materials appertaining to the company's business; (e) To manufacture and supply steam or electricity for the purpose of heat, light or motive power, and for other purpose for which the same may be used, and for any purpose incidental to the company's business; provided, however, that any sale, distribution, or transmission of steam or electric power beyond the lands of the company shall be subject to local and municipal regulations in that behalf; (f) To construct, own and operate wharves, docks, offices and all necessary buildings and works, and to construct, own and operate steam and other vessels and cars for the purposes of the company's business; (g) To acquire, own and operate any patent or patent rights in any way applicable to the business of the company, and to grant licences to use the same, and receive payment therefor in cash or in shares or securities of any other company doing a business similar or incidental to that of this company; (h) To acquire, hold and dispose of shares in any other company or companies carrying on business of a similar nature or incidental to the business of this company; (i) To issue paid-up shares or bonds, or both, for the payment of the purchase price of any mills, buildings, machinery, shares, good-will patents, patent rights, trade marks or other property which can be utilized in the operation of the company's business, to make advances and to issue bonds and fully paid-up shares in payment of the purchase price of shares in any other company doing a business similar or incidental to the business of this company; (j) To sell and dispose of any or all of the property and assets of the company and accept therefor such securities as the company may deem advisable. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "G. H. Randall Company, Limited," with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into 1000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 13th day of December, 1910.

THOMAS MULVEY.
Under-Secretary of State.

NOTICE

is hereby given that the Town of Montreal West will, at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec apply for an Act to revise and consolidate its Charter, to make the same subject to the provisions of The Cities and Towns Act, to ratify certain of its by-laws, and containing other provisions appertaining to the foregoing.

Montreal, November 24th, 1910.

DAVIDSON & WAINWRIGHT,
Attorneys for the Town of Montreal West.

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LACHINE ACADEMY'S PRIZES.

The prize list at the Lachine Academy, which closed on Thursday afternoon, (as reported in yesterday's 'Witness'), is as follows:

Grade I., elementary A.—Violet Tuck 1st prize for good progress; George Westlake, Doris Young, Geo, Merrill, and Jack Davey, prizes for good progress.

Grade I., elementary B.—Doris Pizey, 1st prize for good progress; Fred Harnott, 2nd prize for good progress; Ola Grosabinsky, prize for arithmetic and tables; Maud Binns, reading and arithmetic; Francis Emslie, writing, arithmetic and tables; Donald Bennett, reading, writing and spelling; Peter Mill, arithmetic and tables; Rachel Grosabinsky, writing, arithmetic and tables; Florine Meharg, reading and tables; David Boyd, reading and writing; Helen Thomson, reading, writing and spelling.

Grade I., elementary C.—Annie Nicholson, 1st prize for general proficiency; Willie Roberts, 2nd prize for general proficiency; George Nicholson, 3rd prize for general proficiency; Charles McGillveray, prize for spelling and arithmetic; Norman Cater, reading and arithmetic; Ada Bradburn, spelling; Gordon Watt, reading and scripture; Minnie Sanovich, reading and spelling; Marion Beattie, general proficiency and geography; Hazel Norton, general proficiency and spelling; Roy Hamilton, general proficiency and geography; A. Greenbaum, general proficiency and spelling; Willie Nimmo, general proficiency, writing and grammar; R. Norton, prize for general proficiency; P. Newman, application and attention; F. Fairweather, Alice Muscovitch, general proficiency; Stuart Watson, attendance; Cyril Hart, reading, arithmetic; Frederick Bennett, reading and spelling; George Moore, arithmetic; Douglas Martin, spelling and arithmetic; Myrtle Mounsey, spelling and reading; Grace Mounsey, spelling and English; Sam Muscovitch, spelling and arithmetic; Gwendolynne Parsons, spelling, arithmetic and English; Gardner Stephens, spelling; Joseph White, reading, spelling and English; Doris Green, special progress.

Class III., elementary.—Harry Demaine, 1st prize for general proficiency; Jack Harbord, 2nd prize for general proficiency; Ross Bastable, 3rd prize for general proficiency; Beatrice Pritchard, 4th prize for general proficiency; Brock Montgomery, prize for arithmetic and spelling; Edwin McMillan, mental arithmetic; Margaret Wilson, mental arithmetic and reading; Lorne Campbell, general proficiency and good conduct; Edith Willcock, reading and spelling; Eva Harbord, keeping the neatest scribbler; Alberta Arbon, obtaining the most daily lesson marks during the year; Charlie Smith, writing and spelling; Elezar Charette, regular attendance; Ethel Davis, general proficiency and good conduct; Agnes Nimmo, general proficiency.

Grade IV., Elementary—1, Beatrice Snow, first general proficiency; 2, John Hughes, general proficiency; 3, Mabel Franks, spelling and writing; 4, Wilhelmina Chambers, general proficiency; 5, James White, grammar and Canadian history; 6, Mabel Chambers, arithmetic, geography, Scripture; 7, Teddy Higgins, English literature; 8, Georgina McDowell, French; 9, Frank Burton, spelling, rapid and mental arithmetic; 10, Duncan Mitchell, Canadian history; 11, Jessie McCallum, general proficiency; 12, Reay Brand, English literature; 13, Winnifred Jennings, reading; 14, Jessie Cable, greatest improvement.

I. MODEL.

1, Evelyn V. Conibear, prize for first general proficiency; 2, Archie Davis, prize for second general proficiency; 3, Ross Cameron, prize for third general proficiency; 4, John C. Mill, prize for general proficiency and arithmetic; 5, Duart McLean, prize for general proficiency; 6, Ephraim Goldwater, prize for literature; T. Arthur Jennings, prize for arithmetic; 8, Winnifred Pritchard, prize for spelling and arithmetic

MODEL II.

Chrissie Tabrett, scholarship, first rank in dictation, grammar, literature, Scripture and French; May Robertson, second general proficiency, first rank in arithmetic and geography; Frank White, third general proficiency; Esther Smith, fourth general proficiency; Hannah Gamman, first rank in history and hygiene; Hilda Williams, punctuality and regular attendance; Lena Campbell, diligence and perseverance; Max Goldwater, sixth general proficiency and greatest progress.

GRADE III.—MODEL.

Lilian Greenough, first general proficiency, dictation, grammar, literature, geography, mental and rapid arithmetic; Grace Brand, general proficiency and French; Sadie Davis, general proficiency, history and Scripture; Sydney Yaphe, general proficiency; Helen Cameron, dictation; Ada Martin, algebra; Grace Boyd, arithmetic; Albert Brown, arithmetic.

GRADE I. ACADEMY.

Pauline Chambers, first general proficiency, history; May Newman second general proficiency, English, grammar, English composition, Euclid; Max Hobart, English literature, arithmetic, British history; Edna Wilson, Latin, French; Ethel Leamans, physics; M. Leamans, spelling and dictation.

GRADE II., ACADEMY.

Basil McLean, first general proficiency, dictation, English grammar, phys., geography, arithmetic, algebra, Euclid, French, physics; Nora Swan, composition, history, Latin.

GRADE III., ACADEMY.

James Wilson, first general proficiency, English literature, alg., geom., trig., opt., hist.; Nellie Hobart, French, Lat., physiog.; Grace Bodfish, English composition.

OH! CHRISTINA!

BY J. J. BELL
Author of "Wee Macgreegor."

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Characters:—Miss Purvis, a prim Scotch spinster, gentle and kindly, but unused 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.

II.

'What for are ye greetin', auntie? Is it an awfu' sad story ye're at?'

Miss Purvis looked up from the novelette, and wiped her eyes hurriedly and in a somewhat shamefaced manner.

'I—I fear I've got a cold in my head, Christina,' she said apologetically, unable to meet her niece's keen gaze. 'A cold in my head always makes my eyes water, you know,' she went on. 'But don't trouble about me, Christina. Get on with your lessons, like a good girl.'

'A cauld in the heid should mak' ye sneeze. Yer nose is a wee thing rid, but that's wi' greetin', auntie. I've been watchin' the tears comin' oot yer e'en an' playin' pap on the paper. What's the story aboot?'

'I have already told you to get on with your lessons, Christina,' said Miss Purvis, with sundry sniffs.

'Hooch, ay! But are ye no' gaun to tell us what ye was greetin' aboot?'

'Certainly not. You are much too young to understand anything about the tragedies of life, my dear.' Miss Purvis's voice became soft.

'Och, I've read dizzens o' thae wee stories,' said Christina. 'An' I've been gey near greetin' masel' whiles. Are ye jist at the second last chapter, auntie? Ay, that'll be whaur ye are.'

'How do you know that?' Miss Purvis regarded with surprise her niece, who was seated too far away to have read the small type of the novelettee.

'I jist guessed. The second last chapter's aye a bit sad,' said Christina. 'But it a' comes oot in the wash in the last chapter,' she added cheerfully. 'It's a peety ye canna keep mind o' that at the sad bits. Eh, auntie?'

Miss Purvis smiled slightly. 'I'm afraid the stories would not be so interesting if we always remembered that,' she said.

Christina did not speak for fully a minute. Her expression was thoughtful.

'Auntie!'

'Yes, dear?'

'I suppose ye like the love-stories the best?'

'Oh, well——' Miss Purvis hesitated. 'Most of the stories I read now are what one might call love-stories. But I used to read other books a great deal—Carlyle, and Ruskin, and——'

'Was they murder stories?'

'Dear me, no! What an idea! They weren't stories at all. They were—well, some day you must read them, too, or perhaps I shall read them to you. They are very inspiring.'

'Are they? I think I like love-stories the best, tae,' said Christina. 'My! it's fine when ye come to a rale lovey-dovey bit whaur the young man proposes——'

'Really, Christina! I cannot allow you to talk of such things——'

'But it's awfu' when the young leddy says she canna accept him, because she's got to marry anither man for his gold! There some unco bad folk in the stories whiles—oh, terrible bad folk, an' that crool! D'ye never feel ye wud like to knock the faces aff the bad yins, auntie?'

'I think I had better hear you repeat some of your lessons now,' said Miss Purvis. 'What about your history and geography?'

'Aw, there's nae hurry for them. D'ye no' feel ye wud like to knock——'

'That was a dreadful thing to say. Do not repeat it, Christina.'

'But d'ye no' get angry at the bad yins, auntie?'

'Of course,' Miss Purvis replied, rather firmly, 'I am bound to feel indignant with those characters who are responsible for the sufferings of the good people in the story. But we should not allow the desire for cruel vengeance to animate our——'

'Och, I believe ye wud knock the stuffin' oot the bad yins, if ye got the chance, auntie!'

'Hush, Christina! You must not use such language. Try to remember that it is unmaidenly, and that it hurts me.'

'I'll try,' said Christina agreeably. 'I say, auntie, did ye ever see onybody proposin'?'

'No, indeed! Give me your geography.'

Christina unwillingly handed over the slim volume, and a short silence ensued, during which the aunt found the place.

'Now, Christina, where is Liverpool situated, and for what is it noted?'

'We had that last week,' said Christina. 'Ye're at the wrang page. My! I wud like fine to see a proposal. Me an' Jessie Ann M'Kirdy followed Miss Carvey an' a young gentleman for three mile on Sunday efternune, awa' through the woods, thinkin' he was gaun to propose, but——'

'Christina!' Miss Purvis exclaimed in a horrified voice. 'What a shocking thing to do!'

'But he didna propose.'

'I mean that it was shocking of you to spy upon people. You must never do it again.'

'But I bet Jessie Ann a farden's worth o' slim-jim he wud propose next Sunday. We've been keepin' an e'e on them for a while back. He's been comin' wi' the efternune boat every Seturday since the New Year, an' last Seturday he was that gled to see her that he fell ower a herrin'-boax on the pier an' smashed his guid bumberstick. An' then he tried to let on he was used to daein' that every day, an' then he gi'ed the pierman a glove instead o' a penny, an' then——'

'That will do, Christina,' said Miss Purvis severely. 'I am shocked and grieved at your want of delicacy. But I may tell you that the young gentleman has been betrothed to Miss Carvey since Christmas.'

'D'ye mean engaged?'

'I do.'

'Weel, that's an' awfu' drap,' said Christina sadly. 'I suppose Jessie Ann'll ha'e to get the slim-jim.'

'Are you in the habit of laying wagers with Jessie Ann M'Kirdy?' The voice of Miss Purvis was then nearer to being 'awful' than it had ever been, to Christina's ears, at least.

'Layin' what?' the girl stammered.

'You spoke just now of a bet——'

'Oh, that's what ye mean.' Christina hesitated.

'Answer me truthfully, Christina. Are you in the habit of betting with Jessie Ann?'

'Whiles,' replied Christina, at last, with an effort. 'But'—her face cleared a little—'I never lost till this time, auntie.'

Miss Purvis shook her head in a helpless fashion.

'Child,' she said solemnly, 'don't you understand that it's wrong to bet, whether you win or lose?'

'I'll no' dae't again, auntie,' said Christina in a whisper.

'You promise?'

'Uh-ha.'

'And you will never seek to spy on people?'

'I—I'll no' dae't again. But, auntie—it—it wudna be wrang to see a proposal by—by accident—eh? Supposin' I couldna help seein'——'

'You would shut your eyes, if you could not turn your back. Now, wouldn't you, my dear?'

Christina's better nature won—with a struggle. 'Uh-ha,' she muttered.

Whereupon Miss Purvis came over and kissed her, and promised her a whole penny-worth of slim-jim to divide with her fellow-sinner.

'Maybe,' said Christina reflectively, 'I wudna like a real proposal as weel as yin in a book. D'ye think it wud be as nice, auntie?'

'I'm sure I could not say, dear,' her aunt replied, as she reseated herself and opened the geography book. 'But now you must put all those ideas out of your head, Christina, and keep them out for years to come. When you want a story to read come to me for it. Don't just read anything you happen to find on the counter. You will have plenty of time for all that later. And now—where is Bristol?'

'On the map. I markit it wi' ma pincil. If ye turn back a page——'

'But whereabouts in England is it?' 'Aw, ask me anither!' said Christina.

It was not the geography lesson that kept Christina lying awake that night half-an-hour longer than usual. Mr. Baldwin had called that day, and she had seen him during the dinner hour. 'He's an awfu' nice man,' she thought in the silence and darkness, 'an' I think he's saft on auntie. I wonder if she's saft on him. Oh, I wonder! But she wudna talk aboot love when I tried to get her to talk aboot it. My! It's peculiar!'

(To be Continued Next Saturday.)

NO DANGER OF FIRE RAVAGE THROUGH MONTREAL'S WATER MAINS FREEZING, SAYS FIRE CHIEF

Owners of inflammable property in Montreal need not worry about the hydrants freezing, as they did in the recent terrible fire in Philadelphia, and robbing the firemen of their weapons. In Philadelphia all the hydrants were frozen solid, and before they could be thawed out the entire building was in flames. Had there been water much of the building would probably have been saved and there might not have been a tragedy.

The arrangements in Montreal were explained to a 'Witness' reporter by Chief Tremblay, head of the fire department, this morning. The hydrants in Montreal contain no water until it has been turned on. There is a 'drip-valve' at the bottom of the hydrant, near where it is connected with the water main, leading into a sewer. There is a powerful spring on that valve.

When the waetr is turned on there is enough pressure against it to keep it closed and prevent any water going into the sewer. But when the water is turned off the weight of water standing in the pipe is not strong enough to keep the valve closed so it opens and the water runs into the sewer. Sometimes the hydrants freeze before the water has had time to run off, but they are inspected every day, and if one is found to be out of order one of the two city steam pumps is rushed to the scene, and the pipe is thawed out.

Few other cities have their hydrants so arranged.

2,000 FIRES THIS YEAR.

Up till noon yesterday the number of calls the fire department has answered so far this year was 2,065. Chief Tremblay says that the property losses in other cities in America of the size of Montreal are double what they are here per year. The number of calls answered last year was 1,769. The losses in Montreal this year will probably amount to a little over $1 per head. This may total $125 a person.

Not a fireman has been killed in Montreal this year, though several were injured.

Telegrams of condolence over the recent losses of life in American cities have been sent by Chief Tremblay To the Mayor of Chicago he wired:

'No words to express shock at the news of the terrible holocaust. Sincere sympathy to your city and to the families of the dead heroes.'

To Chief Baxter, of Philadelphia, and to Chief Archibald, of Cincinnati, he wired the sympathy of the Montreal department.

The flags on the fire stations were at half-mast yesterday, on account of the fires.

Chief Tremblay knew the late Chief Horan, of Chicago, personally.

POPE'S RECEPTION.

Rome, Dec. 23.—The Pope received the cardinals who presented their Christmas greetings to-day. In conversation the Pontiff expressed satisfaction that the question of the first communion in France had been settled happily. He announced that the new year probably would see the first volume of the new codification of the canon law as being prepared by Cardinal Gasparri.

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ROYAL GUARDIANS.

Under their Dominion charter, the Royal Guardians have broken ground in Ontario with very happy results, among which has been the appointment of Bro. Emanuel T. Essery, K.C., L.L.B., ex-mayor of London, practising burrister-at-law, a member of the Canadian Fraternal Congress, also a leader in several orders, among which are the A.F. and A.M., and L.O.L., to the position of deputy supreme guardian. Under such distinguished auspices we have no doubt but that the Royal Guardians will in a short time, become one of the leading organizations in the premier province.

Montreal Lodge, No. 1, at their regular meeting in December elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Past Master Guardian, Bro. A. C. Munich; master guardian, Bro. J. S. Daye; vice-master guardian, Dr. Laroche; overseer, Bro. W. Benton; secretary, Bro. W. J. Fuller; financier, Bro. A. Niven; treasurer, Bro. W. Studer; inside guard, Bro. W. J. Hight;; guide, Bro. S. Berman; trustees, Bros. M. Tannanbaum, W. Benton and J. Schneider.

Federation Lodge No. 2 had a largely attended meeting on Dec. 13. As usual with this lodge business was primarily and promptly got through with, two members being initiated, after which an enjoyable game of euchre was indulged in, Federation playing against their old adversaries of Clarence; however, the fortune was with the home team, winning out by 26 to 18. Clarence says nothing, except wait till you see the result of next meeting.

St. Lambert Lodge No. 7 had a very successful meeting on Thursday, Dec. 15, one candidate being initiated. The election of officers for the ensuing year being held, resulted as follows: Master guardian, Bro. W. C. Orchard; vice-master guardian, A. G. Bourne; overseer, Jos. Lucas; financier, T. H. Lightbound; treasurer, W. H. V. Hooper; secretary, J. S. Corner; guide, A. B. Elliott; inside guard, G. F. Ancrum; outside guard, G. W. Dawson; organist, F. A. Bourne; medical examiner, Dr. P. W. Mitchell; trustees, J. H. Horsfall, W. H. V. Hooper and J. S. Corner. This lodge is increasing its membership, not making any fuss, but getting there all the time. The installation of officers for 1911 will take place on Jan. 5 next, a cordial invitation is extended to all to be present, supreme and district lodges and the members of the association at large.

Clarence Lodge No. 16 at its usual meeting, on Dec. 15, elected its officers for the coming year as follows: Master guardian, J. Robinson; vice-master guardian, M. W. Hindle; overseer, G. Leclare; secretary, M. Foran; financier, T. H. Skelcher; treasurer, J. Conry; guide, E. A. MacDonald; inside guard, H. Laray; outside guard, A. H. Edwards; trustee (3 years), W. S. Atkinson. The lodge is progressing more than holding its own, one candidate being initiated at this meeting, also several prospects in line for the New Year.

Loss of Appetite

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Will be served on

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Monday, " 26

Separate Menu for Each Day

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BOWLING STATISTICS

Colonials at Top of League But on Sufferance Only.

ONLY PLAYED FIVE GAMES.

J. Sutherland Individual Leader—M. A. A. A. No. 1 Highest Team Scorers.

Mr. A. G. Rupert Darling, secretary of the Montreal Bowling Association, has issued the official statistics appended below.

Colonials head the league, but are there on sufferance only, having played fewer matches than most of the other teams.

The individual leader in the Class A averages is J. Sutherland, of the Colonials, with the splendid average of 199 and a decimal for the two matches in which he has played.

R. C. Bach, of the M.A.A.A. No. 1, is a good second with 193 and a decimal, while A. G. Darling, of the same team, comes third, with 186.

The following is the official list:

The following are also the highest records to date:

Highest team score, M.A.A.A. No. 1	2757
Highest team score for single string No. 1	983
Highest 3-string, individual score James Sutherland	635
Highest single string, individual score, F. H. Gardner	245

STANDING OF CLUBS IN CLASS A.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Colonials	5	1	.833
M.A.A.A. No. 1	10	5	.666
Champetre No. 2	8	4	.666
R.R.Y.M.C.A.	8	4	.666
Champetre No. 1	5	4	.555
Crescents	6	6	.500
Beavers	6	6	.500
Westmount	7	8	.467
M.A.A.A. No. 2	5	7	.417
Nationals	3	6	.333
M.A.A.A. No. 3	3	9	.250
Standards	3	9	.250

The following tables show the number of pins scored and the average of each team per match.

	Total Pins.	Team Average
M.A.A.A. No. 1	13,180	2,636
Champetre No. 2	10,157	2,529¼
M.A.A.A. No. 2	10,051	2,512¾
Champetre No. 1	7,529	2,509 2-3
Colonials	5,009	2,504½
Westmount	12,512	2,502 3-5
Beavers	9,992	2,498
Crescents	9,776	2,444
M.A.A.A. No. 3	9,879	2,419¾
Nationals	7,192	2,397¾
R.R.Y.M.C.A.	9,455	2,364¼
Standards	9,191	2,297¾

Bowlers who have averaged over 170 in Class A:—

	Games.	Pins.	Average.
J. Sutherland (Colonials)	6	1,197	.199 3-6
R. C. Bach (M.A. A.A. No. 1)	12	2,327	.193 11-12
A. G. R. Darling (M.A.A.A. No. 1)	12	2,233	.186 1-12
F. Hartcorn (Crescents)	3	549	.183
A. P. Earle (M.A. A.A. No. 2)	6	1,064	.177 2-6
A. J. Ayer (M.A.A. A. No. 3)	3	539	.176 1-3
F. H. Gardner (M.A. A.A. No. 1)	15	2,640	.176
P. Bonilanne (Champetre No.1)	9	1,580	.175 5-9
R. N. Ahern (Westmount)	12	2,083	.173 7-12
E. Mireault (Champ. No. 2)	7	1,213	.1731-7
H. Carmichael (R.R.Y.M.C.A.)	12	2,077	.173 1-12
F. Nelson (Champ. No. 2)	12	2,073	.172 8-12
Alf. Blondeau (Champ. No. 2)	11	1,893	.172
A. Reid (Crescents)	3	515	.171 2-3
E. J. Flower (M.A.A.A. No. 2)	12	2,059	.171 7-12
F. Cockburn (Beavers)	12	2,055	.171 3-12
J. H. Labelle (M. A.A.A. No. 1)	3	513	.171
A. G. Clarke (M. A.A.A. No. 2)	12	2,046	.170 6-12
M. Armstrong (M. A.A.A. No. 1)	12	2,040	.170

THISTLE DOCTORS WIN

Defeat Montreal Medical Curlers.

The final match in the Doctors' Curling Association, postponed from last year, was played on the Thistle rink last night.

The opposing teams were Thistle and Montreal, a most interesting game resulting in the former winning by the narrow margin of one point.

The association is composed of two rinks of the Heather, three of the Montreal, two of the St. Lawrence, and one of the Thistle. The matches are played in groups of four, and the winners of each group are expected to play off at the end of the series to decide which is the crack medical rink in the city.

The finalists were Thistle and Montreal, and great enthusiasm was shown by the spectators, when Dr. Campbell played the last stone of the match with the scores eleven all, which won the match for the Thistle rink.

Scores were as follows:—

Thistle.	Montreal.
Dr. Harvey.	Dr. Rose.
Dr. Peters.	Dr. Cashing.
Dr. Baker.	Dr. Matthewson.
Dr. Campbell.	Dr. Elder.
Skip—12	Skip—11

The Montreal and Thistle Clubs will hold their usual luncheons to-day.

The various curling clubs will celebrate Christmas on Monday in true curling fashion, as a preliminary canter for the great curling New Year celebration a week on Monday.

The Forbes Prize will be competed for on Tuesday, the challengers being the rink skipped by O. W. G. Dettmers, who will endeavor to wrest the trophy from the possession of Dr Harding's team.

PRESIDENT BARROW BUSY.

Baseball Contracts Signed—New Offices Opened.

New York, Dec. 23.—The New York National League Club officials to-day received the signed contract of Outfielder Forsythe, drafted from the Pekin, Ill. Club, of the Illinois-Missouri League. He led that league in batting last season, with an average of .330.

Wilbur Roach, substitute infielder, signed with the Highlanders to-day. He is wintering in Windber, Penn.

New officse for the Eastern League were opened in the St. James Building to-day by President E. G. Barrow. He has decided to retain Murray, Kelly and Byron, as umpires next season, and will pick the other six men from a dozen applicants.

STORMONT HOCKEY.

Opening Match of League at Victoria Rink on Monday.

Cornwall, Dec. 23. — The opening match of the Stormont hockey league will be played at the Victoria rink on Monday night next between the Cornwall Juniors and the Rough Riders. Each team has signed up some of the best players in the town, and it is expected that the quality of hockey to be provided this season will be a revelation to the public. Since the rink opened a couple of weeks ago, the town teams have been at practice most faithfully, and th players are already in good condition.

FIRST HOCKEY GAME WEDNESDAY GRAND 'MERE AND WESTMOUNT

Walter Smaill and Ernie Russell Sign Up—Eight Players Now Signed for Wanderers.

'PUD' GLASS HAS NOT YET MADE UP HIS MIND.

Failing His Signature Before January 4, Smaill Will Operate in Rover Position—Eager Anticipation of First Professional Games Next Friday.

The signing up of Ernie Russell and Walter Smaill makes the total of eight players now under contract for the Wanderers.

'Pud' Glass is still undecided, and up to the time of going to press, had not decorated a contract form with his signature.

The list of regular players now attached is Riley Hern, Marshall and Johnstone, Hyland, Gardner, Russell and Roberts and Walter Smaill. The latter will operate in the rover position should Glass not sign up before Jan. 4th, when the champions open up their season at the Arena with Renfrew.

Grand'Mere and Westmount open up the season for the senior sevens on Wednesday next at the Arena, in a fixture of the eastern section of the Interprovincial.

A very interesting game is anticipated, both teams having been considerably strengthened since last season.

The professional season opens with Canadiens entertaining the Wanderers, and judging by the early applications for tickets already to hand from outside points, a full house should witness the match.

The dates of the twenty-five matches, nine amateur and sixteen professional, which will be played on the Arena ice, are as follows:—

Dec. 28 (Wed.)—Grand Mere vs. Westmount.
Dec. 31 (Sat.)—Ottawa vs Canadien.
Jan. 4 (Wed.)—Renfrew vs. Wanderers.
Jan. 7 (Sat.)—Cliffside vs. Vic.
Jan. 10 (Tues.)—Quebec vs. Wanderers.
Jan. 12 (Thurs.)—Vics. vs. Montreal.
Jan. 14 (Sat.)—Renfrew vs. Canadien.
Jan. 18 (Wed.)—Canadian vs. Wanderers.
Jan. 21 (Sat.)—Three Pivers vs. Westmount.
Jan. 24 (Tues.)—Quebec vs. Canadien.
Jan. 26 (Thurs.)—New Edinburgh vs. Vics.
Jan. 28 (Sat.)—Ottawa vs. Wanderers.
Feb. 1 (Wed.)—Wanderers vs. Canadien.
Feb. 4 (Sat.)—New Edinburgh vs. Montreal.
Feb. 7 (Tues.)—Canadian vs. Wanderers.
Feb. 9 (Thurs.)—Sherbrooke vs. Westmount.
Feb. 11 (Sat.)—Quebec vs. Canadien.
Feb. 15 (Wed.)—Montreal vs. Vics.
Feb. 18. (Sat.)—Renfrew vs. Wanderers.
Feb. 21 (Tues.)—Renfrew vs. Canadien.
Feb. 23 (Thurs.)—Cliffsides vs. Montreal.
Feb. 25 (Sat.)—Quebec vs. Wanderers.
Feb. 28 (Tues.)—Wanderers vs. Canadien.
March 2 (Thurs.)—Ottawa vs. Wanderers.
March 8 (Wed.)—Ottawa vs. Canadien.

Taylor is trying hard for his release from Renfrew, being anxious to play for Ottawa, as they appear to be to secure his services.

Renfrew are not too anxious to retain him, having had considerable trouble in the past, but are naturally desirous of getting the best possible price for his release.

McNamara arrived at Renfrew yesterday and will play cover point.

HOCKEY LATEST.

It is extremely unlikely that Pud Glass will sign up for the Wanderers.

The brothers Veniza arrived in Montreal this morning, and will be given a try out with the Canadiens at practice this afternoon, and should they acquit themselves at all well, will be signed up by the Canadien Club. They are expected to be a strong addition to the club.

This was the news given to the 'Witness' over the 'phone this morning.

M. A. A. A. RINK.

This Season's Membership Close on Record.

The membership roll of this season's skaters on the M.A.A.A. rink is close upon, if not actually a record, there also being a considerable increase in the casual skaters.

Weather conditions this past forty-eight hours have not been all that could be desired, but there is every indication of it being much colder for the additional musical programme arranged during the Christmas and New Year holidays.

In addition to the regular band fixtures of Tuesday and Thursday nights, also Saturday afternoons, arrangements have been made for Knowles' Band to discourse their high brand of music on Monday next and the Monday following.

EATONIA ANXIOUS.

Will Be Glad to Arrange Hockey Games.

The Eatonia Hockey Club would like to make arrangements with any hockey club in the city that is open for a match during the season. Address all communications to the secretary, J. Block, or Manager M. J. O'Neil, Jacobs Building.

HACK'S TRIUMPHAL TOUR.

Will Make Third Appearance at Sohmer Park Wednesday.

Hackenschmidt continues his triumphal tour, defeating all comers, and will make his third appearance at Sohmer Park on Wednesday next, when he is billed to meet Steurs, who is generally regarded as more of a physical match for the mighty Russian, being pounds heavier than Hack and quick with it.

A good contest is promised the followers of wrestling, who will put in an appearance, and a large crowd is expected to be present.

OPPOSED TO CHURCH UNION.

Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 24.—The Hamilton Presbytery recently decided to get the opinions of all of the churches in the Presbytery on the question of church union. The matter was considered by the session of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church last night and after a full discussion it was decided not to approve of church union.

FAIRMOUNT Y. M. C. A.

The Rev. Gordon H. Baker, pastor of Temple Baptist Church, will be the speaker at the mens meeting tomorrow afternoon at 4.15 o'clock, at the Young Mens Christian Association, Fairmount avenue branch. Mr. H. W. Flower will sing. All men are heartily invited

EDINBURGH CONFERENCE

Mass Meeting of Laymens Movement to Hear it Described.

In order that Montrealers may have an opportunity of sharing in the knowledge and inspiration of the wonderful series of meetings at the recent Edinburgh Conference, the Laymen's Missionary Movement, with the cooperation of the Ministerial Association is making arrangements for a mass meeting on Friday, Jan. 6, in Emmanuel Church, Drummond street.

The date of the meeting is in the annual world-wide week of prayer. Other meetings for Friday night of that week are withdrawn, and all the churches of Montreal and vicinity will unite in this meeting.

UNGLAUB'S UNCERTAINTY

May Play for Orioles Club

Washington, Dec. 23.—Bob Unglaub may be found with the Baltimore Eastern League team next season. Jack Dunn, the manager of the Orioles, wants big Bob to play third base for his team, and, according to reports from the Maryland metropolis, will open negotiations for Unglaub's release with the Washington club at once.

There seems to be no question about McAleer letting Unglaub out. That seems to have been settled months ago, but as yet no effort has been made to dispose of him. Most of the minor league managers in attendance at the recent meeting of the major leagues seemed to doubt if Unglaub would play minor league ball, and for this reason made no effort to secure him. Dunn may be able to get the player from McAleer, and there is no doubt that he could give a satisfactory account of himself in that company even if he were played at third base, a position he used to play when he broke into fast company.

AMATEUR HOCKEY TOUR.

St. Michael's College Will Play at York and Boston.

Toronto, Dec. 23.—Final arrangements have been completed for the American tour of the St. Michael's College hockey team, holders of the Allan Cup, emblematic of the world's amateur championship.

The party will number about sixteen, and will leave Toronto on Sunday night. Two teams will be met. On Wednesday night the champions will hook up with the New York Athletic Club, and on the following night will play an ex-Harvard seven at the Boston Arena. Sherbrooke wrote to Frank Dessette, manager of the local club, asking for a game, but the only date available would not suit. It is unlikely that Jerry Laflamme, the brilliant centre, will go, as he is laid up with an injured knee received in a collision with Bellisle at one of the practices last week. Bellisle and Jack Spratt, the juniors, will be taken along.

The Boston management have written declaring all of their players to be amateur.

NEW TENNIS TROPHY.

To Be Competed for by English and American Cracks.

New York, Dec. 23.—The work of the national lawn tennis officials, who have been in session here for a week past, will close to-night with final consideration of the report of the ranking committee which has been submitted. While ratification of this report on the play of the season recently closed is expected, the ratings in all probability will not be made public before January 14, prior to the annual meeting of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association.

It is regarded as likely that the association will endorse the project for the offering of a special trophy for annual competition between England and the United States, but no official action on the reported offering by a wealthy American of a perpetual trophy for this competition is expected before the annual meeting in February.

QUEENS GO UNDER.

Oswego School Win Basketball Game by 55 to 22.

Oswego, N.Y., Dec. 23.—The Oswego Norman School basketball team defeated the five from Queen's University, Kingston Ont., to-night by a score of 55 to 22.

ARENA FIXTURES

Thirty-Six Practice Games and Two Hockey Matches.

Next week's hockey schedule at the Arena includes two hockey matches and 36 practice games.

MONDAY—(XMAS DAY).

9 to 10 a.m.—Shamrock.
10 to 11 a.m.—Westmount.
11 to 12 a.m.—Wanderer.

TUESDAY.

10 to 11 a.m.—Commercial and Technical.
11 to 12 a.m.—High School.
1 to 3 p.m.—Loyola College.
3 to 4 p.m.—Wykeham House.
4 to 5 p.m.—Westmount Academy.
5 to 6 p.m.—Quebec Bank.
7 to 8 p.m.—Junior Victoria.
8 to 9 p.m.—Senior Montreal
9 to 10 pm.—Canadian.
10 to 11 p.m.—Senior Victoria.

WEDNESDAY.

3 to 4 p.m.—Crichton School.
4 to 5 p.m.—Lower Canada College.
5 to 6 p.m.—Bank of Montreal.
8.30 p.m.—Grand Mere vs. Westmount.

THURSDAY.

10 to 12 a.m.—Star skating party.
1 to 3 p.m.—Loyola College.
3 to 4 p.m.—Commercial and Technical.
4 to 5 p.m.—High School.
5 to 6 p.m.—Quebec Bank.
7 to 8 p.m.—Senior Montreal.
8 to 9 p.m.—Canadien.
9 to 10 p.m.—Senior Victoria.
10 to 11 p.m.—Wanderer.

FRIDAY.

3 to 4 p.m.—Wykeham House.
4 to 5 p.m.—Westmount Academy.
5 to 6 p.m.—Bank of Montreal.
6 to 7 p.m.—E. T. Bank.
8 to 10 p.m.—Skating. Band.

SATURDAY.

8 to 9 a.m.—King's School.
9 to 10 a.m.—Crichton School.
10 to 11 a.m.—Lower Can. College.
11 to 12 a.m.—M.A.A.A. Junior Boys.
2 to 3 p.m.—Westmount.
3 to 4 p.m.—Junior Montreal.
4 to 5 p.m.—Wanderer.
5 to 6 p.m.—Shamrock.
8.30 p.m.—Ottawa vs. Canadien

LEAGUE ABANDONMENT.

Eastern Professional Hockey in Parlous State.

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 23.—Murphy, Morrison, Dunphy and Stuart, who were to have played for New Glasgow in the three-team professional Nova Scotia Hockey League, left New Glasgow today, and one is said to be bound for Galt, Ontario, where he has secured a playing position. This will cripple New Glasgow, so far as professional hockey is concerned, and a professional league may be abandoned.

NOTES and COMMENT

Park Slide opens to-day.

M.A.A.A. Skating Rink will eclipse all records this season.

'Pud' Glass will make the mistake of his life in not signing for the Wanderers.

Canadiens are going strong. The brothers Veneza are the latest captures, and are expected to be a great acquisition.

The Thistle Doctors Diagnosed the Curling Case of the Doctors' Curling Association pretty well, winning by the odd point in a sensational finish at the Thistle rink yesterday. Dr. Campbell's final operation was a sensationally skilful scientific shot, much appreciated by all present, particularly his brother practitioners of the Thistle rink. The Montreal medicals are now convalescent.

Longboat and Shrubb will not furnish the 'exhilarating' spectacle to their trainers and a few others of running the long distance race arranged to take place at Buffalo on Christmas Day. Perhaps it is as well. Why add to the excitement of the gay and festive season by a running exhibition between two such pedestrian degenerates.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Chicoutimi, Que., Des. 24.—Geo. Savard, of St. Ann's, arrived here yesterday afternoon with Hawley and Post's balloon, the 'America.'

Paris, Dec. 24.—The Ventiseri express yesterday dashed into a goods train at Montrejean. A number of people were killed or injured.

Harrow, Ont., Dec. 24.—Hanlon Wright, who has been terrorizing the whole town, and his uncle in particular, with a rifle and a couple of revolvers since Monday, hired a livery rig and drove away from here at six o'clock last evening. Wright is believed to be insane.

Lima, Dec. 24.—Insurgents made an attack on a train near San Maleo. Several persons were killed and wounded. The insurgents secured 11,300 sols, about $5,424, in loot.

St. John, N.B., Dec. 24.—The Transcontinental Railway in New Brunswick will be opened for traffic by May 1, 1911. This was the announcement made by the Hon. Wm. Pugsley Minister of Public Works, upon his arrival in the city late yesterday.

Washington, D.C., Dec. 24.—For the relief of the famine-stricken people of China, Mr. Huntington Wilson, acting secretary of state, cabled five thousand dollars to Mr. Calhoun, the United States ambassador at Peiin, as the initial contribution of the United States National Red Cross Society.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 24.—Baron David Guensberg died here yesterday from cancer. He was 54 years old and a son of Horace Ossipovitch Guensberg, president of the Central Committee of the Jewish Colonization Company, who died in 1909. Like his father, he was famous for his benefactions to the Jews and Jewish cause.

New York, Dec. 24.—Exclusive right to the use of the name 'Salvation Army,' so far as the state of New York is concerned, was given to the Salvation Army in the United States, the organization founded by William Booth in 1880 in a decision handed down yesterday in the appellate division of the Supreme Court. By the terms of the judgment, the American Salvation Army is forbidden to use the name or to wear uniforms in any way similar to those used by the other order.

WHERE THE MONEY WENT

Controllers Show How the Extra City Revenue Was Spent

To satisfy the inquiries of a number of aldermen, the Board of Control has had prepared a statement showing the disposal which has been made of the million and more of dollars which come to the city this year in excess of the revenue of 1909. Interest took a good part of the amount, $283,000 being paid on debts acquired with the new wards, and $232,000 for new loans negotiated by the city. Then $90,000 more is given to the schools than in the year previous, while the employment of more police and firemen necessitated an expenditure of $86,420, extra lighting cost $29,000, while $51,000 has been applied to the reserve fund. Besides this, $25,577 has been put aside for readjustment of salaries and for engaging new employees. The Controllers determined to apply $11,420 to this use, but by dismissing some employees the aldermen brought the sum up to the larger figure.

ST. LAMBERT.

To-morrow services will be conducted in St. Barnabas Church, at 8.30 a.m. Holy Communion, 11.00 a.m., morning prayer and communion, the Rev. J. S. Ereaux; 3.00 p.m., Christmas service and carols for the Sunday-school; 7.00 p.m., evening prayer and Holy Communion, the Rev. Rural Dean Dart (rector). St. Cuthbert's Church, special Christmas services, the Rev. W. Munroe will preach on 'Jesus the Christ,' in the morning, and on 'What should be the aim of life,' in the evening. Special music at both services. Open session of Sunday-school at 3 p.m., to which parents and friends are invited. Mr. Munroe will give a Christmas address. At the Methodist Church, the pastor, the Rev. J. H. Philp, M.A., will preach in the morning, on 'Meaning of Christmas.' Evening, 'Poetry of Christmas.' Christmas music at both services; very special music in the evening.

Brooklyn Park has formed a snowshoe club, under the guidance of the following officials:—Hon. president, J. G. Bird; president, W. H. Beauclerc; vice-president, W. B. Powell; secretary, O. G. Van Horne; treasurer, J. G. Terrill; committee, E. Desaulniers, E. J. Kastner, A. E. Woodworth, E. G. Bird, R. D. Garrett and A. E. Lyne. Next Thursday evening (29th), they will hold a 'Yuletide' tramp, starting from the Chateau Beauclaire, at 8.30 p.m. A special car will leave McGill street at 8 p.m. for the accommodation of visitors, who will be heartily welcomed. On the return from the tramp refreshments will be served and dancing indulged in.

At the last meeting of No. 7, Royal Guardians, the following officers were elected for the ensuing twelve months: P.P.M.G., H. W. Monsell; M.G., W. C. Orchard; V.M.G., A. C. Bourne; overseer, Jos. Lucas; guide, A. E. Elliott; secretary, J. S. Corner; financier, T. H. Lightbound; treasurer, W. H. V. Hooper; inside guard, G. F. Ancrum; outside guard, G. W. Dawson; medical officer, R. W. Mitchell, M.D.; organist, F. A. Bourne. The usual euchre competition took place, and after a spirited contest the prize was won by Bro. W. V. Duffie.

Great activity will be seen in Brooklyn Park this summer in the building line. In addition to the new post-office, which will be started as soon as the frost is out of the ground, Mr. L. E. Kimpton has sold two houses, the foundations of which are not yet started for May 1st, and also has orders for three more. Messrs. Duncan and others will also erect houses.

During the coming week the following friendly societies will hold their regular meetings:—Sunday, L'Alliance Nationale, No. 121. Monday, Catholic Order of Foresters, No. 1439. Tuesday, Independent Order of Foresters, No. 612.

Next Wednesday evening a lantern service will be held in the schoolroom of St. Barnabas Church, for the Sunday-school.

The first festival of St. Paul's Sunday-school, Greenfield Park, will be held on Thursday evening, and friends are working hard to make it a success.

New York, Dec. 24.—In behalf of a donor who withholds his name, Geo. L. Reives, chairman of the board of directors of Columbia University, and Robert W. Deforest, president of the Presbyterian Hospital, announced last night that $1,300,000 had been pledged for the perfection of an affiliation between the hospital and the medical school of the university.

LICENSE COMMISSIONERS EXAMINE MR. JOHN ROBERTS' WITNESSES

Brewery Mission People Testify Concerning the Bluebells Hotel—Janitor Says He is a Judge of Drunkenness.

At the meeting of the License Commissioners, yesterday afternoon, the license of B. B. Lusker, keeper of a hotel at 70 Berri street, was cancelled. After arguments had been made, Judge Bazin said the commissioners thought it was well proved that the place was frequented by women of low repute, and they determined to use their discretionary power in reducing the number of licenses to 400 by cancelling this license.

The commission then proceeded to investigate the case of the Blue Bell Hotel, 350 Craig West, the proprietor of which is O. A. Rozon. Mr. John Roberts, who appeared for the Dominion Alliance, sat on the batonnier's chair, below the bench. Mr. Roberts had some witnesses to examine, but Mr. Murphy, who appeared for the proprietor, said the examination would be a violation of the privileges of the Bar. The Court of Appeal had decided that the commission was a body exercising judicial functions, and while he had no objection to Mr. Roberts bringing cases before it and stating his arguments, he thought the lawyer for the Dominion Alliance should appear to examine witnesses. Mr. Roberts remarked that the room was full of lawyers representing the hotel keepers and he stood alone for the cause of temperance. The lawyers were afraid of him. The commissioners decided to examine Mr. Roberts' witnesses themselves, and Mr. Taylor, of the Brewery Mission, was called to the stand to answer questions put by Mr. Recorder Weir. He said he had seen a number of girls enter the place by the side door, accompanied by men, in the early evening this winter. The girls, when they came out, seemed to be perfectly sober. He would not say it was a disorderly house, though he had seen a few cases which appeared to be brutal. He had not seen girls go directly into the saloon. He notified the Chief of Police, and for a short time there was an absence of cases to complain of. But subsequently he saw girls and men enter by the side door on Sundays in the morning and afternoon. He could not remember any such cases since the spring or early summer. The girls went in between 7.30 and 11 at night. He did not know of any cases later, as he went home at eleven.

Daniel McLellan, janitor of the Brewery Mission, next gave evidence. He said he had seen a 'regular traffic' of girls going into the place by the private door; all kinds of girls, of all ages, from all parts of the city; sometimes they came in sleighs, sometimes they were alone, and sometimes with men; they came between 7.30 and 10.30 in the evening.

Cross-examined by Mr. Murphy, the witness said he had seen people come to the hotel early on Sunday evening. Mr. Murphy asked him if he would object to people going into the Windsor to get a meal.

'The Windsor is a better conducted place than this place,' said the witness.

'Do you know how this place is conducted inside?' asked Mr. Murphy.

'No,' said the witness.

'Then why do you come here to this Court House and tell us, on your oath, that the Windsor is a better conducted place?' demanded the lawyer in triumph.

'What is your objection to seeing men and women going into hotels to get a meal on Sundays?'

'It looked scandalous.'

'Were they drunk?'

'Half drunk.'

'Are you a judge of drunkenness?'

'Yes, sir,' said the witness, who said he had been a drunkard himself, and swore he had not been drunk for the last two years.'

The enquiry broke off at this point and will be resumed next week, when Mr. Rozon will himself testify.

An enquiry was opened into the case of the Metropole Hotel, 302 St. Charles Borromee.

Detective O'Keefe gave evidence, and said he had seen street-walkers and prostitutes enter the place after midnight, but had not gone upstairs to investigate because, being known to them, he would not have been able to find anything wrong. Cross-examined by Mr. Perron, K.C., he admitted that the men the had told to watch the place had not been able to make a case.

Captain Belanger also gave evidence.

The commission will meet again on Wednesday, the 28th of December.

The following licenses were confirmed at the sitting:—

1910-1911.

W. T. Ryan, 132 St. Patrick; A. Delorme, 1738 St. James; W. Cadieux, 954 Charlevoix; A. Tremblay, 270 Ontario E.; M. B. Theoret, 14 Victoria; C. Aronson, 120 St. Laurent; O. Segal, 1451 St. James; D. Raymond, 468 Demontigny E.; J. A. St. Charles, 119 Windsor; E. Trudeau, 891 St. Laurent; J. Ritchot, 208 Workmans; Z. Longpre, 1072 Ontario E.; J. Letourneau, 299 Centre; A. Thouin, 17 St. Laurent; H. Grenier, 547 Centre; U. Gauthier, 1 Notre Dame E.; Star Cafe, 11 Common: E. Marechal, 120 Chemin, Cote St. Paul; P. Lacombe, 1395 Notre Dame W.; L. Power, 172 Dorchester W.; E. Bindu, 47 Craig E.; H. Grignon, 2991 Parc Delisle; J. L. Lebianc, 1458 Lafontaine; N. Cloutier, 365 St. Lawrent; T. Dupras, 1125 Mt. Royal E.; Menard, 5 Craig E.; G. Laun, 2352 St. Dominique; Coopers Limited, 101 Notre Dame W.; A. Hetu, 494 Belanger; Charest, 55 Dorchester W.; L. Durand, 497 Ontario E.; F. N. Piche, 2257 St. James; M. Leroux, 1760 St. James; L. St. Germain, 2056 Notre Dame E.; W. Therriault, 1020 St. Catherine E.; A. Sevigny, 3643 St. Hubert; A. Baillargeon, 256 St. Catherine E.; H. Lafleur, 402 St. Catherine E.; E. Thibaudeau, 1187 St. Laurent; J. Otis, Longue Pointe; C. C. Brown, 3 Hospital; J. Godbut, 285 Roy; Clairmont, 121 St. Catherine E.; P. Gravel, 1505 Notre Dame W.; A. L. Goldstein, 439 St. Paul; T. Moineau, 476 St. James; M. T. Campbell; 119 St. Antoine; H. Seneca, 578 Mt. Royal; A. Laurion, 2537 Notre Dame W.; W. Roy, 165 St. Paul; P. Chamberland, 47 St. Laurent; Place Viger Hotel, 360 Craig E.; A. Benoit, 1 Jacques Cartier Sq.; G. Leonard, 1 Jacques Cartier Sq.; Brokers' Rest, 4 St. Francois Xavier; A. Blondin, 677 St. Catherine E.; W. Mercier, 622 St. Catherine E.; A. Aubin, 136 St. Rene; H. Bolsbriand, 520 St. Catherine E.; H. Lauzon, 541 Craig E.; Dominion Park, Longue Pointe; J. Finnigan, 2247 L'Etang; T. Ethier, 151 Amherst; J. Vigneau, 1320 Mt. Royal; J. A. Robidoux, 919 Charlevoix; A. Lefleur, 1146 Mt. Royal; C. Labelle, 274 St. Laurent; A. L. Abbe, 257 Amherst; E. Quintal, 111 Bleury; O. Goderre, 2707 Notre Dame W.; G. A. Melville, 112 Notre Dame W.; E. April, 411 Rachel; M. Dumont, 598 St. Catherine E.; O. Methot, 272 Workman; C. Baillargeon, 100 St. Catherine E.; E. Poirier, 251 Notre Dame W.

TO CLAIM BODY

Mr. W. Johnston, of Jarvis, Arrived in Montreal This Morning.

Mr. William Johnston, son of the Jarvis sexton, whose body was found in a barrel consigned to Montreal as turkey, arrived in the city this morning. He left Jarvis on Thursday afternoon and stayed over in Toronto yesterday to see the police authorities. He was at Chief McCaskill's office this morning, and after consulting with the provincial police officers went to the morgue to claim the body of his father.

ARRESTED AGAIN

Jack Maloney Said He Had no Time to Get Work.

Jack Maloney, who pleaded guilty a couple of weeks ago to keeping a gambling house at 110 Mansfield street, and who was condemned to pay a fine of $75 or three months in gaol, was arrested again last night and charged with vagrancy.

Maloney claims he has not had an opportunity to secure employment. He was admitted to $100 bail, to appear before Judge Bazin this morning.

DAMAGED IN COLLISION.

London, Dec. 22.—The British steamer British Sun, outward bound, for Philadelphia, has returned to Gravesend with port side damaged after collision with a fishing boat.

ON the eve of our first Christmas in Montreal, we take this opportunity to wish you

A MERRY CHRISTMAS

and

A HAPPY NEW YEAR:

and we thank you for the patronage you have given us since the opening of our store in November.

Holt, Renfrew & Co.
Limited

The John Murphy Company Limited

OUR PHONE NUMBER
UPTOWN
6010

On Tuesday Next

We shall place on sale one hundred and fifty

NEW YORK SAMPLES

Of Reception and Afternoon Dresses

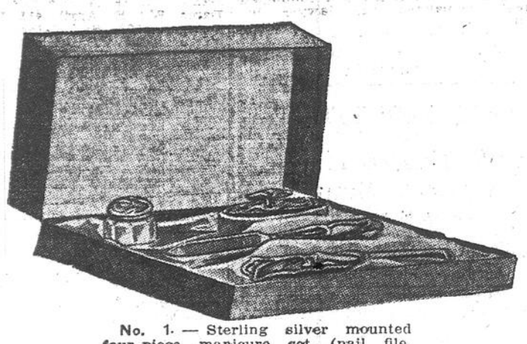
which under ordinary circumstances, would sell here at $35.00, $40.00, $45.00, $50.00 and $60.00; the price to be $18.95

Some chiffon over Paisley silk; some rich Messaline silk; some exquisite Crepe de Chine; some allover net combined with silk and trimmed with marabout; some mousseline de soie, and about 40 dresses of rich, rich velvet; all bearing the artistic touch for which New York is known.

You can judge what our opinion of them is when we tell you that in spite of the urgent need of keeping Christmas goods in our display windows on Christmas eve above any other day in the year, we have been willing to turn over half our entire window space on St. Catherine Street, all day Saturday and all day Monday, that all Montreal may have an opportunity of seeing how beautiful these dresses are and how ridiculous this price is - - $18.95

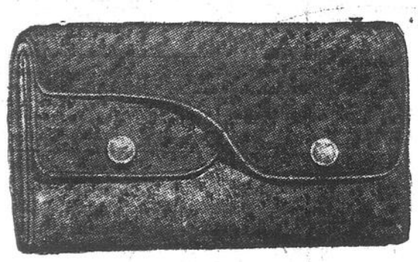
The Illustration is an exact reproduction of five of the dresses.

A Few Last Minute Suggestions To the Late Shopper



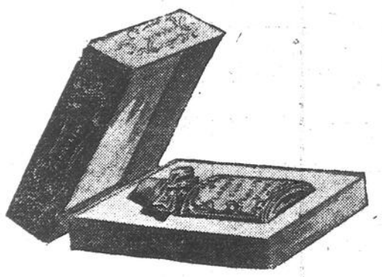
No. 1. — Sterling silver mounted four-piece manicure set (nail file, cuticle knife, chamois buffer and paste jar) in nicely lined leatherette case $1.98

No. 2.—Hand Bag, newest New York style, made of black seal grain leather; fancy gilt or silver finish frame.. .. $1.49

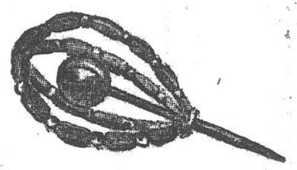


No. 3.—Hand purse made of seal grain or Morocco leather in black, brown, blue, or tan, with back strap handle; strong frame; neat size, will go into muff.. .. .. $1.25

No. 4.—Seal grain shopping bag in black only, with 8-inch gilt or gun-metal frame; moire lined; fitted with coin purse, mirror and memo tablet; strong leather handle.. .. .. $1.19



No. 12.—A bottle of perfume, genuine Vinolia "Losaria" or "Violet de Parme" odor; nicely done up in a Christmas box.. .. .. .39



No. 6.—Imported novelty hatpin with gold filled engraved top and eleven-inch stem.. .. .. $1.49

THIS sketch has been designed as a tribute to you, whose cheerful, united efforts have made this holiday season the most successful in the history of our store.

May we not also use it as a setting for this wish of

The John Murphy Company Limited

that the happiness which your services have been a means of distributing throughout Montreal, may come back to yourselves increased a hundredfold, and that the New Year, all the way through, may be the brightest, happiest, and most successful you have ever in your lives experienced up to now.

The John Murphy Company Limited

The John Murphy Company Limited

THE ADVENTURES OF PHYLLIS

By BESSIE MARCHANT

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SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Phyllis Talbot, thrown on her own resources, takes a situation as governess in the home of Mr. Maurice in the hill country of Argentina. She gets to the wrong house, finds a very sick, delirious man, an Englishman, alone among Spaniards, and seeing that it is intended he shall die, drives off with him at the first opportunity. He proves to be Jack Lyster, whose sisters, Janet and Lillias, had believed him dead, until they find he is suspected of making off with a valuable mail. It is to their home that Phyllis brings her patient, and then goes on to her original destination. Greg Torrance, a young postal official, who has been investigating Jack's disappearance, is the first to learn of his return, and goes at once to get a doctor. On his way back with the doctor they are joined by Mr. Ap. Morgan, Phyllis's brother-in-law, who has come to hunt her up. They all reach the Lyster home to find that Phyllis and Mr. Maurice are there, as Phyllis had overheard a plot to do away with Jack.

CHAPTER XXX.—Continued.

But no one had much attention to spare for him then, so having satisfied himself that Phyllis was really alive and well, and that his journey west, undertaken to please and console his wife, had not after all been really necessary, he groped his way round the house in search of a resting-place less crowded than the one poor sitting-room. The lamp was still burning in the little outside bedroom, for Janet and Lilias had forgotten to bring it away. Seeing that the little chamber was clean and tidy, Mr. Ap Morgan turned in, and lying down on the bed, slept peacefully until morning.

Inside the house no one thought of resting, least of all Phyllis, who, having seen and shaken hands with her brother-in-law, straightaway forgot all about him.

Circumstances seemed bent on pushing Phyllis to the front where Jack Lyster was concerned. The doctor wanted a helper, and glancing round at Janet's strained, white face, and Lilias's terrified countenance, decided that neither of them was fit for the work, so promptly banished them from the sick-room, and called Phyllis to his [illegible]

...ful examination of the sick man had shown him that there was some foreign matter in the wound on the head which would not let the laceration heal, and was doubtless causing pressure as well, which would account for Jack's long period of unconsciousness.

An operation was of immediate and urgent necessity, and the doctor set about his preparations at once, as calmly collected as if he had ridden only three miles that night, instead of thirty.

Greg Torrance lay asleep on the settle in the outer room, too utterly worn out to be fit for any more exertion. Janet and Lilias sat side by side, clasping each other's hands, and straining their ears for some sound from the inner room, where Phyllis and Mr. Maurice were obeying the doctor's sharply uttered orders, handing this thing, taking that one away, and moving to and fro as mechanically as if they were machines.

It was over at last. An approving grunt from the doctor made the two helpers feel that the work had been successfully done. Then, presently, just as the grey light of dawn proclaimed the ending of the most momentous night anyone of the three girls had ever known, Phyllis came stealing out of the inner room.

She was white of face and trembling, but her eyes were shining with happiness and deep relief, while a smile hovered about her quivering lips.

'It is going to be all right, dear,' she said, putting both arms about Janet and hugging her tightly. 'And now the doctor wants you to come and sit with Jack.'

'Will he know me?' asked Janet in a quivering tone, and with a look of positive awe in her eyes.

'He is asleep now, but when he wakes presently he will probably be conscious, that is why the doctor wants you in there, for it would be very bad for him if it were a strange face that he should see at the first,' Phyllis said urgently.

Janet turned very pale, and her face set in stern, hard lines of endurance as she rose to her feet to go into Jack's room. No one could even guess how heartsick she was at the thought of what he might have to tell or confess when consciousness returned to him. All her hope seemed to fail her now that she was within sight of the end of all the apprehension and anxiety from which she had suffered so cruelly.

'Lilias, will you get some breakfast for the doctor, dear? He must be so very badly in need of food,' Janet said, mindful even now of other people's comfort.

'I will help Lilias, and we will soon have something for the good man to eat,' said Phyllis, and then she gently hustled Janet into the next room and shut the door upon her.

'I'm afraid we have so very little in the house that is nice to eat,' sighed Lilias, as she began to set the table for breakfast. 'There are eggs and bread and fruit, then I can make some coffee. Will that do, I wonder?'

'Excellently,' replied Phyllis. 'But let me set that table while you make the coffee and cook the eggs, for I don't shine at cooking myself, although once I made an omelette that was rather a success.'

'You ought to sit in an easy chair and be waited upon yourself, for you have been working fearfully hard,' said Lilias as she sped to and fro, doing this thing and that with an ease and dexterity that seemed fairly amazing to Phyllis, whose knowledge of kitchen lore had been so painfully acquired, and was so scanty, too.

'I don't think work is so tiring as anxiety and fear,' Phyllis answered with a shiver, remembering what the night had been.

Just then the coffee boiled, the door of the inner room opened, and the doctor appeared. He was grey, and haggard with the night's strain, but he had a cheery word for Lilias, and a gruff commendation for Phyllis, as he drew one of the heavy old chairs close up to the table, and commenced eating as if he were on the verge of starvation.

Greg Torrance woke up at this moment, and staying only to swallow a cup of coffee and eat a piece of bread, went off in search of the old man's body, leaving Mr. Maurice to acquaint the police authorities with the happenings of the night, and to interview Senor Rosas, if that gentleman should have turned.

Then Mr. Maurice also rode away, telling Phyllis that he would send the waggon over to fetch her and Mr. Ap Morgan.

'Oh, I had forgotten all about him. I wonder where he is?' exclaimed Phyllis.

'I have not seen him since soon after the doctor came, and I too had forgotten about him,' said Lilias, lifting a flushed face from the pan where she was poaching eggs for the doctor.

At this moment there was a creaking step outside the door, and Mr. Ap Morgan appeared, slow and consequential as ever. 'I hope you find your patient improving, doctor?' he asked with a lumbering attempt to be genial; then he nodded to Phyllis and bowed ceremoniously in the direction of Lilias.

'He'll do,' responded Dr. Murray briefly; and then, turning to Phyllis, he advised her to enter a hospital and train for a nurse, as that was plainly her vocation.

'Thank you, I think I would rather not,' replied Phyllis, shuddering at the recollection of the doctor's work at which she had been obliged to assist last night. 'I have secured a situation as nursery governess, and that is my vocation at present, or will be when I get properly settled into my work.'

Miss Talbot has really no need to take a situation at all, and judging by the trouble her leaving her friends has caused, she would have been wise never to have embarked on an adventure like this,' said Mr. Ap Morgan in a rather scathing tone. He was not wont to be ill-tempered in this fashion, but he was fearfully stiff with the long night ride and badly in want of some breakfast, so there was some excuse for him.

Phyllis colored and hung her head in an embarrassed fashion. She had no word to say in her own justification, because she was too well aware of the truth of her brother-in-law's remarks. If it had not been for her desire to earn her own living her friends would have been saved anxiety on her account, and Mr. Ap Morgan would not have had to take the long and toilsome journey from Buenos Ayres.

'Oh, please, please, don't talk like that!' burst in Lilias, fairly hustling Mr. Ap Morgan in a chair, and setting a plate of delicately poached eggs before him. 'Where would poor Jack have been by this time if it had not been for Phyllis? She has been most splendidly heroic, and we shall always be utterly grateful to her as long as we live; so for our sakes as well as her own, it is cruel to reproach her for what after all was not her fault.'

'She has evidently found a warm champion in you,' said Mr. Ap Morgan with a laugh and another ceremonious bow. 'A beautiful face always made a direct appeal to his chivalry and politeness, and although he was often careless, even rude in his treatment of people who were plain of face, his manners towards the good-looking ones left nothing to be desired.

'We should be monsters of ingratitude if we did not champion her,' retorted Lilias, with considerable spirit. 'Janet and I love her dearly, and I know just how Jack will feel about it when he comes to his senses and learns what she has done for him.'

This last was a most unfortunate remark. Dr. Murray exploded in a fit of silent laughter which nearly choked him, but he dared not make a noise because of the patient in the next room, who hovered so near to the borderland. Mr. Ap Morgan snorted, in a fiercely disapproving fashion, while Phyllis fled out of doors, scarlet right up to the roots of her hair.

She could have shaken Lilias for that unlucky statement about Jack, and she felt just then that she almost hated the poor sick man whose life she had saved.

Almost, but not quite; down underneath it all Phyllis knew very well that never in her life had she known a greater joy than had come to her in the clasp of those fever-hot fingers which had clung to her as they might cling to life itself.

But, of course, that was all at an end now. He would doubtless be conscious in a few hours, and then would have no further need of her. She thrilled and thrilled and thrilled again at the remembrance of those seeking hands which groped and groped about the bed-clothes in search of her fingers. Then she suddenly drew herself up with a sharp reprimand for her own folly.

'I'm just tired out, and that is why I am so idiotic, I expect,' she said to herself with a shrug, and was turning to re-enter the house when she heard the noise of an approaching waggon, and then saw a pair or horses tearing along the valley road, as if they were running a race.

'That is Pedro; he must have recovered very quickly!' she exclaimed with a laugh, as a wild yell from the driver of the waggon reached her ears.

Then she went indoors and told Mr. Ap Morgan the waggon was coming for them, and he would have to finish his breakfast at the Maurice estancia, as it would certainly never do to keep the horses waiting, or they would bolt to a dead certainty.

Janet came out to bid her a warm but silent good-bye, because Phyllis simply would not go into the sick-room again, so strong was her foolish self-consciouness upon her. Then Lilias hugged her in a tearful embrace, from which she escaped as speedily as possible, and climbed up into the waggon beside Mr. Ap Morgan.

'You will have to hold on for dear life or you will stand a very good chance of being flung out,' she panted, with a laugh as a lurch of the waggon tumbled them into each other's arms, and another lurch deposited him in a rather undignified position on its floor.

'Why, the brutes are running away!' he exclaimed, as he managed to haul himself into his seat once more, and then sat clinging with both hands to the side of the waggon.

'No, they are not. They do that sometimes, but this is quite a mild sort of progression,' she replied with a laugh.

Mr. Ap Morgan snorted, and doubtless wished himself back in Buenos Ayres again, although greatly to Phyllis's comfort he refrained from saying so.

Just then Pedro faced round with an eager air.

'Did the senorita shoot anyone last night?' he asked.

'No, but I was very glad to have your revolver,' she answered, handing him back his property.

'They are saying in San Martin that Dirk Garborg has run away,' went on Pedro, punctuating his conversation with yells of encouragement to the horses. 'And there is no one but Jerry Chicla to look after the post-office. But Senor Rosas has come back, and he will stir things round as lively as a mob of half-broken horses.'

(To be continued.)

"SOME BED-TIME STORIES"

WHAT THE HEARTH FIRE SAID

To the Little Boys in the Trundle Bed.

(Frank L. Stanton in the Atlanta 'Constitution.')

I.

This is what the fire said
To the little boys in the trundle bed
While the blaze was burning red and blue
And the wind sung over the chimney flue;
'Bad little boys
They get no toys—
They will never taste of the Christmas joys;
They will never know
When the reindeer go
With Santa Claus o'er the Christmas snow;
O'er the house-tops high
He will pass them by;
Over empty stockings they will weep and sigh—
He will pass them by,
He will pass them by!'

II.

And the little boys in the trundle bed
Turned to the fire, and, weeping, said:
'When your red flames glow
They chatter so,
If it wasn't for you he would never know!
If it wasn't for you
We'd have toys, too—
Talking, talking the long night through,
While the shadows flicker and dance about;
Oh, for the rain to put you out!'

III.

But the Fire said: 'The skies are bright;
There will be no rain from the clouds to-night;
My flame is fierce, I'm strong to fight;
And when he comes
With horns and drums,
And a sleigh half full of sugar-plums,
I'll blister his feet
With my burning heat
And drive him back to the snow and sleet!
I will make him fly
O'er the housetops high—
Over empty stockings you'll weep and high
He will pass you by,
He will pass you by!'

IV.

That is what the Fire said
To the little boys in the trundle bed;
And then they covered each curly head,
And cried themselves to sleep—
But when all save the noisy fire was still
(Ever singing its angry will),
And on the housetop and on the hill
The snow lay white and deep;
There came the sound of a tinkling sleigh
And a fairy trumpet blew far away
And Santa Claus, in his coat of gray,
Came over the chimney shaking the snow
To the place where he knew the flames must glow,
The flakes fell fast on the hearth below
And put the fire out!
Then down the darkened chimney he sped,
And standing close by the trundle bed,
And seeing the sorrowful little boys,
He filled their stockings and hats with toys.

THE LIGHT IN THE WINDOW.

(By Mary E. Q. Brush.)

The path leading to the little Dakota house was all covered with snow when Archie and his sister Essie came home from school. It was still snowing hard, too,—the little sharp-cornered pellets that hurt one's cheek.

'Teacher was afraid that there was going to be a blizzard, so she let us out early,' Essie explained to her mother as the latter met them at the door. 'And we didn't even speak our Christmas pieces.'

'Well, I don't care much,' Archie broke in crossly. 'Things aren't very Christmasy here anyhow, every year we've had a tree all fixed up nice—a nice spruce od pine or nemlock—but goodness me! we'd have to go miles and miles out here to see even a teenty, tawnty cottonwood or scrub-oak!' and as he unwound the red tippet from his neck Archie gazed gloomily through the one window out on the wide, white plain, treeless and lonely.

'Well, well, we must make the best of things,' said mamma cheerily as she opened the oven door and took out a panful of golden-brown molasses cookies. 'We've got lots to be thankful for; shelter and food; good crops this year; and we all love one another, and then too, papa is getting so much stronger out here in the pure, dry air.'

'But everytning is so different from our home in the East,' pouted Archie. 'The out-doors is so b[illegible] and lonesome and—and—why, Essie and I were wondering as we came home whether even Santa Claus would get lost on the prairie. That'd be just awful!'

'And I told Archie,' Essie put in with an air of importance, 'I told Archie that we'd better put a lamp in the window like sailormen's wives do for their husbands.'

'Well, I don't see any harm in that,' and mamma Arnold smiled. 'An extra lamp would make things more cheerful inside as well as out.'

So the lighted lamp was placed on the window-sill and its bright yellow gleam shone out into the veil of falling flakes.

Archie and Essie sat up a little later than usual because it was Christmas Eve, and then, too, mamma let them pop some corn and papa told them stories about the time he was a drummer-boy in the army. Suddenly there came a loud knock at the door, and when mamma Arnold opened it, in walked Mr. Johnson, one of the neighbors.

He looked like a big walking snowman, so powdered was he with the white flakes. And he was so tired that he had to sit down while he was being brushed off.

'I started to walk home from town,' he puffed, 'and then the snow came down so thick that it made me sort of lose my way, then just as I was about petered out an' discouraged, I saw that light,' and he pointed to the lamp in the window.

'Well, putting it there was the children's idea,' said mamma Arnold. 'They were disappointed about not having a Christmas tree this year, and they didn't want Santa Claus to fail them by getting lost out on the prairie.'

'Oho!' Mr. Johnson exclaimed. 'That was a bright idee an' a mighty lucky one for me! But say, I left something outside your door, Mrs. Arnold; it belongs here; the man over at the Wells Fargo Express office asked me to bring it with me, knowing I was your nearest neighbor. I'd planned to take it to my home and fetch it over in the morning, but it seems I lit here firs..'

He opened the door; there was a soft rustling—a fresh, woodsy smell—a vision of a dark green, feathery something!

'Oh—oo!' cried Archie.

'Oh—ee!' squealed Essie.

For there, before their eyes, was the dearest little spruce tree.

Only two feet high, to be sure, but still a real, beautiful tree. 'There's an expression on it; guess it was sent by some of your folks in the East,' said Mr. Johnson. 'Glad it got here in time for Christmas.'

'But it wouldn't if we hadn't put the lamp in the window,' chimed Archie and Essie, as, hand in hand, they danced around the little tree and buried their small noses in its green fragrance.—'Sunday-school Times.'

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

NO ROOM FOR COMPARISON

Experienced Travellers between Montreal and Toronto know full well the advantages afforded by the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

FEATURES THAT STAMP IT AS THE SUPERIOR ROUTE

THE ONLY DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE—This contributes to safety and comfort of travel.

ROAD BED—A smooth roadbed means a pleasant journey night or day, and makes fast time possible. The Grand Trunk line between Montreal and Toronto is constructed on the finest principles—100-lb.-to-the-yard Steel Rails all the way.

MODERN ROLLING STOCK—There's nothing better in the way of Rolling Stock than is operated on the Grand Trunk—Pullman Sleeping Cars of the latest models, and the Parlor-Library-Cafe and Dining Cars are unsurpassed—they are electric lighted, and are perfection in the art of car construction.

FOUR TRAINS DAILY BETWEEN MONTREAL AND TORONTO—Lv. Montreal 9.00 a.m., 9.45 a.m., 7.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m.

"THE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED"—The finest and fastest train in Canada, runs daily between Montreal, Toronto, Detroit and Chicago, leaving Montreal 9.00 a.m., Toronto 4.30 p.m. Arriving Detroit 10.20 p.m. and Chicago 7.42 a.m. This train shows all others the way and satisfies all anticipations.

AN APPRECIATION—One of the mot prominent railway officials in the United States, who recently travelled over the Grand Trunk, wrote as follows:—"I was greatly impressed with the passenger facilities of the Grand Trunk System and especially your well built and substantially constructed line. It must prove most acceptable to the travelling public!"

CITY TICKE T OFFICE,
128 St. James Street. 'Phone M ain 6905, or Bonaventure Station.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

Round Trip Excursion Tickets will be sold from Montreal to all stations in Canada, including the undermentioned points. Also from stations in Canada to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Rouse's Point, Massena Springs, Island Pond, Vt., as follows:—

Quebec	$4.90	Toronto	$10.00
Sherbrooke	3.20	Hamilton	10.65
Ottawa	3.35	London	12.95
Detroit	14.70	Port Huron	14.60

SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE

Going Dec. 24, 25, and 26. Ret. limit, Dec. 27. Also going Dec. 31, Jan. 1, and 2nd. Return limit, Jan. 3.

FIRST-CLASS FARE and ONE-THIRD going December 24th to January 2nd, inclusive. Return limit January 4th.

MONTREAL—OTTAWA

Leave *8.30 a.m., **3.55 p.m., *8.00 p.m.

MONTREAL—SHERBROOKE—LENNOXVILLE

Leave *8.00 a.m., **4.16 p.m., *8.15 p.m.
(*) Daily. (**) Daily except Sundays.

Elegant Dining and Parlor Car Service on Day Trains and Pullman Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

FINEST SERVICE, DOUBLE TRACK, COURTEOUS EMPLOYEES.

CITY TICKET OFFICE,
128 St. James Street, 'Phone Main 6905, or Bonaventure Station.

WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?

December 24.

If ye live after the flesh, ye shall die: but if ye through the Spirit do mortify the deeds of the body, ye shall live.

Now the works of the flesh are manifest, which are these: Adultery, fornication, [illegible], and such like: of the which I tell you before, as I have also told you in time past, that they which do such things shall not inherit the kingdom of God. But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance: against such there is no law. And they that are Christ's have crucified the flesh with the affections and lusts. If we live in the Spirit, let us also walk in the Spirit.

The grace of God that bringeth salvation hath appeared to all men, teaching us that, denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously, and godly, in this present world; looking for that blessed hope, and the glorious appearing of the great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ; who gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity.

Rom. viii., 13. Gal. v., 21, 25. Tit. ii., 11-14.

WHOLESALERS ARE STANDING AT EASE NOW

The past week has been a quiet one in the wholesale trade, with the exception of a few of the wholesale fancy goods houses who have been extremely busy. Most of the travellers have come home for the holidays, so that sorting orders from this source have been very limited.

The dressed poultry exhibit given during the past week by one of our leading wholesale produce houses in the interest of the farmers and the public at large, was a huge success. The able addresses delivered by the leading professors of the experimental farms and others well qualified, drew large crowds, and the firm in question deserve great credit for their enterprise in trying to revive the poultry and egg trade of Canada, which has been rapidly diminishing during the past few years.

There has been quite an active inquiry for bran from the United States, but as the supplies both at the mills and in this market is hardly sufficient to supply the home trade, the majority of the orders have had to be turned down, although higher prices were offered, but the mills have to keep a sufficient supply on hand to meet the requirements of their own customers.

There has been more activity in the molasses market this week, and some round lots changed hands at below quoted prices, as holders were anxious to realize owing to stocks being rather heavy and the near approach of the new crop.

The retail trade are now having their harvest, the stores, especially the departmental, being crowded to their utmost capacity with cash customers. Money is unchanged, says Bradstreet's, at 5 to 5½ percent on call, and 5½ to 6 percent on time loans, but it is more dulicult to borrow this week at the inside figure.

EAST BUFFALO CATTLE.

East Buffalo, N.Y., Dec. 23.—Cattle receipts 75 head, steady, prices are unchanged.

Veals receipts 500 head, active and 25 cents higher, $7.50 to $8.50, a few at $10.75.

Hogs receipts 6500 head, slow and strong to 5c higher; heavy, mixed and yorkers, $8.15 to $8.20; pigs, $8.20 to $8.25; roughs, $7.15 to $7.25; stags, at $5.75 to 6.25; dairies, 8.00 to $8.20.

Sheep and lambs receipts 6000 head; sheep active; wethers, 15c to 25c higher; handy lambs active and 10 cents higher; heavy lambs slow; heavy lambs, $5.00 o $5.65; handy lambs, $5.00 to $6.60; yearlings, $4.75 to $5.00; wethers, $4.00 to $4.25; ewes, 3.50 to 3.75 sheep mixed, 2 o $3.85.

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

All Sensible People Travel by
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Toronto Service,
ADVANTAGES OF TRAVELLING BY
10.45 P.M. TRAIN.

People leave Montreal later and arrive at their homes in Toronto earlier than by any other train between the two cities.

Trains for Union Station, Toronto, leave at 8.45 a.m. and 10.00 p.m.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR EXCURSIONS

Toronto	$10.00	Hamilton	$10.65
Ottawa	3.35	London	12.95
Quebec	4.90	Detroit	14.70
Sherbrooke	3.20	Peterboro	7.85
Ste. Agathe	1.90	St. John, N.B.	14.30

and all other Stations in Canada, Fort William and East; also to Detroit and Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; to Buffalo, Black Rock, Suspension Bridge and Niagara Falls, N.Y.; and to Canadian Pacific Stations in Vermont and Maine, at

ONE WAY FIRST-CLASS FARE.

Good going December 24, 25 and 26th; return limit, December 27th, 1910; also going December 31, 1910; January 1 and 2, 1911; return limit, January 3rd, 1911.

First-Class Fare and One-Third.

Good going until January 2, 1911; return limit, January 4, 1911.

Special Excursion, Single Fare.

Quebec City, points in the Maritime Provinces. Good going until January 2nd, 1911, and good to return until Jan. 4th, 1911.

SPECIAL TRAIN SERVICE.

Ste. Agathe and Intermediate Stations.

Dec. 26—Leave Ste. Agathe 6.20 p.m., for Montreal, stopping at intermediate stations.

Dec. 26—Leave St. Jerome 8.00 p.m., for Montreal, stopping at intermediate stations.

Calumet and Intermediate Stations.

Dec. 24 and 26—Leave Montreal, Place Viger, 5.10 p.m., for Calumet and intermediate stations.

Dec. 25—Leave Montreal, Place Viger, 9.30 a.m., for Calumet and intermediate stations.

Dec. 24, 26 and 27—Leave Calumet 5.45 a.m., for Montreal, stopping at intermediate stations.

Dec. 25—Leave Calumet 9.08 a.m. and 6.50 p.m., for Montreal, stopping at intermediate stations.

OTTAWA SLEEPER

Leave Windsor Station daily at 9.50 p.m.

Passengers may remain in car until 9 a.m. Price of berth, $1.50.

CAFE SERVICE
between
Montreal and Quebec
on morning and afternoon trains.

CITY TICKET OFFICE,
218 St. James Street. Telephones Main 3732, 3733, or Place Viger and Windsor Street Stations.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

BONAVENTURE UNION STATION.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS

Return Tickets at Single Fare, good going December 21st to January 2nd. Returning until January 4, 1911.

TRAIN SERVICE.

7.40 a.m. Except Sunday — For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, and intermediate stations. Connections for Riv. du Loup and intermediate stations.

MARITIME EXPRESS

12.00 noon DAILY — For St. Hyacinthe, Levis, Quebec, Riv. du Loup, Ste. Flavie.

12.00 noon Except Saturday — For the above-named stations; also Moncton, St. John, Halifax and Sydney. Connections for Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

4 p.m. Except Sunday — EXPRESS for St. Hyacinthe, Nicolet and intermediate stations.

DINING AND SLEEPING CARS.

The Dining and Sleeping Car service on Canada's famous train, the 'MARITIME EXPRESS,' is unsurpassed.

CITY TICKET OFFICE:
128 St. James St. Tel., Bell M. 615.
H. A. PRICE, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. GEO. STRUBBE, City Ticket Agt.

Last Year's Business to be Exceeded in Volume

In Hamilton, an excellent retail trade is reported in all lines, and the indications are that the volume of the present season will show considerable expansion over that of last year. Local wholsalers are receiving good letter orders, and have been busy taking stock. Trade in groceries and country produce has bee nheavy. Payments are generally satisfactory.

Situation Unchanged

Quebec reports to Bradstreet's say general business conditions remain unchanged. In the city good weather has been favorable to retailers and the demand in holiday goods has been large during the week. Local industries are holding their own.

Building trades have practically ceased for the season.

OAT MARKET QUIET.

The oat market remains quiet, No. 2 C. W. quoted at 38 3-4c to 39 1-4c; No. 1 extra feed, 38 1-4c to 38 1-2c; Local No. 2, 37c to 37 1-2c; No. 3, 36 to 36 1-2c and No. b, 35c to 35 1-2c.

Activity at the Coast

Vancouver and Victoria reports say all lines of trade there are active. A good holiday trade is moving throughout the province, and there is also an excellent demand for staple lines. The movement of Christmas groceries has been heavy, and trade in produce has also been very brisk. Mone yseems to be circulating freely.

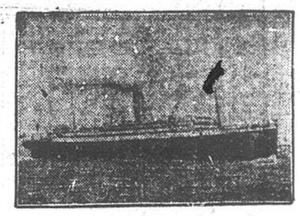
Trade There is Brisk

In London, Ont., business has been brisk throughout the past week. The volume of retail trade has been large, and the season will no doubt compare exceedingly well with that of previous years. Business in the surrounding district has also been good.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

There is little doing in butter. Finest creamery, Sept., 25½c to 25¾c; current receipts, 23½c to 25c; dairy western, 20c to 21c; rolls, 22c to 22½c.

There is little movement in cheese. Western colored, 12c to 12 1-8c; western white, 11½c to 11¾c; Eastern, 11⅜c to 11½c; seconds, 10 7-8c to 11 1-8c.



White-Star Dominion.
Canadian Service Mail Steamers.

PORTLAND, ME. LIVERPOOL.

Canada	Jan. 14	Feb. 18	Mar. 18
Dominion	Jan. 28	——	Mar. 25
Megantic	——	Mar. 4	April 1

Laurentic and Megantic, largest and most modern steamers in the Canadian Trade. Superb accommodation for First, Second and Third Class passengers.

Canada and Dominion. One Class Cabin (called 2nd Class). Rates very moderate. Third Class are also carried.

For all information apply to Local Agents, or

COMPANY'S OFFICE,
118 Notre Dame Street West.

REFORD AGENCIES

DONALDSON LINE—GLASGOW.

From Great Britain	From St. John
Dec. 10..Lakonia, cold storage	Dec. 29
Dec. 17..Salacia	Jan. 5

Passage Rates: Cabin (called Second), $45.00; Third-Class, Eastbound, $29.00; Westbound, $30.00.

TO AVONMOUTH DOCK (near BRISTOL).

SS. Lakonia, cold storage ..... Dec. 29

THOMSON LINE—LONDON

From Great Britain:	From Portland, Me.
Nov. 29..Cervona, cold storage	Dec. 24
Dec. 8..Fremona	Dec. 31
Dec. 20..Iona, cold storage and cool air	Jan. 14
Jan. 7..Devona (cold storage and cool air)	Jan. 28

*Passage Rates:—Cabin, $42.50; Third Class, $25.00.

THE ROBERT REFORD COMPANY, Limited.
Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, and St. John, N.B.; Portland, Me.; Minneapolis, Minn., and Chicago, Ill.

"EMPRESSES" of the ATLANTIC
CAN. PAC. RY. COY'S STEAMSHIP LINES

ST. JOHN, N. B., and LIVERPOOL

Empress of Ireland	Dec. 30
Empress of Britain	Jan. 13
Hesperian	Jan. 27
Empress of Ireland	Feb. 10

Rates—Empress steamships: First class, $82.50, and upwards; second class, $51.25, and upwards. Lake Steamships—One Class Cabin, second class rates, $47.50, and upwards.

Tickets and information from any Steamship Agents or

W. G. Annable, Gen. Passenger Agt. Wm. Webber, Passenger Agt
3 and 5 Board of Trade Building.

Manchester Liners
(LIMITED).
Weekly Sailings from Manchester.
Fortnightly sailings from St. John.

From Man.	From St. John.
Nov. 26—MAN. CORPORN	Dec. 24
Dec. 2—MAN. SHIPPER	
Dec. 10—MAN. IMPORTER	Jan. 7
Dec. 16—MAN. EXCHANGE	
Dec. 23—MAN. SPINNER	Jan. 21
Dec. 31—MAN. COMMERCE	

Limited number of passengers carried.

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited
Agents, - - - - - MONTREAL.

Horseshoeing and Blacksmithing.

ALEXANDER LINDSAY,
HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH,
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Quick Service. Good Work and Low Prices

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS
FULLEST LIGHT, AND EVERY FACILITY FOR BEST POSSIBLE WORKMANSHIP.

C. A. LAMOTHE,
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Shoeing of Trotters, Runners and Gentlemen's Driving Horses, a feature of this up-to-date establishment. The only one of its kind in Canada.
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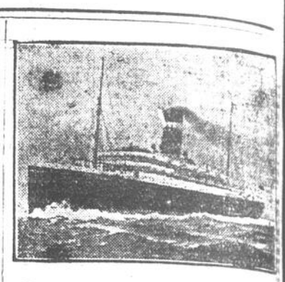

ALLAN LINE.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE TO LIVERPOOL.
SHORTEST OCEAN PASSAGE.

	From St. John.	From Halifax
TUNISIAN	Dec. 31	
CORSICAN	Jan. 6	Jan. 7
GRAMPIAN	Jan. 20	Jan. 21
HESPERIAN	Jan. 27	Jan. 28

Saloon passage, $70.00. Turbine $80.00 and up.
Second Cabin, $47.50, $50.00 and up. London, $2.50 additional. Londonderry, $30.00 to $31.25, according to steamer.

TO GLASGOW.

	From Boston
LAKE ERIE	Jan. 4
PRETORIAN	Jan. 11

One Class Cabin, called second cabin, $42.50 and up; Third Class, $29.00.

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	From St. John
SARDINIAN	Dec. 31
POMERANIAN	Jan. 14

One Class—Second Cabin Rate, London, $42.50; Havre, $45.00 and up. Paris, $3.65 additional. Third Class, London, $29.00; Havre, $30.00. Paris, $32.50.

All the steamers on the above services, Liverpool, Glasgow, London and Havre, are fitted with cold storage.

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From Bristol	From Halifax
Jan. 11 Royal Edward	Jan. 25th.
" 28 Royal George	Feb. 8th.
Feb. 8 Royal Edward	Feb. 22nd.

Coronation JUNE 22nd, 1911

Reservations for May & June sailings should be made at once.

From Bristol	From Montreal
Apl. 19 Royal George	May 3rd.
May 3 Royal Edward	" 17th.
" 17 Royal George	" 31st.
" 31 Royal Edward	June 14th.

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Fast Twin Screw S.S. "Bermudian" 5,530 tons sails from New York 10 a.m. Dec. 24th and every Wednesday thereafter.
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NEW S.S. "GUIANA" and other steamers fortnightly from New York for St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadaloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes and Demerara.
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CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.
Chesapeake & Ohio earnings second week in December show increase of $11,816, and from July 1 increase of $1,086,228.

LAYTON BROS.

Christmas Piano BARGAINS

NORDHEIMER Upright Cabinet Art Grand, slightly used, handsome walnut case, marqueterie inlaid, 7 1-3 octaves, latest improvements. Rich tone. Suit the most exacting. Was $600. Now.. $310

EVANS BROS. Upright Piano, fine walnut case, 7 1-3 octaves, overstrung, full metal frame, beautiful tone as A splendid bargain.. $275

LAYTON BROS. Cabinet Grand, new, full iron frame, overstrung, latest improvements. Superb tone. Now.. $255

DOMINION Upright Grand Piano, beautiful Rosewood case, 7 1-3 octaves, overstrung, in fine condition. Special price.. $235

WILLIAMS & SON Square Grand Piano, Rosewood case, carved legs, 7 1-3 octaves, excellent tone, like new. Fine value... $145

CRAIG Square Piano, walnut case, full compass, iron frame, overstrung, nice tone. A snap.. $100

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Every instrument has been put in first class condition, and is guaranteed.

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

MERIDEN BRITA CO.
SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS
"Silver Plate that Wears"

ROYAL GEORGE SCHOOL.

The closing exercises of the Royal George Protestant School, Notre Dame de Grace Ward, were held on Thursday evening. A very enjoyable programme of music, recitations and speeches was presented and there was a large gathering of parents and friends of the pupils present. Mr. Duncan presided. Mr. Day, chairman of the board, gave an address of congratulation and appreciation and was followed by Mr. Charles Ferry, who spoke on behalf of the trustees, and also Mr. and Mrs. Evans, the principal and lady principal. He urged the citizens to be loyal to the school and pay their taxes into the Protestant panel so that the trustees could still further advance the interests of the school.

THE GRACE DART HOME

Christmas Subscriptions and Donations Acknowledged.

The Grace Dart Home Hospital for Destitute Incurables desires to acknowledge with thanks the following subscriptions and donations:—

Mrs. F. E. Gilman, 15 Melbourne avenue	$10.00
Mrs. B. Clay	3.00
J. E. Hunsicker	5.00
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A Friend	1.00

Lake of the Woods Milling Company, one barrel of flour.

Mrs. James Cantlie, parcel new clothing.

Victoria Sunshine Society, Westmount, 11 pots jelly.

W. C. T. U., Huntingdon, per Mrs. S. Davis, one case fruit preserves and jellies.

Mrs. Gordon Glass, basket of fruit.

Mrs. W. J. Buchanan, turkey.

Ladies' Aid Society of St. Andrew's Church, Westmount, a lot of new nightdresses.

Mr. Mundie, a bag of oranges.

A friend, cakes.

Ten dollars of the above was handed in with request to acknowledge, but no name was given.

BUILDERS' BANQUET.

Members Will Hear Important Speeches by Prominent Men.

Owing to pressure of parliamentary duties and the shortage of Ministers in Ottawa, the annual banquet of the Builders' Exchange, which has usually taken place in December, has unavoidably been postponed to January of the New Year.

During the past five years the table of honor has been graced by a brilliant array of many notable public men and the coming occasion will prove no exception to the splendid record already established. The fact of a little later date has made it possible to secure a number of orators of the very first rank.

The annual banquet of the Builders' Exchange will accordingly be held in the large green banqueting hall of the Windsor Hotel, Wednesday, the 18th of January, 1911, at 7.30 p.m., and promises to be one of the most notable in the annals of the association. Owing to the great demand for tickets, this annual event is expected to be largely attended by local members, as well as by a number of guests from sister associations in other cities.

In the matter of speakers, the association has been fortunate in the choice of those who have kindly consented to speak, notwithstanding the pressure of their parliamentary duties. Among the notable orators will be: the Hon. L. P. Brodeur, minister of marine and fisheries; the Hon. Geo. P. Graham, minister of railways and canals. It is also hoped that the Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of Quebec, and the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, minister of public works and labor, Quebec, to whom invitations have been extended, will honor the banquet with their presence.

The following gentlemen have been invited to represent sister associations: Geo. L. Cains, president, Board of Trade; Lt.-Col. Robt. Gardner, president, Canadian Manufacturers' Association; O. S. Perreault, president, Chambre de Commerce, and Thomas Raymond, president, Province Quebec Architects' Association, and other esteemed guests.

TORONTO MAYORALTY.

Mayor Geary and Two Opponents Nominated.

Toronto, Dec. 24.—Three citizens were nominated for the mayoralty of Toronto and six for the board of control yesterday. The nominees for mayor are: Mayor G. R. Geary, Messrs. Herbert Capewell and R. B. Noble.

The candidates for the board of control are as follows Controllers F. S. Spence, J. J. Ward, Thomas Foster and T. L. Church, ex-Controller H. C. Hocken and ex-Alderman Thomas Davies. Ex-Controller W. P. Hubbard, at his own request, was not nominated for a controllership.

NEW PRINCESS.

Madrid, Dec. 23.—A daughter was born to-day to the Princess Louise, wife of Prince Charles of Bourbon-Sicily.

Princess Louise of Bourbon-Orleans, daughter of the Countess of Paris, was born at Cannes Feb. 24, 1882, and married Prince Charles at Wood Norton, England, on Nov. 16, 1907.

The 'Witness' Fashion Hint

AUTOMOBILE WINTER OUTFIT.

Here is a smart motor outfit for winter use out of town. The coat is one of the new models with an eccentric, slanting cut and a cape which, while coming just over the shoulder on one side, falls below the hip on the other. The bonnet is one of the new knitted designs and is of sage green worsted, with a Dutch turned back brim of white, on which is a crewel work pattern, worked also with worsted in shades of old pink and sage green.

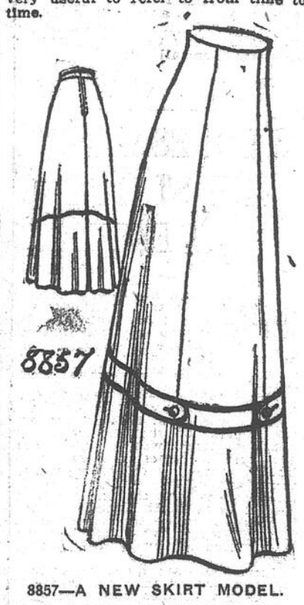
CONSUL SUES FOR LIBEL.

Action Against the 'Devoir' and the Nationaliste.'

An action for $1,000 has been entered by Mr. C. I. De Sola against 'La Publicite Cie.' The ground of complaint is two articles, one of which called 'Rabbin et Drapeau,' appeared in the front page of the 'Devoir' on September 22nd, and contained something which offended Mr. De Sola regarding his position as Belgian Consul. The second article appeared in the 'Nationaliste' on October 9th, in which reference was made to Mr. De Sola's connection with Freemasonry.

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.



8857—A NEW SKIRT MODEL.

Ladies' five-gore skirt (with high or regulation waist line), lengthened by a circular flounce and with or without band trimming. For broadcloth, poplin, satin, velvet or velveteen, also henrietta, cashmere, serge, or diagonal, this model will be found very suitable. The skirt is cut on close-fitting lines, and the flounce has just enough flare to be comfortable for walking. The pattern is cut in five sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 inches waist measure. It requires 4¾ yards of 44-inch material for the 24-inch size.

PATTERN COUPON.

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

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

Watch for the new story of the Canadian West, to start shortly in the 'Witness.' Bright and breezy, you will want to read it.

Why Not a Watch?

We carry every grade of Waltham watch for ladies and gentlemen, at prices to meet all requirements.

The Howard Watch for men is known all over the world. We carry this famous make at exactly the same prices as in the United States.

Last week we received a shipment of the finest Swiss watches we have ever seen. Among the many styles, we have a men's gun-metal watch at $5.00. It is sure to give good service.

Silver and gold watches for ladies and gentlemen at prices ranging from $7.50.

Swiss bracelet watches in silver and gold, beautifully and accurately made, from $10.00 to $225.00.

Here is something new.

Swiss watches in folding leather cases. Fine for travellers.

Regular full jewel movement, $8.50.

Eight-day movement, $12.50.

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IS ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
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FOR HIM—FOR HER—or FOR THEM.

Fancy Boxes, Toilet Boxes, Manicure Sets, Art Goods, Bronzes, Shaving and Smokers' Sets, Jewelry, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Blouses, Neckwear, and a thousand other Articles all very appropriate for gifts.

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How about New Year Presents? Ladies' requisites of all descriptions now on hand, freshly imported, and all new. You can find gifts ranging from 50c. to $10.00 and all the latest in styles and sizes too.

Run in and look them over, you will find what you are looking for.

MADAM ASSELIN
Antiseptic Beauty Parlors Massage Vibrassage
260-262 St. Catherine West
Between Bleury and St. Alexander Streets. Telephone Uptown 4152.

AID FOR STRIKERS

Winnipeg Garment Workers Take Action Regarding Railwaymen's Uniform

Winnipeg, Dec. 24.—The Street Railway declares that the strike is at an end, and to all appearance it is. The cars, while not running on time, are lentiful enough, and if their operation is not perfect, so far all accidents have been minor ones. A few missiles are still flying, but it is a noteworthy fact that nobody has received injury of any magnitude, either by missiles or other means in this strike, which is now in its ninth day. The guards at the car barns are very vcigilant, but policemen no longer ride on every car.

The Garmen Makers' Union has resolved to permit none of its members to assist in making uniforms for new employees of the company, and also to withdraw the union label from any shop making uniforms for them. However, the firm that has the contract, a Manitoba clothing company, in response to a query, offered to bet $10,000 that their employees were making uniforms. This was in response to a statement by the secretary of the Garment Workers' Union that no member of the union is working on any garment. The committee of this union will visit every tailor in the city to interest them in the car strikers' cause.

A special meeting will be held by the city fathers to authorize the recruting of fifty additional constables, the force not having been hitherto increased in any way. While these men are being hired in view of the strike, part of Mayor Evans' platform in the recent civic elections was better policing of the city.

JUDGMENT FOR 75 CENTS.

Mr. Justice Lafontaine on Thursgave a judgment awarding Frederick Gallbert seventy-five cents against the Backrack Company, Limited. The action was originally taken for a debt of $585.67, but since it was entered the debt has been paid by cheque. The seventy-five cents represents the cost of commission in negotiating the cheque.

FIRE AT GLACE BAY.

Sydney, N.S., Dec. 24.—Glace Bay was visited by a bad fire yesterday afternoon, which resulted in the destruction of almost the entire wholesale stock of R. W. Roper, general fruit dealer. Firemen were prompt in answering, and while turning Senator's corner the wheel of the chemical skidded on ice and broke off at the axle, diabling the machine, and causing a delay so that when the apparatus arrived the interior of the building was enveloped in flames. The tire building was gutted and little of the stock was saved. The building was owned by the Harris Abattoir Company.

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For 1911,
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50 DOZ. WHITE LAWN PLEATED BLOUSES, trimmed with lace. Regular 75c to $1.00; for.. 39c

10 NET BLOUSES, in Cream, Ecru and White; trimmed with Lace and Medallions in Guipure. Regular $5.00 to $6.50; for.. $2.95

SKIRTS, Black and Navy Blue. Regular $3.00; for.. $1.49

CARACUL COATS, Very Long, Best Quality. Regular $22.50; for... $12.95

50 HEAVY COATS, Fur Trimmed — all sizes and latest styles.. $35.00 to 119.00

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305 Notre Dame West.

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SHIRLEY PRESIDENT SUSPENDERS
FOR CHRISTMAS

Each pair in a beautiful Holiday Gift Box. A gift that is useful, comfortable and durable. The kind of suspender he would choose if he were buying them himself.

Your Local Dealer should be able to supply you, if not we will mail to any address on receipt of 50 cents per pair. Signed guarantee on every pair.

If you would like three beautiful Art Panels, size 10x14 (no advertising) for framing send 25 cents for the PRESIDENT CALENDAR.

THE C. A. EDGARTON MANUFACTURING CO.
333 Main St., Shirley, Mass.

CHRISTMAS MUSIC

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

Morning—Prelude, choral prelude in G, 'Blessed Jesus, we are here,' J. S. Bach. Kyrie, Gloria, Tibi, Gratias and Credo in C, Tours. Sermon by the Lord Bishop of Montreal. Offertorium solo for tenor, 'The First

MR. W. L. FARNAM.

Christmas Morn,' Newton. Sursum Corda in C. Sanctus in A flat, Gloria in Excelsis in C, Tours. Postlude, Toccata in B minor, Gigout.

Evening, 'Invocation' (B flat), Guilmant. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, in C major, Eaton Faning. Offertorium (a) Hallelujah Chorus, Mount of Olives, Beethoven; (b) (organ) Grand Choeur, (rom Christmas Offertorium), Lemmens. Organ recital after service—1. Grand Choeur et fugue finale, (F sharp major). Cesar Franck. 2. Romance (D flat), Lemare; 3. 'March of the Eastern Kings,' Dubois; 4. 'For unto us a Child is born,' Handel.

W. LYNNWOOD FARNAM, A.R.C.M.
Organist and Choirmaster.

ST. GEORGE'S.

Morning prayer and the Holy Communion, 11 a.m.—Processional hymn, 60, 'Hark, the Herald Angels sing' Mendelssohn; Responses, Tallis Festal; Venite, Burrowes; proper psalms, xix., xlv., lxxxv., Wesley, Ouseley and Turle; Te Deum, J B. Calkin in B flat; Jubilate, Goodson (chant), anthem, 'The incarnation,' Albert Ham; hymn 59, 'O come, all ye faithful,' John Reading; Kyrie, Tours in F; offertorium, 'Sleep, holy babe,' Rev. J. B. Dykes.

Evening prayer, 7 o'clock.—Processional hymn, 60, 'Hark, the Herald Angels sing,' Mendelssohn; Responses, Tallis Festal; proper psalms, Haye, Woodward and Felton; Magnificat, J. B. Calkin, in B flat: Nunc Dimittis, J.

MR. P. J. ILLSLEY.

B. Calkin in B flat; anthem, 'Calm on the listening ear of night,' Horatio Parker; hymn 62, When shepherds watched,' Michael Este: hymn before sermon, 482, 'Angels from the realms of glory,' Dr. J. V. Roberts; offertory anthem, 'Cradled all lowly,' Gounod; Sevenfold Amen, Sir J. Stainer; Recessional hymn, 58, 'God from on high,' Dr. H. J. Gauntlett.

PERCIVAL J. ILLSLEY,
Organist and choirmaster.

ST. MARTIN'S.

Morning, 11 o'clock—Choral celebration of the Holy Communion. Prelude 'Adagio' (Symphony II.), Widor. Hymn, 'Christians, awake,' Atkinson. Response, plain song. Venite, Crotch. Psalm 85, Turle. Te Deum (B flat), Armstrong. Jubilate, Hayes. Anthem, 'Thus Speaketh the Lord of Hosts,' Stainer. Kyrie and Credo ('G'), Agutter. Hymn, 'Joy fills our inmost heart to-ady,' Smith. Offertory, baritone solo, 'The first Christmas morn,' Newton, (Mr. E. J. Loiselle). Organ interlude, choral prelude, 'Wachet Auf,' Bach. Sanctus and Gloria in Excelsis, (G), Agutter. Hymn during celebration, 'Bread of

MR. H. H. ST. L. TROOP.

heaven,' Maclagan. Recessional hymn, 'Angels from the realms of glory,' Tilleard. Postlude' Menuet Gothique,' Boellmaun.

Evening, 7 o'clock—Evensong. Prelude, Nocturne, A. Foote. Hymn, 'Adeste Fideles.' Psalm 110, Ouseley. Magnificat ("), West. Nunc Dimittis, Monk. Anthem, 'And the glory of the Lord,' Handel. Offertory, baritone solo. 'Nazareth,' Gounod, (Mr. A. F. Glover). Hymn, 'Hark, the herald angels sing,' Mendelssohn. Recessional hymn, 'While shepherds watched.' Postlude, 'Hallelujah Chorus,' Handel.

H. H. St. L. TROOP,
Organist and Choirmaster.

ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE.

Matins and Holy Communion at 11 a.m.; organ prelude, Pastorale, Otto Malling; recessional hymn, 75, 'While shepherd's watched'; proper Psalm xix., Woodward; Festival Te Deum, Stanford in B flat; communion service, Woodward in D; hymn 74, 'Christians awake'; offertory anthem, Christ's Incarnation,' Myles B. Foster; hymn 72, 'O come all ye faithful'; hymn during administration, 258, 'We pray Thee Heavenly Father'; recessional, Dunc Dimittis, Barnby.

Evensong at 7 o'clock; organ prelude, Christmas Offertorium, Lemmens; processional hymn 77, 'God from on high hath heard'; proper Psalms, cx., cxxxii., Ouseley, Mornington; Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Barnby in E; anthem, 'See amid the winter's snow,'

MR. J. E. F. MARTIN.

West; offertory anthem, 'Sing O Heavens,' Sullivan; recessional hymn 79, 'Angels from the realms'; organ postlude, choral song and Fugue, Wesley.

J. E. F. MARTIN.
Organist and Choirmaster.

TRINITY.

At 7 a.m., celebration of the Holy Communion, at 9 a.m., celebration of the Holy Communion.—Hymns 60, 'Hark, the Herald Angels sing,' Mendelssohn; 62, 'While shepherds watched their flocks'; 317, 'My God, and is thy table spread?' At 11 a.m. Matins and celebration of the Holy Communion, processional hymn, 60, 'Hark, the Herald Angels sing, 'Mendelssohn; responses, Tallis Festal; Venite, Ouseley; psalms (secial), xix (Monk), xlv. (Ouseley); lxxxv. (Turle); Te Deum, Smart in F; Jubilate, Goodson (chant); hymn 59, 'O come, all ye faithful.; Kyrie, Merbecke (plain song); Gloria Tibi, Mirbecke (plain song); hymn (before sermon), 58, 'God from on high hath heard'; hymn 323, 'I am not worthy, Holy Lord'; Sursum Corda, Sanctus, Benedictus, Agnus Dei and Gloria

MR. G. M. BREWER.

in Excelsis; offertory anthem, 'Sing, O sing this blessed morn,' Homer Bartlett, Merbecke (plain song); recessional, 'Nunc Dimittis,' Barnby.

At 7 p.m.—Processional hymn, 60, 'Hark(the Herald Angels sing,' Mendelssohn; responses, Tallis Festal; psalms, lxxxix., Heyes, Woodward and Monk; cx., Ouseley; cxxxii., Gilbert; Magnificat, Nunc Dimittis, Basil Harwood in A flat; hymns 62, While shepherds watched their flocks; 59, 'O come, all ye faithful; preacher, the Rev. R. W. Norwood assistant; offertory anthem, 'Like silver lamps,' Barnby; Sevenfold Amen, Stainer; Recessional hymn, 30, 'One day of praise is done.'

GEO. M. BREWER, F.A.G.O.
Organist and Choirmaster.

ST. EDWARD'S.

Morning.—Hymn 60, 'Hark, the herald angels sing.' Venite, Battishill in A, 'Te Deum,' Dupuis and Attwood. 'Jubilate,' Ouseley. Anthem, 'And He shall reign forever,' Caleb Semper. Hymn 59, 'O come, all ye faithful.' Carol anthem, ''Tis the birthday of our Saviour,' Vincent. Hymn 317, 'My God,' and 'Is thy table spread?'

Evening.— Hymn, 'While shepherds watched their flocks by night.' Gloria, Elvery. Magnificat, Mornington. Deus Misereatur, Edward Marronatt. Anthem, 'And He shall reign forever,' Caleb Semper. Hymn, 'Hark, the herald angels sing.' Carol anthem, ''Tis the Birthday of our Saviour,' Vincent. Hymn, 'O come, all ye faithful.'

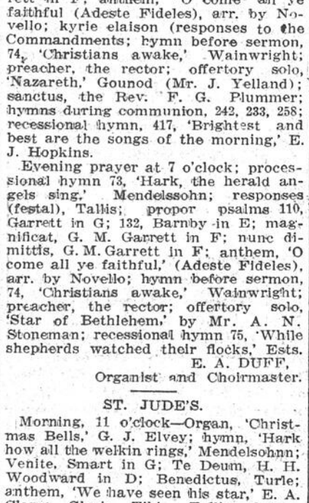
MISS T. G. DEVEY,
Organist.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.

Morning—Holy Communion after 11 a.m. service; Kyrie Eleison, Roberts in C; Gloria Tibi, Garrett in D; Sanctus, Plummer in E flat; Gloria in Excelsis, Plummer in F.

Matins—Hymn, 'Hark, the Herald Angels Sing'; reponses, Festal Tallis in F; Venite, Crotch in A; Psalm 19, Turle in G; Te Deum, Simper in C; Jubilate, Medley in G; anthem, 'Behold, I bring you good tidings,' Clare in F; hymn, 'God from on high hath heard'; offertory solo, 'Nazareth,' Gounod; hymn, 'Adeste Fideles.'

Evensong—Hymn, 'While shepherds watched'; responses, Festal, Tallis in



MR. A. J. BINNIE.

F; Psalm 132, Woodward in C; Magnificat, Bunnet in F; Nunc Dimittis, Bunnet in F; anthem, 'Behold, I bring you good tidings,' Clare in F; hymn, 'Angels from the realms of glory; offertory solo, 'O, thou that tellest,' Messiah; hymn, 'O little town of Bethlehem.'

A. J. BINNIE,
Organist and choirmaster.

ALL SAINTS.

Morning prayer and Holy Communion at 11 a.m.; processional hymn 73, 'Hark, the herald angels sing,' Mendelssohn; venite, Beethoven in B flat; responses (festal), Tallis; proper psalms 19, Havergal in D; 45, Mornington in D; 85, Smart in G; Te Deum, J. B. Dykes in F; jubilate, G. N. Garrett in F; anthem, 'O come all ye faithful (Adeste Fideles), arr. by Novello; kyrie elaison (responses to the Commandments; hymn before sermon, 74, 'Christians awake,' Wainwright; preacher, the rector; offertory solo, 'Nazareth,' Gounod (Mr. J. Yelland); sanctus, the Rev. F. G. Plummer; hymns during communion, 242, 233, 258; recessional hymn, 417, 'Brightest and best are the songs of the morning,' E. J. Hopkins.

Evening prayer at 7 o'clock; processional hymn 73, 'Hark, the herald angels sing,' Mendelssohn; responses (festal), Tallis; propor psalms 110, Garrett in G; 132, Barnby in E; magnificat, G. M. Garrett in F; nunc dimittis, G. M. Garrett in F; anthem, 'O come all ye faithful,' (Adeste Fideles), arr. by Novello; hymn before sermon, 74, 'Christians awake,' Wainwright; preacher, the rector; offertory solo, 'Star of Bethlehem,' by Mr. A. N. Stoneman; recessional hymn 75, 'While shepherds watched their flocks,' Ests.

E. A. DUFF,
Organist and Choirmaster.

ST. JUDE'S.

Morning, 11 o'clock—Organ, 'Christmas Bells,' G. J. Elvey; hymn, 'Hark how all the welkin rings,' Mendelsohnn; Venite, Smart in G; Te Deum, H. H. Woodward in D; Benedictus, Turle; anthem, 'We have seen his star,' E. A. Clare: Gloria Tibi, Tallis; hymn, 'Christians awake, salute the happy morn'; sermon, preacher, the Rev. R. L. Carson, M.A; offertory solo, Miss Jackson; hymn, 'I am not worthy, Holy Lord'; Holy Communion at close of service.

Evening, 7 o'clock—Organ, 'Evening Hymn,' Sir J. Stainer; hymn, 'Hark, how all the welkin rings'; proper psalms, Handel; Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, E. A. Clare in D; anthem, 'Sing, O heavens,' Bruce Steane; hymn, 'While shepherds watched their flocks by night'; sermon, preacher, the Rev. R. G. Ascah, M.A., of St. George's Church; offertory solo, 'When I view the mother holding,' Sir J. Barnby (Mr. Walter J. Urwin); hymn No. 59, 'O come, all ye faithful'; postelude, Hallelujah Chorus, Messiah.

C. FAIRALL FISHER,
Organist and Choirmaster.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT.

Holy Communion, 7 a.m. and 8 a.m.; Matins at 10.15 a.m.; Holy Communion, Choral, at 11 a.m.; prelude, Fantasia on Christmas hymns; office of the Holy Communion, Eyre in E flat; anthem, 'There were shepherds,' W. R. Spence; postlude, Grand Choeur, Guilmant.

Children's service, at which Christmas carols will be sung, 3 p.m.

Festival evensong at 7 o'clock; prelude, Pastorale, Covelli; Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Morely in F; anthem, 'There were shepherds,' W. R. Spence; Christmas carols; postlude, Hallelujah Chorus, Handel; preacher, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

WM. R. SPENCE,
Organist and choirmaster.

GRACE CHURCH.

At 6.30 and 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10.30 a.m., Matins, Christmas hymns and carols; Venite, Beckwith in D; Gloria, Turle in G; Te Deum Laudamus, Naylor in C; Benedictus, Barnby in E; Kyrie, Barnby in C; Gloria Tibi, Tours in F; anthems, 'Behold, I bring you good tidings,' E. A. Clare; soloist, Master Willie White; 'And the Glory of the Lord (Messiah), G. F. Handel; Sursum Corda, Marbeck in C; Sanctus, Tours in F; Benedictus, Maunder in G; Agnus Dei, Maunder in A flat; Gloria in Excelsis, Blackburn in F; recessional, Nunc Dimittis.

Evensong — 7 o'clock, Christmas hymns and carols; responses, Tallis' Festal; Psalms 59, Hayes, Woodward and Monk; 110, Ouseley; 132, Gilbert; Magnificat, Burnett; Nunc Dimittis, Burnett; anthems, 'And the glory of the Lord' (Messiah), G. F. Handel; 'Glorious is Thy Name,' Mozart's 12th Mass.

F. VINCENT DUCKWORTH,
Organist and Choirmaster.

ST. LUKE'S.

Holy Communion at 8.30 a.m. (Choral); service by Jorden, and Christmas hymn; Matins and Holy Communion at 11 a.m. (Choral); service by Tours. hymns and carols, 73, 80, 72.

Evensong at 7 p.m.; hymns, 73, 742, 75, 748; Magnificat and Nunc, Dimittis, by Maunder; anthems, 'Cradle of the Blessed Virgin,' 'When from the east the wise men came.'

JAS. H. JOHNSON,
Organist and Choirmaster.

PRESBYTERIAN.

CRESCENT STREET.

Morning.—Organ prelude, 'Christmas bells,' Elvey; carol, 'O, little town of Bethlehem,' J. H. Smith; anthem, 'See amid the winter's snow,' West; intermezzo from fourth organ sonata,

DR. JAMES H. SMITH.

Rheinberger; bass solo, 'Night of nights,' Van de Water; postlude, 'March of tne Eastern Kings,' J. H. Smith.

Evening.—Organ prelude, 'Christmas offertoire,' Grison; carol, Cradled 'mid the oxen,' J. H. Smith; sop. solo, 'Glory to God,' Ritoli; anthem, 'While shepherds watched their flocks,' Vincent; organ, 'Abide with me' (transcription); tenor solo, recit., 'Comfort ye my people,' and air, 'Every valley shall be exalted' ('Messiah,' Handel); anthem, 'Drop down ye heavens, Barnby; postlude, 'Festal march,' Calkin; soloists: Miss E. Bradford (sop.), Messrs. W. S. Hamilton and P. S. Penman (ten.), Mr. Sedgwick (bass).

Dr. JAS. H. SMITH,
Organist and Director

KNOX CHURCH.

Morning service.—Organ solo, pastorale, Driffield; hymn, 'Joy to the world the Lord is come,' Watts; anthem, 'Christians awake, salute the happy morn,' Maunder; hymn, 'The race that long in darkness pined,' Morison; anthem, 'There were shepherds abiding in the fields,' Spence;

MR. FARQUHAR MURRAY.

hymn, 'As with gladness men of old,' Dix; offertory solo, 'Fear ye not O Israel,' Buck, (Miss McIntosh, of Boston); hymn, 'Hark, the herald angels sing,' Wesley; postlude, March, Guilmant.

Evening service.—Organ solo, Andante from Sonata No. 3, Mendelssohn; hymn, 'Glory be to God the Father,' Collier; anthem, 'O come all ye faithful,' Novello: hymn, 'Hark, the glad sound, the Saviour comes'; anthem, 'O little town of Bethlehem,' Neidlinger; hymn, 'O word of God incarnate,' How: offertory solo, 'He shall feed his flock,' Messiah, and 'Come unto me,' Handel, (Mrs. Fraser and Mrs. Gibbs); tenor solo, 'The star of Bethlehem,' Adams, (Mr. Murray); hymn, 'Blessing and honor and wisdom and power,' Bonar; postlude, Fantasia in F.

Soloists—Soprano, Mrs. Fraser; contralto, Mrs. Gibbs; tenor, Mr. F. Murray; basso, Mr. Dunn.

R. F. L. PICARD,
Musical director and organist.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

Morning.—Organ prelude, 'Christmas bells,' Elvey; anthem, 'First Christmas morn,' Newton; anthem, 'Sing,

MR. A. B. CORNEIL.

oh sing, this blessed morn,' Leslie; offertorium, 'All glory be to God on high,' Bruno Huhn; organ postlude, Gloria in Excelsis,' from first Mass, Hadyn.

Evening.—Organ prelude, 'Pastoral symphony,' from 'Messiah,' Handel; anthem, 'Hallelujah,' Handel; soprano solo, 'Star of Bethlehem,' Adams (Mrs. Priestley); offertorium, 'There were shepherds,' Vincent; organ postlude, 'Hallelujah chorus,' Handel..

ARTHUR B. CORNEIL,
Organist and Choir Director.

ST. MATTHEW'S.

Morning service, 11 o'clock.—Organ voluntary, 'Christmas pastorale,' Corelli; hymn, 'All hail the power of Jesus's name;' anthem, 'Behold I bring you glad tidinxs,' Simper; hymn, 'The wise may bring their learning;' hymn, 'Joy to the world;' offertory, 'Andante in C sharp,' Gleeson; anthem, 'Christians awake! Salute the happy morn, Maunder; hymn, 'Praise my soul, the King of Heaven.'

Evening service, 7 o'clock.—Opening voluntary, 'Adagio,' Mendelssohn; hymn, 'Hark! the herald angels sing;' carol, 'The first Nowell,' 'Oh, little town of Bethlehem;' anthem, 'Arise, arise, shine!' Maker; hymn, 'O, come all ye faithful.' carol, 'When Christ was born of Mary, free;' offertory, 'Impromptu,' Leschetizky; anthem, 'Sing, O heavens,' Tours; hymn, 'T

came upon the midnight clear;' carol, 'Holy night, silent night; postlude, K. J. Spark.

E. G. F. MALCOURONNE,
Organist.

ST. GILES.

Morning service.— Organ prelude, pastoral symphony, Handel; Doxology; invocation; hymn 26, 'Joy to the world,' Antioch; reading; carol, 'While shepherds watch,' May Shepherd; prayer; hymn 30, 'Hark, the herald angels sing,' Bethlehem; offertory, organ, Berceuse, F. Adlam; solo, 'Glory to God,' Augusto Rotoli; sermon by the pastor, the Rev. J. R. Dobson; carol, 'Stars all bright are beaming,' E. L. Buffington; hymn 34, 'O come all ye faithful,' Adeste Fideles; organ postlude, Gloria in E flat, Andre.

Evening service.—Organ prelude, 'Shepherd's song,' Alfred Phillips; Doxology; invocation; hymn 31, 'As with gladness men of old,' Dix; reading; carol, 'Beautiful star in the east,' Arthur Forto; prayer; solo, 'Oh, holy night,' Gounod; hymn 28, 'It came upon a midnight clear,' Noel, by Arthur Sullivan; offertory, organ, 'Christmas impromptu,' F. Barnby;

MR. W. J. CORBETT.

anthem, 'Behold I bring you good tidings,' Herbert W. Warring; sermon by the pastor, the Rev. J. R. Dobson; carol, 'Hark, what mean those holy voices,' Gilbert A. Daggett; hymn 27, 'To us a child of hope is born,' Dunfermline; organ postlude, 'Hallelujah chorus,' Handel.

W. J. CORBETT,
Choirmaster.
MISS A. F. W. DAVIDSON,
Organist.

TAYLOR CHURCH.

Morning.—Opening voluntary, from the 'Messiah;' psalm selection 68, 'O, come, let us sing;' hymn 26, 'Joy to the world;' anthem, 'Arise, shine, for thy light has come,' Elvey; anthem, 'There were shepherds.' Vincent; hymn 34, 'O come all ye faithful;' closing voluntary, 'March aux Flambeaux.'

Evening.—Psalm selection 72, 'All people that on earth do dwell;' hymn

MR. D. B. SMAILL.

30, 'Hark the herald angels sing;' anthem, 'While shepherds watched,' Elvey; hymn 29, 'O, little town of Bethlehem;' anthem, 'O, faithful shepherds,' Macy; hymn 238, 'Take my life and let it be;' concluding voluntary, 'Hallelujah chorus.'

DAVID B. SMAIL,
Organist and Choirmaster

CALVIN.

Morning.—Organ prelude, 'Andante' in E flat (S. Sebastian Wesley), 'Adagia Expressione' (Rheinberger); introit, 'All people that on earth do dwell (Old 100th); hymn, 'Hark, the herald angels sing,' Bethlehem; 'Te Deum in F;' anthem, 'Break forth into joy,' Carter; hymn, 'Joy to the world,' Antioch; hymn, 'O, come all ye faithful, Adeste Fideles; organ postlude, 'Christmas offertorium.' Lemmens.

Evening.—Organ prelude, 'Barcarolli, Sterndale Bennett; hymn, 'From heaven the Lord confess,' Darwell; hymn, 'It came upon the midnight clear,' Roel; solo, 'The Redeemer,' Shelley: anthem, 'Sing, O Heavens,' Tours; hymn, 'O, little town of Bethelem,' St. Louis; hymn, O, God our help in ages past,' St. Ann; organ postlude, 'Hallelujah chorus,' Handel. Soloists: Misses Davidson, McLean, and Mrs. McGregor.

F. BENNETT,
Organist and Choirmaster.

ST. MARK'S.

At 11 a.m.—Song service: Prelude, selections from 'Messiah;' general Christmas hymn; 'Te Deum,' Jackson; anthem, 'And the glory of the Lord,' Handel; solo, 'Star of Bethelehem,

MR. J. T. EDWARD.

Adams (Mrs. P. Stewart); anthem, 'The grace of God,' Barnby; anthem, 'God be merciful;' offertory, 'He shall feed his flock,' Handel; anthem, 'I heard the voice of Jesus say;' postlude, 'Hallelujah, chorus,' Handel.

At 7 p.m.—Prelude, 'The grace of God,' Barnby; solo, 'Star of Bethlehem, (Mrs. P. Stewart); anthem, 'I heard the voice of Jesus say;' postlude, Cantique de Noel,' Adam. Communion service following. The pastor, the Rev. C. F. Kinnear, B.A., at both services.

JOHN T. EDWARD.
Organist and Choirmaster.

MACVICAR MEMORIAL.

Morning.—Psalm Sel. 72, 'All people that on earth,' Old Hundred; anthem, 'Christians awake,' Maunder; hymn 30, 'Hark, the herald angels sing,' Bethlehem; anthem, 'Before the heavens were spread abroad,' Parker; hymn 34, 'O come, all ye faithful,' Adeste Fideles; tenor solo, 'Hark! the angels song,' Hall; hymn, 'Joy to the world,' Antioch.

Evening.—Carol, 'It came upon the midnight clear,' Willis; hymn 31, 'As with gladness men of old,' Dix; anthem, 'Sing, O heavens,' Tours; hymn 35, 'Hark, the glad sound,' St. Saviour; anthem, 'Come near ye nations,' Watson; bass solo, 'Nazareth,' Gounod; hymn, 'Hark! Hark! my soul,' Pilgrims.

GEO. WILSON,
Organist and Choirmaster.

MELVILLE.

Morning.—Prelude, 'Pastorale' ('Messiah'), Handel; open anthem, 'Though poor be the chamber' (Nazareth), Guonod (choral setting); hymn 34, 'Adeste fidelis;' hymn 549, 'Te deum Laudamus;' offertory hymn, 'Arising of the light' (Forrester); hymn 30, 'Hark, the herald angels sing;' postlude, 'Gaul.'

Evening service.—Prelude, 'Christmas musette,' Mailly; opening anthem, 'As with gladness men of old,' Davies; hymn 32; psalms; offertory anthem, 'God that madest earth and heaven,' Fisher; postlude, 'Chorale, Guonod.

H. REES,
Organist and Choir Director.

AMERICAN.

Eleven o'clock.—Organ prelude, 'Overture and pastoral symphony' ('Messiah'), Handel; anthem, 'Hark, what news the angels bring' (five parts), Oliver King; anthem No. 2, 'O, come, Redeemer of mankind appear;' soprano solo and chorus; west offertory (a) organ solo 'Carillon' (Wheeldon (b) contralto solo 'A babe lies in a cradle,' Liddle-Corner; anthem 3, 'Christ's incarnation,' soprano, tenor and baritone solos and chorus, M. B. Foster; Christmas hymns, etc.; postlude, Premier offertoire de St. Cecile,' Jules Grison.

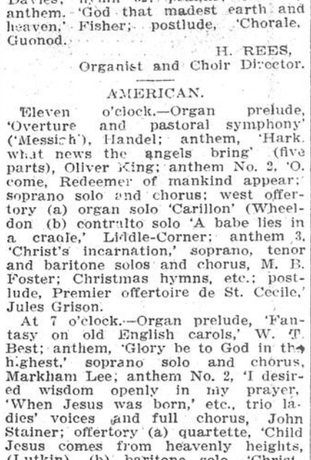
At 7 o'clock.—Organ prelude, 'Fantasy on old English carols,' W. T. Best; anthem, 'Glory be to God in the highest,' soprano solo and chorus, Markham Lee; anthem No. 2, 'I desired wisdom openly in my prayer, 'When Jesus was born,' etc., trio ladies' voices and full chorus, John Stainer; offertory (a) quartette, 'Child Jesus comes from heavenly heights, (Lutkin), (b) baritone solo, 'Christmas bells' (Liddle); anthem, 'Sing, O heavens, and be joyful, O earth,' quartette, chorus of male voices, chorus of ladies' voices, and full chorus, Maunder; Christmas hymns, etc.; closing sentence, 'We would see Jesus,' Mendelssohn; postlude, 'Tannhauser march,' Wagner.

C. E. B. PRICE.
Organist and Director.

SAINT ANDREW'S.
(Church of Scotland.)

Morning service.—Organ prelude, E flat, Bach; opening sentence, 'I sing the birth,' Stainer; paraphrase 37; hymn 28; anthem, 'Sing, O heavens,' Berthold Tours; response, 'Hushed lies the Holy City,' Newton; hymn 29; offertory solo, 'Rejoice greatly,' Handel; hymn 36; concluding voluntary, 'Hallejah chorus,' Handel.

Evening service.—Opening prelude, Pastoral Symphony, Handel; opening sentence, No. 3, Little; hymns 528 and



MR. H. T. DICKINSON.

33; anthem, 'And the glory,' Handel; response, 'Hear us, O Lord,' Mendelssohn. hymn 35; offertory solo, 'Sing ye praise,' Mendelssohn; hymn 535; concluding voluntary, 'O thou that tellest,' Handel.

HARRY T. DICKINSON,
Organist and Choirmaster.

METHODIST.

ST. JAMES.

Morning, 11 o'clock.—Organ, Prelude Symphonie, C. Saint Saens, transcribed by Gigout. Anthem, 'Behold, I bring you good tidings,' Sir John Goss. Doxology and the Lord's Prayer, in

MR. C. V. CHAMBERLAIN.

concert. Hymn 142, 'Hark, the herald angels sing. Prayer. Anthem, 'When Jesus was born in Bethlehem,' W. A. Cruikshanks. Responsive Scripture reading, Psalm III. Carol anthem, 'Hark, what news the angels bring,' Oliver King. Announcements and Scripture reading, Matt. ii., 1-12. Carol by choir boys, 'See, amid the winter's snow,' P. A. Schnecker. Quartette, 'Now, when Jesus was born,' J. L. Hatton. Sermon, the Rev. Dr. Sparling, subject 'The birth of God in the image of man.' Offering, and special offering for the poor. Recitatives for soprano, 'The Messiah,' Handel: 1. 'There were shepherds abiding in the field.' 2. 'And the angel said unto them.' 3. 'And suddenly there was with the angel.' Full anthem, 'Glory to God.' Hymn 145, [illegible] realm of glory.' Benedi[illegible] enfold Amen.' (Stainer) 'Hallelujah,' Handel.

Evening, 7 o'clock. Organ [illegible] 'Christmas Pastorale' [illegible]elli. Full anthem, 'B[illegible] you good tidings,' Sir Jo[illegible] ology and invocation. [illegible] 'Glory to God in the h[illegible] prano recitatives, Handel [illegible] Prayer, and Lord's [illegible] Anthem, 'And there were [illegible] Harry Rowe Shelley, w[illegible] soprano and alto, organ [illegible] companiment and baritone [illegible]ture reading, Luke ii. 8-[illegible] 'Hark, through the silent [illegible] A. E. Harris. Announcements [illegible] Scripture reading, Luke [illegible] them, 'Calm on the listening [illegible] night,' Horatio W. Parker. [illegible] Carol by choir boys. 'S[illegible] winter's snow,' P. A. Schnecker, [illegible] mon, the Rev. Dr. Sparling, [illegible] 'A birth into obscurity and [illegible] ing.' Offering and special [illegible] the poor. Anthem, 'When Jesus [illegible] born in Bethlehem,' W. A. [illegible] Trio and quartette, 'The herald [illegible] King,' J. C. Bartlett. Hymn [illegible] head that once was crowned [illegible] thorns.' Chorus, 'Hallelujah [illegible] del. Benediction, and [illegible] Amen.'

C. V. CHAMBERLAIN,
Organist and choir [illegible]

DOMINION SQUARE.

Morning service.—Prelude, Andante in F, Merkel; Doxology, 'Old Hundredth'; hymn, 'Hark, the herald angels sing,' Mendelssohn; anthem, 'While shepherds watched,' Elvey; 'The beckoning star,' Gounod; (Miss Elliott; anthem, 'Now that Jesus was born,' Hatton; 'Hark the glad sound,' Smith; story, 'Pastoral symphony,' from Messiah, Handel; anthem, 'The first Christmas morn,' Newton; hymn, 'I came upon the midnight clear,' Sullivan; postlude, march B. Silas.

Evening service.—Prelude, Andante in F, Smart; Doxology, 'Old Hundredth'; hymn, 'Joy to the world,' Handel; solo, 'Noel,' (Mr. R. Labrille)), Gounod; anthem, 'Cradled all lowly,' Gounod; anthem, 'Christmas bells,' Gadsby; hymn, 'Brightest and

MR. J. M. WALKLEY.

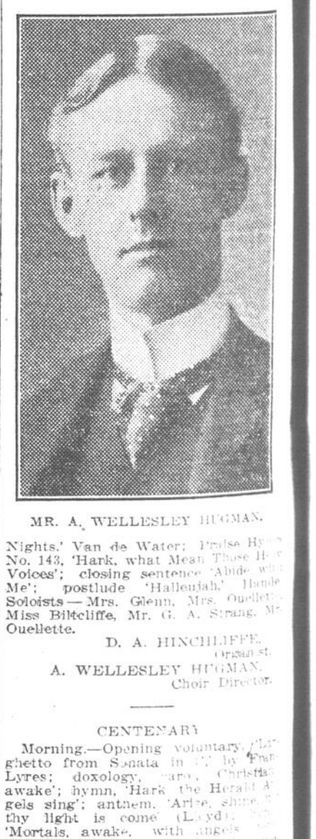
best,' Thrupp; offertory, 'Andante Cantabile, 4th symphony, Widor; anthem, 'Saviour when night involves the skies,' Shelley; hymn, 'O could I speak,' Mason; postlude, 'Marche solonelle,' Gounod.

JOHN M. WALKLEY,
Organist and Choirmaster.

WESTMOUNT.

At 11 o'clock.—Organ prelude, Meditation of on Old English carol,' Hinchcliffe; carol (unaccompanied), 'Ha the Night, All Hail the Morn,' Shepard; Praise Hymn No. 142, 'Hark the Herald Angels Sing'; anthem, 'Break Forth in to Joy,' Berridge; solo for soprano 'Glory to Heaven's Eternal King,' Hammund; Praise Hymn No. 140, 'Mortals Awake! With Angels Join'; offertor (organ solo), 'Larghetto Con Moto' Barnby; solo for bass, 'T'was Nigh in Old Judea,' Davison; Praise Hymn No. 147, 'Sing, All in Heaven at Jesus Birth'; postlude (organ), 'Allegro Maestoso,' Merkel.

At 7 o'clock.—Organ prelude, minuet and trio, Bennett; opening sentence (carol), 'All My Heart this Night Gow; Praise Hymn No. 145, 'Angels from the Realms of Glory'; anthem, 'O Zion, that Bringest Good Tiding' Stainer; solo for bass, 'O Holy Night' Adam; part song, 'It Came upon the Midnight Clear,' Sullivan; Praise Hymn No. 146, 'Brightest and Best of the Sons of the Morning'; offertor (organ solo), 'Pastoral Symphony,' Handel; solo for baritone, 'Night



MR. A. WELLESLEY HUGMAN.

Nights,' Van de Water; Praise Hymn No. 143, 'Hark, what Mean Those Holy Voices'; closing sentence 'Abide with Me'; postlude 'Hallelujah,' Handel. Soloists — Mrs. Glenn, Mrs. Ouellette, Miss Biltcliffe, Mr. G. A. Strang, Mr. Ouellette.

D. A. HINCHLIFFE,
Organist.
A. WELLESLEY HUGMAN,
Choir Director.

CENTENARY

Morning.—Opening voluntary, [illegible] ghetto from Sonata in [illegible] by [illegible] Lyres; doxology, [illegible] 'Christs awake'; hymn, 'Hark the Herald Angels sing'; anthem, 'Arise, shine thy light is come' (Lloyd); 'Mortals, awake, with angels men's chorus, 'Behold the days with solos by N. Kidd and J. Mac offertory anthem, 'Around the by J. S. Fearis; hymn, Hark mean those holy voices' 'Grande Choeur,' by Wm. R. [illegible]

Evening.—Organ voluntary, Solonnelle,' by Edmund [illegible] Doxology; carol, 'While their flocks'; hymn, 'Hark, sound; anthem, 'Glad news,' J. H. Neale, with solo by [illegible] Mahon; hymn, 'It came upon the night clear'; chorus, 'And lo the Lord,' Handel; solo and 'O thou that tellest,' the solo by F. Jacques, 'He shall flock like a shepherd,' Richmond, Miss [illegible] Chorus, 'We have seen [illegible] solo by T. Webb; offertory heavenly song,' R. Blackmore; hymn

ngels, from the realms of glory'; or- voluntary, 'Triumpnal March,' by Lemmens.

NELLIE E. SILVESTER, Organist.

J. SIMONS, Choir Leader.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE.

Morning.—Organ prelude, 'The man-

MR. J. H. LAUER.

or' Guilmant; opening carol, 'See mid the winter snow,' Goss; hymn 99, 'Hark the glad sound;' anthem, 'Like silver lamps,' Barnby; offertory, to carol, 'What child is this' (Traditional), 12 carols' 'There ame a little child' (Jackson) (3) anthem, 'Nazareth,' solo and chorus (Gounod), (4) organ, 'Christmas Pastorale' (Corelli); hymn 142, 'Hark the Herald Angels;' sermon, 'The first Christmas carol,' the pastor; hymn 145, Angels from the realms of glory;' postlude, 'Christmas offertory,' Jules Grison.

Evening.—Orgar prelude, 'Queen visites, pastores,' Best; opening anthem, 'Sing, O Heavens' Tours; hymn 99, 'Come, thou long-expected Jesus;' for the anthem: Carols (1) 'In the fields with their flocks' (Farmer), (2) 'See amid the winter snow' (Goss), (3) 'A cradle song of the blessed Virgin' (Barnby), (4), 'Sleep Holy Babe' (Field); offertory (1) soprano solo, 'O Holy Night' (Ad. Adam) (2) anthem 'Like silver lamps' (Barnby) (3), organ solo, 'Pastoral Symphony' (Handel); hymn 143, 'Hark, what mean those holy voices'; sermon, 'A leader and a commander to the people'; hymn 142, 'Hark, the herald angels sing'; organ postlude, 'Offertory in form of a march,' Guilmant. Soloists: Mrs. W. H. Creed, Mrs. Holland Messrs. H. S. Rough and H. W Flower.

J. HERBERT LAUER, Organist and Choirmaster.

EAST END.

Morning service.—Anthem, 'Daughter of Zion,' Maker. Violin solo, 'Pleasant are thy courts,' Hollingwood.

Evening service — Anthem, 'And there were shepherds,' Negenast. Contralto solo, 'The Star of Bethlehem,' Violin solo, 'Gloria,' Mozart. Anthem, 'Let us now go even unto Bethlehem,' Semper. Soloists—Mrs. W. Jackson

MISS MAY GIFFORD.

Mrs. E. H. Luker, Mr. B. Bell. Violinist, Mr. E. G. Luker, I.S.M.

S. F. ROBINS, Choir leader.

MISS M. GIFFORD, Organist.

SHERBROOKE STREET CHURCH.

Morning (over fifty voices).—Carol service by combined choir and choral society. Carols by Fred. Schilling, 'Tell it once again' 'The crowning day,' 'Zion's King has come to reign,' 'The Saviour's natal day.' Also, 'Hark, the glad sound (Smith), 'Hark, the herald angels' (Mendelssohn), 'Hark, what mean those holy voices' (Cornell).

Evening.—'It came upon the midnight clear' (Noming), 'Sing, O Heavens' (Tours), 'Hark the song of jubilee' (Sir G. Elvey); baritone solo, 'Nazareth' (Gounod); 'Praise for his redeeming love' (Isaac Smith); 'Arise, shine for thy light is come' (Gabriel); 'Sing, O Heavens' (Gaul). Soloists, sopranos, Miss Mona Knecn. Miss Rebecca Terrill; alto, Miss Williams; tenor, Mr. D. Keddie; baritone, Mr. F. Taylor.

F. R. BUSH, Organist.

H. A. MATTICE, Choirmaster.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE.

Morning service. — Organ prelude, Pastoral Symphony, 'Messiah.' Carol,

MR. A. NETTLESHIP.

Solo, 'Christmas Bells,' Stainer. Hymn, 'Hail the Redeemer's birth.' Anthem, 'Brightest and best.' Rubenstein. Carol, 'The Lowly Child,' (by the juniors). Hymn, 'Praise to the Saviour.' Offertory, 'Adestes Fideles.' Hymn, 'On earth peace, good will to men.' Postlude, 'Hallelujah Chorus,' Messiah.'

Evening service.—Organ prelude, 'He shall feed his flock like a shepherd,' 'Messiah.' Carol, 'Noel.' Hymn 'Angels from the realms of glory.' Anthem, 'And there were shepherds,' Danks, (with bass and soprano solos). Carol, (by the juniors), 'The Manger Story.' Hymn, 'Hark the herald angels sing,' Mendelssohn. Quintette, 'Hear the bells.' Hymn, 'Unto us a child is born.' Postlude, 'Great and Glorious,' Haydn.

ARTHUR NETTLESHIP, Organist and choirmaster.

HUNTLEY STREET.

Morning service.—Organ prelude, hymns 139, 142, 147; anthem, 'Hark, the herald angels sing,' Lewis; obligato trio, for ladies' voices; anthem, 'Nazareth,' Gounod.

Evening service.—Organ prelude, hymns 148, 145, 707; anthem, 'Behold I bring you good tidings,' 'Churchill; solo, (abritone), 'Hosanna,' Van Alastyne; anthem, 'The message of peace,' Dressler; soprano solo and chorus, violin obligato.

Soloists—Mrs. J. Irvine, Mrs. J. Glass, Miss M. Heath, soprano; Mrs.

MISS A. MEADOWS.

Lamontagne, alto; Mr. Richardson, baritone.

MISS A. MEADOWS, Organist.

R. F. RICHARDSON, Choirmaster.

WEST END.

Morning service—A special service of song, including a number of Christmas carols and hymns, will be rendered by the choir, including 'Bethlehem,' Oh, joyful tell,' 'Christ the Lord is risen to-day,' 'Hark, the Herald Angels sing.'

Evening service—The choir will render the Christmas cantata, 'The Adoration,' by George B. Nevin, for soil, chorus and organ.

W. R. LEROUX, Organist and choirmaster.

VERDUN.

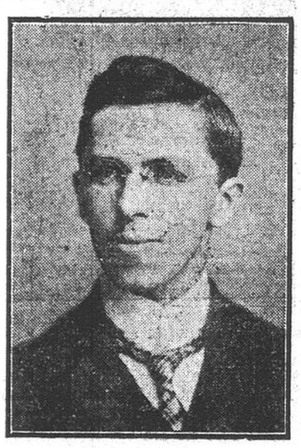
The choir of Verdun Methodist Church will give Christmas music in the morning and in the evening a Christmas Cantata, entitled 'Song of the Ages,' by Adam Glebel.

D. E. TURNER, Choir leader.

CONGREGATIONAL.

EMMANUEL CHURCH.

The choir will sing the new Christmas cantata composed by Mr. William Reed (who was for many years the organist of the American Presbyterian Church in this city), entitled 'The Message of the Angels.' This will be its first public performance, and it will be given after the regular service on Sunday night. At the morning service the carol, 'Hark the sound of holy voices,' (Daggett); the anthem, 'The shepherds in the field,' (Dressler), and baritone solo, 'The Star of Bethlehem,'



MR. ERNEST F. KERR.

(Adams), will be sung. Familiar Christmas hymns will be used at both services. Preceding the evening service the choir will sing Newton's 'The First Christmas Morn,' (at a distance) the opening carol being 'The Song of Peace and Joy,' (Whelpley). Sir Joseph Barnby's carol anthem in four sections entitled, 'The Annunciation,' 'The song of the shepherds,' 'The cradle song of the Blessed Virgin,' and 'Gloria in Excelcis,' will be used, and after the offertory, Miss Beatrice Fraser will sing the solo 'Christmas Bells.' During the offertory a 'cello solo, Schumann's 'Traumerei 'will be played by Mr. H. L. Gnaedinger.

Soloists: Miss G. Ewart, soprano; Miss Beatrice Fraser contralto; Mr. W. D. Moore, tenor, and Mr. H. J. S. Pope, baritone.

ERNEST F. KERR, Organist and choirmaster.

ZION CHURCH.

Morning.—Organ prelude—3rd movement, 'Hymn of Praise,' Symphony,

MR. E. SWEETING.

Mendelssohn. Introit, 'Holy, holy, holy.' Hymn, 'O come all ye faithful,' Bonaventure. Gloria, Mornington in D. Anthem, 'There were shepherds,' Vincent. Hymn, 'Waken, Christian children.' Hamerton. Carol, 'Angels, bright angels.' Voluntary, 'Offertory,' Dubois. Anthem, 'Arise, shine.' Goss. Psalm 19, Woodward in D. Hymn, 'Once in Royal David's City,' Alexander. Organ postlude, 'And the glory of the Lord,' Handel.

Evening.— Organ prelude, 'Minister March,' Wagner. Doxology. Hymn, 'Hark, the herald angels sing,' Wesley. Gloria, Woodward in D. Anthem, 'Sing, O Heavens,' Gaul. Hymn, 'It came upon the midnight clear,' Sears. Carol, 'Beautiful Star.' Solo, 'Comfort ye, my people,' ('The Messiah'). Hymn, 'There came a little child to earth,' Elliott. Hymn, 'As with gladness men of old,' Dix. Organ postlude, 'Hallelujah Chorus.'

E. SWEETING, Organist and choirmaster.

CALVARY AND BETHLEHEM CHURCHES.

The congregations of Calvary Church and Bethlehem Church will unite for worship. In the morning the two congregations will worship in Bethlehem Church, corner of Clarke and Western avenues, Westmount; and in the evening the two congregations will worship in Calvary Church, Guy street. Music by the combined choirs.

Morning service, 11 o'clock.—Prelude —Pastoral Symphony, Handel. Hymn 83, O come all ye faithful.' Solo, 'Nazareth,' Gounod. Mr. W. Wooley. Offertory, Pastorale in F, Clarke. Anthem, 'There were shepherds,' Vincent. Soloist, Miss Walker. Hymn 88, Christians, Awake.' Hymn 91, 'Angels from the realms of glory.' Postlude, 'Hallelujah Chorus,' Handel.

ARTHUR K. LUCKIN, Organist and choirmaster.

Evening.— Carol.—'There dweit in old Judea.' 'Gloria Patria.' Mornington. Hymn, 'Joy to the world.' Carol, 'Holy night, peaceful night,' Joseph

MR. A. K. LUCKIN.

Barnby. Anthem. 'Life up your heads,' J. L. Hopkins. Hymn, 'Hark, the herald angels sing. Hymn, 'In the fields with their flocks,' Field.

MISS M. WRIGHT, Organist.

POINT ST. CHARLES.

The choir, assisted by a chorus of thirty young ladies, will sing the usual Christmas hymns, and the following anthems and carols: 'Send out thy light,' by Gounod; 'Behold, I bring you good tidings,' by Clare; 'Christmas morn' and 'The first Nowell' carols by young ladies' choir); 'Silent night,' 'Hosanna,' O'er and o'er,' 'The city of David in sleeping,' 'O'er midnight's quiet plains,' 'He comes to all,' 'Christmas bells,' 'Hark! from the sky' (carols by the choir).

M. PRITCHARD, Choir Master.

BAPTIST.

OLIVET CHURCH.

At 11 a.m.—Opening voluntary, Fantaisie in A flat, Guiraud. Hymn, 'Christians, awake.' Anthem, 'There were shepherds.' Hymn, 'Hark, the herald angels sing.' Tenor solo, 'Comfort ye my people,' 'Every valley shall be exalted,' Handel. Chorus, 'And the glory of the Lord,' Handel. Offertory, 'Voices of Angels,' Braga. Hymn,

MR. G. H. BROOK.

'As with gladness men of old.' Concluding voluntary, 'Postlude in F,' Guilmant.

At 7 p.m.—Opening voluntary, Prelude to Holy City,' Gaul. Hymn, 'O come, all ye faithful.' Christmas cantata, 'The Star of Promise,' Ashford. Offertory, 'Pastoral Symphony,' Handel. Hymn, 'Let us sing the King Messiah.' Concluding voluntary, 'Hallelujah Chorus,' Handel.

Soloists—Mrs. W. G. Granger, soprano; Miss Clare Nuttall, contralto; Mr. D. Mackenzie Irons, tenor;; Mr. W. A. Miskin, bass.

GEO. H. BROOK. Organist and choirmaster.

POINT ST. CHARLES.

The anthems will be: 'The manger throne,' Dr. C. Steggatt); 'The first Nowell,' (Traditional); 'When Christ was born,' (A. H. Brown); 'It came upon the midnight clear (Arthur Sullivan); 'In the field,' (J. Farmen).

R. D. WALKER, Organist and choir director.

FIRST CHURCH.

Morning.—Organ Communion, 'Ecce Panis Angelorum,' Guilmant; choir, 'Oh, be joyful in the Lord, all ye lands,' Martin; hymn No 3, 'Oh, worship the King'; choir, 'Before the Heavens were spread abroad,' Parker; hymn No. 85, 'Hark! the Herald Angels sing'; solo, 'Nazareth,' Gounod; hymn No. 86, 'Oh! come all ye faithful'; organ, 'Pilgrim's Chorus,' Wagner.

Evening.—Organ, 'The Manger,' pastoral and adoration, Guilmant; carol, 'There was silence in Bethlehem's field,' that night,' Stainer; hymn No. 90, 'As with gladness men of old'; choir, 'A song of joy,' West; offertory, Andantino (Chauvet) Guilmant; solo, 'The night of nights,' Vanderwater; hymn No. 550, 'Oh, Spirit of the living God'; Nunc Dimittis, Garret; choir, 'The heavens are telling,' Hayden; hymn No 608, 'The day thou gavest Lord is ended,' organ Postlude (Wagner).

CHARLES P. RICE, Drganist and Choirmaster.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

'AMERICA' AND 'AMERICANS.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As a spol nan in favor of many reforms, it seems natural to appeal to you to make a public protest against the increasing monopolization of the title 'America' and 'American' by the people of the United States. If they cannot appreciate the indecency of appropriating what belongs to others surely it is not necessary for others to admit their claim by using the word 'America' or 'American' when referring to the United States or the people of the United States.

If they are in the unfortunate predicament of being a country without a name, it is for them to mend their position, not by mentally assuming the ownership of the whole continent, but by using their boasted ingenuity to discover a name for themselves.

Some little time ago the Australian customs took exception to the use of words 'Made in America' being printed on goods manufactured in the United States, and importers were warned that a repetition of such marks would be dealt with as a contravention of the customs regulations of the Commonwealth. Official action along this line would be quite proper if generally enforced, but an active educational campaign by the press, particularly of Canada, Mexico and the South American States, whose claim to 'America' is being tacitly ignored, would be quite in order, and this is a cause which you could most efficiently lead to success.

QUEBEC.

Note.—The adjective American has been very long in general use the world over as applying to things or people belonging to the United States. The use of the substantive with the same connotation is now general in the United States, Great Britain and Europe. It was the recent aggressive and highly offensive step of assuming 'America' as the official name of the country, which put many into a position of protest against the whole practice, and probably determined the government of Australia to refuse to acknowledge the change. Those American countries that are not United States can at least thank the Commonwealth for its vindication of their rights.

THE LORD'S DAY ALLIANCE MEETING.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—When a report was circulated some time ago to the effect that the Lord's Day Alliance of Cobalt prevented the delivery of milk to the Red Cross Hospital, the newspapers courteously published a correct statement. Will you kindly extend the same courtesy regarding the report of the Toronto meeting. During the year a number of complaints and inquiries came to the office of the Lord's Day Alliance, about public activities and social usages that the inquirers believed likely to encroach upon the rest privileges of the Lord's Day.

As has been the custom at national and international Sunday rest meetings, a few of the matters about which most frequent inquiry was made were set down as the subject of friendly conference at the Toronto meeting, after the business was transacted. The reports published did not represent the conference as they should. In some cases questions were set down as affirmative statements. In others, qualifying sentences were omitted, or fragments of one sentence attached to another, giving an entirely different meaning. Such slips may have occurred from the necessity of condensation for lack of space. For instance, in considering public meetings of quasi religious character, the question was asked whether a certain meeting held in a public hall would be included. The answer of several persons was, 'We do not know personally, but shall inquire.'

Again, in reference to some social usages behind which many public law violators take shelter, the question was asked, simply, what counsel should be given in relation to them? The purpose was not drastic condemnation, but rather friendly counsel. So in relation to certain gatherings in public places, arrangements were made for conference, not for dictatorial proceedings.

The Lord's Day Alliance regards the home as sacred, and to be strenuously safeguarded from all intrusion. It has not in the past, and does not now, seek to interfere in any way with the privacy of the home. On the contrary, it has been busily engaged in securing the best home privileges for a large number of the 100,000 seven-day-in-the-week toilers now set free to rest on the Lord's Day. It leaves all such questions relating to the privacy of the home, including the sphere of public worship, to the churches, and concerns itself simply with the public observance of the Sunday laws. It seeks to secure the observance of these in a fair and reasonable way, by remonstrance and persuasion rather than by prosecution. And the cases of litigation in the whole of Canada instituted by the Lord's Day Alliance during the past year are so few as to be scarcely worth mentioning.

To aid in carrying on the work in this way, a conference in Toronto was held, for the purpose of giving kindly counsel, which has been so frequently requested from different quarters, and it is a great pity that the press reports fail to make this clear.

I trust that in justice to a public work that secures such good results, you will give space to this statement of the case.

W. G. HANNA, Secretary Ontario Lord's Day Alliance.

Toronto, Dec. 22, 1910.

DEAD ALREADY!

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It is being said very publicly just now that when men die they are dead, and that there is no life after that of this world. May not one explanation of this opinion be the excessive love for money that has been developed, which is always followed by a lowered state of feeling and by the abasement of ideals? The great pursuit of material things is of the earth, earthy; and it is a most natural sequence that those who make wealth and luxury life's greatest desire, should lay hold upon beliefs that are of the same domain.

A portion of the remedy is found in two directions: (1) Not to make the acquisition of wealth the first aim of life; to live less extravagantly; and (2), to legislate in church and state and spend on wiser lines, especially for the elevation of the poor and unfortunate.

PROVERBS XXX., Vs. 8.

Note.—The man who lives for money and pleasure and not for God and man, does not need to die to be dead.

FORERUNNERS OF ANTI-CHRIST.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It is written in the Blessed old Book that there is 'a time to keep silence and a time to speak.' It seems to me to be nothing less than high treason to the King of kings for his people to keep silent these times, while on the right hand and on the left not only is the Word of God defamed and belied, but the teaching and authority of the Son of God is degraded and rejected. I claim, Mr. Editor, and kind reader, that just so soon as a professed minister or servant of Jesus Christ rejects the teaching and discredits the authority of Jesus Christ he should at once part company with his professed Master, and should step down and outside of the pale of the Christian Church. Not so long ago we read in the Toronto daily press a report to this effect: 'Dr. Henderson, of the Dominion Methodist Church, Ottawa, declares, "I do not believe in the story of Jonah and the whale, even if it is in the Bible."' It is reported that the Doctor went on to say that belief in such a story contravened common thought. Dr. Henderson and Prof. Jackson are united in their attack on the Bible. Dr. Henderson is reported also as saying, 'Mr. Jackson is in line with the advanced thought of to-day . . . . He is a cautious conservative thinker.' Prof. Jackson has also degraded the Book of Jonah. He says, 'The author of the Book of Jonah was a romancer.' Now, Mr. Editor, I have a few simple questions to ask these professed able ministers of Jesus Christ and defamers of the word of God.

In the first place, I ask them: did they ever read these words of their professed Master, 'To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth. Every one that is of the truth heareth my voice,' Jno. xviii., 37. Jesus Christ bore witness to absolute truthfulness and historicity of the book of Jonah. He calls Jonah a prophet; he speaks with the authority of 'God manifest in flesh' about the fact of Jonah being in the whale's belly. He declared to the people that the men of Nineveh repented at the preaching of Jonah, Mat. 12-40.

How great a difference between the master and servant, the master bearing witness to the truth of Holy Writ, the servant denying the same.

Question No. 2. Is it not written that Jesus Christ hath left his followers an example that they should follow in his steps? I. Pet. 2-21. And is it not written again 'that in all things he might have the pre-eminence?' Col. i., 18. When men inside the professed Church of Christ openly and defiantly refuse to accept his witness to the truth, scorn to take him as their example and follow in his footsteps, and in all things give him the pre-eminence, then they should as honest men step down and out of the Christian Church and go to their own place.

They call this higher criticism forsooth. The commonsense name for this thing is 'The depths of Satan.' I'll stake my soul on the truth of that statement, so help me God. These reverent (?) students from the learned arena tell us that God has sent them with this new revelation to the Church. Yes; God hath sent them, but it is the god of this world who sent them who hath blinded the eyes of them that believe not. They tell us they are messengers of Christ to the world. Yes, they are the messengers of Christ, but they are the messengers, the forerunners of the anti-Christ; they are the advance agents of the man of sin, who is soon to be revealed. When he comes he will attempt to abolish God, these men, who are his outposts are attempting to abolish the word of God, which is even a greater sin than attempting to abolish the name of God, for is it not written in Psalm cxxxviii., 2, 'For thou hast magnified thy word above all thy name.'

JOHN CARLISLE.

Peterborough, Ont.

ANOTHER COUNTERBLAST.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—According to the modern John the Baptist ('Vox Clamantis in Deserto') in your paper of the 17th inst., God has not revealed himself to men as men, in his word, but each man for himself creates his own revelation, i.e., is God. Have Canadians turned Chinese? This is topsy-turvydom, and no mistake. Instead of God providing the great ocean at large for the multitude of fishes therein, each one, from the minnow to the whale, now takes his own little and big bottle with him, and thus we have an ocean, all. This may appear very up-to-date, but I prefer God to the professors of Christendom. I firmly believe in 'conservative criticism,' but when we laugh at history and ridicule names, etc., which enlightened Israel, what have we to go by at all, at all? Hold on to God and revelation as generally understood (plenary inspiration), or Satan will plunge the world into darkness. Men are to-day bartering 'heart' for 'head,' and making a muddle of the whole thing. Let us attain to a knowledge when we can say—'I know not everything about the past, there were wise men of old as well as to-day. Better be an African with religion than an agnostic Canadian. If God's revelation comes only 'through the Spirit,' of what use is the letter'—why any revelation at all. Rather is it not—there is a 'letter' made known to us by the 'Spirit'—a man without flesh and clothing (the 'letter') would be out of place. When the Bible becomes a mere 'Dictionary,' Christianity is a fraud and possesses no revelation at all. If man be the son of a monkey without a definite revelation, but getting his revelation from anything and everything that 'impresses' him, then the sooner we abandon our ordinary beliefs the better.

(REV.) C. A. FFRENCH.

P.S.—Let Canadians purchase from 'Family Churchman' office, London, England, Farrar's 'The Bible; What it is' (one penny), and circulate it broadcast, and they will do more good than a dozen writers in newspapers.

HORSE BREEDING ENCOURAGED.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As a result of the report of a special committee of the 'Hunters' Improvement Society,' in England, with which is incorporated 'the Brood Mare Society,' the English Government is about to make an annual grant of £50,000, and of this amount £10,000 goes to Ireland, to assist the breeding of light horses in the United Kingdom, suitable for army purposes. The committee, in the third paragraph of their report, says:

'The diminution in the number of light horses bred in recent years is an admitted fact. It is due partly to the increase in mechanical traction and the consequent decline of a market for misfits, and partly to the fact that the majority of farmers can no longer afford to hunt; and therefore the absence of any inducement, and very often in the absence of facilities, either for acquiring brood mares or getting them served by suitable stallions, they have lost interest in light-horse breeding.'

And under paragraph five. — 'National Importance of Adequate Supply:—

'Besides the foreign market, the demand for high class hunters and polo ponies must be the main incentive for breeders to engage in the production of light horses, and it is to these breeds that the army must look for its supply of horses—animals of the hunter type are the sort most required for the army, and though the pony of 14.2 is probably too small for general army purposes, yet the pony that grows too big for polo, say 15.1, is extremely serviceable, and just the kind of animal required. These breeds, therefore, should be specially encouraged, as being those from which the army can most easily draw what it needs, but as being unfortunately those which offer the smallest prospects commercially.

'The other breeds, such as the hackney, the shire and the Clydesdale, can safely be left to themselves. Whatever may be the case with the hackney, the shire and the heavy horses generally, are sufficiently profitable in breeding to secure a plentiful supply.

'Hunter and riding pony breeding offers the smallest chance of profit, not because the prices of the best are not adequate—the best—those which will make high class hunters or polo ponies, will always command good prices—but because it is more and more difficult to dispose of the misfits except at a loss. Mechanical traction has greatly diminished the demand for these misfits, and though no doubt there will always be a limited market for them, it is likely to decline rather than increase in the future.'

The remainder of the committee's report is too lengthy for this letter.

Such, then, is the condition of matters in this vital element of army supply. To a great extent similar conditions prevail in Canada, and I sincerely hope that those interested in the question will see their way to establishing a ranch in Alberta, where a few heavy horses could be bred as a paying concern, but where particular attention could be paid to the purchase of young stock of the kind suitable for army purposes; that is to say, the hunter type of horse, and the handling and training them for disposal in the Canadian market. And now a word as to the market itself. Canada differs very materially from the Old Country in this respect. England's market is a declining one, while that of Canada is a growing one. A large number of people are coming into the Dominion; towns are growing up rapidly; men are becoming rich and able to afford themselves and families every sort of luxury, and the very conditions of the country will make it imperative that children shall be early taught to ride. Hunt clubs are forming; polo is becoming increasingly popular; smart carriage horses are in brisk demand in large cities, and misfits can find a home in many a town; and surely these are market conditions quite sufficient to encourage such an enterprise as I have outlined above.

FRED W. BENSON, Major-general (retired).

St. Catharines, Ont.

THE BIRDS' CHRISTMAS TREE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In many places in Great Britain and Ireland, in the United States, Canada, Germany, and some other parts of the world, when Christmas comes with all its joy and happiness, boys and girls and older people, as well, do not forget that the dear little birds out in the cold ought to be remembered by Santa Claus, and they make a Christmas tree for the birds. This is, I think, a most beautiful custom, because the birds have all they can do during the long winter months to get enough to eat, and it is a cause of wonderment to me how they do it. I have also often wondered how they live through some of the very cold nights. When we are all snuggled down among the blankets, those little fellows pack themselves away into some corner of the house-eaves, or among the close branches of the cedar or spruce trees, and there they sleep all night, with their tiny heads under their wings, holding on tight so that the fierce wind will not blow them off. Don't you think that it is marvellous that so many of them live to rejoice with us when the bright spring days come again?

Some kind hearted people throw out crumbs and seeds for the birds every day during the winter, and the little chaps soon know their friends. They will come and chirp and call, and, if breakfast seems to be a little later than usual, they will scold and say all manner of strange things about the slow people inside the house. Sometimes they get tired waiting and will fly away, as if they were all very much vexed, but they generally leave one of the flock behind to watch, and when he sees the breakfast put out away he goes and tells the others. Now, that is what happens many mornings where these thoughtful, kind people live (and we wish there were more of them), but when Christmas comes they think that the birds also should have something extra.

How is the 'Birds' Christmas tree' made? Well, in a number of ways. A little fir tree, or some other small evergreen, is put into a pot or box of earth or sand. Then little bunches of grain are tied to the branches, or pieces of soda biscuit, small bones with gristle or meat on them, little tin buckets of bird seed, crushed sunflower seed, pieces of apple or orange. This tree is generally placed on something high, so that cats cannot easily spring at the birds. Among the farmers it is customary to save several sheaves of grain, and one of these is fastened to a tree branch or to a pole. A handful of coarse sand is also acceptable. Can you think of anything much more enjoyable than to be able to watch all the fun the birds have over their Christmas tree? Even if you cannot get a tree ready, you can sweep away the snow and throw out some bird seed and biscuit crumbs.

I wonder how many of the homes in Canada will remember the birds on Christmas morning?

P. C. LAVERTY HARRIS, Manager Toronto Humane Society.

Note.—The birds that would thus be fed are the sparrows. It would be interesting to learn from the older observers whether the importation of the sparrow has diminished the number and variety of other birds.

BIG HATS IN CHURCH.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—May I crave space in your esteemed journal for a few words of protest against a practice in vogue which, no one, seemingly, has the temerity to challenge.

On Sunday night last I attended service at St. James Methodist Church, and despite the fact that I occupied a seat not far from the rostrum, both the preacher and the choir were literally obscured by the array of unsightly head-gear of some of the would-be exponents of fashion. I entered the church with at least enough of 'Religion' to enable me to pass muster among the numerous other 'Professors' present, but just imagine the exasperating effect of being concealed behind just two of these hideous millinery monstrosities of panoramic dimensions, unable to steal a solitary glimpse of the speaker during the whole of the discourse. The noble Dr. Sparling being the very antipodes of the diminutive Zacchaeus of Biblical fame, it certainly cannot be claimed that under ordinary circumstances it is difficult to see him, as no former incumbent has ever presented a more commanding appearance, and the vast audiences that weekly tax the seating capacity of that stately cathedral attest the growing popularity of the genial doctor.

I confess it pained me to think of the fact of the possibility of the many not being able to see the great preacher might detract from the effect of such forceful discourses as he delivers.

It grieved me, moreover, to think how His Satanic Majesty must chuckle as he beholds the very women who at a theatre divest themselves of their monstrous canopies, yet evince such palpable lack of reverence for the House of God and utter disregard of the multitudes so inconvenienced as was the writer.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

MR. LANGLOIS'S POLICY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The 'Pays' published last Sunday a letter—not an editorial—against Mr. Morin, the candidate of the Citizens' Committee in Centre Ward.

Immediately the 'Witness,' the 'Star' and the 'Herald' are willing to brand me as an enemy of good government.

Where is your old spirit of liberalism and fair play? Do you mean to say that I am bound to bow passively to every man that Mr. Laporte, Mr. Dandurand, and others, will see fit to choose, and that you deny to me even the right to discuss their choice? And that, if I discuss it, I betray public interest?

Do you pretend also that a candidate is disqualified as to fitness and honorability by the fact that he has not secured the endorsation of the Citizens' Committee?

I am a free man, and cannot kneel before such absolute dictation.

I claim that the 'Pays' is as true to the cause of good government as any other paper may be, without blindly following a few men who surely cannot claim to have the exclusive monopoly of civic virtues and disinterestedness.

My career in newspaperdom and in Parliament, my long devotion to the cause of civic reform, does not justify my friends of the 'Witness' to throw inconsiderately suspicion upon me.

GODFROY LANGLOIS.

Montreal, Dec. 22, 1910.

Note.—The 'Pays' has for months kept up a running fire of attack on the Citizens' Association, accusing its members of malign personal motives in what they do for the city, and dubbing it the 'Cabinet noir,' 'the dark chamber,' or the 'black ministry.' Those who have most sympathy with Mr. Langlois's independence and fight for liberty must regret when they see his weapons turned against the leaders of probity and progress.

TO HELP THE INEBRIATE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I see by your most interesting columns that Toronto will most probably buy a farm on which inebriates can work off their curse. A farm costs a lot of money—a small plot for a market and flower garden would cost but a fraction of it. As long ago as Martial's days how the pleasant, easy work of gardening suited those used to a city formed the prettiest part of his prettiest Ode. Given a good, conscientious, superintending 'villicus,' whose heart was in his work, with the land and labor given, he ought to be able to pay the city a good percentage on their outlay, and surely those who can afford to will gladly pay, in whole or part, for their board, and bind themselves also to work.

E.

GREAT ANTI-OPIUM CAMPAIGN.

Letter from Rev. E. W. Thwing, Oriental Secretary of the International Reform Bureau.

Pekin, Nov. 20.—We are in the thick of the fight, and I believe victory is in sight. The Chinese people are aroused and at work to free their beloved land from opium. From the highest officials here in Pekin, to the common people throughout the country, all are talking of how China shall be free from opium The editors are taking it up, and the students by thousands are considering the subject and sending appeals to Great Britain that the opium treaty may be abrogated. It is the grandest reform movement of the present time. Letters and cablegrams are going out to all the papers of the world, and every nation is watching China's magnificent fight for strength and freedom. In some places, it is true the planting of poppy has not been entirely suppressed, but it is not what China has failed to do that draws the attention of the world, but what she really has done in the past three years. China already has accomplished wonders. No government in the world ever took such a stand against a national evil as China has done. The drink traffic of the United States and Great Britain in cost and evil may be likened to opium in China. What a lesson we may learn by watching China's fight! And China will succeed, but she needs the help and sympathy of every Christian nation.

During the past week the British Government has been seeking to persuade China to make a new opium treaty, which would fix the opium trade for years to come on China, regulated with yearly reduction, it is true, but still a money-making opium trade.

The Chinese Government was about ready to give in, the treaty was almost signed. Then this great national anti-opium movement, headed by members of the national Assembly, came at the right time to help the government. The danger for the present is past. China will not sign that treaty. China and her people want to be free now to protect their land from opium not in seven years. She needs her money and her people need to prepare for the promised constitution and parliament. Who will help her in this fight for life? The Chinese feel deeply moved at the spirit shown by the British people in asking their government to give back to China at once the right to prohibit all importation of opium. They are touched by the help and co-operation of the people of the United States. This great anti-opium movement will bring the people of the world closer together in real friendship, and join with this new awakening in China, to insist that their government abrogate the opium treaty and at any cost give at once to China the right to protect her people? The return will be a truer friendship and millions more of legitimate trade in the near future. Now is England's opportunity. Will she respond to China's cry? Will the Christian people of the British Empire work as never before, to free the millions of Asia from this deadly foe?

CENTRE WARD

Mr. Victor Morin Will Not Take His Seat in City Council This Year.

It was stated at the City Hall today that Mr. Victor Morin, alderman-elect for Centre ward, would not be declared elected until Thursday, owing to the legal delays. Mr. Brodeur, his opponent, has four days in which to ask for a recount or proceed with his protest. Under these circumstances there is no probability that Mr. Morin will take his seat in the City Council until after the New Year.

The Christmas Derelicts

By RENE MANSFIELD

He had seen them all leave the office, rather earlier than usual,—Kinney, the manager with his wife on one arm and his small son tugging impatiently at the other; Murdock laden with various awkward packages from one of which, through a break in the paper, a woolly lamb wagged a gleeful woolly tail: young Simpson each pocket bulging with a neat box tied with gold cord, and O'Connor, grinning broadly above the big holly wreaths he had bought from the cripple boy who had peddled them through the building. O'Connor had stopped at his desk a moment.

"See here, Barton, why can't you come out to the house to dinner? Help us fix up the tree for the kids—the Madame would be delighted—"

He had cut him off almost sharply. "It's good of you, O'Connor. But I'm dining out this evening, thank you."

"Well, so long then, old fellow. A Merry Christmas to you!"

"Merry Christmas," he repeated politely.

He had heard O'Connor's big voice trumpet the same parting phrase to the elevator boy, and the boy's shrill, excited response came to him through the long hall.

"Mer' Christmus, Mr. O'Connor. Thank you, sir. Mer' Christmus to you. Mer' Christmus!"

Then he was quite alone in the office. Indeed, there seemed to have been a general early exodus from the building, to swell the throngs of eleventh-hour shoppers, or of those hurrying homeward to holly-wreathed gaiety. Only the rumble of the streets far below reached him, which seemed somehow to be pitched in a different key than on other days, and the occasional faint echo of a "Merry Christmas," as the elevators passed up and down.

Barton closed the office doors and a window which had been slightly open and set himself to posting the ledger. This unnecessary labor finished he sought diligently through the files for an unimportant letter that had been misplaced. Then he sharpened all the pencils on his desk to miraculous points, and mechanically tore off the top leaf of his calendar pad.

"December 25th." There it was again. There was no getting away from it, no matter what one did. All day they had dinned it in his ears. Tomorrow would be Christmas Day. All the world would make a holiday—a holiday of family love and the thought of friends. And now it was Christmas Eve. Soon a million tiny candles would be twinkling on the glittering boughs of fir and pine trees. Soon small stockings would be hung from mantle shelf and bed post, and small persons tucked all unwillingly into bed.

To Hiram Barton Christmas meant none of these things. It meant a solitary dinner on Christmas Eve at Henry's, a cafe not of the first order, where he was in the habit of dining. It meant walking slowly to his room after dinner past bright-lighted homes whose window wreaths seemed to grin at him mockingly; it meant waking on Christmas morning with only the desire to get the day over. The postman brought him no little gifts nor letters. Perhaps the landlady set a dish of fruit on his table. Perhaps she didn't.

Hiram Barton had no friends. It was not that he did not wish for friends,—it was that he did not know how to become a friend and that no one had ever had the patience to try to win his friendship. He was born incased in diffidence like a turtle in a shell. He had an unpleasant, frightened way of drawing back his head between his lean, stooped shoulders, at any friendly advances, so that no one ever noticed the glint of shy yearning in his pale eyes. Only once in his life had Hiram Barton asserted himself. That was when the rose-color ambitions of youth had seethed to the surface and he had left the farm. But the braggart assurance of the city paralyzed him. He was not stupid, but he grew to underestimate himself because others did.

In five years he returned to the farm for the funeral of his parents. He had hoped to renew some of the barefoot friendships of his childhood. But neither had the old friends the time to pierce his shell of diffidence. So he returned again to the bookkeeper's desk in the city, a friendless man.

"December 25th." Barton crushed the sheet in his hand, and threw it into the waste basket. Then he put on his overcoat and closed up the office. He slipped an envelope containing a bill into the expectant hand of the elevator boy.

"Thank you, Mr. Barton. I wish you a Merry Christmas, sir," the boy said formally, with no trace of the easy camaradie with which he had thanked O'Connor.

Out on the street in the good-natured, hurrying throngs Barton was like a withered bit of weed borne along on a riotous wave of joyousness. At the corner, where the crowd was dense, the spire of a small Christmas tree clutched in the arms of a big Irishman grazed his face and cocked his hat at an absurd angle. For a brief moment he had been drawn into the eddying spirit of the street. He straightened his hat and from habit drew back his head between his stooped shoulders.

"Loosen up, ye ould grouch! It's Christmas Eve! Ain't ye wise to ut?" remarked the Irishman, and strode on.

He paused at a brilliant shop window. A woman with a shawl over her head and a child stood near him.

"Oh, ma, don't I wisht 'at Ol' W'iskers 'ud bring me a doll like that there one!" cried the child.

Barton reached into his pocket, and turned to the woman shyly. "If-if-" he began.

"Come, Maggie, we must be gettin' home," said the woman taking the child's hand. And they passed on.

Barton took his usual seat at Henry's cafe at a table partially screened from view by a couple of dusty, artificial palms.

"Merry-Christmas-sir-soup?" inquired the waiter.

"Yes-and turkey-and-and-say, John, fix it up a little, will you—some holly or-or-"

"Yes, sir, I'll fix it up right for you," replied John, without enthusiasm.

Barton began almost to wish he had accepted O'Connor's invitation. But he knew that he would have been but a miserable spectator at a happy home festival. Too, O'Connor's boisterous efforts to put him at his ease troubled him.

Henry's was well filled. He hadn't thought it possible that so many should have no homes to dine in on Christmas Eve. He scanned the faces of the men and women at the tables about him. The men were for the most part flushed of face and loud of speech. Before them on the tables stood not only the bottles of cheap wine served with the table d'hote, but siphons and bottles of whiskey to celebrate the occasion. Barton searched the place for the face of a woman whom he could imagine sitting up far into the night to dress a doll or fill a little stocking. There was not one among them.

Barton smiled grimly when the waiter brought in his turkey. At either end of the thick, white platter upon which rested thick, dark slices of meat, he had placed sparse little sprigs of holly, quite berry-less and with broken leaves.

"Thank you, John," said Barton, quietly.

As he was eating his desert he saw the nosegay woman come in with her basket of flowers on her arm. She had been coming every night for a long time. Barton had scarcely ever looked at her although sometimes when she sought out his table he bought a little bouquet from her, and taking it home put it in his tooth-brush mug where it brightened up his room a bit until the landlady dumped it out. Tonight there was something about the woman that held his gaze. Beneath her small, neat hat her brown hair rippled back to a tight knot at the back of her head. And her face was the face of a woman who would sit up far into the night to dress a doll or fill a stocking.

"Merry Christmas, Rose-Anna!" "Merry Christmas, Rose-Anna!" Rose-Anna as the habitués of Henry's called her, responded quietly to the greetings. One maudlin celebrant asked her to join him in a toast to Christmas Day. She smiled wearily and passed on.

Barton wondered if she would seek him out, behind the dusty palms. She passed his table without stopping, and he felt oddly disappointed. Then it may have been the dreary droop of his shoulders that she had noticed as she went by him, that brought her back. At any rate, she turned about and came back to lay a little nosegay on his table.

Barton's hand sought his pocket.

"O, that's all right," he said hastily. "This ain't no kind of a Christmas Eve, is it? she added, her eyes sweeping the crowded room, and returning to the limp scraps of holly on the turkey platter.

"It sure ain't," agreed Barton.

"I don't like to stick around here," the woman went on, as though she might simply be thinking aloud. "But they ain't much to cheer a body in a cold little hall bedroom. Ought to be candles and firesides and children on Christmas Eve, oughtn't they?" She looked down into Barton's pale eyes.

"They sure ought," he said heartily.

"Ain't you got anything—anything like that?"

"No, no, I have no family nor friends." He admitted simply to this kindly woman what had never passed his lips before.

"Me, neither," she replied. "Got no relations, and I ain't much of a hand to make friends. Kinda lonesome, times like this, ain't it?" She was covering over her basket carefully before going out into the frosty air.

It was then that all the loneliness of Hiram Barton's life seethed to the surface, as once before his youthful ambitions had done when he left the farm. All his longings for understanding, and a home and a mate had been lashed into an acute pain by the joys of the season around him. Perhaps it was the cheap wine that had made him a little giddy—perhaps it was the haze of cigar smoke that softened the plain features of Rose-Anna,—but it seemed to him that in her face was the fulfillment of these things.

"I wish," said Hiram Barton firmly, "I wish that you would marry me tonight. 'Twouldn't be so lonely—and we could have a Christmas."

Rose-Anna fingered the covering of her basket for a minute. Then she looked down into Barton's shy, anxious face.

"P'rhaps I might," she said simply.

The head waiter was ushering a man to the only seat left unoccupied in the cafe—the one opposite Barton, there behind the palms. Barton arose and put his coat on hurriedly.

"Come," he said softly to Rose-Anna. And together they went out into the festive street. Together they sought the office of the marriage license clerk. They picked their way through the throngs, speaking little to each other, although occasionally Barton seised the woman's arm as though he were afraid she was a wraith. Luck was with them. The clerk was at his desk, working late at some statistics he was preparing for the coming year. He made out a license for Hiram Barton, aged 42, not married before, and Anna Hagan, aged 43, also unmarried.

As, later, they stood on the steps of the home of the justice of the peace before entering, Barton took from Rose-Anna's basket that he still carried, the little nosegays that remained and tied them into one bouquet. From his pocket he took a bill and thrusting it awkwardly into the center of it handed the bouquet to Anna.

"For-for the bride," he stammered. "And-and you won't need the basket any more,—Anna," he added as he put it down in the corner of the porch. Rose-Anna had never dreamed that such chivalry existed.

After they were married they set out to buy a bit of Christmas cheer that should brighten up Barton's plain room. Gradually the constraint which had seized them both gave way to a delightful sense of companionship. Gradually the spirit of youth in them was revivified to meet the spirit of joy about them. Barton insisted upon buying a little Christmas tree and all the glittering appurtenances thereto. He hung holly wreaths on his arms and stuffed his pockets with candies and nuts and little articles that Rose-Anna's eye had seemed to rest upon admiringly.

"I'd like to be buying you a surprise for to-morrow, Hiram," said Anna timidly, "if you'll just go and leave me for a minute."

"And I've just been wondering how I was going to get a surprise for you," cried Barton excitedly. So they separated with great formality, to meet again soon in the great crowd of shoppers with unconcealed delight that their dream was not yet dissipated.

It was very late when they finished the decoration of Barton's room. They set up the Christmas tree on the table, with its ink-spotted spread, between the windows. They hung one wreath across the corner of the tarnished frame of the "Death of Lincoln." Anna put her bridal bouquet in the wash bowl in the hope that the wilted flowers might revive, and rearranged the furniture to her liking. The two surprise gifts they placed under the boughs of the little tree to await the light of Christmas Day.

Barton glanced about the transformed room that was eloquent of Christmas cheeriness. His wife's hat hung on a hook beside his,—her worn coat was thrown over the chair where he was wont to sit alone at night.

"It's home, Anna," he said brokenly.

"Home, Hiram," she repeated thankfully. A clock some where in the house struck midnight. "And a Merry Christmas to you!"

"A Merry Christmas!" he echoed happily.

OLD ST. NICHOLAS AT HIS BEST.

—New York 'Herald.'

Sugar, sweets, and marzipan,
With expectation how our hearts are throbbing!
Oh! who will get the sweets and who the birch?

The Harlequin was a dear character up in that character, which was a very favorite present to children in days gone by.

Or:—
St. Nicholas, dear good gentleman,
Throw something down as you can;
Throw something into my little shoe,
Good Nicholas, and I'll thank you.

There are many other quaint little folksongs the children sing, but the most generally sung is:—

Sinta Klaas, goed heiligman,
Trebt je beste tabberd aan, etc., etc.,
which runs:—

Santa Klaus, good holy man,
Put on your finest robe,
And ride in it to Amsterdam,
From Amsterdam to Spain;
Bring little apples from Orange,
And little pears from a high tree,
Dear Santa Klaus, our Godfather!

Whilst these songs are going on one hears a ring at the door bell, and a shuffling of feet on the threshold outside announces that at last the great moment has arrived and old Father Nicholas and his little black boy are here. Steps are heard along the passage, and then in walks the good St. Nicholas, a venerable, white-bearded old man, clad in a long flowing robe of red or purple and leaning heavily upon his golden staff. His mantle is trimmed with golden embroidery and he wears a beautiful golden mitre.. Silence falls upon every one, even the children are too overwhelmed by the solemnity of the moment to chatter. As he advances into the room, he holds out a hand first to mother and then to father and class them both; then he asks them if all the children have been good throughout the year, and calls each child by name, and each in turn comes to shake hands with him. And it is indeed a marvellous thing how St. Nicholas seems to know all their little faults and failings, and very often it has a very good effect on the children for months after when he tells them how it grieves him when they are naughty. The black boy then opens the bag and the presents are handed round to each and all, but not till St. Nicholas has gone are the lights turned on and the presents looked at.

When the children have gone to bed usually between eight and nine o'clock, though sometimes in honor of the great occasion they are allowed to sit up till later, then the fun begins for the grown-up people. There is a tendency of late years towards more and more formality, and the giving of more costly and less personally ingenious presents without any of the quaint tags and original rhymes which caused half the pleasure and fun in former days, and made St. Nicholas's feast a red-letter day to be remembered with delight by young and old alike.

CHRISTMAS BUYERS

Increase in Purchasers, Travellers and Mail Shows Canada's Prosperity

Christmas, in Canada this year is, more than anything else, excepting it's being Christmas, a reflection of the prosperity of the country. The Christmas spirit will exist through prosperity and through adversity, but as conditions vary, the degree in which the people celebrate the season must vary also.

This year shows a marked advance of every description. In travel, in mail, in purchases of all kinds, not only the prices, but the numbers of purchasers has gone up. Everyone is going to make merry this year, it would seem; everyone who can by any means get home is going, and everyone is remembering everyone else with a Christmas present.

From the West there is a great exodus. From all parts of the great provinces the people gather, they are sorted; without knowing it almost, at Winnipeg, and from there every train at this time of the year is crowded. Another distributing point is North Bay. Toronto is where the great break-up takes place for all Ontario; while Montreal receives those whose homes are here, and passes on those who are bound for the old land.

That part of the rush ended last week—the old country rush. Since the first of December the boats of every line have been booked to capacity, and some lines could scarcely carry all who applied. The Canadian Pacific did very good business, as did the White Star Dominion line. The Canadian Northern people were overjoyed, it being their first Christmas on the ocean, and the Allan lines are not sorry that the crowd is gone. On the whole, the number carried across was larger than last year, which was a record-breaking Christmas.

It is at the post-office that the greatest evidence of Christmas prosperity has been shown. It is stated by the officials that over a million letters have been sent from Canada to the old country, and there were as many papers and magazines. The regular trains could not begin to carry the mail, specials could not take it all, and the extra cars that were coupled on were jammed full of sacks. The estimate is that the mails this year are 25 percent heavier than in the past.

Between the 13th and 18th of December, was the big rush. During these few days the post-office employees handled over 20,000 pounds of letters and 50,000 pounds of magazines, special numbers of newspapers and printed matter. This was an increase of 5,000 in letters and 14,000 pounds of printed matter. The post-office staff was increased by twenty to meet the demands of the busy season.

The final Christmas mail for England by the Canadian route left last Friday night, by the Empress of Britain. In order to catch the ship, a special mail train was run by the Canadian Pacific, consisting of eleven cars, all loaded with letters, printed matter and parcels. The special train also carried no less than 200 baskets, comprising over 8,000 parcels. On that same evening there were sent from the Montreal post-office to New York, to connect with the Christmas sailing of the Muretania, 300 bags of mail, comprising 75 sacks of letters and 225 of printed matter.

ARTILLERY CHRISTMAS TREE.

A very interesting event will take place at the Armory this afternoon at three o'clock, when the heavy artillery will hold their annual Christmas tree for the children of members of the regiment. The first Christmas tree at the armory was inaugurated by Lieut.-Col. F. Minden Cole in 1898, when he was in command of the regiment, and has been held each year since that date by the athletic association of the regiment. Over 200 children are expected to attend this year.

CHRISTMAS TURKEY SHOOT.

The Third Field Battery held their Christmas turkey shoot on Thursday. There was a good attendance, the highest scorers being: Sergt.-Major J. R. Slade, Gunner S. Welcher, Gunner A. W. Sager, Sergt. T. J. Daly, Gunner W. Edwards, Driver G. A. Newman. After the shooting, the turkeys were presented by Lieut. W. F. Scully with a few appropriate remarks.

The Battery will hold a reception on New Year's Day as usual, for members, ex-members and their friends.

CHRISTMAS FARE STOLEN.

William Marytes, a butcher, whose store is at 200 Iberville street, complained to the police yesterday that his store had been broken into that morning early and 25 turkeys, 30 geese, 50 pounds of butter, four shoulders of ham and $9 in cash taken from the premises.

VICTORIAN ORDER WORK.

Among all the various charities of the city, none are more active at Christmas time than the Victorian Order of Nurses in looking after their poor patients, and bringing Christmas cheer to their homes. This year eighty-five families have been provided for, and the thanks of the order are gratefully offered for the generous response they have received in answer to their appeal.

ST. NICHOLAS DAY IN HOLLAND

(London 'Times.')

No festival in Holland exercises a more enchanting spell over both young and old than the Dutchman's 'Feast of St. Nicholas.' The jolly old Patron Saint of children corresponds in Holland to our Father Christmas, though coming three weeks earlier; and, as most people are aware, the date fixed for his celebration is the date of the old Spanish Bishop's birthday, December 6.

The original custom was for the children to place their little wooden shoes upon the hearth on the eve of St. Nicholas's Day, the legend being that on that night the holy man rode over the housetops on a snow-white steed accompanied by his little black servant, a Moorish negro.

'Sinta Klaas' was supposed to carry with him a large bag, full of toys and sweets of all kinds for the good children, and riding over the roofs he threw the presents in passing down the chimneys into the shoes below, which were generally stuffed with a handful of straw by the children, for the white horse. After him came the negro boy carrying a birch rod as a souvenir for the very naughty ones, and one of Jan Steen's best-known pictures represents a scene from 'St. Nicholas's Day' with a naughty boy with a woebegone countenance gazing ruefully at his birch rod amidst the jeers of his family.

In early days the Eve of St. Nicholas was given over to the children entirely, but by degrees the grown-ups have come more and more to share in it, until now in Holland it is a great gathering for big and little ones alike. People send presents one to another, and a good deal of license is allowed for fooling and teazing people about their pet weakness. St. Nicholas's Day is for all Dutch children a day of tremendous excitement, of alternate hopes and fears (the latter for the naughty boys with a wholesome dread of the rod!), and all that day they can talk and think of nothing else but 'Sinta Klaas.'

As a rule dinner is taken an hour earlier than usual, to enable the children to sit up for him, and after the meal is cleared away a cosy red cover is spread over the table, according to the old Dutch custom, and all sit round the table, the biggest children being supplied with scissors to cut the strings of the parcels. They are also given little tables at different parts of the rooms on which to arrange their presents for themselves when they get them. The father then says: 'Children, I think St. Nicholas may be here now at any moment; let us sing him a little song that he may hear you are all good children and are expecting him.' Whereupon all the lights are turned down, and in the dimness and in a perfect fever of anticipation the children chant some quaint old song, the translation of which would run something like this:

See the moon shines through the trees!
Children we must all keep still!
The longed-for eve has come at last,
The evening of St. Nicholas!
With expectation how our hearts are throbbing!
Oh! who will get the sweets and who —the birch?
Oh! how nice 'twill be to play
With the colored harlequins;
We will share in all alike.

A MARTYR TO HEADACHES?
NA-DRU-CO HEADACHE WAFERS
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(Die Schöne Polin)

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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.'

It is Christmas Eve! The garden sleeps, and the trees, like sentinels, guard its slumbers. There is a profound silence everywhere, but only in fancy can one hear the dear, old carols: 'O tidings of Comfort and Joy,' and 'Born is the King of Israel.'

Such is the flight of thought that with bitter sweet memories there comes the rhyme now nearly a century old that has fascinated and charmed a multitude of children:

'Twas the night before Christmas, and all through the house,
Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse.'

So quiet! The magic spell remains associated with the Christmas saint in memory haunting lines.

To-morrow the bell will ring, and anthems be sung, proclaiming the glad tidings of the Saviour's birth, and it is well we have these anniversaries—'Lest we forget.'

A contrast, in these days of elaborate display, is to read the life of Christ, for we find that it was spent among homely surroundings, and that he drew his lessons from Nature.

'The foxes have holes'; 'The sparrow falls'; 'The lilies toil not,' — all the themes of every day's experience appealed to him, the corn-field, 'the oxen,' and the tares in the wheat.

No doubt the money changers considered themselves quite 'up-to-date' when he sought to do his father's will and preserve the sanctity of the temple. We can follow this child we worship as he prayed alone in a garden, as on the mount that ministry began, and drawing inspiration from the people among whom he was reared.

'And the child grew, and waxed strong in spirit,' till we read of him inculcating into the listening multitude the gentle preachment to 'Love your enemies,' to turn the 'other cheek,' and all those grand Christian maxims that have been read by countless thousands, with varied feelings, and are ever new after all the centuries.

Christmas Eve! The large stick of wood is but charred and glowing coals, the fire has burned low with many shadows that to-morrow will not dispel. For Christmas has shadows for most of us, and there comes to mind by contrast the experience of a friend at this season of the year. It was Christmas in Florida, where the lonely youth had gone to start an orange grove and there were many discouragements; he was very young, and filled with homesick longing for the Christmas of the North, with its hearty, rugged cheer, and dear home faces.

It had rained heavily for days, but he battled with the storm, and went to Sunday school, where only the superintendent appeared, and when it came time for church service, only the faithful preacher joined them.

But in that little chapel among the pines, with wind and rain beating on the window panes, the minister told his message in words the youth never forgot. He spoke of the wondrous story born in the little town of Bethlehem. Then with his audience of two he sang: 'Joy to the world, the Lord is come.'

And I sit by the waning firelight, with feelings of respect, mingled with sympathy for that preacher, who believed the promise given to 'two or three,' was true in faith and faithfulness, and of the youth, who, having left behind all that was dear to him, and in a foreign land, could still sing the old hymn and read with reverent interest the old story. 'Joy to the world—the Lord has come.'

PEELING THE BIRCH TREES.

Nature Lover.—It certainly is an act of vandalism to peel the bark from your trees, and it would be a good plan to punish the culprits and teach them a lesson.

Somehow they would like to have the fun of peel, or even scrape, their skin. They learn that a tree has sensation. At least, one of the best learned botanists is that every tree has sensory nerves, slightly dormant at present, slow in function, but still sensory.

The tearing of the skin from the tree can give pleasure to anyone, or good to the tree? If not, then why that wanton outrage?

It is a beautiful tree, and one can well fancy it shrinking at the peeling of its outer skin, and grows in the highest latitude in which any tree can live.

In Siberia a piece of birch wood was found changed into stone, while the outer bark, white and shining, had remained in its natural state.

In many country places, driving along the roadside one sees trees that have been recently peeled, and the only charitable conclusion is that it is the result of ignorance, and not a purposeful wantonness.

MERIT AND REWARDS.

'Young Gardener.'—It is a good thing to have a healthy desire to excel, but better still, to be able to bear defeat, and I have no doubt your vegetables were as good as your rivals, only judges might find some minor excellence or 'points' that turned the scale in your rival's favor.

I hope you recognize the fact that in this work the greatest need is patience, for the gardener has to hope and wait, and must realize that disappointments are sure to meet him, coming, too, from many sources beyond his control.

But in spite of this there is a wonderful satisfaction in growing plants and in the faith that sows the seed and trusts there will follow 'first, the blade, then the ear, and then the full corn in the ear.'

There is nothing conflicting in Nature's works, and the simplest flowers often win more admiration than those of gayest coloring.

The warm-hearted onion fulfils its mission without interfering with the cold-blooded cucumber, each being useful in their place, and contributing to our needs.

But the gardener must not expect to be reimbursed for his work to the extent of his deserving; his reward will be in the joy of fruition, in the satisfaction of difficulties overcome, and the reward for his patience.

PALM QUESTIONS.

'Palm' asks as to which variety of Palms are best suited for window culture.

In answer, the Fan Palm (Latania Borbonica), may be recommended, also Kentia Fosteriana and Belmoreana and Areca Lutescens.

They are all of moderately rapid growth and will flourish well in warm dwellings, if kept clean and free from insects.

Have good drainage and use only enough water to keep moist all through.

The writer mentions the fact that her Palm is doing badly, and that its leaves turn brown at the tip and soon die off. If one can judge by the description, it is a case of bad drainage. If water is left in the soil it soon sours, and the roots of the plant become diseased; for even though they are accustomed to water about their roots when in their native wildness, there is a freedom and circulation of air that is not found in a clogged pot.

An inch of broken crockery should be at the bottom of a pot when a Palm is growing, to prevent the earth from washing down and closing the hole.

See that this is attended to, and take out some of the soil, putting in fresh, good, mixed loam and sand, or if not procurable, baking the soured earth and returning it after pulverizing.

HALF A DOZEN PLANTS.

A correspondent asks for a list of half a dozen winter blooming plants that will be likely to succeed on a stand in a room heated by a coal stove.

First, I would place the Geranium, then the Chinese Primrose, Calla Lily, Abutilon and a pot of Hyacinths, a Primula Obconica, a cheerful plant that has now many delightful hybrids, and perhaps a Fuchsia Speciosa, or a pot of Mignionette. If the window has sunshine, set the Primrose furthest in the shade with the Calla, and give the other plants the full benefit of the sunlight.

CITY LOT VEGETABLE GARDEN.

A subscriber gives an interesting account of the growing of vegetables on a city lot in a space three feet wide and fifty feet long, and it may be helpful to other readers to know what can be done.

The first crop planted very early was Lettuce, Radishes, Mustard and Top Onions, and later along the fence half a dozen Tomato plants with a Japanese climbing cucumber at each post.

Between the two rows of early sown seeds, there was a row made for dwarf peas and beans that were up and ready to be hoed by the time the radishes had grown spongy, and one end was reserved for a few plants of celery that were purchased and planted in July. A few beets in front of the onions gave nice greens and then roots, while by very careful watering and earthing up, the Celery grew vigorously, and I was something to be proud of at the 'Christmas Dinner.'

It is encouraging to know what a small space can be made to give good returns in choice fresh vegetables, if well attended to, and the work is always full of interest, nor does it require much more labor than the same space would need to keep the grass cut and in order.

HEDGE FROM SEED.

Mr. M.—There is no reason why you should not sow your locust seed and grow plants in that way if you are willing to wait, but small plants can be bought so cheaply, it seems hardly worth while.

Sow the seed either in spring or autumn, soaking first in hot water for twenty-four hours. Transplant the little seedlings early, and set out in a nursery row as soon as large enough, with good care the growth will be rapid, and you can trim into any shape you choose.

FLOWER FOR NAME.

Miss R. R.—The little blue flower enclosed in your letter, and picked in a garden early last spring, is the 'Chronodoxa' more readily known as "Glory of the Snow", a genus of small bulbs that come to us from the mountains of Asia Minor.

They bloom only a few days behind the Snowdrop, and their graceful sprays are charming, growing in clumps or masses, the soft shades of blue being very attractive.

They grow best without being disturbed, and do not require replanting, which is quite a recommendation.

NON-BLOOMING CALLA.

Mr. E. D.—It is a common complaint at this season of the year, and probably the cause is that the Calla has been left dormant too long before starting growth. Given good stock and fair treatment, there should not be any disappointment.

But some people think they must deluge this plant with cold water, while others hope to hasten blooming by using water only a few inches from the boiling point. Over-potting is often a cause of failure, for sometimes a Calla refuses to bloom till pot bound, and the soil must be rich and light, with perfect drainage.

Keep the foliage free from dust, and give a little fertilizer every two or three weeks after leaves have grown well.

Weak soot tea is excellent for the Calla, and when re-potting be careful not to disturb the roots.

Perhaps some of these suggestions may help to discover where the fault lies, for the Calla is free flowering, and generally responds to fair treatment.

A TARDY LILY.

Clare.—I can sympathize with you, for my own lilies have not shown any leaves above the pot except one, and it sprouted early and has leaves the length of your hand, but will not have a single blossom, for it has no centre and must be growing from the offsets.

There are Lilies and Lilies, but whatever kind, we want them to be ready to bloom by Easter, and when growth starts it will be well to give them a little liquid fertilizer, but never to pour it on leaves, stem, or any part of the Lily.

If the white feeding roots penetrate to the bottom of the pot, a little fertilizer can be kept in the saucer, whence the lily roots will absorb and assimilate it. All we can do at present is to have patience.

TWO QUESTIONS.

Perplexed.—Physicians do not consider that plants in a sleeping room are harmful if a proper amount of air is admitted into the room. But plants with strong odor often affect people who have sensitive nerves, or are delicate.

As regards the use of ammonia on plants, it is as well to remember that it is not a fertilizer, but a stimulant, and it enables plants to make use of nutritive elements in the soil which they might not otherwise be able to do. But it does not contain any nutriment for the plant, and as you have only a few pots, you would find them benefit by the application of a little prepared fertilizer, such as is sold in packets by the seedsmen.

CHILDREN CAUSE FIRE.

Children playing rather boisterously in a room with a lighted lamp on the table, started a fire on Thursday night. They knocked the lamp on the floor and it exploded. The place was 474 St. Christophe street, occupied by J. Villeneuve. Deputy-Chief St. Pierre was in charge of the firemen.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

SECRETARY'S MESSAGE.

Come Thou, dear Lord, oh, come to us this holy Christmastime!
Come to the busy marts of earth, and cloister's peace sublime;
To a happy home, to noisy street, to humble, country road,
Come to us all, and in Thy love touch every human load.
That we may feel our God is love, have Thy great gift of peace.
Bear thoughts of love to all mankind, and Thy blest reign increase.

The first lesson of Christmas is not one of giving, but of receiving. It is related that there was once a good man imprisoned for preaching the truth, and one day a white carrier dove flew into his window. He, thinking it was but a common pigeon threw it some crumbs and went on with his work. Later he tried to drive it away, but without success. Seeing how tame it was, he held out his hand:, and at once it came to him. Then he discovered that it had tied underneath its wing a sum of money, and by its help he succeeded in escaping. Suppose he had driven the messenger out. He would not have received the blessing. Unless we receive Him, our Saviour, we are prisoners without hope. The message of Christmas is 'Receive Him.'

UNION EXECUTIVE MEETING.

The Union executive meeting will be held Thursday evening, Dec. 29th, in Mountain Street Methodist Church. See to it that your representatives are there. The meeting has been well planned, and will be very interesting and helpful. There will be fifteen two-minute talks on the different phases of our work as we sit around the fireplace. These meetings are open to the other members of your society, and all will find a welcome awaiting them.

MISSIONARY EXTENSION.

Our quest for the King. — If you have never read Henry Van Dyke's beautiful story, 'The Other Wise Man,' will you not read it this Christmas time? Will you journey with—not the three wise men who start from their homes in the Far East and follow the guidance of the star in their search for the Christ—but with the other wise man, Artaban, who is hindered in his journey by the calls of human need. When he started on this wonderful quest to find the promised King, he had three priceless jewels to lay as a tribute at the feet of the Christ. He used one to save the life of a man on the desert, the second to save a baby's life, and the last to rescue and set free a beautiful girl, who was being sold as a slave.

You will cross the mountains and deserts, the swift-flowing rivers and passes as you follow Him to Bethlehem, down to Egypt, and back to Jerusalem, to share with Him His disappointments and despair in not finding the King.

You will see him constantly ministering among the lowly and oppressed, in homes of suffering and sorrow, in slave markets, in prisons, until thirty-three long years had passed, apparently fruitless, his jewels gone.

You will stand close to his side in those last moments of his life on that narrow street in Jerusalem, and through the tumult and noise of the city you hear a voice. You see the old man's face brighten as he answered, 'Not so, my Lord! For when saw I Thee an hungered, and fed Thee? Or thirsty and gave Thee drink? Or a stranger and took Thee in? When saw I Thee sick and in prison and came unto Thee? Thirty-three years have I looked for Thee, but I have never seen Thy face nor ministered unto Thee, my King.' But we know Artaban had found the King, for back came that voice, oh, so wondrously sweet and low: 'Verily, I say unto thee, inasmuch as thou hast done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, thou hast done it unto me.'

Again as we celebrate the King's birthday, let us see how truly we, at this Christmastide, may find the King anew and into our lives will come all the fulness of His love and peace. May our quest lead us into the homes of poverty and suffering, among the sinful and wretched, and across to the multitude in China, in Africa, in India, the isles of the sea, to those who did not see the star in the East, nor have ever heard of a promised Saviour. If among such we go, with our jewels of love and service of prayer and gifts, we, too, will see the King, as did Artaban, and hear from His own lips the 'Inasmuch.'

THE TENTH LEGION.

The Blessings of Faithfulness.—It is a blessing to know God's will, and a privilege to have the opportunity of doing it. When we have brought to God the tenth in faith, we may rest assured that we have his blessing; he has promised, and his words cannot fail. He invites us to prove him. 'Bring ye the whole tithe into the storehouse, and prove me now herewith,' saith the Lord of hosts, 'if I will not open the windows of heaven and pour you out a blessing that there shall not be room to receive it.' The blessing is guaranteed. Shall we not trust him to fulfil his word? What the blessing may be in individual cases we cannot know before hand, but it may sometimes lie with us to discern the blessing. It may come in various ways; in increase in spiritual strength and peace; in deliverance from unknown dangers and sickness, and in earthly prosperity.

UNION OUTING CLUB.

The C.E. Union Outing Club held their annual meeting recently and elected the following officers: President, Miss A. M. Davies; secretary, Mr. R. H. Ross; treasurer, Miss M. McCaw. A schedule of the snowshoe tramps was drawn up, and will be printed and sent to each society. Registration fee, fifty cents, and ten cents for badge, payable strictly in advance. It can be had from the secretary, Mr. R. H. Ross, 2265 Esplanade avenue, Montreal.

A cordial invitation is extended to all Endeavorers and Epworth Leaguers and friends to join our club.

PLUMBER ASSIGNS.

Octave Robert, a Montreal plumber of 1233 St. Lawrence Boulevard, yesterday assigned for the benefit of his creditors at the demand of La Rivire Inc. Liabilities of $1,83, divided amongst 23 creditors, will have to be compounded from the debtor's business stock, horses and rigs, a few book debts, and the interest on his lease.

BUILDERS HELD DINNER.

The architectural and contracting executives engaged on the construction of the new Windsor street C.P.R. station held a Christmas dinner at the St. Regis, on Thursday, when the art of the builder was extolled in a long list of toasts. Mr. W. S. Painter, chief architect of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, occupied the chair, and proposed the usual loyal toast. The other toasts and speakers were as follows:—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company—J. R. Meadowcroft, F. L. Ellingwood; The Architect—C. E. Deakin, W. S. Painter; The Contractors—F. L. Ellingwood, C. E. Deakin and J. R. Meadowcroft; the Steel Contractors—W. R. Duckworth, E. W. Brown; Canada and Canadians—J. L. Thomas, Col. Evans and A. Boyer; The Building Trade Merchants—G. B. Mitchell, D. L. Chadwick and Ald. Rutherford, of Westmount; Our American Cousins—Colonel Evans, F. L. Ellingwood and C. L. Weisner; The Architectural and Contracting Staffs—G. McKnight, J. L. Thomas, G. B. Mitchell and H. S. Brightly; The Inspecting Engineers—C. L. Weisner, W. R. Duckworth and F. W. R. Cunningham. The list of guests included: W. S. Painter, M. D. Barclay, F. Bell, C. Birmingham, A. Boyer, H. S. Brightly, E. W. Brown, D. L. Chadwick, A. Cherry, L. C. Content, H. P. Couillard, F. W. R. Cunningham, C. E. Deakin, F. Dufresne, W. R. Duckworth, Col. W. H. Evans, F. L. Ellingwood, F. O. Farey, H. Jenner-Fust, E. H. Kelly, E. C. Love, G. McKnight, W. H. Madigan, G. B. Mitchell, J. R. Meadowcroft, W. J. Nicholson, M. Pope, E. T. Ramsay, C. B. Rittenhouse, W. Rutherford, G. W. Smith, J. L. Thomas, W. Tufts, Chas Warnock, C. L. Weisner.

WORLD WIDE

A Weekly reprint of Articles and Cartoons from the leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.

Among many Interesting Articles in this week's issue are:

Lord Morley Answers Lord Rosebery —Peers and Reform.

The Roman Roads in Picardy.

Christmas Cards.

Andrew Carnegie's Peace Gift—To Be Used for Advancement of Human Welfare When Wars Are Ended.

The Devil at Christmas-tide.

The Voice of the People—Which Megaphone is Clearer—The Commons or the Referendum?

Christmas Revelry in Old England.

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WORLD'S WELFARE

A GREAT MISSIONARY EXHIBIT

No exposition ever held in America will present so many unique and attractive features as are planned for 'The World in Boston,' and it will be on a mammoth scale. The whole of the great Mechanics Building will be utilized, including all the halls, the great gallery, the basements, etc. Something is being planned for every nook and corner of the building. Missions, home and foreign, will be presented on such a scale as the hundreds of thousands who attend have never imagined or thought possible.

SOME THINGS YOU WILL SEE.

And the hundreds of thousands will come. For missions will be set forth in ways never before seen in this country. You have been in Chinatown, perhaps, and have wondered what a street in a real Chinese town looks like. You will see one in the exposition, with its joss house, its apothecary shop, its Chinese houses, its opium den, not overlooking the ever-present pagoda, and, of course, real live men and women and children, your best friends, it may be, looking for all the world like the natives themselves. You have heard of an East Indian 'bazaar'—what is a 'bazaar?' Come to the exposition and you will see one in full operation, with all the things that make this such an important institution in the East. If you went to India you would hear a good deal about the zenanas, but if you are a man you could never hope to see the inside of one. Here at 'The World in Boston' you can see just what a zenana is. What does a Korean house look like. Did you ever see one? Probably not. But you will see two at the exposition. Perhaps you think 'the religion of the heathen is good enough for them.' But wait until you have seen an African fetish and a Hindu idol and you may change your opinion.

And so it will go. All the strange life of the Orient, as well as life among the immigrants, Indians and negroes of our own country, will be spread out before you in a realistic way. You will have a chance to see how missionary work is carried on. One whole room will be given up to moving pictures showing missionaries preaching, schools in session, operations being performed in mission hospitals, and many other striking scenes of missionary life.

WHO WILL BE THERE.

The features mentioned above are of course only a few of the many things that will be seen and heard in the exposition. But who will be there to see and hear? First, there will be those already deeply interested in missions, who will come to learn more and get a clearer idea of the work. Then there will be those in the churches who know little about missions and care no more. They will come because the exposition is talked about in their church, and curiosity brings them. They will go away with a new idea of what missions mean, and thousands who before were lukewarm in their interest will become enthusiastic supporters of the enterprise. Then, too, there will be the great multitude of people outside the churches who are not Christians and who are opposed to missions, many of whom will come out of curiosity or for entertainment. Some of these will go away to become Christians and co-workers with the missionaries, while others will ever after be warm sympathizers with the missionary cause.

This exposition is to be held from April 24 to May 20. It is to be housed in the huge Mechanics Building, Boston, and all the floor space, the gallery, and the grand hall will be utilized. The main floor is to be covered with courts, reproducing the scenes and life of different lands; large spaces are to be devoted to home mission fields; a hall of religions will bring together an exhibit of the faiths of the world. Talbot Hall will be devoted to a pourtrayal of child life; Paul Revere Hall to tableaux and costume lectures; Banquet Hall to a continuous moving picture exhibit; the Grand Hall will be monopolized by the elaborate pageant of 'Darkness and Light.' Ten thousand stewards are called for to take charge of the courts and to explain all to the visitors. Attendance upon this exposition is to be made the chance of a lifetime to see missions in their setting.

The 'Exposition Herald' is designed to announce its advance month by month. The five issues can be obtained by applying to Mr. G. A. Morse, 4 Ashburton place, Boston. Ten cents should be sent with the address to defray cost.

CHRISTMAS IN CHIKORÉ.

(By George A. Wilder, D.D., of Rhodesia, East Africa, in the 'Missionary Herald.')

The night before I had planned to rise early, but my vacation habit got the better of me, and on waking Christmas morning I was rather upset to find the sunbeams streaming through the window. I hurried down to the schoolhouse to see if anybody else was as late in rising; for although certain men had been told that it would be nice if they would clean up the building, get a Christmas tree, and do a little decorating, I must say I did not much count on their doing anything before I should appear on the premises. Imagine, then, my delighted surprise upon opening the door to find the rooms swept, seats rearranged, the ten windows gayly festooned with wild vines, and a Christmas tree standing in the centre of the main room loaded with over two hundred presents. As I gazed about at the fowls, with labels tied to their necks, the pumpkins, the baskets of grain, etc., piled around the base of the tree, and the great variety of gifts on the branches, each with the name of the givee—pardon the new word—attached, and remembered the day but a few years ago when I first set up a solitary abode on this Chikore mountain among a wholly heathen people, I felt queer sensations in the muscles of my face, and came near having a little sun shower all to myself.

Hastening back to the house for the presents which our friend, Mr. Ballantyne, had sent over for the children, together with those which we had to contribute, I met our new Zulu teacher from Natal, and supposing, of course, that he was the moving spirit in getting matters into shape so early, I complimented him. But to my yet greater surprise he knew nothing about it, and was astonished when he saw what had been done. It seems that since early morning he had been busy at the cattle pen slaughtering the two sheep which were to be part of the feast for the 200 school children for whom we were especially preparing this Christmas. The pupil teachers also sent in a lot of meal and samp; when all was cooked and spread upon banana leaves, nothing was wanting for the grand picnic dinner.

But I am getting along too fast. At eleven o'clock the bell which had rung out many a Christmas greeting in years gone by at Umtwalume, in Natal, now in high tones and clashing reverberations summoned the people to the school building for a service and the distribution of presents. In a short time 250 were eagerly looking up from the rough benches, most of them more or less dressed in European costume and the rest more or less undressed in true African style. A few passages from Luke were first read, and the significance of the occasion was explained. Then followed an earnest prayer by our oldest Zulu helper. Next came a surprise even to me, a son, 'Hallelujah to Jesus,' which our new Zulu teacher's child had been practising with the young men who were able to join in. Every one of the hushed audience seemed greatly under the spell of this really good singing; even those who did not understand a word of English listened attentively.

Another short speech, on the theme, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive,' and then, four teachers assisting me, we began the task of distributing the presents. One of the young men who can write rapidly was instructed to record the number of presents given out, and his list footed up 457. I was glad to see how well the people remembered the new Zulu teacher and his family, who in turn gave generously to those whom they had learned to know. The missionary was not forgotten: beans, marmalade, darning needles, green corn, and baskets were to be found among his presents. But to me the most touching and satisfactory incident of the whole affair was when, as I read out the names of the givers, I came upon a few nice ears of green corn presented to a little girl, Mollie, from another little girl, Annis. Their mothers are both members of the Chikore church. Mollie's mother has had great trouble with her little ones, who are often very ill, and, for some unaccountable but devilish reason, she accused Annis's mother of trying to kill her children with 'the evil eye.' This had made a great disturbance and had threatened to lead to undying hatred between the two women. Indeed I had not then been satisfied that everything was peaceful. But when I came upon this token of generous effort on the part of the injured mother to make matters right between herself and her accuser, I almost experienced another sun shower.

We next adjourned to the campus, so to speak, and had a high, old athletic meet, consisting of contests in running, jumping, target and distance shooting with the long bows and yard-long arrows of these people. I entered in these latter events, but did not pull off any of the ten-cent prizes I offered. The high jumping of the boys made no end of fun; they entered by dozens. By a little judicious management I was not out of pocket more than sixty cents, yet all seemed to be pretty well satisfied. Then followed the feast referred to above. When that was over the sun was on its way to bed and the children had to be hurried off to their homes, many of them three miles away. The only complaint I heard came from the old heathen, who said that I might have given them presents too, with a feast of meat such as the children had enjoyed.

While preparations were being made for the athletics, I invited the Zulu helpers and one of the Ndau men who happened to be present to come into my parlor for a cup of refreshing tea after the long session in the school room. There was no cake to offer, as I had not planned beforehand this tea-drinking, but, wonderful to relate, while we were over our teacups there arrived from Mt. Silinda a generous supply of cake and candy, not to mention a Christmas pudding.

Next morning being Sunday I reminded some of our boys that we should want the rooms cleared up for early prayer meeting. And I am glad to say that when I went down to early meeting Sunday morning the tree was gone, the festoons were out of sight, and the room was swept. So ended the Chikore Christmas of 1909.

A BABY SHOW IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

('Missionary Gleaner.')

It is estimated that seventy-five per cent of babies born in the Uganda Protectorate die under a week old. This is due not only to disease, but to the ignorance and carelessness of the mothers or nurses and to heathen customs. With the object of encouraging African mothers in the work of caring for and training their children, a baby show is held annually at Kabarole, Toro. Sir H. Hesketh Bell, the late Governor of Uganda, when he heard of the last 'baby show,' sent one pound towards the cost of prizes. Mrs. Maddox writes of the event: 'Seventy-nine mothers, all members of the Mothers' Union, brought their babies, but as we had two sets of twins, there were eighty-one in all. In one case, as the mother was ill the father brought the baby, and I was particularly glad that this one was worthy of a prize, for the fathers here do not usually take any notice of their children. We started with the hymn in Luiyoro, "There's a friend for little children," then prayer, and after that Mr. Maddox gave an address, speaking specially to the fathers who were present, and pointing out to them their responsibilities both to their homes and children. The idea Christian home-life is very little realized here. Then was a good crowd present to see the babies, including the Queen and the old Queen-mother. After the address we went round and picked out the finest babies as prize-winners. Owing to the kindness of home friends we had a good lot of prizes. This year our babies showed a marked improvement in their condition. Only one baby brought to the show had been burned on its body with a hot iron to let out the evil spirit, which was supposed to be making it ill, which shows that the mothers are learning something of the cause of illness, and no longer attribute it to spirits or witchcraft.

WHEN CHINA AND AFRICA MEET.

(By the Rev. H. Sutton Smith, in the 'Baptist Missionary Herald.')

It is a Christian Endeavor meeting at Yakusu. The chapel is half full of young men and women, with a sprinkling of older women. Workmen and their wives, and house boys and town boys mainly make up the audience.

Two blackboards are placed on the platform, and to each of these a large white card is pinned. On these cards are a number of photographs illustrating the life of the Chinese; over each card is the title: 'Mboli ya bato ba China' (News of the people of China). The meeting opens as usual. After the second hymn the pledge is repeated by all, standing. It begins: 'Eóa isolmela mbo Yesu atolembe ndosunga imi la bofoka wande lise la lise. . . .' (Because I believe that Jesus wants to help me with His strength day by day).

The speaker tells his audience that besides black people and white people there are yellow people and red people. From so simple a beginning he passes on to speak of the clever yellow people of China, of their ancient historical records, of their wise men, of their great called cities, of their hatred of everything foreign, and how for long centuries they thought that no one else knew anything worth knowing but themselves. Eyes opened widely as the chocolate-colored audience at Yakusu heard that in some things the yellow people were as wise as white people. In this respect the comparison perhaps was odious. But when manners and customs were dealt with, I fancy these young Central Africans felt themselves not so far behind after all. We might almost say that one touch of superstition makes all the world akin. Who is more terrified by the dreaded malicious influence of evil spirits than the unclothed African? What will he not do to charm them away? Behold the clothed inhabitants of densely crowded Chinese cities equally solicitous of protection against the spite of fiendish sprites.

Strangely fantastic stories are told us in Central Africa of the river god, the fabled denizen of the deep, half human, like the mermaid, or fierce, dragon-like, unapproachable and unassailable. A photo showed a Chinese dragon festival, and it was described from the words of an article in the missionary magazine. Anthropologists attempt to base an argument for a common origin on the prevalence of the game of cat's cradle, and the variety of constructions it lends itself to amongst the different tribes of the earth. It is certainly interesting to find points of resemblance in belief, in superstition, in manners and customs, between people cut off for countless generations from all intercourse with one another by geographical position and the barrier of language. In how many ways are the declarations of the Bible confirmed.

The barbarous custom of foot binding was illustrated by a photo of a little Chinese girl and a drawing of a pair of her slippers. Boys and girls alike held their breath as the description was given of the torture involved, and the screams of the little victim trying in vain to escape. When the speaker pointed out that he had seen in their own villages little children of three and four years of age struggling to get away from the strong grasp and the sharp knife that cut notch after notch in the tender skin of the forehead and chin, they turned to one another with looks which said, 'He has us there!' Habits like this one and that of 'toothfiling' die hard, but in both countries the present day is seeing the rising of a generation which will no longer be victimized by such barbarities.

Within ten years the hemp-smoking habit has assumed quite alarming proportions within the Lokele area. Temptation has been strong, and most of our young Christians have felt the full blast of it. Many of them, alas! have fallen easy victims, and are finding it very difficult to disentangle themselves from the toils of so evil a habit. They listened to the story of the opium curse—of the many broken families, ruined homes, and shattered lives. The effect of this vice on the health and temper of the victim was described, and the shaft went home, for hemp-smoking, when indulged in to excess, has much the same effect, though it cannot be said to be followed by all the disastrous consequences of the opium habit of China.

The quiet determination of the Chinese authorities to crush it out, and the evident desire of many of the victims to be quit of it, was illustrated by a photo in which a great stack of opium pipes was collected for burning. It was a pointed moral: 'If the Chinese can gain the victory over so pernicious a habit, why cannot you?'

A scroll was copied, giving the Chinese characters of a text which was presented to some missionaries of the L.M.S. to be hung up in a new chapel they had just opened. It was the gift of some of the non-Christian men of the city, who, being anxious to identify themselves with a work which they recognized to be worthy, had hit on this plan of perpetuating their good will. The witness of the conscience told them what was right, and though not yet professing to believe in the truths they had heard of, they gladly identified themselves with a work which they could not condemn. It was a pertinent close, and we hope the exhortation was heeded to remain indifferent to no work that is good. To boldly side with the right makes it easier to do the right.

At the close the blackboards were surrounded, and a nearer view of the photos they had heard described was gained. The manner and bearing of a young Chinese evangelist was favorably commented upon. A funeral procession elicited a deal of attention, and called forth many interesting remarks. Like the Chinese and some good folk nearer home, our Lokeles are great on funerals. The pictures of the schools, and of medical and other students, were convincing witnesses of the value of knowledge in every land. In this respect the young African will hold his own very well with any race on earth, though it must ever be borne in mind how heavily he is handicapped in the starting.

TURNABOUTS IN TURKEY.

(By the Rev. George P. Knapp, in the 'Congregationalist.')

After a pleasant year in the homeland I am about to start for Turkey, not to Harpoot, where I stole in as it were by the back door eleven years ago, but for the present to Bitlis—the very place from which I was so unceremoniously deported fourteen years ago. Have you noticed what recently took place in this stronghold of Mohammedanism ignorance and fanaticism? The town crier called upon all the people to gather for the celebration of the second anniversary of the proclamation of the constitution. All places of business were closed for the day. The people of all creeds, classes and races listened for two hours to speeches by government officials, heads of the Moslem faith and of the Gregorian and Protestant Armenian churches. Turkish and Armenian schoolboys, armed with flags, sang three national songs in unison, while all the people wildly applauded patriotic pieces played by the military band and repeatedly shouted, 'Long live liberty' A procession made up of the soldiers, the schoolboys and the populace marched past buildings decorated with flags to visit three leafy triumphal arches which the government had urged the Armenians to erect in the three chief wards they inhabited. A picture of the sultan adorned each arch, and on all sides were placed the nations' motto, 'Liberty, Justice, Equality, fraternity.'

AT THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

Though I saw the enthusiasm in the interior of Turkey at the first promulgation of the constitution, when I thought of the Bitlis I knew, and learned of what had just been going on there, I rubbed my eyes in amazement. Then I thought of how, fourteen years ago, at the end of my deportation to the Mediterranean, when an officer from the U. S. S. 'Marblehead' took me in his galley from the pier at Alexandretta the chief of police handed me my passport, on the back of which was written, 'Expelled from the domains of the Padishah.' I contrasted with this my last visit to Constantinople, when I sauntered about the Yildiz grounds and entered some of the palaces. The Padi-shah himself was expelled from his own domains and was a prisoner at Salonica. Quite a turning of the tables! I would not have exchanged places with him before, much less now.

There were plenty of other reminders of changes. I called at the House of Parliament, and during the intermission had a chat with the Armenian representative from Erzroom. He had been imprisoned for years up to the time of the constitution in a town near Harpoot, and condemned to life imprisonment or death. When he returned to Erzroom from this last session of Parliament the governor-general and other Turkish officials rode out two hours to meet him. I got my ticket of admission to the Parliament House through one of our Armenian orphan boys, a graduate of Euphrates College, who was one of the first to take advantage of the new rule throwing open the government civil school to non-Moslems.

One thing impressed on me the spirit of the new movement—the determination to make the most of the materials and tools at hand on the path to progress. Going up to the reporters' gallery I found five men seated at a shelf. They had before them slips of paper with numbered lines. A sixth man stood behind these scribes and tapped them successively on the shoulder with a reed, to indicate how many phrases each one should take down of the speech which was going on below. The pointed ran down this scale of five men again and again until the speech was done. Then the slips of paper were brought together, with their corresponding numbered lines, and the verbatim report was complete. Six men were doing the work of one stenographer; but the Turk has the patience to use this method until a system of shorthand is devised for him.

A TUNNEL UNDER THE BOSPHORUS.

One who is used to Oriental inertia is fairly bewildered by the list of changes already in force or projected—electric lights and cars, telephones, a tunnel under the Bosphorous to connect Europe with Asia Minor. When there is a terra firma passage, may it not mean a stronger as well as swifter vehicle for the transmission of Christian thought and civilization?

We shall hardly recognize Constantinople with those street dogs cleared out. In the olden days we have known cab drivers to be fined or imprisoned for inadvertently injuring any of these ownerless dogs, while no one was punished for drenching the streets with the blood of thousands of helpless human victims—the despised giaours!

The most important news the cable has lately announced from Turkey is that a corps of engineers has started on the preliminary work of constructing a Turkish railway from the Black Sea at Samsoun to Sivas. We now have to bump over that rough road in arabahs for six days to Sivas, and that is only half way to Harpoot. When the American syndicate gets its railway concession passed by Parliament, then both Harpoot and Bitlis will be in the way of being connected by rail with the Black Sea and Mediterranean. I wonder if we who have been accustomed repeatedly to take two hours in crossing the Euphrates in a scow will survive the strain when we rush across a bridge over it in a train. The Americans can be counted on to do their work expeditiously when they once get started. Though the Germans are working on different points of the Anatolia Railway to Bagdad, so far as I can learn the terminus is still at Eregli, where I saw it three years ago. The trains make only twenty miles an hour and stop over night. When the projected railways are developed to this extent even, will they not serve the progress of Christianity as the old Roman roads did its introduction?

A NEW SPIRIT IN THE ARMENIAN CHURCH.

After all, our chief interest in these changes is, What bearing have they on the progress of Christ's Kingdom? The best of it is that there are not a few signs of a new awakening attitude towards the truth. On my last tour in one town I was invited to preach in a Gregorian church—the first Protestant minister, native or foreign, to do so. Only thirty years before the opposition to the evangelical movement was so bitter among the Armenians of that town that the first Protestant to die was denied burial. The body was exhumed several times and finally had to be carried six hours' distant for interment. Another Sunday I was invited to be one of the speakers in the cathedral of a neighboring town. I shall always feel a thrill as I think of those five hundred and more Armenian men seated on the floor in the centre of that cold building, listening for about two hours to their bishop, to an Armenian policeman in uniform, and to an American missionary—a situation inconcevable under the old regime. It may not have impressed the members of the recent missionary cruise to Turkey, but the missionaries took notice. The prominent Armenian ecclesiastic who gave an address of welcome commended the Americans, not only for their philanthropic and educational work, but also for the spiritual benefits which they had brought to the Armenians. This is the first time such an admission even has been made in public.

AN IMPORTANT GENERAL COUNCIL.

The Associated Press may take no notice of it, but the last of September an important general council of the Gregorian Armenian Church was to have been held in Constantinople. To this council have gone petitions from leading Armenian communities and prominent individuals, both lay and clerical, proposing reforms in the old church. Among the suggestions made are: that the liturgy should be abridged and translated into vernacular; that the decorations about the altar should be reduced and simplified; that the saints in the calendar should be limited to Armenians and that no name should occur more than once; that all fasts should be voluntary; that he limit should be put on the time and place of marriages and that the degrees of prohibitive relationship should be modified; that no orders of the clergy should be required to be celibate except wearers of the cowl and that priests and their widows have the right to remarry; and, finally, that effective measures be taken for the adequate education of the clergy.

Coming as these suggestions do from a felt need within the church, we may be sure that in time reforms will be instituted, and among them the adoption in the churches of a revised Bible in the vernacular. Note this opening sentence written by a priest to the Inner Life department of our weekly paper: 'O beloved Saviour mine, when will that day come when we priests, who have entered the sacred pastoral calling in the Holy Armenian Church, will not think that we have fulfilled our whole duty solely by our performance of the ritual?'

Are we not approaching a spiritual revival in this the most ancient Christian national church and the other Oriental churches? And what may not such a revival mean in the empire which is the fountain head of Mohammedanism? The truth as it is in Christ Jesus is beginning to have a fair chance. Turkish pupils in our schools at Constantinople now outnumber either the Greeks or the Armenians. Were you not thrilled as you read of how those four hundred pupils on Sunday School Convention Sunday marched through the streets to the exercises at the Bible House, waving Turkish, English and American flags and singing at the top of their voices:

'Onward, Christian soldiers, marching as to war,
With the cross of Jesus going on before;'

a song that formerly would have meant the indefinite imprisonment or banishment of any one having it in his possession?

A JAPANESE SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

Of the first Sunday-school in her house at Otaru, Mrs. Reeve writes:—Seventy children of all ages gathered, some of them to hear of Christ for the first time. The mothers, attracted by the singing, come also and sit in a group at the open door or peep in at the window. We begin with the English children's sweet old hymn, 'Jesus loves me,' and oh, reader, think of it—to these children as yet Jesus means nothing, nothing! Presently the little voices catch the tune and the shyness wears off, and then the chorus rings out lustily. We try to tell them something of the Lord who loves them, and wondering eyes full of perplexity look at the speaker—it is so difficult to make them understand at first. Again the chorus rings out, 'Waga Shu Yesu, Waga Shu Yesu' (My Lord Jesus, my Lord Jesus loves me'), and as they go away we pray longingly that very soon the Lord who died for them as well as for us may be a living, bright reality to them. Oh, friends, pray for Japan; if ever a country needed prayer this one does—earnest daily prayer for the thousands of bright clever children growing up to—what? Shall it be the dreadry ceremonialism of the own religion, shall it be to after all belief in everything, or shall it be life and work for Christ? Let me ask you once more the question. How can they hear without a preacher? And you not say, 'Lord, here am I, send me'?—'Church Missionary Gleaner.'

COREA.

'A million souls for Jesus!
Lord, grant our heart's desire.
A million souls for Jesus!
Lord, spread the gospel fire.'

The hymn of which this is the c
us has been ringing everywhe
Corea. The winning of a milli
for Christ in the year ending
has been the passionate purpose
Corean people. It was sugge
the missionaries at Seoul in
the twenty-fifth anniversa
founding of Corean mission
caught up eagerly by
Christians. The returns
have not yet been reported
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church. It was recognized
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church to be at work.
not enough missionaries
Bible-women to reach
The figures showed two hund
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if every believer would be
converts, or if each Christ
endeavor to reach two and
these bring in still another
would be secured. Ever
made to subordinate numer
spiritual objective.—Mi
ald.'

THE INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDY CLUB.

Gold and Silver Medals, Bibles and Books.

THE YEAR'S COURSE COMPLETED.

Answers Must be Sent in by January 21.

We have now come to the end of the year's course in the questions of the International Bible Study Club. Some of the members have sent in their answers steadily during the year; others have held their answers over to send in all together at the end.

To all those you have not sent in their answers before, we would say, get your manscripts ready at once, for the three weeks of grace allowed after the close of the calendar year will slip by very quickly, and only the complete sets in our hands by Jan. 21 can be forwarded to the central committee for examination, in connection with the valuable prizes offered of gold and silver medals, Bibles and book prizes.

In sending manuscripts, be sure your name is on each sheet, and that the rules given so often and now repeated for ready reference are carefully followed.

Do not roll your manuscripts, but send it folded or flat. If sending by mail with the ends open, one cent for each two ounces will bring it; but if sealed, full letter post must be paid. If you missed some of our acknowledgments in these columns and wish to ascertain if your full set is in our hands, or if you wish any other information, write to Bible Study Department, enclosing a stamped and addressed envelope for reply.

CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP.

New Members Welcome at Any Time.

CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEST.

1. Each contestant, or his or her family, must be a subscriber to the 'Witness,' in order to qualify for membership in the International Newspaper Bible Study Club and this Local Club. In the case of city readers of the 'Witness' it is enough for us to have their word stating that they get the 'Witness' regularly through a news agent.

2. Each contestant in this Local Club must answer each of the written questions, for 52 consecutive weeks, commencing for Sunday, January 2, 1910, and the answers must all be in the possession of this paper within two weeks of the close of this period.

3. Each question must be answered separately and the paper written on one side only. No answer must exceed two hundred words in length and may be less. Each answer must have the name and address of the writer at the bottom of the answer.

4. The answers must be delivered to this office, and they will be collated at the close of the contest, and forwarded to headquarters for independent examination by competent examiners. The prizes will then be awarded according to the highest number of marks won by members of the International Newspaper Bible Study Club, and prizes which may be awarded to members of this Local Club will be given out from this office.

Each medal will be suitably engraved, giving the name of the winner, and for what it is awarded, and in like manner each Bible and book will be inscribed.

All who can write, and have ideas, are urged to take up these studies regardless of the degree of their education, as the papers are not valued from an educational or literary standpoint, but from the point of view of the cogency of their reasoned ideas.

Remember:

ALL COMPLETE ANSWERS MUST BE IN OUR HANDS BY JAN. 21, 1911, and no incomplete sets can be sent to the examiners.

HARRINGTON'S NEW HOSPITAL LAUNCH.

The fund for the new hospital launch at Harrington has, with this week's contributions, passed the one thousand dollar mark, and more than one fifth of the amount required is now in hand. The fund is now so well on its way that subscribers should take up the work with an extra enthusiasm.

Received for the new launch at Harrington:—

Mrs. J. Montgomery, Stonewall, Man.	$ 1.00
Isabel Makin, Hamilton, Ont.	2.00
R. Knox, Orono, Ont.	1.00
F. A. Knox, Orono, Ont.	1.00
'In His Name' a Seaforth, Ont.	2.00
Mrs. Geo. McGerrigle, Ormstown, Que.	2.00
Jas. Campbell, Content, Alta.	5.00
Mrs. Taylor, Burnstown, Ont.	1.75
Mrs. Rutherford, Regina, Sask	.60
Miss Margaret Anderson and Mrs. Wm. Anderson, Whitby, Ont.	2.00
Mrs. Alex. Clark, Norwood.	1.59
Dr. Curd, Montreal.	2.00
A Christmas Gift.	1.00
Annual Subscription.	5.00
A Friend, New Brunswick.	2.00
Mrs. J. Knapp, Kingston, Ont.	2.00

'WITNESS' LABRADOR FUND.

Received for the cots:—

S. S. Hamilton Range, Millfield, Que.	6.00
Sunday Class, Belcher Range	1.20
A Friend, New Brunswick.	1.00
Previously acknowledged	975.35
Total on hand.	$1,015.40

We have also received for other special work in connection with Dr. Grenfell's mission the following sum:—

Mrs. L. Evans, Nutana, Sask. $ 3.50

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.

PROMINENT MEN AND WELL KNOWN WOMEN

Gladly Testify for "Fruit-a-tives."

One reason why "Fruit-a-tives" is winning a welcome in the hearts and homes of thousands from coast to coast, is because so many of our leading citizens of Canada have spoken so strongly in favor of this wonderful fruit medicine. In every province—in every city—in every town throughout the three million, seven hundred square miles of the Dominion there are many who owe their health and some who owe their lives to the marvellous virtues of "Fruit-a-tives."

NELSON BANISTER, ESQ. (Capt. "A" Squadron, 12th Manitoba Dragoons) of Oak Lake, Manitoba, says—"I was stricken with Sciatica and Neuralgia of the Heart—was in bed for six weeks—I tried 'Fruit-a-tives' and it completely cured me. To-day, my whole family use 'Fruit-a-tives'."

PAUL J. JONES, ESQ., retired merchant of Sarnia, Ont., testified—"I suffered for 25 years with Constipation, Indigestion and Catarrh of the Stomach. I gave 'Fruit-a-tives' a trial and find it the only remedy that does me good and I cannot praise it too highly."

MRS. LIZZIE BAXTER, 5 Home Place, Toronto.—"I was a terrible sufferer from Rheumatism for nearly a year. Two doctors treated me but I became a helpless cripple. I saw 'Fruit-a-tives' advertised and decided to take it. After taking five boxes, I was well."

HENRY SPEARS, ESQ., the well known Justice of the Peace of Moorefield, Ont.: "I suffered from severe indigestion for almost two years and became almost a skeleton. Two experienced doctors pronounced my case hopeless. My son asked me to try 'Fruit-a-tives,' and from the outset of taking these wonderful tablets, I was better, and 'Fruit-a-tives' completely cured me."

N. JOUBERT, ESQ., a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Grande Ligne, P.Q., says: "I heartily recommend 'Fruit-a-tives' to all who suffer with constipation."

H. MARCHESSAULT (High Constable of Province of Quebec), St. Hyacinthe, says: "'Fruit-a-tives' cured me of Chronic Pain in the Back."

EDWIN ORAM, SR., of Sydney Mines, N. S., writes: "For many years I suffered from Indigestion and Dyspepsia—lost 25 pounds—and thought the disease was Cancer. After taking three boxes of 'Fruit-a-tives' I was much better, and now I can say that 'Fruit-a-tives' has entirely cured me."

Be guided by these letters of Canada's well known men and women. Try "Fruit-a-tives" and see for yourself that it will do for you what it has done for thousands of other sufferers.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers, or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

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.

MACHINE WORK and PLATING

The Best Equipment in Montreal for Small Machine Work.

Also PLATERS AND JAPANNERS.

We make a specialty of working out inventions, and give our customers the benefit of a wide experience.

BELL TEL. UPTOWN 1878.

CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., 275 St. Martin St., (near C.P.R Tracks)

Home-Makers and House-Keepers

A Case of Christmas Telepathy

It all came about because Mr. Denslow suddenly changed his mind. He had said during dinner that 'he must go over and see Allen about that matter—it had been neglected long enough.' Later when Mrs. Denslow came down from putting Bobby to bed and saw nothing of her spouse she naturally concluded that he had gone, and sat down to her embroidery.

Now, Mr. Denslow fully intended to go, and went so far as to open the front door to see if it were still snowing. The weather was much colder and as the icy air struck him the Allen matter suddenly seemed less important—anyhow there was no hurry; he would lie down on the couch in the library until Mary came down. The library was warm, the couch very comfortable and enough light filtered through the drawn portieres to make a semi-twilight, very conducive to repose.

Suddenly—or so it seemed to him—he was hearing voices from the sitting-room and realized that he had been asleep. His mother who lived near, had the pleasant habit of dropping in evenings, using the back-entrance. One voice was hers and the other his wife's. He started to get up, but his whole body protested. His business was one in which the Christmas rush had to be reckoned with, and now that it was over, tiredness seemed to abide in the marrow of his bones. Anyway, it didn't matter about his listening, he thought, they were only discussing embroidery, but suddenly his mother asked: 'Where's John to-night?'

'He's gone over to Mr. Allen's.' There was a pause—then his mother spoke again, and her tone was embarrassed.

'Well, Mary, how do you like your new lavender crepe? John showed it to me the day before Christmas when I was in the office?'

Mary's voice, too, sounded odd as she answered, 'The material is very beautiful. How do you like the silk he gave you, mother?'

'It is a lovely piece of stuff,' she replied; then both laughed a little half-heartedly to the perplexity of the listener.

He could heardly credit his hearing when his mother said comfortingly: 'You mustn't mind, dear, I don't. Of course I already have two black silks—this will make three—and I'd love to have a lavender crepe to wear at Anne's wedding, but——'

'And I'd just set my heart on a black silk suit for next spring. Oh dear, can't we exchange? I hate lavender and I don't need an evening dress now.' Mary's voice trembled as she went on: 'I wouldn't breathe it to any one but you, but why will John insist on buying me dresses? I don't need so very many—not so many as I have—but they ought to be just right. Eight of the ten Christmases since we were married he has given me dresses, and only once has it been the kind I needed.'

'I know, dear,' said his mother soothingly, 'but we'll have to make the best of it. He means to do the right thing, but he doesn't understand. His father was the same way—couldn't see that there was anything to be considered in buying a gown but beauty and durability in the material. I remember well,' she went on musingly, 'when John was a month old his father brought me a rose-colored silk. Oh, it was beautiful enough for a princess, and I told him so.

'"Well, then, it's just right for you," he said. "You are my princess." How could I remind him after that that my street dress was shabby, and with the extra expenses on account of the baby, would have to do another season. Besides there wasn't a place that I went in those days that a pink silk wouldn't have made me ridiculous.'

'What did you do with it?' Mary asked sympathetically.

'Kept it in a drawer until Ella was old enough to have it made into a party dress. Her father didn't live to see her wear it,' she added sadly as she rose to go.

'Better stay till John comes, it won't be long now, and he can go home with you,' advised Mary.

'No, I told the folks I'd be home by nine; it's only a few steps.'

Under cover of the noise of opening and shutting the back door, Mr. Denslow tiptoed into the hall, hastily donned overcoat and hat, then opened and closed the front door noisily. His wife heard him and called hurriedly, 'Don't take off your overcoat, John. Your mother has just started home, and you had better go with her. I'm afraid she will slip.'

'All right,' he answered, 'I'll go out the front way.'

Ten minutes afterward he came in glowing from his short walk and looking not in the least like a man who had lately taken a nap.

'Did you settle the Allen matter?' queried Mrs. Denslow.

'Not quite,' he evaded. 'It will take another evening to close it up.'

A few days afterward Mr. Denslow found wife and mother absorbedly studying a fashion paper.

'Hard at it?' he asked lightly.

'Yes,' returned his mother, without looking up from the pictured page, 'where a stately white-haired lady in evening garb swept majestically. "I'm going to have my new black silk made up soon to wear at the wedding."'

'Isn't it a bit sombre for evening?' he asked casually. 'Seems to me you ought to wear something light on the joyful occasion.'

'I don't think I can afford it just now, she said absently, 'and the silk is such a beautiful piece of stuff.'

'Speaking of clothes,' said Mr. Denslow later on at the dinner table—he was helping Bobby to pudding as he spoke and seemed almost to forget what he had begun to say—'speaking of clothes, Mary, I saw your friend Mrs. Gardiner to-day wearing a black silk dress that was certainly fetching.'

'Yes, they're the thing now,' she replied, 'I knew she was having it made.'

'Now, I have an idea'—he spoke as if he had that moment acquired it—'Mary, why don't you two exchange dress lengths—or don't you like lavender, mother?'

'I adore it,' she said eagerly, 'and I never had a lavender thing in my life.'

'Oh, wouldn't you really mind, John?' excitedly asked his wife.

'Certainly not, why should I? If you are both suited, I'm sure I am. Lucky I thought of it.'

Later Mrs. Denslow grew suspicious. 'You're sure you didn't say anything to John about our talk, mother,' she said anxiously.

'Never a word, dear. Are you sure you didn't?'

'Perfectly sure,' she affirmed. 'The subject was never mentioned.'

'Well, then, it must be a case of telepathy or thought-transference that the magazines are so full of lately,' said the elder lady. 'I've always thought there was something in it and now I'm sure. I've known John Denslow ever since he was born and he never thought of that all by himself. I'm certain of that, so the only explanation is that the idea passed from your mind to his, somehow.'

'If that's the case,' said Mrs. Mary cheerfully, 'I think I'll begin now to concentrate my mind on the thought of a brown travelling bag with silver trimmings for next Christmas.'

HOW TO COOK YOUR TURKEY

The following suggestions for properly cooking a turkey are given in the 'Globe and Commercial Advertiser' by Miss Lillian Tingle, a domestic science expert, from Edinburgh:

Most market men will pull the tendone with a regular tendon puller if you ask them to do so; but for various reasons I prefer to have the bird sent home with its feet on and to do the tendon pulling myself. To do this, crack the leg bone an inch or two below the joint by snapping it over the edge of the kitchen table, or get this done in the market. Then make a cut, through the skin only, at the same point, and catch up each tendon separately with a strong skewer; give a half turn and pull judiciously rather than strongly, and the tendon will separate from the drumstick without difficulty, to the great improvement of the latter.

Next cut off the feet and plunge them in boiling water. Dip also the dark-skinned stumps in boiling water, after which the outer skin can be peeled off like a glove. Leaving these stumps beyond the joint prevents the shrinking and shrivelling up of the drumsticks and the exposure of dry bone so often seen. This may be severed before serving, leaving clean, unburned joint.

Now give the bird a bath in a weak solution of borax or soda and scrub well with a clean brush. You will probably be surprised at the amount of greasy dirt shown in the water after this process. Then, after drying, pour and rub on a little pure alcohol (not denatured or wood alcohol) and set it on fire. This is a quick, clean, and lazy way of singing.

Twist the neck below the head and cut off the latter. Draw the skin tight against the back of the neck and slit it down to the base. You can then lift aside the neck from the flaps of skin, push it back, break and cut it off short between the shoulders. Separate the crop and windpipe from the skin and draw them carefully out. Next turn to the tail and remove the oil bag. If the bird is sent home ready drawn, all you have to do is to put liver, gizzard, and heart into cold water, with the neck and skinned feet, and make final investigations to be sure that the lumps and kidneys (lying close to the bones of the back) have not been overlooked.

Many cook books wil tell you that the inside of poultry should be 'not washed but wiped with a clean, damp towel.' This looks well in print, but in practice often results in strong tasting dressing. I prefer to use a little borax in washing out the inside, finishing up, when no smell is perceptible, by a rinse under the flowing faucet and the use of a clean towel.

Your bird is now ready for stuffing. Fill the body, but do not pack it tightly. Thread a trussing needle and sew up the gash with a few stitches that can be easily seen, cut, and removed before serving. Before doing this, however, you may, if you like, insert some strips of fat salt pork or bacon between the flesh and skin of the drumsticks; a slice of the same may also be introduced in front of the breast along with some stuffing, which placed under the flap of neck skin, previously mentioned, gives a fine, plump effect.

Turn the flap of skin down along the back and twist the wings close to the sides with the points across the back. Press the thighs close up to the wings. Pass a threaded trussing needle through the tops of both joints and the body of the bird; cross the string at the back and bring it down, tying the ends of the drumsticks close on the tail, and giving the bird a firm, compact shape that will tend to keep it moist and juicy, nd make things easy for the carver.

Next take three or four tablespoons of butter, thoroughly worked with an equal quantity of flour and a little salt and white pepper. Lift the bird into the roaster and spread this mixture over breast and legs. Then take a slice of salt pork, known as a barde,' and cover the breast. If you buy a piece for the purpose, get half a pound of the fattest, cut in two slices but not separated at the rind. This will probably fit the bird nicely; cut little slits in the fat to prevent its curling up.

With a good modern roaster the cooking is easy and basting is not required. Some roasters have a special arrangement by which the bird can be cooked breast downward. Give strong heat at first and then long, slow cooking.

Three and a half hours will be not too much for a ten-pound turkey. The general appearance and color and the tendency to separate at the thign joint are signs of its being ready. Keep it warm while you make the gravy, by thickening and seasoning the drippings in the pan. Uusually it is wise to remove a little of the fat before doing so, for greasy gravy is one of the unpardonable culinary sins.

For stock, use the liquid in which the giblets were boiled; the gelatine from the feet gives smoothness and body and teh feet themselves are considered a delicacy by some people. The liver, heart, and gizzard may be chopped and served in the gravy or reserv- for other purposes.

The following recipe, by G. H. Keen, wins the prize of five dollars offered by the 'Public Ledger' for the best way to cook a turkey:

Singe and clean, rinse quickly in cold water, wipe dry inside and outside. Use stale baker's bread for stuffing; remove crusts and break in small pieces. Chop a piece of onion very fine and cook in butter; do not let brown; add it to the crumbs, also piece of aft from the inside of the turkey, chopped fine. Some celery, out fine; Spanish chestnuts that have been shelled and boiled thirty minutes; salt, pepper and a little sweet marjoram. Rub the outside of the turkey with salt and white pepper; cover the breast with thin slices of bacon—remove before serving. Pin the turkey in heavy brown butcher's paper. Put a little water in pan and cook in hot oven fifteen minutes to every pound. The last half hour remove paper; return to oven and brown, basting several times.

Gravy—Put giblets in saucepan, cover with water and simmer until tender; put up fine; save the water. After removing turkey from the pan, drain surplus fat, dredge in flour; stir constantly until brown and smooth, then pour in giblet water, boil a few minutes, add giblets, salt and pepper.

CHRISTMAS AND THE CHILDREN.

Christmas, more than any other, is a festal day for the children. For them it is a time of hilarity, of joyful surprises, of great social intercourse, and of spiritual gladness of heart. The little gifts it brings to them, and the tokens of kindly remembrances that abound at that time make it to them a season never to be forgotten.

But still further, it is because, especially in the Christian homes there is told to them the wonderful Bethlehem story. Tell it again, fathers and mothers, tenderly, lovingly. —'Religious Telescope.'

WHAT THE WINTER BRINGS.

(Mary R. Corley.)

What does the winter bring?
Berries red on the holly spray,
Gems of ice in the clear, cold day,
That gleam on the tall fir trees;
Over the world with its laden skies,
Dainty snow like a blessing lies,
But it bringeth more than these.
Time for the busy hands to rest,
For the cozy seats in the dear home nest,
With blazing logs piled high.
And no regrets for the parting year
Happy hearts for the Christmas cheer
As you bid its hours good-bye.
—Selected.

THE HUMAN TOUCH.

It is undoubtedly the human touch which gives to the Christmas story its perpetual charm. Not the song of the angels, which the shepherds heard as they were watching over their flocks; not the star which appeared in the far East and led the wise men across the plains to Bethlehem; it is the little child cradled in a manger, and the loving mother bending over him, by which all hearts are touched anew as often as the beautiful story is told.

Doubtless Jesus might have come in a different way and have done the same wonderful work. But we should have missed the peculiar human touch which the story of his birth gives to his whole career. We should not have felt so near to him—have felt so strongly that he was a man like ourselves. It is not necessary that the story of his childhood should be fully told; we can imagine it. But by his birth at Bethlehem he entered into the very heart of humanity.—Edward B. Coe, D.D., in 'Christian Intelligencer.'

THE SERMON.

CHRIST AND THE CLASSES: A CHRISTMAS MESSAGE.

Matt. 2:2.—We have seen his star in the East, and have come to worship him.

In the story of the first Christmas the Christian appeal is made to representative humanity, in the persons of the magi, the scribes, and the shepherds. The study is suggestive. The magi followed the star. That was the best they knew. It did not promise much; but it promised something. For them there was nothing to do but to follow the star. They felt the divine compulsion of being true to themselves, to their faith, to their science. See, now, what came of it. Loyal to the light they had, it brought them to greater light; nay, to the source of light. And that is ever the outcome of such fidelity. No honest seeker after God is ever in utter darkness. Fog there may be, for doubts will come even if God has kept his promises to men, but there is always light enough to get home. To the upright, unfailing, there ariseth light in the darkness. The magi had much to contend with. On the supposition that they knew the core of Hebrew prophecy with its irresistible hope of a coming King and kingdom, why should they identify the hope of the world with a nation which, in point of civilization and learning, of wealth or political consequence, was of no account in the world? Moreover, it was a long and fatiguing journey, and at its end scant welcome from a people who knew the East only to dread and hate it. Wise men, indeed. They took no counsel of their prejudices or fears. They professed to seek the truth. Truth is sought and found only by the single-hearted. Like Tennyson's young mariner, they followed the gleam, and it brought them to the desired haven.

But what of the scribes, the wise men of the West? The star shone for them also. Were they, too, obedient to the heavenly vision? When the magi came to Jerusalem to inquire where the King of the Jews was to be born, they were naturally referred to the chief priests and scribes of Jewry. For who shall know better than they? And they did know. Their answer was both prompt and correct; they reinforced it with page and chapter of the scroll with which they were as familiar as with their own family tree. They said, 'In Bethlehem of Judea; for thus it is written.' In Bethlehem! An hour's walk from their own Temple porch! Surely they will hasten to welcome their King! How can they restrain themselves? Well, they do restrain themselves. The magi journey on from Jerusalem to Bethlehem. But not a priest or scribe goes with them. What does that mean? Only this, that knowledge is not always wisdom. Learning is not necessarily the mother of love or of loyalty. The magi knew only a little, but were obedient to the little they knew; the chief priests and scribes knew all, and knew it perfectly, but were utterly unmoved by the knowledge. Some people to-day are really, needlessly, to be sure, but really—alarmed about critical assaults upon Scripture. Christmas may bring this assurance to them—that Jesus is quite independent of the literary record of his doings and sayings. Were the whole New Testament to disappear, we should be then no worse off than the first generation of Christians, who had no New Testament at all. Like them, we should have to know Christ less perfectly than we do; but imperfect knowledge need be no bar to obedience as more perfect knowledge is no assurance of obedience. As with the magi, we might have only a star instead of a sun; but then we might follow the star. It is never a question of light more or less, but of disposition to seek the light. Have you done what you knew ought to be done? Have you done what you could have done but for some selfish interest? Follow that light!

The shepherds, though in another connection, are concerned with the Child of Bethlehem. To them also had come a vision, to which was added a voice. They were a poor, unlettered folk, knowing nothing of God's writings on the heaven or of his sayings in the Book. It must all have been, in their minds, curious, bewildering, startling. But God had to reach them as he had to reach the magi of the East, the rabbi of the West. As with the magi, God's leading was sufficient for the shepherds. They did not know everything, but the little they knew they lived up to. And because they dealt honestly with what they had, they, too, are led to greater light—nay, to the source of light. About the cradle of Jesus the wise man from afar and the unlettered shepherd are equal; in homage to the Hope of the world's redemption they are one and they are brethren. From this elect company, from the most distinguished service of worship the world has ever seen, only the scribe was absent, and he because of self-sufficiency. But even the priest and scribe with their scrolls of law and prophecy and with the articulate voice of God in their own natural history, had no such demonstration of the Messiahship of Jesus as we have. Can we honestly say that our spiritual character and power have kept pace with our opportunity and privilege?

The magi with his star, the chief priest with his Scripture! And which is the better man? The shepherd with his song, and the scribe with his scroll! And which the more likely disciple. What must the magi have thought of the scribe who knew and was indifferent; what of the chief priest whose theology was scientific and whose devotion was dead? This must have been the real stumbling-block to the travellers from a far country. What could any king of the Jews matter to an outsider where the Jews themselves were without eagerness and without concern? Does Christianity propose the conquest of the world? Then Christians must take their religion seriously. Would any thoughtful wise man from India or China be greatly impressed with the Christianity of Christian Europe or of Christian England and America? Is Christ having a fair chance at the world through the civilization which bears his name and which assumes to represent him? The magi brought representative gifts indicative of devotion and consecration. Has Christian England Christianized its commerce? How can she ever respect herself again in view of pagan China's rebuke of her attitude on the accursed opium traffic? Has Christian Leopold of Belgium Christianized his Christianization of Africa? What chance has Christ in the Congo with Leopold to remember? Has Christian America Christianized her political life? What chance has Christ in the face of Christian officials faithless to the most elementary code of morals? Sometimes it looks as if Christianity itself must be re-Christianized. At the cradle of Jesus on Christmas morning let the new resolution go into effect. There is no longer a star in the heavens to guide pagan astrologers to the cradle of Jesus, but it has been given to Christian men and women and to Christian nations to be lights in the world, and it is by their shining that the nations, still in darknesss and seeking the light, will be guided to Him who is the true light, lighting every man that cometh unto the world.

CHRISTMAS EVE.

The children dreamed the whole night through
Of stockings hung the hearth beside;
And bound to make each dream come true
Went Santa Claus at Christmas-tide.

Black stockings, red, brown, white and grey—
Long, little, warm, or patched and thin—
The kindly saint found on his way,
And, smiling, popped his presents in.

But as he felt his hoard grow light,
A tear-drop glistened in his eye,
'More children on this earth to-night
Than stars are twinkling in the sky.'

Upon the white and frozen snow
He knelt his empty bag beside—
Some little socks must empty go,
Alas!' said he, 'this Christmas-tide.'

Though I their stockings may not heap
With gifts and joys, and Christmas cheer,
These little ones from sorrow keep;
For each, dear Lord, to Thee is dear!

'Thou wert a little child like them,'
Prayed he, 'for whom I would provide,
Long years ago in Bethlehem,
That first and blessed Christmas-tide.

'As soothed Thee, then, thy mother's kiss,
And all her comforts sweet and kind,
So give them love, lest they may miss
The gifts I know not where to find.

'That sweetest gift, dear Lord, bestow
On all the children far and wide;
And give them hearts as pure as snow,'
Prayed Santa Claus—at Christmas-tide.

—Marguerite Merington, in the Educational Review.'

'ON EARTH PEACE'

'Christmas is the saddest day in the year. I'm always glad when it is over. It emphasizes every empty chair.' This speech, full of pain fell upon the ears of a young girl whose life had as yet been spared great troubles and sorrows. It was met by a puzzled silence, and a profound wonderment how a beautiful woman in her prime, with a loving husband and two charming children, could possibly have griefs that could overshadow her blessings, and cloud the joy of Christmas Day. But years brought knowledge and experience to the young girl. The one rift in the lute spoils the whole music. The one empty chair throws a cloud of sadness over the full ones.

Christmas time is not exempt from casualties, separations, and death. No guardian angel guards the way for a space on either side. Year after year one is called from busy gift selection and joyful preparations, to attend a funeral just before, just after, or even on Christmas Day. We cannot turn our heads and say 'Not now' to the angel of death. Instead we must meet him in the midst of the holly and the evergreens, the Christmas trees and the world's joy. How we shall meet grief and the remembrance of it year after year, when we had planned for joy, is a problem to many.

Isn't there something in this Christmas anniversary great enough to meet and carry grief? When 'God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son' had he no thought of the weary and the heavy-laden and the sorrowful? In all their afflictions he was afflicted, and the angel of his presence saved them; in his love and pity he redeemed them; and he bare them and carried them all the days of old.'

. . . . .

'Why should we mourn for a saint [illegible]' said a dear old lady last Christmas Day. Death had come close to the earthly friends were growing dear, but the heavenly home drew near with each departing one. With the light of the heavenly glory she saw and brightened the earthly scene. Her grief did not darken the circle, but her faith brought glory into it.

One more such transfiguration comes to the writer's mind with the memory of a funeral held on Christmas Eve. The pity of it, the sadness of it, was on every tongue. Long lines of children and grandchildren followed the body of a grand old man up the church aisle to where they laid him among the wealth of Christmas greens. No funeral dirge failed its way through the church, but the choir boys sang sweetly and reverently the words of a Christmas hymn intended to be used the ensuing day:

'It came upon the midnight clear,
That glorious song of old,
From angels bending near the earth,
To touch their harps of gold;
Peace to the earth, good will to men,
From heaven's all-gracious King,
The earth in solemn stillness lay.
To hear the angels sing.

'O ye, beneath life's crushing load,
Whose forms are bending low,
Who toil along the climbing way
With painful steps and slow,
Look up! for glad and golden hours,
Come swiftly on the wing,
O, rest beside the weary way,
And hear the angels sing.'

The beautiful funeral service followed and once more a clear voice rose in a song of solemn joy that held its way even beyond the sorrow—a hymn that lifted the heart and held faith to its moorings. It was a revelation to many present, to feel the absolute fitness of the Christmas hymns to a time of mourning.

Personal sorrow makes us tender-hearted toward the sorrowing, careful for those less blessed than ourselves. Of all the wonderful Christlike deeds of the Christmas time, many are in memory of those no longer on earth, while still others had their spring of action in a heart made sympathetic by deep experience.

Our utmost efforts cannot quell the pain of loneliness, or fill the empty places, or drown the grief of loss, but the peace of the Christmastide, the promise of the angel's song, is for the sorrowful as well as the glad. The unselfish participation in the joy of others, and warm-hearted giving of ourselves and our treasure, lighten the burdens of sorrow, while the 'peace' of the angel's song is the peace of God which passes all understanding.—Elizabeth L. Gebhard, in the 'Interior.'

BOB-FOR-SHORT'S CHRISTMAS

By LOUISE DUNHAM GOLDSBERRY

Now, Our Baby had never encountered a locked door. The lovesom pit-pat of his busy feet was herald at whose coming every door in the house swung open and over thresholds he went into assured welcomes.

But we were planning a tree. And the library door was locked.

He paused in his ascent of the stairs to button in a button that would not stay buttoned. It required much time and he sat down on the step and with all his ten fat, wee fingers labored. Then, 'Das a doodie boy,' he objurgated himself as he resumed his climb of the stairs, the button buttoned; 'Das a daryin' yittle gentleman!'

He shook the knob. Waited, jigging on the toes of him and discoursing to Nicodemus.

The door remained closed.

Two fat palms smote it wrathfully. 'Open,' he commanded; 'pease open dis door.'

Nobody answered.

'P-o-o-r yittle boy,' he wheedled at keyhole; 'zere ain't nobody loves 'im.'

Nicodemus yapped and made feints at desertion when a dog barked outside. Fawned back, and licked the fingers where bread and honey aroma lingered. Sat up and waved an affable paw at him.

He sat down on the floor and gathered his yellow dog into his pinafore and hugged.

''Cept Nitodemus an' myssef,' he said.

Great-grand came up the hall.

'Is you been a bad boy, Dreat-dran' he said. 'Is you all shutted out?'

Great-grand sighed.

'Seems like this horse just will run away,' in doleful tone, 'and I've got a bone in my foot and I can't run after him.'

In a wink he was after the rampant steed. Captured and mounted, rode it lordily hither and yon, and when at last he came back from the breathless miles we had slipped down the back way, and at stairfoot waited.

Slowly, with dignity, he dismounted, put his steed in stall, came back to stairhead, and, legs astride and head thrown back, surveyed us from the heights of remembered injury. Beside him, perky, tongue lolling out, Nicodemus squatted.

Long legs gathered to his chin, Great-grand ranged himself on the top step and twinkled.

'Yes, sirs,' quoth Great-grand; ''shutted' us all out!'

Our Baby nodded confirmation and Nicodemus yawned in our faces.

'We' mys Nitodemus an' mys Dreat-dran,' he said. 'An mys Dreat-dran is dot a bone in his foot an' I needed to kiss mys muvver.'

'Bless his precious heart,' said Grandmother. 'Come and let Grandmother kiss him.'

But he shook his curls at her and looked sad.

'It's snowing,' said I to the world at large, 'and I don't know where to find a boy to sweep off the doorsill.'

'Dood dracious!' said he. 'Me'n mys Dreat-dran needs a penny dreffui bad. We'll tum sweep dat snow off your doorsill!'

He helped Great-grand uncoil his long legs.

Helped pull him to his feet.

'I fink,' said he; 'I fink if I'm slidded down dis banister, maybe I tould fordet to fink 'bout dat door.'

So Great-grand slidded him down and Nicodemus chased them in joyous haste and we had our tea in chastened mood, forgiven.

But for three long days the library door remained locked.

And regularly, after each morning's breakfast, he mounted the stairs and tried the knob and cogitated to Nicodemus, and poked broom straws under the door.

Christmas Eve we sat about a great open fire. Great-grand loved to dig and delve in the red-charred logs and imprison the swarms of rosy bees. Fascinated, I would watch the swirling upfied sparks, wondering what phantasms of youth he saw all-beautiful in them, what faces went past in that rosy mirage that his own should wear so tender an answering look into eyes he alone was seeing. Sometimes Our Baby would come to stand between his knees, head leaned against his shoulder, and from within the encircling arms watch. Sometimes he would straddle one old knee and snug his head under the down-leaning old chin, gold hair and white hair commingled, and hand over the old hand, help the poker that prodded and piled the embers. And the wide eyes seemed to be seeing with the old man's visioning, so united he would sit.

Christmas Eve we sat about the great open fireplace. Great-grand sorted and piled his red-charred logs. Grandmother was watching, lost in idleness. Grandfather had gone down cellar for apples and in my lap my Baby was telling me secrets. We listened beyond the singings of the flames; beyond the delicate soft singings and the sighing and the laughters of them, the wind in the chimney. From the end of the new backlog the saps distilled, all the summer's rains and dews and green growings in their whicker-whicker. We had hated to shut out the skies, so divinely near they closed in upon earth, with their starry strads garlanding the rim of hills. Our Baby had seen his first meteor—a feathered trail of etherial fire and a soundless splendor as the meteor burst and biggened into a globe of elysian azure, and went out. And the black violet skies seemed yet deeplier black with that blue glory memoried against them, and the stars pallid and cold. And my Baby wondered his fair little thoughts aloud to me. He wondered if there might not be another Christmas Baby, in that blue glory. He wondered whether, if w'd go out, we might not find a few boys and girls and babies that got left over, when God forgot who had asked to have some left at their houses. He wished he'd been there, that night at the Oxen's Inn, to see the Little Child. So's he could have brought it home to his own sef's house. He wanted a baby so bad. And even his sweets-freighted babble picked up that blue sky-mystery and wondered about it. And his eyes were wide and fathomless sweet in the firelight, and his hand clung all the while to my face and deared it, and wove heavenly little touches of it to my lips, my cheeks, and in the comings home of it to slip into my bosom and there nest.

Then, we told him that it was going to be the Christmas Baby's birthday, to-morrow, and because we so love God's Little Son we give, year after year, all life long, gifts to Him and to each other on that day. And the library door, to-morrow, would be unlocked, inside, for us each and all.

'I ious!' was his sole comment; and slowly the happy eyes slipped from us behind their curtain-fringes, the little wam body lay heavy in my arms. Slowly, Great-grand unbuilded the house of red embers, and coming over took the little sleeper into his arms; rocked and crooned and hugged and God-blessed him. And with Grandmother's kisses on the wee feet that never were still save in slumber, and Grandfather's proud look into the unwitting face following after, I bore him away to his crib; so loved,, so loved!

'Is Trismus tum?'

I wakened with the words breaking the crystal of my dreams and kissing themselves against my lips and a fat white body embracing my head.

'Yes, sir,' I managed to say through the strangling arms of him. 'Happy Christmas, Bob-for-Short!'

'Happy Christmas, Bob-for-Short!' echoed from the doorway; and 'Happy Christmas, Bob-for-Short!' floated in from beyond the east and west shoulders of Great-grand.

He shouted. He danced. Never before had he so been met by all the family at crb-side. He jigged all over the bed, trickling blarneyments and laughters at the three gray heads that waggled in unconscious tune to the prancings of him.

Then, all his yellow body a-pant with haste, Nicodemus hustled his fat self up the stairs into the fun he was missing, and in his wake, Katy from her kitchen.

'The impidence of 'im,' said she; 'just scootin' under me feet an'thryin' to throw me!'

And with a 'Happy Christmas to yez, Misther Bob-for-Short,' she set a gray kitten on the floor.

We were all very still, as he slipped from the bed and approached the kitten. He had never owned a kitten. He eyed it in raptured silence. 'Meou,' said the kitten.

Into his cheeks the red crimsoned. 'Oh!' he gasped; 'wad you tail, titty; pease wad you tail!' And she wagged her tail and arched her back against his feet and cajoled him, and as he gathered he into his nightgown and the white fat bare legs ran with their treasure, she broke into loud silken purrings. And Nicodemus sulked and fell into a helpless yellow bunch of protest, when the gray kitten was held to his nose for a kiss.

And we all dawdled until Katy's bell rang third summons to breakfast.

He went up the stairs alone. Then Nicodemus. Then Great-grand. Then I. And then the rest of his adorers.

He stopped at the door.

'Open the door, sir,' said Grandfather.

'Tum on, Muvver,' he said, reaching hand into my hand.

So we stepped over the threshold together.

The room was darked. The firelight dulled behind a screen. In the centre of the room a low, fair-branched young cedar tree gleamed like a great jewel.

My hand forgotten, he circled the tree.

'Round and 'round. And we after.

'Das a mos' bu-ti-ful drum,' we caught the murmur as he inventoried. 'Das a yittle 'tend horse. He paused to jog it and in ecstasy watch its tail go up and down. 'Das a yittle toadfrod in dat bid marble. Hew you s'pose it dot in?' He tarried to investigate, and set it rolling for the kitten to chase. Nicodemus thought it was mean for him, and when he collided wih the kitten, cowed and scared and muttering, he fled to a distance and yapped at ball and kitten.

And the inventory went on: 'Das a dold waths, yike mys Dreat-dran is dot.' He tarried to hunt a pocket, and deposit his watch therein. But first he held it to ear. And the murmur resumed: 'Dat waths is def an' dum, too. Das a piture-but an' das a piture-but an' das a piture-but. . . . Dracious!'

And Christmas was on for Bob-for-Short.—The 'Independent.'

The BOY SCOUTS

FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR.

Last week saw the first issue of our Scouts page, and I consider we have just cause to feel proud of our efforts. A couple of splendid articles were received from local Scout masters, which plainly show that they are in positions which they clearly understand.

A word to Scoutmasters in particular: It is the most important matter in scouting that Scoutmasters know exactly what is expected of them, and it becomes imperative that good Scoutmasters be found in order to give the movement its necessary prominence.

A man must be practical and have an easy manner of theorising to be a good teacher of boys.

He must be able to command respect both of the boys and their parents. He should never let a Scout's father pass him in the street without a little chat regarding the boy. The parent is then assured that the boy's interests are being observed by the Scoutmaster, and that father is likely to talk to his confreres either in the workshop or the office, who may also have boys, and the local troop may be swelled in its numbers through such appreciative references to the Scoutmaster, who used good tact in his methods.

There are now some 20 Scoutmasters in Montreal and district, from whom I should hear each week.

Let it be just a message, however small, but regular, in order to make our page a great success. Letters are being sent out to each Scoutmaster requesting that they get contributions weekly from their troops.

I know full well that everybody is busy, and that word 'everybody,' of course, includes the editor, who also has other work to do, but is only too happy to receive contributions and prepare them for press, just as often as they are sent into the office.

By the time this number reaches you we will, I hope, have arrived upon another Christmas Eve, and I ask my readers to please allow me to convey to the Scoutmasters and Scouts of every troop in the Dominion, as also to those in sympathy with our movement, the heartiest wishes of the editorial staff for a real good happy Christmas and a glad and prosperous New Year.

SCOUT EDITOR.

BEFORE THE DAY OF BOY SCOUTS.

(A true yarn.)

No one will deny that the work, or play, shall we call it, of the Boy Scouts includes practically everything that the adventure-seeking spirit of the average boy can devise, or his active brain imagine. Here is an account of some personal adventures carried out during the summer holidays of the good old days of school. You don't think the same about school, eh? Neither did I, but you just wait and see. Reckoning back, it seems to be about seven years ago, although it does not feel like that. In those days it was not called scouting. I think it might be now, for it is hard to find a better name to include all the sport a boy can have out on an expedition.

Now, first of all, the place referred to is back on the bonny hills of Scotland. On the north side of the only 'lake' in Scotland there are two moderate-sized houses standing each in a little ground of its own. The houses are about half a mile apart, and a quarter of a mile up the hill from the shore of the lake. The lake itself is almost in two big bays, being divided by two points projecting out opposite each other, and has three islands—a big island, a medium-sized one, which we called the castle island, and a very little one known as the dog island. The castle island got its name from the ruins of an old castle on it, and the dog island got its name because kennels of dogs used to be kept on it.

On the north shore of the lake mountains rise back about 400 yards to one-half mile from the banks. At the east end is a hotel and one or two houses, with a church. Further down the east shore is just hilly, not mountainous, with a great shallow gravel point with birch trees at one place. Turning round to the south we hit into a great wood of firs, and near the west end of this there is a fine sandy bottom with a white gravelly beach, rivalling the 'silver strand' of Loch Katrine. The west side is a flat moor, mostly muskeg, and looking as if it ought to be covered with the lake too. Dozens of sea-gulls stay around this place, and sometimes in the early morning wake the surrounding country up with weird screeching. Also on this side, if one rows along the shore, it is possible to see rabbits popping in and out of a regular city of burrows.

Back again now at the north side, if one climbs a high hill at the back of the more easterly of the two houses already mentioned, it is possible to see no less than seven lochs at one time from the top.

First of all it must be said that the two owners of the houses were relations. The boys over there were our cousins. Each house owned a sailing boat, which we, the boys, used to run of course. At the time of which I am writing their boat was an open one, whilst ours was a half-decker and had a cock-pit. Later they too got a good-sized half-decked boat, in which we did some great cruising. At that time, too, we had a series of some tremendously exciting cup-races, about which it may be possible to spin a yarn later.

The night I am going to tell you about was as follows: We had been getting quite expert at handling our little sixteen-feet crafts, and for sometime past had been wondering what it would be like to cruise at night. This time we made up our minds to try it, and three of us, two cousins and myself, decided to take our boat the 'Jeanette,' as being, at that time, the more comfortable of the two.

Three of us would just be half a patrol out for a scouting expedition, you see.

The afternoon of the day we went out, we doubled down to the anchorage. After rowing out to the 'ship' we pumped her dry and put everything in ship-shape order for the cruise. We saw that there was plenty of spare rope, a tackle and other necessary handy articles, and that the life-saving apparatus, a life-line, a life buoy, and three belts, which we always carried with us, were stowed in their proper places. Having put the boat ready for luxuries we hurried back again to the house. Here we got hold of old packing case cloth, out of which we made two sacks, 6 x 3 feet. These we stuffed ful of bracken to make two mattresses. We then collected about half a dozen rugs, cushions, and some overcoats and our oilskin jackets in case of rain. The next thing was the trimming of lamps. We took one fairly large one to hang up aloft, and two smaller ones for reading in the cabin by. Also two bicycle lamps were put in shape to show the green light for starboard and the red one for port, as we thought it necessary to let the folks on land see how we were tacking about. Having got all this necessary paraphernalia ready, we rushed it down to the boat and stowed aboard, making up the mattresses into berths ready for occupancy. We decided to run a twelve hours' cruise, and cut this up into watches of four hours each, namely, 8-12 p.m., 12-4 a.m., 4-8 a.m. We would then put back to port at the last named hour on time for a healthy breakfast. Incidentally, however, we also took on board our boat in the evening a spirit lamp, some hot tea in a thermos bottle, some meat to be fried, and biscuits. This provender was chiefly for an early breakfast, but, of course, also for other refreshment purposes.

That evening we took a pretty hurried evening dinner, without coming down in dress clothes, at 7 o'clock. At 8 o'clock we rushed down the path through the copse to the boat. We put out to the moorings in the row boat. The row boat was made fast, and then we climbed aboard the 'yacht.'

For the watches we had cast lots by drawing long and short blades of grass. The luck fell out so that the elder of my two cousins got the first speel, 8 p.m. to 12 midnight. I came in for the middle watch, and the younger cousin was to relieve me at 4 a.m. and take the ship safely back to port. The lake is only 11 miles round and 3 miles long at the longest place, but that did not daunt our imagination very much.

About 8 p.m. we hoisted sail, set the lamps one on the mast and one on each side of the deck, and made off in a light summer, though good enough sailing, breeze.

The first watchman had the easiest time. The long summer evenings did not get dark till about 9.30 or 10 p.m., so for the first two hours the other two of us gave him a hand in sailing the boat. About 9 p.m. some excitement occurred. I was at the helm, and we were just about plump in the centre of the bigger of the two bays. The watchman sung out that there was something the matter with the lamp on the mast. All eyes turned to look. What we saw was first a spurt of blue flame to starboard and then one to port. The next second the man on duty sprang forward on to the deck with a bound. With a second, thought he seized the hot lamp in his fingers and tearing it off its hook threw it overboard. Just as it left his hand the whole thing burst out into a tremendous flare and flickered out with difficulty after it struck the water.

Even later on in the evening we could pick out the patch of oil where the lamp went overboard. This incident caused quite a little excitement, and none of us quite knew how far matters might have gone had the lamp not have been caught just in the nick of time. When the chap on the watch came back to the cockpit he found that his fingers were burned pretty badly, and made the remark that if he had thought of it in time he would have put his heavy woollen gloves on before touching the lamp.

After this the other two of us turned in. We were having too much of a good time, however, to sleep much. About 11 o'clock a megaphone boomed forth from up the hillside, 'Ship ahoy! What boat is that? How are you getting along?' The watchman stood up and making a miniature megaphone of his hands, sung out, 'Aye, aye, sir; this is the yacht 'Jeanette,' 11 o'clock and all's well.' An exchange of good-nights occurred.

Then the only thing I remember is dozing off into a sleep of dreams.

I was awakened by a gentle shaking, and the man on deck said into my ear, 'Turn out, darling; it's time you were on duty.' We then exchanged coats, etc., and after inspecting matters to see that the other lamps were still safe, I took my post at the helm and my cousin turned in.

The wind had dropped to nothing, with occasionally a breath now and again. The sky was clear and the stars out. A light was still burning in the hotel, and one also away across in a farm on the west side.

The boat kept steering way on. It is possible each of us learnt a little observation that night. We tried steering by the stars, by shore lights, and to keep the wind in the sail about the only thing we could do was to tell where it was coming from by the feel of it on the face or the cold side of a wetted finger.

At 2 a.m. a misjudgment of size and proportions on my part turned the crew out on a false alarm. The wind was beginning to ruffle the water every now and again, with signs of rising in strength. Consequently the weather eye of the man at the helm was sharply on the alert Suddenly from the west side there appeared a great black thing coming over the water. About half a mile away it looked like a wave, about three feet high. Matters looked as if sail ought to be shortened, so the crew below was awakened.

Two pairs of sleepy eyes peered over the gunwale, after which two faces, followed by bodies, jumped a bit further out of bed. Everybody got on the alert.

Then when this wonderful thing struck us we found it was nothing but the ripple of a little breeze that gave us better sailing speed. With a laugh and a grunt the crew turned in again. No further extraordinary occurrence took place during my spell at the helm. At 3.30 I had the luck to witness the beginning of daybreak. At 4, just before the sun rose, the weather changed again. It was time to turn in. When I got into my berth I fell sound asleep, and only awoke at 7.30, to hear the watch on deck singing out, 'All hands on deck; stand by to heave the anchor.'

Jumping to orders, the crew below came out from their berths to find a glorious sun shining and the 'Jeanette' spanking along under a smart breeze, with her head laid for the sandy bottom beach of the south shore. The helmsman swung the boat around into the wind, the anchor was smartly let go, and then all the canvass was lowered to the deck.

We then came pretty near to giving three hearty cheers. Instead, however, we stripped, and a minute later we were all splashing about around the boat, in water that was cold enough to wake us up pretty thoroughly.

After a first-class bathe we climbed aboard again. The first job was stowing of the blankets and sleeping things. Then we took a very light breakfast of biscuits and tea, leaving the meat as too troublesome, without landing on shore. The anchor was then weighed and we turned for home in one tack. We got back to the house in good time for 8.30 breakfast, to find ourselves joked about and called crazy for indulging in an adventure which we all thoroughly enjoyed.

Perhaps it was this adventure that taught us not to worry about cruising at night, and certainly it seems to the writer that he learnt a good bit of how to appreciate how matters must stand for the great myriads of human beings compelled to hardly see the heavens except when robed in night. For the three that took part in the cruise it is hard to find a pleasanter remembrance unless it be that facing in a semi-gale round a six mile course for pennant honors.

If the Boy Scouts had been in existence then I suppose we should have had a patrol out, partly camped on shore and partly on the boat, and by a little scientific scouting learnt, perhaps, a hundred and one more things than we did.

It all comes under some department or other of the great Boy Scout movement, however, so that if you want to doubly enjoy a play hour, boys, and tackle what is called work with a double zest, see a scoutmaster and get in to some patrol, where all are friends and all pull together to make the cruise over life's ocean a happier one.

EDMUND H. FORMAN,
Warrant Scoutmaster, 6th Montreal Troop.

THE LOWER AGE LIMIT FOR SCOUTS.

SCOUTMASTERS IN CONFERENCE.

On several occasions efforts have been made to raise the lower limit of age at which boys should be admitted to the boy scouts, and occasionally reports have appeared as to the detrimental effect on the boys' health through being allowed to join at the age of ten. The headquarters executive committee have carefully considered this question, and invited the opinions of medical gentlemen who are interested, whether as medical officers or scoutmasters, in the boy scouts, and the substance of their opinions is presented in the following notes. The main point which is gathered from all the opinions is that the harm which may possibly arise is, in nine cases out of ten, due to the thoughtlessness of scoutmasters in expecting the same endurance and physical capacity in a boy of ten as in one of fourteen to sixteen.

The main points in the opinions of these medical men are as follows:—All boys of whatever age before being allowed to join should be medically examined, and in addition some form of parents' consent should be obtained (a form for this is now issued from headquarters). The medical inspection is in itself a safeguard, and in very few cases it will be found that there is any difficulty in finding a medical man who is willing to do this gratis. A knowledge of a boy's capabilities from a health point of view thus obtained enables the scoutmaster to so adapt his training as to benefit the boy just in those directions in which he most requires careful development. All the doctors are agreed that violent physical exercises such as dumb-bells, long marches, should not be undertaken by boys below twelve years of age as a general rule, and they all strongly recommend the grading of patrols in accordance with the medical certificates above mentioned, as otherwise the work of the troop is likely to be hampered by the physically undeveloped retarding the work of those capable of greater exertions. For the younger boys, and also incidentally for all boys, lung and breathing exercises are strongly recommended, and the suggestion, that has been strongly urged before, is insisted upon, viz., that when the whole troop marches out together, the youngest or weakest boys should be in front.

The doctors are all agreed that the discouragement of smoking among the boys together with reasonable organizing of classes of parades and exercises should tend, and do tend, towards the strengthening of the boys' hearts rather than, as has been urged, tending towards dilation of the heart.

The general recommendations are, therefore, that boys should be taken at the lower limit owing to their being the more impressionable; periodical medical examinations and parents' consent, and the gradation of patrols according to the physical standards, when with reasonable care and thoughtfulness on the part of the scoutmaster nothing but good can accrue from the boy scouts' training.—'H. Q. Gazette,' November, 1910.

BOY SCOUTS OF RUSSIA.

It may be rather a surprise, but will certainly be good news to Canadian scouts to hear that the movement has spread over into Russia. The London 'Times' reports from St. Petersburg that there are now 10,000 boy scouts in Russia, being trained along exactly the same lines as those of the British Empire.

SPECIAL JUDGES FOR BADGES

('H. Q. Gazette,' November, 1910.)

You may be interested in the manner in which the Chipping Norton and District Association deal with the badge question. All examiners are appointed by the association (and in every case are master men) for craftsmen's badges.

First aid tests are only taken by medical men in practice. Most of the pioneers who wear the first aid badges are also St. John's men. A member of the association attends at the range to see every shot fired for marksman's. Every badge granted is paid for by the scout who is entitled to it.

Proper printed certificates and order forms are provided by the hon. secretary. No badges are ordered until the order-form, with cash, is in the hon. secretary's hands. In every case the scout who attends to be examined must take with him the test book.

Scouts who fail to attend when ordered to do so are barred from all examinations for three months. I find the examiners are very strict; perhaps a little bit too much so. We have passed a great number of second-year claims in the early part of the year.

FRED. LEWIS
(Scoutmaster, Chipping Norton).

1ST. AND 2ND. WESTMOUNT TROOPS.

A PRIVATE PERFORMANCE.

On Friday evening, Dec. 2nd, the Westmount Boy Scouts, under Assistant Scoutmaster C. S. Allen, paid a visit to the Westmount fire department, at central station, and were shown the entire building by the sub-chief, who explained in detail everything of interest to the boys. The various apparatus were then harnessed up and made ready to run out in remarkably quick time, which proved that the brigade were ever in readiness to respond to a call. The ladders of various sizes were taken out and the method of raising and lowering outlined, also the use of the hose and control of the water pressure. The careful handling of the babcocks came next, requiring much explanation, for the benefit of the younger scouts present. The kind sub-chief then gave the scouts a number of pointers on fire drill and life-saving. A most enjoyable and instructive evening was spent, and after the sub-chief had been thanked on all sides, and three hearty cheers given for the firemen, the scouts departed for home, feeling that if a fire ever started in their own home or their neighbor's they would know what to do at the right time, and do it.

On Friday evening, Dec. 9th, a board of examiners, consisting of Mr. E. G. H. Forman, of McGill Troop, and Mr. B. J. Evans, of Y.M.C.A. Troop, paid an official visit to the corp, and examined a number of the older scouts for efficiency badges. The following scouts were successful in passing their tests and have been awarded badges, as stated after their names, which will be duly presented when received from the provincial commissioner:

Patrol Leader Almon, 'Reindeers'—Ambulance, carpenter, stalker.

Patrol Leader N. Simons, 'Beavers'—Ambulance, clerk.

Patrol Leader G. R. Mackay, 'Otters'—Ambulance.

Patrol Leader R. Binmore, 'Kangaroos'—Ambulance, clerk.

Patrol Leader Holland, 'Moose'—Ambulance, clerk.

Assistant Scoutmaster Smart, 1st Troop—Ambulance, clerk.

Scout A. Wells, 'Reindeers'—Ambulance.

Scout M. Stewart, 'Reindeers'—Ambulance.

Scout R. Binmore, 'Kangaroos'—Ambulance.

The prize winners of the 'Captain Greaves good turn competition' are announced, as follows: First prize ($3 in bank) to Scout G. E. Tremble, of the 1st Troop, for delivering a package of medicine on a Sunday, which probably saved a woman's life. Second prize ($2 in bank) to Scout M. Hubley, of the 1st Troop, for giving a poor boy clothes, who had been compelled to stay at home because he had none. First prize ($3 in bank) to Scout Chas. Norris, of the 2nd Troop, for assisting to relieve a horse from pain. Second prize ($2 in bank) to Scout D. McTeer for assisting in household duties while his mother was ill.

E. J. THOM, Lieut. C. E.,
Warrant Scoutmaster 1st and 2nd Westmount Troops.

THE SCOUT'S SHAKE.

A little doubt seems to have arisen in the minds of some scoutmasters as to whether they should always shake hands in the Scout's way, that is, with the left hand, or whether the left hand is only used when greeting a stranger Scout for the first time.

I should like to see all Scoutmasters and Scouts use, as I do, the left-hand 'shake' at all times amongst themselves. It is the Scout's own way of greeting another Scout.

The left hand, you know, 'is nearest the heart.'—From the Chief Scout's article in the 'Scout,' December 10, 1910.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENCE.

Each week answers will appear to any inquiry posted to the 'Scout Editor,' 'Witness' office.

It must be understood that full name and address will have to accompany each inquiry, although a 'nom de plume' may be used for the inquiry column. Inquiries from scouts and other boys will be gladly answered, as also will those from boys who are not scouts, but who require enlightenment upon the boy scout movement.

Parents' inquiries are gladly welcomed.

EDITOR.

The following are answers to enquiries this week:

'H.J.C.,' Lachine.-There are 18 troops in Montreal. Lots of room for more. Why not come in and join us?

'Well-wisher.'—Thank you kindly for remarks. Your services will be gladly accepted when practicable. I have given your card to our secretary.

'E.G.H.F.'—Certainly not; you must send in weekly. It is not true I use blue pencil, neither have I got a waste-paper basket. Funds are low, and good articles are scarce.

'E. P. Stevenson.'—Yes; please send in to 'Boy Scout Editor' any time during the week. Box is open until Saturday morning for the following Saturday's issue.

'R. Harrison.'—Get the book 'Scouting for Boys,' which will give you all particulars, and then send in your name to Scoutmaster Thom, 4 St. Cuthbert street.

'Inquirer.'—Our commissioner is Col. J. H. Burland, not Major W. W. Burland. Col. Burland is appointed commission for Province of Quebec, and will be glad to hear from you at any time. A letter addressed to 9 Bleury street will find him.

'Willing Worker.'—Very good of you to say such nice things. When you find you can devote the time, call and see Scoutmaster Johnson, at 1027 Wellington street. He could do with an assistant right now.

THE BOY SCOUTS OF MONTREAL
AND DISTRICT
WISH ALL OUR READERS
A MERRY, MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND
A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

VISIT TO CHILDREN'S MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

The Scouts of the Fifth Montreal Troop were permitted to pay a visit to the Children's Memorial Hospital on Saturday afternoon, through the kindness of Dr. MacKenzie Forbes, the secretary of the hospital. The Scouts assembled at their club house at three o'clock, and marched from there direct to the hospital. On their arrival one of the nurses very kindly conducted them all over the institution. The first ward they visited was the girls' ward, and it was wonderful to see with what patience the little girls bear their misfortunes. From there the boys were conducted upstairs to the boys' ward. It is a sad sight to see so many boys suffering from different kinds of deformity. One little boy of 15 had been in the hospital for five years. He was lying down on a little bed, which he could move around the ward, which, of course, was very much better for him than being kept in bed all the time. One or two other boys who were up were in chairs in which they could move themselves about, while others were on crutches. It was a great lesson to see the patient way in which these boys bore their sufferings, and it makes one realize what a lot we have to be thankful for. When we have health and strength to enjoy the good things of this world, we seldom stop to think about the goodness of our Creator, who has given us all our faculties. We take it all as a matter of course and grumble when everything does not go quite right. It is not until we are deprived of one of these priceless gifts that we realize their true value. All the money in the world is of no good to us unless we have health to enjoy it. The boys spent a long time in this ward going around to the different cots and talking to the boys. The nurse explained what was wrong with the different patients. Some of the boys brought presents with them for the girls as well as the boys, in order to try to make the weary hours pass more quickly for them. After wishing the boys good-by, we were conducted over the rest of the building, which proved exceedingly interesting. I am sure it is an excellent thing for us sometimes to visit such institutions and get an insight into the other side of life. One thing struck me very much during my visit, and that was the question of a good library. It is true that there are a number of books, and good books, too, which the boys can read, but they should have a properly organized library. The nurse was telling me that one of the boys, who had been there for four years, had read every book in the place. It is hard enough for them to be kept in bed and prevented from enjoying the winter sports, which we are all looking forward to so much, without being deprived of the few things they are capable of enjoying, through lack of the necessary means of obtaining them. You all know how much you enjoy the quiet hours you have for reading. How much more then will these boys appreciate it when they have nothing else to do. This is a great opportunity, boys, for you to do a really good turn to your little brothers in distress. There are, no doubt, many of you who have books or boys' papers and magazines which you have finished with. Could we not arrange to send a few books each month to brighten their long weary hours during the winter months? Perhaps you have friends who have some boys' books, which they would like to send. Remember that there are children there from two years old upwards, so any books will be appreciated, and do not forget the girls. Your sisters may have some they could spare. Boys who are not Scouts, but who read this page, will very likely be able to send something along too. Let us all help in however small a way this splendid object. I can assure you, my readers, that you would be conferring a very great blessing upon the unfortunate patients by this little act of kindness. All books should be sent to the Boy Scout editor, the 'Witness,' Montreal, who will see that they are sent in regularly.

A REAL QUESTION.

(To the Boy Scout Editor.)

Sir,—I wish you could allow me space in your columns to open up a question of vast importance to scoutmasters, that of what age should a boy be before being enrolled as a boy scout. This question has been causing me a considerable amount of serious consideration during the last few months, and I should very much like to hear the opinions of some of my brother scoutmasters on this very important question. I can see that to a certain extent it is a question which must be left to the discretion of the individual scoutmaster to decide; but nevertheless there are certain main points which are the same for all. I have had several boys of 10 and 11 coming to me asking if they may join my troop. They have been keen on joining, and would probably in time become good scouts, but after carefully considering the question, I had to harden my heart and refuse them, much to their disappointment. I have made a rule that in future I would have no boy in my troop under 12 years of age, except in very exceptional cases. The reason of my making this rule was the fact that I had a number of small boys wanting to join, and it was interfering with the work of the bigger lads, and I considered that it would be detrimental to the best interests of the troop to allow the smaller boys to join. When out marching the smaller boys get tired first, and thus prevent the elder scouts getting the most out of their afternoon's work. Then again, the troop is compelled to march at a slower pace than they otherwise would in order to enable the younger boys to keep up, and thus a considerable amount of time is wasted. The scoutmaster is unable to give his whole thoughts to the work in hand, because he is continually wondering whether the troop is marching too fast or whether the small boys are doing too much. This can, I know, to a certain extent be obviated by having the small boys march in front and the senior boys at the back. This is an expedient which I have myself adopted on more than one occasion; but the very fact of doing this continually reminds the scoutmaster that he has small boys with him, and he must not carry out work which he might otherwise do on account of over-straining the junior patrols. We all know that a boy, however small he may be, will always say he is not tired if he is asked, but all the same it is very liable to strain him, even if at the time he does not feel it. Then there appeared an article* on this question in the 'Headquarters Gazette' for November in which was given the opinion of some of the leading doctors on this very question, and the arguments used were so sound that I began to wonder whether I was justified in my action. It was pointed out that if proper care was exercised by the scoutmaster, nothing but good would result to the boy, and that as 10 was the most impressionable age in the boy's life, he should certainly be allowed to join and obtain all the benefits which membership in the movement provides. It was contended that if any ill effects resulted, it was the fault of the scoutmaster, and not that of the boy for being too young. This is a very excellent argument, but the question is whether a scoutmaster is justified in spending his time in thinking of these smaller boys, when he might be doing so much more for the elder ones. This is a question I should like to have answered. The only way I can see out of the difficulty is to divide the troop into two divisions, the first composed of all boys between the ages of 13 and 18, and the second those between 10 and 13, the junior division being in charge of an assistant scoutmaster. It might appear on the face of it that this would solve the whole difficulty, but such is not the case. Where the troop has only limited space at headquarters, it means to say that the troop can only have a limited number of members. If half of these are to be juniors, it makes it exceedingly difficult for the senior division to carry out their scouting games owing to the smallness of their numbers. The same thing applies equally to the junior patrols. The whole advantage of a strong troop is in this way done away with. I hope some of the scoutmasters will let us have their opinions on this subject.—Yours truly,

ALERT.

*This article is quoted in this issue. (I am most happy to give this letter its deserved space. This question is one of very great importance,and replies from other scoutmasters will be gladly welcomed.—Editor.)

EXAMINATIONS AT POINT ST. CHARLES.

On Monday evening, December 19, Scoutmaster Johnson put through eleven boys in their respective tests. The following qualified for tenderfoot badges: Willie Nutt, David Fairlie, Robert Scott, John Booth, George Brown. The following qualified for second class scout badges:: Charles Thomson, Montie Elsdon, Harry Singelton, Clarrie Cohn, John Reed, Cecil Wheaton.

WHAT ABOUT OTTAWA?

The Fifth Annual Boy's Work Conference for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec meets in Ottawa, Dec. 30, 31 and Jan. 1, with the following programme for these three days:

Friday, Dec. 30th:

4 p.m.—Opening session and group conferences.

6 p.m.—Banquet, tendered by the board of directors, Ottawa Y.M.C.A.

8 p.m.—Open session. Address, 'A call to service,' R. A. Waite, New York.

Saturday, Dec. 31st:

9.15 a.m.—Address, 'A Christian Boy's Responsibility to his Church,' Hubert Carleton, Boston.

10.15 a.m.—Group conferences.

11.15 a.m.—Adjourn to Parliament Buildings. Sir Wilfrid Laurier will receive the delegates in the House of Commons.

2.15 p.m.—Group conferences.

3.15 p.m.—Platform address, 'Know Your Field,' Eugene C. Foster, Detroit.

4.15 p.m.—Survey of City of Ottawa.

7.30 p.m.—Sleigh drive, returning to the building for refreshments and social time.

11 p.m.—Address and Watchnight Service.

Sunday, Jan. 1st.

11 a.m.—Church parade.

4.30 p.m.—Mass meeting for older boys.

7.30 p.m.—Closing conference session. Address, 'The Great Task to which we are called.' R. A. Waite, jr., New York.

There has been added to this, this year, however, a day of special interest to Scouts, and that is Monday, Jan. 2, 1911, for which the Scout competition has been arranged under the auspices of the scoutmasters of Ottawa, open to all Scouts. The following are the arrangements for the competition at present:

8 a.m.—Muster at exhibition grounds.

8.30 a.m.—Despatch running and observation

11 a.m.—Dinner at Hog's Back
Bivouac building.
Fire-lighting and cooking.

1.30 p.m.—Reconnoitring between Hog's Back and city.

2.30 p.m.—Street parade.

4 p.m.—Dismiss.

The Ottawa Scouts are looking forward to meeting a large number of their brother scouts, and in order to lessen expenses are preparing to throw their homes open to delegates. In connection with the conference there will be an exhibit of all kinds of scout craft to which any articles made by scouts may be brought, and a special section of the older boys' conference has been set aside for scout delegates. Papers will be presented by prominent leaders of the movement and all phases of scout craft will be discussed. Representatives of any scout troop will be entertained by the conference committee.

Entertainment and registration cards will be sent on application to credential committee, care of Ottawa Y. M. C. A., and application to the same address, Ottawa Y. M. C. A., will gain you any further information desired.

MICKEY DOOLAN ON THE BOY SCOUTS.

In the days av me youth life was made up av dhisappointments.

I wanse got a box av tools and me onfeelin parent spholt anny chance of makin' me a rispictable carpenter by catchin' me be the scruff av the neck jist as I was sthartin' operations on the family sideboard. It was the same ripprissive tratement whin I blew a hole in the front dhure wid me little cannon.

There's not a frind av me boyhood's days that was allowed to follow the walk in life that he was mint for. Ivery wan of us have fizzled out. I haven't got a single pal that drives a fire ingun, and as fur pirates, barrin' the wan that's a clerk in a shippin' offis', ivery man jack has failed to answer ixpictations.

It is a good thing to be a boy nowadays, and if ye are a boy, ye're a fule if ye're not a Boy Scout. A ginération ago most av us wanted to be Scouts, but the whole force av the British Impire was agin us from the parintal slipper to the boot av the policeman.

If ye were caught wid a clasp-knife ye were putt to bed, and all the scoutin' in the wurrld wouldn't find yer little pants. As fur possissin' an axe, the great George Washington was the only boy av oulden times who got that length. It nearly sthopped the dhiscovery av America, and made axes onpopular fur cinturies.

There's a lot av rispictable men and wimen that are full av horror at the sight av anything in the shape av a uniform. The thought of their beloved offspring wid a blister on his fut, is wursse than a German invasion.

Payple say that sort niver wanted to hunt bears, grizzly or otherwise. They niver followed a fire engine, and the only kind av adventure, av a piratical natchure, that appayled to thim was carryin' pennies to the Savin's Bank. Manny's the man has rayched the dignity av a bald head and a bulgy waistcoat widout iver expayriencin' the refinin' influence av a dump on the nose.

From his childhood he tuke heed to his futstheps, and fur him the hole in the hedge houlds no attractions. I'm not blamin' thim. They're a nicissary evil; just like goloshes and flannel chest protictors, but Baden-Powell has made thim mighty onaisy.

Last summer I was tuk prisoner by a Scout in a wild disolate part av the counthry about four miles from annywhere, and a mile from the nayrest railway station.

He was a darin' ruffian av herculean build, that a ready-made tailor would dhiscribe as 'small boy's size,' and he was mighty glad to see me. But he niver let on. Not him. He intered a full account av me most suspicious faytures in his note-book.

Afther I guv me wurrd av honor not to thry to escape, he trayted me wid great ginerosity, and tuk me hand fur the last two miles and let me carry his deadly breech-loading broomstick as a guarantee av good faith.

The poor little sowl had been lost fur hours, and was as hungry as a Decimber sparrow, but wouldn't give the show away fur the wurrid.

Some folk don't belayve in that sphirit. They would sooner see a boy pastin' pictur's into a scrap book or larnin' the furst principles av dishonesty by swindlin' his pals out av their hard-earned marbles in the nayrest gutter.

In me humble opinion Baden-Powell pays too much attention to the 'Paysan Us' siction av the community. The wurrid's a rough place yet, and the man that goes about cryin', 'Please don't hit me, I'm difineless,' stands the best chance av gettin' the first swipe over the head.

Boy scouts is a combination av human natchure, patriotism, and original sin, which, if right directed, makes a furst class mixture. 'Gurrl guides'—now don't laugh! But I'm bothered if I know phwat 'gurrl guides' is.

If the 'gurrl guides' would list wid fur a few years they'll get plenty chances fur guidin'. The boy scout whin he rayches eighteen or twinty will follow like a lamb. If she's good lukin' enough, wan 'gurrl guide' can lead a rigiment through manoevres that would puzzle the joint intillect av Kitchener and Julius Cayser.

But it's no good thryin' it on wid a boy av ten. Be ginerous, me gentlemaiden! Layve the wild boy his fayswayte years av liberty. In the days to come ye'll layde him by forgot marches to the confectioners, thin to the tay shop, thin to the jewellers, thin to the church—and thin, if ye've saved up yer broom handle, ye'll find it come in mighty handy.—Edinburgh 'Evening Dispatch.'

SCOUT JOTTINGS BY THE OWL

A meeting of the Scoutmasters' Club of Montreal was held in the Y. M. C. A. on Thursday evening. A lot of business was gone into, and the few who turned up got more work to do.

The owl's motto: Stay away from a special meeting and you won't be voted on to special committees.

By the way the secretary of the club, Scoutmaster Thom, and Scoutmaster Whitley sent messages of apology.

It is rumored that Montreal may have representatives from the different troops of Scouts at the Coronation in June.

The idea is not dead yet, it is very much alive.

It is likely that Assistant Scoutmaster Allen will be appointed Scoutmaster in a week or so. It is the opinion of the Owl and others who know his value, that he should have had a troop long ago. Good luck Scoutmaster Allen.

What's the matter with old McGill? Read Scoutmaster Forman's reply to our critics in last Saturday's 'Witness' and answer. She's all right.

I hear there are some hockey matches to be arranged between the Scouts this winter.

Look out now, when you are throwing out your challenges. Point St. Charles might hear you and will take you on and will ———— Ah, we perhaps I had better wait and see what will really happen.

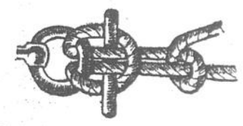
THE OWL.

A HANDY KNOT.

Every Scout should know how to tie the knot described here.

It is known as the Lark's Head, and is useful for fastening a boat to its moorings so that the rope can be easily and quickly untied.

The knot is made by passing the bight of the rope through the staple or ring to which you are making your boat fast, and then passing a piece



of wood through the sides of the bight and under, or behind, the 'standing part,' as shown in the sketch.

The end of the rope is then laid over and under the standing part and back over itself, as depicted.

The knot can be unfastened immediately by pulling out the piece of wood, which is known as the 'toggle.'

A bight, of course, is any part of a rope that is folded, except the end.

The 'standing part' of a rope is the part which is fixed, and therefore 'stands' firm, and will bear any strain that may be put upon it.—The Scout, December 10, 1910.

MORE SUCCESSFUL SCOUTS.

Further proficiency badges have been lately earned by the Boy Scouts of Montreal, when Mr. L. G. Norris of the Canadian Swimming Life Saving Society, assisted by Scoutmasters Allen and Evans, examined eight boys in their swimming and life saving tests. The tests were held in the Y.M.C.A. tank on Wednesday evening, the 14th inst. Of the eight who entered six went through successfully. The names are as follows:

Scout Rex Binmore, 6th Montreal (Westmount).

Scout Rupert Binmore, 6th Montreal (Westmount).

Scout N. Eymons, 6th Montreal (Westmount).

Scout C. Snowdon, 6th Montreal (Westmount).

Scout Bryan Daville, 1st Y.M.C.A.

Scout Percy Soden, 1st Y.M.C.A.

WHAT WE HAVE WE MUST HOLD.

Commissioners are going to make it part of their inspection of a troop to examine scouts in the details of the badges of efficiency, to see that the have kept up the knowledge of the subject which enabled them in the first place to win them.

A good many scouts were at first allowed to win their badges pretty easily in order that they might be encouraged in making a start, but genuine knowledge of their subject is now demanded, especially as the badges are going to be recognized as qualifications for employment.

I hope scoutmasters will also keep their lads up to the mark in the same way since commissioners can only be in a few out of many cases. And examiners also should be careful not to let scouts pass too easily, but should insist upon their really knowing their subject.—'H. Q. Gazette,' Nov., 1910.

AN ORDER FROM HEADQUARTERS.

The headquarters committee has received from time to time requests for permission to use boy scouts, officers and assistants at stalls, exhibitions, sales bazaars, or merely to help push the sale of particular advertised article.

In every case such permission is refused, and the chief scout wishes to point out to those in authority that the selling of wares for firms does not form part of the training in citizenship, and that boys should not be taught to tout and beg for money, and attention is drawn to this warning in the case of those who may have already given such permission.—'H. Q. Gazette,' November, 1910.

THE BOYS' PAGE.

DODOR'S CHRISTMAS

How He Saved a Macedonian Cheta From the Rifles of Turkish Askares

The Gortcheff cheta lay in the snow on the summit of Mount Strumica in an irregular circle, the chetniks crouching behind the rocks and in hastily constructed riflepits, dug out with their scanty earth with their bayonets. On all sides stretched the white mountain ape. Even trees were bowed down under the weight of ice crystals. Across the valley, out of range of the chetniks' Mannlichers, a battery of mountain guns barked. From the neighboring hillsides and the plain, the Turkish askares maintained a desultory fire. The chetniks seldom answered them—their ammunition was getting low.

And the next day would be Christmas. Dodor Pettkoff was the youngest man in the cheta, and it struck him as odd that to-morrow would be Christmas. What a funny way to spend Christmas, up on the top of a snow-clad mountain in war-torn Macedonia! Of course, it was Dodor's first time on comita'; he was only eighteen, and the Christmases he could remember had all been spent at the American mission school or the old house in Philippopolis. Thinking of this brought his mother into his mind, and he could not help wondering what she was doing, as he lay there, hugging his rifle under his cloak and gazing at the askares below.

'You are to remember, by-Dodor,' he had said, 'that it has ever been the custom of the men of our family to fight bravely. I do not wish you to go to the military school in Sofia and become a popinjay who wears a sword and boots. Here is the Slivnitza medal of your father; take it. Go with Gortcheff, and be a man.'

He felt the little cross upon his breast—the little cross his father had won, charging at the head of his battalion upon the thickest part of the Servian line on the terrible third day at Slivnitza. Like the lamp of Aladdin, the cross seemed to have magical properties, for, as his fingers rubbed its tarnished surface, his thoughts soared upward to a higher plane, and he found himself chuckling exuberantly over events of the morning.

What a splendid fight it had been. Seven times the askares had charged, with their wild, shrill yells of 'Allah, Ill—ill—ill—Allah!' their bayonets flashing in the sunlight, and seven times had the chetniks leaped to their feet in the slippery snow, and with revolver and bayonet hurled them down the mountain. 'It was a good fight,' repeated Dodor to himself, 'better fun than studying in the mission school at Philippopolis.' He hummed 'The Chant of the Chetniks' to himself, and wondered how long it would be before he could raise a great fighting-man's beard like Peter Gortcheff's. What fun and what glory there would be for them when they crossed the frontier again! The story of their exploits would be sung by every strolling minstrel throughout the length and breadth of Bulgaria.

'How Gortcheff kept the Christmastide'—that would be a good name for a ballad. Dodor chuckled again. To think that to-morrow would be Christmas! How ridiculous! There was no Chrisemas tree—that is to say, there was merely a forest of Christmas trees, billowing over the hills for miles and miles, as far as you could see from Mount Strumica's lofty summit, almost within view of the Ril. And there was no papa to ask a blessing. And as for presents, well, now and then, a man who had been chary with his cartridges earlier in the day doled out a few to a less provident fellow. When it came to considering the chances of a feast, Dodor laughed outright. He knew, to an ounce, how much black bread remained in his haversack and how many lumps of sugar. However, so long as the snow lasted, they need not worry about thirst. Dodor laughed once more, and involuntarily burst into one of the hymns he had learned at the mission school.

Fresh and clear, his young voice carried across the hills:

While shepherds watch'd their flocks by night,
All seated on the ground,
The Angel of the Lord came down,
And glory shone around.

In every corner of the wide battlefield the startled askares on the firing line raised their heads, wondering what could be meant by those piercing notes in the tongue they could not understand. On the mountain, the chetniks clapped softly in approbation, though they, too, could not understand. So Dodor sang it to the end:

All glory be to God on high,
And to the earth be peace;
Good will henceforth from heaven to men
Begin, and never cease.

'Ho, little Dodor, what are you singing for?' called Peter Gortcheff, from the pit next his.

'That I do not know, by-Peter,' replied Dodor, gayly. 'Save that I feel a great joy within me.'

'Umph,' grunted old Boris the One-eyed, who shared the voivode's pit. 'More likely the lad dreams of a maiden of Philippopolis, is it not so, by-Dodor? Tell the truth, thou son of a dog.'

Dodor laughed.

'You know better than that, by-Boris. Nay, I thought of Christmas.'

'Of Christmas?' queried Gortcheff, raising himself on one elbow. 'And what for of Christmas, by-Dodor?'

For a brief space Dodor was puzzled.

'I think of Christmas?' he pondered. 'Why think of Christmas? Because it is the time to rejoice.'

'What is there to rejoice about?' demanded Gortcheff, gloomily.

'Many things,' answered Dodor, 'In the first place, our Lord was born on that day; in the second place, the good people in Sofia Philippopolis will wear their Sunday clothes and eat much; in the third place, my mother will have put aside something against my return. I think it will be for an American bicycle. In the fourth place—' he paused, seeking a reason—'in the fourth place, by-Peter, we have had a good fight and slain many Turks.'

Gortcheff contemplated an empty cartridge shell.

'For myself,' he remarked, at last, 'I am not a Christian. I am a Socialist, an Anarchist, what you will. But not a Christian. What good is it to be a Christian? What good has Christianity done for Macedonia? That is your Christmas!' and he snapped his fingers in the air.

'Does Christmas make a man different from what he ever was?' continued the voivode. 'Nonsense! But you are a good lad, by-Dodor. You—' he turned to me, by-Dodor,' he added, 'I wish to talk to you.'

Dodor wondered vaguely what the trouble desired, and hastened to obey, picking carefully behind boulders and the remnants of foliage. He knew that the askares below waited for a chance, and they did not lack for ammunition.

'I am here, by-Peter,' he said, as he crept into the rear of the pit. In the centre crouched Gortcheff, sorting a packet of papers.

'Have patience, little brother,' said Gortcheff, looking up. 'I have something for you to do.'

He went on sorting the papers into two heaps. One heap he burned, and the other he tied with a stout string in an oiled-silk wrapper. This he handed to Dodor. The look of cynical gloom had left his face, and in his eyes was the kindly light his men knew and loved.

'A Christmas gift, by-Dodor,' he explained. 'We will put your assertions to the test. In two hours it will be dark. You will take these papers and creep through the lines—we will cover you—toward Barotsa. Somewhere in the hills, this side, are Yani Smirnoff and his men. You must reach him. Yani will give you an escort to the frontier, for it is important that these papers should be saved. They are the muster roll of the raon militia. You know what it would mean if they were taken.'

He glanced significantly at the puffs of smoke that broke at intervals from the valley. Dodor stood stupefied. He could not believe it. Was he to be made to flee from his first fight, like a girl? His eyes sparkled with tears and rage.

'But, why—why?' he articulated thickly. 'I want no gift from you; no gift that the others do not get.'

The chief patted the boy's shoulder kindly, appreciating his mistake. Like nearly all the chetniks, he was a mere youth himself. 'Nay, by-Dodor, you mistake me,' he said, cheerfully. 'The Christmas gift I spoke of is not for you. You had no place in my thoughts. I was thinking of the Three in Sofia.'

Dodor was not wholly convinced. 'But—but—'

'It is best so,' declared the chief, solemnly. 'The good of Macedonia is at stake. Do not be deceived, little brother. The Gortcheff cheta cannot escape. To-night, perhaps to-morrow, we shall fight our last fight. These papers must not be taken, yet to destroy them would be to ruin a dangerous task accomplished. You are the youngest, but you are also the fleetest. It is a great honor, you will miss—to die for Macedonia—but you will earn great honor, too, and the thanks of many, if you carry this packet to the Committee in Sofia.'

The boy swallowed hard and turned away. His heart surged with wild resentment, but no chetnik would think of disobeying orders. Already Christmas Eve was at hand. The mountains began to throw long purple shadows over the plain, blotting out the position of the battery, and the shrapnel became a fistful of flame, tearing its way.

Night settled down rapidly, and the fire of the askares relaxed, while the weary regiments ate their supper. On the mountain, the chetniks munched hard black bread, ate a few lumps of sugar, and tightened their belts. Rifles were examined, and the remaining cartridge-clips shifted to the fronts of their pouches. Then the men were mustered in the middle of the ring of pits, and Gortcheff passed through the ranks, whispering words of encouragement and hope. They pressed about Dodor and grasped his hand. Some muttered messages for wives and mothers. Last of all, the voivode gave him an additional package of personal letters.

'A merry Christmas, by-Dodor,' he said, with good-humored sarcasm. He put one hand on the boy's arm, and flashed a pocket searchlight on his tense face. 'If there be a God, may he bless thee, little brother,' Gortcheff added, a hint of earnestness in his mocking tones.

Dodor dumbly took the hands, and resumed his place behind the chief, as the cheta split into a wide circle and stealthily commenced the descent of the mountain.

Halfway down they met the first outpost. The sharp, angry barks of the Mannlichers rang out above the deeper reports of the Turkish Mausers. And above the crackling din of rifle fire, bellowed the mountain guns. Shadowy figures leapt up out of the ground, and met in clashing combat. The rasp of bayonets against rifle-barrels resounded on all sides, and there was the abrupt crack of the chetniks' revolvers, slung around their necks, on long cords, so that they could drop them and apply both hands to wielding the steel.

Dodor glided through the ruck like a ghost, his eyes still smarting and his pride aching with an almost physical pain, despite the soothing assurances of the voivode. Once, a big askare sprang at him from the darkness, and Dodor shot him while he ran. He laughed as he did it. They could not keep him entirely out of the fight. He steered entirely by the stars, and that peculiar sense of direction which the Balkan mountaineers possess in common with the American Indian.

It was nearly midnight, as he was toiling up the last stage of the ascent, that a voice called sternly from the void, 'Who comes?' The words were Bulgarian, but Dodor dropped behind a rock and unlocked the hammer of his rifle. 'A friend,' he answered, guardedly. 'Of Cross or Crescent?' questioned the strange voice, sharply. 'Of Macedonia,' replied Dodor, waiting for a shot. Instead, he heard an exclamation and the noise of a large body breaking through the bushes.

'Halt!' he cried. 'Do not approach! I fire! Who are you?'

'It is I—Ivan Yankoff of the Smirnoff cheta. We lie below the crest, waiting orders to go to Gortcheff's help. Who are you?'

'I come from Gortcheff with a message for your chief.'

By this time more chetniks had crowded up, and one flashed his electric lantern on the group. The white light flickered crazily over their long hair and beards.

'A merry Christmas, little brother, said Smirnoff, a tall, red-bearded man of thirty. 'What is your message? I am the chief.'

'I have despatches,' said Dodor. Then he paused.

'You wish escort, little brother?' asked Smirnoff. 'You shall have two men to the frontier. More I cannot spare, for we start in ten minutes to relieve your comrades.'

'What?' gasped Dodor.

'Ay,' laughed Smirnoff. 'We shall get the fox safe away, yet. What? Let the best fighter in all Macedonia be made a Christmas gift to Inferedi Pasha? Not while Yani Smirnoff has a hundred rifles at his back.'

There was a murmur of assent from the strange chetniks, standing in a long semi-circle on the white snow. The night had grown darker; even the stars were gone. It was ideal weather for a swift, hammering blow, at a weak point in the Turkish lines. Dodors fingers trembled on his rifle-strap, as he thought of the struggle that early dawn would usher in at the base of Mount Strumica. But how would Gortcheff and his men know that the blow was coming? How would they be able to take advantage of the sudden onslaught?

While he stood before Smirnoff, Dodor argued the matter to a conclusion. What should a Christian do under such circumstances? Suppose one of his comrades was killed because he had not known which way to turn when the final rush came? Whose fault would it be? What should a Bulgar and a Turk-hater do? What would the gray-haired mother in Philippopolis have him do? Even while his hand was fumbling for the papers in his old jacket, under the Slivnitza cross, Dodor thought this out.

'Gortcheff salutes you, by-Yani,' he said, with the offhand familiarity to which brothers-in-arms are entitled. 'He would have you guard these papers more than life, and on no account must they be taken by the Turk. They are the militia muster-roll for the Three in Sofia. That is all, by-Yani, save that I go to tell my comrades of your coming.'

He drew himself up proudly and saluted, as he had been taught to do at the gymnasium in Philippopolis. Smirnoff took the papers, considering.

'You are not going back, little brother?' he asked, kindly. The chetniks crowded closer and begged Dodor to stay. 'Be advised, comrade,' they urged. 'You have earned much honor by this night's work. Stay with us.'

Dodor shook his head, and his hand sought the Slivnitza cross. He felt strangely happy, and his head rang with the lilt of that hymn which had startled the askares in the afternoon.

'As to that, I do not know, comrades,' he said. 'But it is not the way with us of the Gortcheff cheta for one to escape and leave the rest. I shall tell my chief of your plans, so that he may be ready to profit by them.'

They did not ask him to stay, again. One by one they filed past him and kissed his cheek, after the manner of the Bulgars when one of their number goes into danger. At the brink of the ridge they gathered in a group; they were not to start until half an hour later. Across the valley the flashes on Mount Strumica were more frequent, and the hollow booming of the mountain-guns grew louder.

'The saints guard you, comrade,' they called softly to Dodor.

'I thank you, comrades,' came his answer, faintly. 'A merry Christmas.'

They stood there, watching the flames that danced upon the flanks of Mount Strumica. The crashing of the bushes became fainter; and the Smirnoff cheta glided quietly after its herald.

All through the early morning Dodor tramped warily over the snow toward the fire-ringed mountain. At last he came to its base, about four o'clock. The darkness was absolute, but he had to stab a sentry with his bayonet to get past the enceinte. Five minutes later the body was discovered by another askare, and a loud outcry arose. Dodor was forced to abandon his slow and cautious ascent and break into an open run. Ahead of him the dark was pricked by the rifles of his friends; behind him he could sometimes descry the phantom figures of his pursuers.

Crying out desperately, in Bulgarian, he climbed up the ice-coated rocks as fast as his weary muscles would permit. A mist swam before his eyes; each limb weighed him down; and when he felt the needle-like dart of pain through his thigh he was almost glad of it, because it meant a cessation in the awful strain of effort. He dropped in his tracks, with a sob of relief, and reached for his revolver, ready to fight to his last cartridge. But the face that peered down at him was not that of a Turk. It was old Boris the One-eyed.

'By the Sacrament,' swore Boris, 'it is Dodor!'

'Yes,' said Dodor, tiredly. 'Where is Gortcheff?'

'I am here.' The bulk of the voivode's huge figure loomed out of the night. Dodor forced himself into a sitting position against a boulder.

'Smirnoff is coming,' he said, speaking carefully and distinctly; 'Smirnoff and a hundred men. They will strike the askares this side of the mountain, on the face opposite the Ril. Be ready to meet them and escape. Your papers have gone on to Sofia by safe messenger.'

'But you?' questioned Gortcheff, bending over the boy.

'It is my leg,' answered Dodor, simply. 'See, by-Peter, it is Christmas morning. A merry Christmas to you and all the comrades. Hark!'

He held up his hand in a gesture for silence. At the foot of the mountain sounded the spatter or rifle-fire.

'Smirnoff,' he cried. 'Go, by-Peter! Go! A merry Christmas.'

The boy laughed and held up his revolver.

'I shall be all right,' he added.

But the voivode lingered.

'Tell me,' he said, a shadow passing over his face. 'Tell me, by-Dodor. You came because of—because it is the Christ's day?'

Dodor nodded. 'Because it is the Christ's day,' he replied. 'Also, because my mother wished me to, and because of this.' He touched the Slivnitza cross.

Many miles away, along the eastern mountain-wall, a touch of crimson was kindling the tips of the fir-trees. Below them, the rattle and clatter of the fight was in full progress. But Gortcheff paid no attention to it; he watched the crimson glow in the east.

'It is the Christ's day, by-Dodor,' he said, in an awed tone. He stooped quickly and kissed the boy's brow. 'May the Christ that was and is bless you,' he whispered. 'Macedonia needs us all.'

'Merry Christmas,' the boy called after him.

Dodor lay where he had first fallen, listening to the uproar of the conflict dying away in the distance. From time to time he sang to himself. It was daylight when the askares returned from their unsuccessful pursuit of the cheta and climbed the bloody snow of Mount Strumica. As the fezzes appeared, he settled back comfortably against the boulder and commenced the last verse:

All glory be to God on high,
And to the earth be peace;
Good will henceforth from heaven to men
Begin and never cease.

—Arthur D. Howden Smith, in the N York 'Evening Post.'

Fresh and clear, his young voice carried across the hills.

HOW TO GET THINGS DONE.

(By Graham Hood.)

In reading a paper a short time ago I came across a little advice that appealed to me as being well worth remembering. It was a special prescription, given by a successful business man to a young man who had not made a great success in his work. In spite of the fact that he had considerable ability and the full confidence of his friends.

'Take things easier,' the business man said to him. 'Don't worry. Just stick to your work. Do the most important thing first, and then the next; generally the things you don't do are not worth doing. What you think you ought to do first you want to do up to the handle and do it quick, and then forget it.'

It is safe to say that this young man—or any other young man—by following this advice, might win distinction for himself in almost any line of endeavor. The trouble with him, as with many of us, was lack of knowledge as to the best and quickest methods of accomplishing a desired object. Instead of going ahead and attaining results that are worth while, we putter about over a dozen different things, and when the day of the week has passed little, if anything has actually been accomplished.

In coming to their desks at the beginning of the week most business men face an accumulation of affairs that call for more or less speedy attention. There is the extra large Monday morning mail, with all its letters to be read and answered, and all their details to be looked after. In addition, there may be a host of matters that have been carried over from the previous week, and in the midst of this complicated array of details the man does not know which way to turn.

Of course, there are men who do not suffer from such experiences, but they are the persons who, like this business man, have mastered the art of attending to details. And the way that this man suggests is about the best method by which such work can be accomplished. It is by taking the most important thing first, and then the thing that is not in importance that the heaped-up business can most quickly and efficiently be got out of the way.

A man can do more work by giving his entire attention to it for a few hours during the day than he can if he lets it hang around for weeks. By concentrating all the faculties of his mind upon a given task it is soon accomplished, while the man who has only half his mind on his job, and that a more or less vagrant mind, gets practically nothing done.

Have you ever noticed the confirmed putterer at his work? If not, you should take advantage of your next opportunity to study the phenomenon that you may add him to your list of horrible examples.

I have one of these men in mind—a man whose desk is always covered with things to which he intends to give his attention some time—the some time' that has been so long postponed. Even now with this accumulation of duties before him, he does not succeed in clearing any of it away, for, instead of selecting one thing and getting it out of the way as quickly as possible he spends five minutes on one thing then five minutes on another, until the day has gone and no single thing has been quite finished. To watch him it seems as if he could not keep his mind upon any one thing for more than three or four minutes at a stretch. At the expiration of this time some other matter obtrudes itself, and there is nothing to be done you drop the first thing and take up the second matter.

There are plenty of these putterers—both men and women. To hear them talk or to see them after the day's work is ended, you might deem them the most overworked individuals in existence. Tired, worn out? Of course they are weary—twice as exhausted as the man who has by proper methods accomplished many things. Moreover the reason for this is not hard to find, for, as this business man said in the newspaper article that I read:

'The way to get along is to work up to the limit and then stop. A man can get further in the long run walking three and a half miles an hour for eight hours a day than he can by going two miles an hour for sixteen hours in twenty-four. The first way he can keep going and improve; the last way he will deteriorate and finally have to quit.'—Globe and Commercial Advertiser.'

TRUE TALES OF ANIMAL-LIFE

OLD WHITEY.

(William F. Warren, LL.D., in 'The Independent.')

This morning I witnessed a deed that ought to be recorded and rewarded.

I had been enjoying an all too rare treat, a morning gallop with Kitty—kindest of little beasts man ever bestrode. I had left her at the stable, and was walking home along Broadway, when, at the crossing, I came upon a knot of twenty or more men, boys, policemen, and standing teams. A sewer main had lately been laid across the street and the hind wheel of an overloaded truck waggon had found in the new pavement a soft place close by the track of the tram, and had sunken so deeply that the horse, great noble-looking fellow as he was, could not have drawn it out had he been multiplied by four.

Drivers, policemen and volunteers had been at work with great timber levers and planks and blocking, to pry up the sunken wheel; but the most they had accomplished was to get the end of a scantling nearly under the wheel in such wise that if it could be rolled forward at all, the scantling would make an inclined plane up which the wheel could climb until it should reach the pavement level.

With everything in readiness, and all the 'pries' at work, the men made a final appeal to the strong and spirited bay to pull once more. Once and again he responded generously, but without effect. Then he desisted, and continued to desist, saying good-naturedly, but as plainly as ever horse could, that it was useles and inhuman to put one horse, however strong, to do the work of four.

It was now nearly time for the electric to come whizzing down the obstructed track. Something must be done at once. 'There is no help for it,' said the boss of the trucking teams—'there is no help for it; we shall have to bring on Old Whitey.' So the well-groomed bay was led out of his shafts and Old Whitey taken from another loaded waggon. She had by no means the spirited look of the bay. Her arching neck had long since sunken to the general level of her dorsal skyline. Her great ears seemed incapable of motion, and her face was pathetically heavy and sad. Each several hair lay just where the drying from unnumbered sweats had left it, and no two seemed to lie together.

Her gaunt hulk was soon backed into the heavy truck shafts, and the trace chains made fast to the whiffletree—at first a little too short, then lengthened a bit to give her sea room. There was no savage jerk upon the bits, no brandish of whip, no blow, no angry yell, nothing but a giving of free rein, and the projection of—what shall I call it? I have heard all sorts of sounds addressed to equine ears by men of many tongues and languages, but this I never heard before. It had for a basis the kiss-like sound so commonly used by American horsemen, yet some way it was peculiarly vocalized with an indescribable gutteral coaxing, commanding, trustful, strenuous, kindly, authoritative, desperate, and I know not what else.

Old Whitey at once lifted her heavy ears, and as another and another of these insistent kisses were thrown at her, she suddenly took on the aspect of a new enmbodiment of life. She tested her tackle carefully, she felt the ground over with her feet, to find if there were the slightest points of vantage, she ascertained the central line of deadweight draft, and swinging herself one point off it to the left, gave a good, generous one-horse power tug at the immovable mass

In vain.

Then swinging round two points to the right, she gave another, surely a two-horse power lift at the terrible load.

Immovable it remained.

Another coaxing, confident, kindly, anxious kiss thrilled through her excited brain—another.

She now fully took in the situation. It was an emergency. She knew what an emergency meant. She had been called on before. She knew she was counted on. She was this man's only present hope. Swinging once more a trifle on the great kingbolt and drawing a deep, deep breath, she suddenly bowed her sinewy neck and bony frame, and with a lunge that would have launched a world had creation been her business, she dashed with straining strides across the twenty feet of treacherous pavement, and trembling in every fibre of her being landed her inhuman load upon the solid street.

Well might the crowd stand breathless, as it did. Such perfect intelligence as to every ounce of help she could extort from the lay of the street, and from the leverage of the kingbolt—I fear also perfect intelligence as to the cruelty of the imposition. Such desperate power of will; such willingness to will desperately; and all, not to escape the task; all merely to serve and please her master in his hour of need. I could not stop to pat her infinitely pathetic face, nor even to see if her driver gave her unkempt forelock one little approving pull. The tears were rolling down my cheeks and I had to hasten away.

Old Whitey had been counted on, and Old Whitey had met all expectations.

THE USEFUL TURKEY.

The turkey is the only specimen of the native fauna of America, which has ever been reduced to domestication. The deer, the antelope, the lordly bison and the many birds which are used for food have all remained untamed, or have disappeared from the face of the earth, with the exception of the turkey.

Just when or how this bird was reduced to subjection to man is now unknown. Even in name it is credited to an Asiatic country. The name probably came through the way the bird was introduced into England. It is supposed to have come by way of Spain, and was called a Turkish bird because of a notion that it was introduced into Spain by the Moors, who, in the common language of England at that time, were called Turks. From Turkish fowl to Turkey as a specific name was not a long step, and, instead of bearing a name indicative of its origin this noble bird to this day carries the name of a half-civilized Asiatic country.

The original wild turkey from which our domestic breeds have descended was a noble bird, strong of leg and wing, ranging the forests to large flocks and attaining great weights. The Bronze turkey of to-day retains the characteristics of the wild bird most completely.

Since this bird was subjugated and subdued to the use of man it has broken into several varieties: Bronze, Narrangansett, White Buq, Black, Slate. Of these the Bronze and the White far outnumber all others combined.

The adult Bronze male turkey weighs thirty-six pounds and the adult female twenty pounds. This is the most popular variety we have and grows more popular as time passes. Of all our domestic fowls the Bronze turkey is the most beautiful as far as the color of the plumage is concerned. Good specimens have a bronze lustre on the plumage of the males in breast and neck and upper part of the back which resembles highly-burnished copper with greenish and golden reflections.

The female is not so brightly colored, her predominating colors being black and dull white. This variety is very hardy and has considerable wild blood of recent crossings in it, making it the nearest akin to the regular wild bird of any of the varieties.

The Narragansett turkey is not quite as large as the Bronze, and is black and greyish white in color, making it a much lighter-colored bird.

Turkeys are more creatures of habit than any other of our feathered fowl; yet, while they will roam over the prairie during the day in search of food, they will always come home at night if one will make a practice of feeding them however lightly. We have never been troubled by their staying away at night, for as soon as they return, about sunset, we immediately take a dish of grain and they follow us straight into their house, knowing they will receive a small ration of food.—Miller Purvis, in 'American Cultivator.'

THE WISH BONE.

Scientists call the 'wish-bone' the furcula, and it is the union of what are, in man, two collar-bones. These receive the brunt of the strokes of the wing that turn the creature in its flight. Few of us, says 'Harper's Weekly,' appreciate the strength of stroke of the bird's wing. A swan has been known to break a man's leg by a blow of its wing, and, in like manner, the wing beatings of the larger birds are dangerous if they strike the human head or face. If, therefore, a large bird is in the habit of making sudden turns to right or left in its flight, it must be fitted with a 'wish-bone' capable of withstanding the great strain of the wing stroke on the one side, when unaccompanied by action on the other. For this reason we find in the eagle and birds of its class that turn quickly, a furcula that is a perfect Roman arch, widely at variance with the Gothic arch, which is the shape of the 'wish-bone' of our common fowls. The eagle's furcula is everywhere equally strong, and lacks those points of weakness that make our sport of breaking the 'wish-bone' possible.

WINTER BIRDS.

I watch them from my window
While winds so keenly blow;
How merrily they twitter
And revel in the snow!
In brown and ruffled feathers
They dot the white around,
And not one moping comrade
Among the lot I've found.

Cheep! Cheep!' their tiny voices
Seem thankfully to say:
'A blessing to the Giver
We sing upon our way.
Though skies are dull and stormy,
To sigh would never do.
For He who sends the winter
Will send the summer too.'

Ah! may I be as cheerful
As yonder winter birds,
Through ills and petty crosses,
With no repining words!
So, teaching me this lesson,
Away, away they go,
And leave their tiny footprints,
In stars upon the snow.

—Selected.

THE WINTER COMPETITION POEM.

Among the Boy's Page poets who are interested in this chance to make use of their abilities is one who asks if a tragic poem might not be admitted to the competition. That seems hardly possible, where the conditions call for a poem that shall be either 'amusing or enjoyable.' We are afraid anything like real tragedy, anything without a happy ending at least, must be counted out. We want to see what good times young Canada can get out of even the rough and tumble of a Canadian winter, so the jollier the poem the better.

A HUNTER'S STORY.

Just watch for the new serial story, boys, for it is a Western Canada one, by a man who has lived and hunted all over our west, and that after exploring and hunting in the Caucasus and the old world. It is going to start shortly.

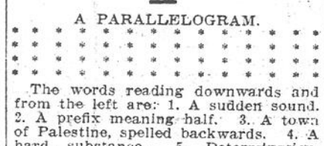
PUZZLE COMPETITION.

This competition opened with the puzzles published in the 'Daily Witness' of October 15 and 'Weekly Witness' of October 18. It will close with those published in the daily of Dec. 31 and the weekly of Jan. 3, 1911.

During these weeks, marks will be given to those sending in answers, and to the one obtaining the highest number of marks we will give as the prize a good book well bound and illustrated.

Puzzles

A PARALLELOGRAM.



The words reading downwards and from the left are: 1. A sudden sound. 2. A prefix meaning half. 3. A town of Palestine, spelled backwards. 4. A hard substance. 5. Determination, spelled backwards. 6. A little island, spelled backwards. 7. Domestic animals, spelled backwards. 8. Not light. 9. A mythical being, spelled backwards, 10. A West Indian island. 11. To hold. 12. Comfort. 13. Close. 14. Large bodies of water.

The top and bottom letters give a well-known author and one of his books.

CHANGED HEADS.

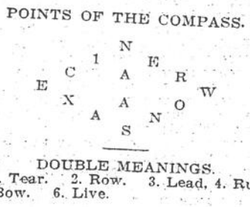
Change the first letter of a word meaning a passage and get one meaning fortune; change again and get to twist around; again and find to sketch; again and get something pertaining to cloth; again and find a trench; again and get an abbreviation for certain men; change again and find a counterfeit coin of past times.

A DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

A district in Africa . . . . . .
A great battle . . . . . .
An English Moorland . . . . . .
An American orator . . . . . .
A city of Turkey . . . . . .
A Cromwellian victory . . . . . .

The initials and finals show two sister countries.

POINTS OF THE COMPASS.



DOUBLE MEANINGS.

1. Tear. 2. Row. 3. Lead, 4. Rung. 5. Bow. 6. Live.

Answers to the tenth set of competition puzzles have been received from: Jean Cartier, 18 (one mistake, in compass puzzle; fifth wrong in double meanings); Jessie Dobbie, 15 (compass puzzle omitted); Mysie Gollan, 19 (fourth wrong in altered heads); Nora Goodchild, 19 (one mistake in compass puzzle). Total number of marks obtainable, 20.

Answers to the ninth set have been received from: Don. S. M. Clark, 22 (three wrong in pyramid); Joan G. Coles, 25 (the spelling you gave is not even mentioned in such authorities as Nelson's and the Century); Jessie Dobbie, 20 (three in pyramid and two in square wrong); Edith Munroe, 22 (three missions in pyramid); M. J. Pease, 22 (one in square, two in pyramid wrong); Marion I. Richardson, 24 (third in pyramid wrong); S. Alberta Richardson, 24 (third in pyramid wrong); Annie Wilson, 20 (three in pyramid, two in square wrong). Total number of marks obtainable, 25.

Answers to the eighth set have been received from: Morley Newisom, 15 (ninth in subtractions, and first charade wrong); Marion I. Richardson, 17; Annie L. Ricker, 17. Total number of marks obtainable, 17.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

ALTERED HEADS.

Ore.—1. More. 2. Bore. 3. Core. 4. Fore. 5. Lore. 6. Sore. 7. Pore. 8. Gore. 9. Tore or Wore.

BILLY'S BRIGHT IDEA —IN FOUR CHAPTERS.

Sketches by Harry Low. Verses by Joe Lee.

'Twas cold and clear—'twas Christmas Day—
The snow-clad path was nice and hilly;
'A slide would shove be on my way,'
Said simple little 'trotter' Billy.

Away! like Gilpin—hat and wig—
Away! like Turpin on his filly;
Faster than e'er he thought to go,
Away went Billy, willy-nilly!

He thought upon his ma at home,
He thought upon his irate master;
He thought of jolly Christmas fare—
While he went faring fast and faster!

He thought upon a lot of things,
And then—he found the water chilly!
The epitaph they reared for him
Read, 'Simple, little silly Billy.'

—'People's Journal.'

LITERARY REVIEW.

TWO STORIES FROM THE HISTORY OF FRANCE.

The figure of the 'Grand Monarque,' Louis XIV. of France, is an always picturesque one. Many are the stories told of his imperious ways, his selfishness, his luxury, his vanity, and his subjection to the influence of brilliant women. In 'The Little King,' by Charles Major The Macmillan Co. of Canada, $1.25), we have an attempt to explain the character of his imperious Majesty, as it was manifested in his long and epoch-making reign. In the study which is as sympathetic and as carefully delineated as Mr. Major's other historical novels, notably 'A Gentle Knight of Old Brandenburg,' the possibilities of the little King are great. The boy of eight years is, indeed, imperious, conscious of his power, and utterly remorseless as well as fearless in his use of it, but he has a warm heart and quick understanding of others, and a boundless devotion to 'Sweet Mamselle,' his nurse, who represents the one loving and softening influence in the child's life As long as she is with him to share his loneliness, help him in his adventures, and guide his sympathies, he is quick to respond to all appeals to his better nature. The story ends sadly as, with her flight from France with her lover and friends, loneliness and hardness dominate in the boyhood, and consequently, in the youth and manhood of the heart-hungry King.

At the beginning of the story the little King and Sweet Mamselle secretly escape by the 'King's Postern' from the garden that bounds his liberties. They make an expedition into the city and meet a beautiful little girl of the people sitting by the side of the Seine, nursing her new Christmas doll. From her little 'Fourteen,' as she dubs him, earns the meaning of giving, as she offers him her darling Babette to comfort him for having had no proper Christmas gift.—only royal presentations. He returns her doll, to her great joy, and then stirred up to the delight of giving in return, he signs an order setting her father free from prison, where he lies for protecting his daughter from a drunken noble. The two return to the palace, jubilant, bu. the littl: King shortly develops smallpox. Mamselle confesses to the truant expedition and is thrown into prison and condemned. Her lover succeeds in taking word to the little King; he backs up a popular rising, and the Queen mother and Cardinal Mazarin are obliged to release her.

The friendship of 'Fourteen' for pretty little Louise saves the royal party soon after, from a dangerous mob. The pretty picture of the King jumping from the carriage to embrace the child and take her up with him turns the popular anger to delight. The hungry multitude, to break out two generations later, were already threatening, and it was largely the personal influence of Louis that staved off the crisis for a time.

The climax of the story comes when the King and Louise are lost in the city together, and are found through the agency of an old Jew, his adopted son and Mamselle's lover, Jean Breton. The King discovers the carefully kept secret of the Jew's home in the rear of the adopted son's shop. He is charmed by the beautiful garden and house and still more beautiful daughter of Benoni Thinking to obtain an indulgence for the marriage of his daughter and young Baptiste, the Jew consents to a plan for enlisting the services of the King. The Queen Mother and Cardinal and their suite escort him to the secret house for an exhibition of magic. The indulgence is granted, but the cupidity of the Cardinal is aroused. He sets the chief of police at work to arouse the Paris mob against the Jew. His house is ransacked, old Benoni and his wife slain in the streets, and Baptiste, Miriam, Mamselle, and Jean Breton escape for their lives across the seas to the new dominions of France in North America. Little Louis is furious, and promises the Cardinal a day of reckoning. 'Wait till I am crowned!' he said repeatedly, with a threatening earnestness that caused His Eminence many a sleepless night. When a pitiful letter from Mamselle comes there is a final scene in the childish drama. The child denounces the minister and then flings himself down and weeps.

Sweet Mam'selle was gone, and from that hour to the day of his death, sixty-seven long years hence, the Little King was alone in the world, stranded on the terrible throne of terrible France. Could even an Infinite God mete out to man a more awful fate? As it was with Benoni, so it came to pass with the French people, because of the reign of the Cardinals.

The advocates of peace among the nations of the world would do well to circulate the 'History of a Conscript of 1813,' by Erckmann-Chatrian, published in an English translation by George Bell & Sons as an addition to their series of artistic reprints, at the modest cost of 3s. 6d. The illustrations are this time by a French artist, Lex des Renault, who is in thorough sympathy with his subject. This is the hardship involved in the repeated conscriptions enforced by Napoleon in order to replace the armies lost in the series of reverses that ended in the disastrous retreat from Moscow. The peasants and townsfolk of the little provincial towns who had no interest in the wars of ambition carried on by the Emperor were obliged to respond to these repeated calls on the manhood of the country, to leave their quiet homes and all who were dear to them for certain hardship, exposure and danger, and almost certain death or disablement. The not very heroic hero, Joseph Bertha, is a lame apprentice to an old watchmaker of Phalsberg. He has absolutely no military ambitions, and lives in constant dread of being called to service in spite of his lameness. Regiment after regiment passes constantly through the town, but he sees none returning. At last, after the destruction of the grand army of Russia, the dreaded blow falls. Not only young men, mere boys, but married men and veterans as well, are called upon. Joseph is included, and a pathetic chapter tells of the scenes when these simple people have to say good-bye to their loved ones, as they march away to the army. Joseph leaves not only his kind old master, but his sweetheart and her mother heartbroken at his departure.

The description of camp life, marches, battles, hospitals, from the point of view of a peace-loving boy forced to take part in this distasteful and dangerous life, presents an aspect of war not often dwelt on in fiction. The desperately matter of fact, unenthusiastic description of famous engagements, the distress at the cutting off of his friends and fellow-townsmen, no more anxious than himself for glory and death, the fear that always gave place to rage when in actual action, the despair when being wounded among the dead in the field, are realistic in the extreme. The battle of Lutzen and the retreat that follow finish the military career of Joseph, and almost finish his life. Through the good offices of two friends he is kept from lying down to die on the roadside like thousands of others, and is brought back alive but unconscious to the kindly ministrations of Aunt Gredel and Catherine. The two have watched more than twelve hundred waggons loaded with wounded men before the girl recognizes the wreck of her lover. They nurse him back to health, and the two young people are married when peace is proclaimed. Of all those who left the town only he and one other, "Zebede,' return from the disastrous campaign that landed Napoleon on Elba and brought back the Bourbons to a little brief authority.

A short biographical note of the lives of Erckmann and Chatrian precedes the story. The translation is based on that of Mr John Camden Hatten, but it has been carefully revised and corrected, so that it reads more like an original work than a rendering from a foreign tongue.

JANE ADDAMS AND HULL HOUSE.

The names of Hull House and Jane Addams The Macmillan Co. of Canamong those who are seeking the betterment of their fellow men. The spirited account given by herself of her life and work in the great Chicago settlement, in the volume entitled, 'Twenty Years at Hull House,' by Jane Addams (The MacMillan Co., of Canada, $2.50), will be eagerly read and thoroughly enjoyed by a very large circle of readers. The book gives not only a very clear and complete account of the many branches of work that have grown up around the original house, but gives with much liveliness and no little humor an account of the growth within her of the ideas that have found expression in her life work.

In the preface, after explaining the difficulties to be overcome in writing this autobiography, she gives two motives, 'only one of which in the language of organized charity is "worthy."' The first motive is to give an interpretation of settlement work, clearing it of the charge of superficialfty.

The unworthy motive was a desire to start a 'backfire,' as it were, to extinguish two biographies of myself, one of which had been submitted to me in outline, that made life in a settlement all too smooth and charming.

The early chapters, giving a delightful account of her childhood and youth, show how early the thoughtful child became impressed by the inequalities of life, and how the strong and sane influence of her adored father developed and directed the intense childish sympathies. It is pathetic as well as humorous to read how her devotion to her father took form in trying to hide the fact that such a fine figure of a man had such a plain, delicate little girl, with her curved spine causing a slight bending of the neck. Especially when strangers came to visit the Sunday school, she would forego the joy of walking with her father and attach herself to her uncle, hoping she would be mistaken for his child, quieting her conscience with the reflection that his own little girl 'wasn't so very pretty.' It is pleasing to read how 'this spectre was laid before it had time to grow into a morbid familiar' by her meeting her father and having him take off his silk hat and make her an extra imposing bow on the main street of the city. The influence of her father is closely associated with that of Lincoln, who was his friend, and who was to him the greatest man in the world. Over Miss Addams from earliest childhood also the influence of Lincoln was most powerful, representing the truest ideal of heroism. At boarding school the strong religious and missionary atmosphere fostered her childish idealism, and made her a leader among the enthusiastic altruistic schoolgirls. Much pressure was brought to bear to induce her to go to the foreign field, but under her father's tuition she had learned to judge for herself, and not be influenced by the persuasion of others. Her sympathies were with those at home who were suffering as a result of social and economic conditions, and she determined to study medicine and practice among the poor. One year of medical study sufficed to lay her on her back for six months with spinal trouble, after which she spent two years in Europe. Then she says:

Before I returned to America, I had discovered that there were other genuine reasons for living among the poor than that of practising medicine upon them, and my brief foray into the profession was never resumed. . . . . I gradually became convinced that it would be a good thing to rent a house in a part of the city where many primitive and actual needs are found, in which young women who had been given over too exclusively to study might restore a balance of activity along traditional lines and learn of life from life itself; where they might try out some of the things they had been taught and put truth to the ultimate test of the conduct it dictates or inspires.'

Later on, when Hull House was an established institution, and its founder had learned from experience for what a settlement should stand, she says: 'It is an experimental effort to aid in the solution of the social and industrial problems which are engendered by the modern conditions of life in a great city.' Of the motives that led to the work she distinguished three, 'first, the desire to interpret democracy in social terms; secondly, the impulse beating at the very source of our lives, urging us to aid in the race of progress; and, thirdly, the Christian movement towards humanitarianism.'

A large part of the book is taken up with the story of the different activities that grew with the demands of the neighborhood. It is a wonderful story. The grain of mustard seed has developed in the twenty years to a far spreading tree. The old house whose homeliness took Miss Addams's fancy, has given place to fifteen buildings, thirteen in one block with a single heating plant. The first offshoot was a coffee-house, the result of an investigation into the diet of the sweatshop workers and their families. It took time for the nourishing food of the New England kitchen to be appreciated. 'The neighborhood estimate was best summed up by the woman who frankly confessed that the food was certainly nutritious, but that she didn't like to eat what was nutritious. that she liked to eat 'what she'd ruther."' In the same building as the coffee-house, a gymnasium was fitted up, which began to take the place of saloon halls for dancing and festivities. A co-operative coal yard was run for three years. Then a differene of opinion among the shareholders led to its dissolution. Then the girls' club, with lodgings for fifty members, was formed, and named the Jane Club. In connection with this arose a discussion on 'tainted money,' on which question various points of view are given with a genial humor. Various further experiments at co-operation proved unsuccessful during the next few years. A free kindergarten was one of the earliest and happiest departments of work. The first building presented to the settlement was an Art Gallery, then a gymnasium for the boys followed, and a concert hall, to which were soon added others, to the great pride and pleasure of the workers. The influence of the settlement in the neighborhood soon became very great. Sympathetic dealing with criminals who were really sufferers from bad conditions of life, especially youths and young girls, sent them by the Juvenile Protection Association, or found in their social intercourse, made them a power in assisting the administration. Babies who had been locked out while their mothers were away working found their toddling way to that house of kindness, and so a day nursery grew up and found quarters of its own. The excitement over the great strikes had led to much discussion of the ills of government. The feeling that discussion was a safety-valve for anarchists led to the founding of clubs, and the 'Working People's Social Science Club' did good service in widening the outlook of the adherents of different social creeds. Every demand of the life of the Halstead street neighborhood was met as nearly as possible by the devoted workers. There every enthusiast could find scope for his efforts. 'A settlement is above all a place for enthusiasms, a spot to which those who have a passion for the equalization of human joys and opportunities are early attracted.'

Miss Addams and her co-workers did not confine their efforts to the settlement. They early became an appreciable factor in civic life. One of their most valuable offices is to be a go-between the foreign immigrants, especially, and the powers that be, 'an information and interpretation bureau.' Their friendly relations with the people made them valuable in all investigations. They were active in the demand for legislation on child-labor and woman's labor, and had a busy time explaining and recommending these measures to those whom they were to benefit. In connection with this Miss Addams remarks that she never met with lack of understanding from poor widows, who were always ready to slave a little longer and give the children a chance. The opposition came from lazy fathers or from the employers of labor. The Consumer's League was also largely due to their efforts. Miss Addams became a member of the Board of Education and of the Juvenile Protective Association, but perhaps her most remarkable feat was her term as sanitary inspector. The most inadequate treatment of the garbage of the district, which was in no whit bettered by representations to the City Council, led her to sending in a tender herself for the disposal of garbage. She did not get the contract, but the effort awakened the Council and they appointed her inspector. For eight hours a day she went about the ward looking after the contractor and reporting illegal conditions. Her 'garbage phaeton' became a familiar object to the children of the district. Then a graduate of the University of Wisconsin became her deputy and carried on the work for three years, before the end of which period this became a branch of the civil service. The children were organized into a street cleaning brigade, and on one occasion their May Queen was the little Italian girl who had picked up most pieces of paper off the streets. In civic politics also the Hull House clubs became a power to reckon with. They offered a headquarters to any association for civic improvement and brought about many remedial measures, notably, the much needed street paving.

In a chapter entitled 'Echoes of the Russian Revolution,' Miss Addams makes an interesting defence of the position taken by herself and her colleagues with regard to the excitement against foreign 'anarchists,' following the assassination of President McKinley. 'We contended that to the anarchist above all men it must be demonstrated that the law is impartial and stands the test of every strain.' Her action in visiting an arrested anarchist editor, to assure him of fair play and of the welfare of his family, led to loud denunciations on the score of 'abetting anarchy.' Similarly charges of irreligion were laid because the workers as well as their constituents represented many nationalities and creeds, and an attempt to hold a service in which all could join proved weak and ineffectual. This was one of the main differences between Toynbee Hall and Oxford House in London, a difference not at first appreciated by the devout churchmen in charge there, to whom the devotional element was very precious. But gradually the clergy of all denominations learned to turn to Hull House for co-operation, as well as all the civic and labor federations.

Among the co-workers who at the end of the first decade numbered twenty-five, and at the end of the next decade, forty, two names stand out with prominence, Miss Julia C. Lathrop, a member of the Illinois State Board of Charities, and Miss Ellen G. Starr, president of the Public School Art Society. With another of them, Miss Smith, Miss Addams paid a visit to Tolstoy during a European trip. As a result, she made up her mind to devote two hours a day to labor with her hands at bread-making, at which she had become proficient in her childhood. The resolution lasted till her arrival in Chicago, when she found the demands on her time too great to 'save her soul' in the Tolstoyan way.

Altogether this is a delightful book. It ought to prove of special interest to Montreal readers now that a very young but very vigorous settlement has become an established fact in this city also. As the Hull-House workers had to study Chicago conditions and adapt their methods to the place and time, so the Montreal workers have to feel their way, doing the work that comes naturally to their hands, confident in the sympathy and co-operation of the citizens at large. As in Chicago the business men became the Settlement's warm friends when they understood its aims, so, if the signs be read aright, the business men of Montreal are prepared to assist in a similar work in their city. In the rapidly complicating social conditions among a cosmopolitan population, there is room for such a go-between and sympathetic interpreter as Hull-House has been to the foreign districts of Chicago.

A BLOSSOM OF THE SEA.

This poem, one of the longest in the collection, titles this volume by Lyman C. Smith, lately published by the New Ainslie Magazine Company, Wilmington, Delaware, but of which Wm. Briggs, Toronto, is to issue a Canadian edition. While Mr. Lyman may not 'smite the chords with might,' his touch has more than the ordinary strength of many who venture on poetry. While a few of the poems are in lighter vein, the majority deal with life thoughts and problems common to humanity; the riddle of existence; love and life and sorrow; childhood and friendship. Some of the verses reveal a strong Canadianism not unmingled with what many will feel a just resentment of the spirit and actions of neighbor Jonathan.

Jonathan will let his children
Come at will and play with mine;
Yet, if mine his lands but enter,
He escorts them to the line.
He may search my lands, and, delving,
Bear away their precious gains;
Mine from his may seek no treasure,
For his own he all retains.
Jonathan would cross and freely
Take the timber from my lands;
But if I prepare and bring it
He a heavy toll demands.
I to eastward have a fishpond;
On the fish he casts his eye,
And would come and freely hook them,
Though unwilling them to buy.
He to westward has an island
Where the furry seals abound,
But he seeks to hinder hunting
For a hundred miles around.
And, in fact, although in friendship
Many proffers I have made,
Yet, except at an advantage,
With me he will never trade.

The heroic age of Greece has cast its spell upon him and he has retold in musical blank verse the wanderings and home-coming of Ulysses. Of his warriors lingering in the Lotus Land the leader speaks:—

And straight forgotten were the leader's
hest,
Desire of home and thought of swift
return.
Content they rested, eating lotus fruit,
Until I, with a father's yearning heart,
Regardless of their tears and wailings
loud,
Bore off and bound them in my benched
ships,
Till drugged and deadened hearts should
beat again
And torpid bosoms warm with love of
home.

It is a far flight down the years from our hero's wanderings over Neptune's realm to the modern skyman's ventures into the realm of air; but the attempts of man, 'the conqueror of earth, of water, and of fire,' and who 'now essays the void and viewless air,' have inspired the last beautiful poem in the volume.

From the sonnets we extract the one on Goldwin Smith :—

Teacher and Sage who wrote with magic pen
Dipped in Castalian fount, who standing by
Surveyed with clear and undim-passioned eye
The deeds of nations and the thoughts of men;
Keen to discern a human wrong, and then
Bold to o'erthrow the Dagon and defy
With dignity the clam'rous hosts that try
Their fallen idol to erect again.
O Soul clear-visioned, hast thou fathomed now,
The Riddle of Existence that perplexed
Thy honest heart and clouded oft thy brow?
Full needlessly has this thy bosom vexed—
Ready thy heart and ready was thy pen
For ought that cheered or blessed thy fellowmen.

LOVE'S MIRACLE.

'You are a young man, and I am getting to be an old one, and I have seen a good deal of human shipwreck in my time. Business success has only one foundation, my lad—absolute personal integrity, and the man whose private life is not above suspicion will not inspire confidence in others. And remember, too, that the easiest road in all the world to travel is the downward one, and that the disastrous journey often has its beginning in very small things.' These words, spoken by one of the story people, summarize the underlying lesson in this novel, by Annie S. Swan (The Musson Book Company, Limited, Toronto). It is the tale of a young aristocrat of the Border, who almost makes shipwreck of his life while seeking to retrieve the family fortunes in London. The old order of the impoverished landed gentry, and the new order of the aristocracy of trade, steadily supplanting the ancient land owners in the fine estates of the Scottish Border, make a very effective setting for a readable story.

THE WAYS OF THE HEART.

This novel, by Ethel Penman Hope (The Musson Book Company, Limited, Toronto, $1.25), is a love story whose scenes are the Nova Scotian seashore and the Canadian metropolis. The matter of the story is better than the manner of the telling, which lacks freshness and originality. One feels as he reads the pages that almost every phrase is a well-worn one, and every situation familiar to the ordinary reader.

LITERARY NOTES

NIETZSCHE.

A recent translation which appears on the lists of T. Fisher Unwin is that by J. M. Hone of 'The Life of Friedrich Nietzsche,' by Daniel Halevy. The debater and the lover of discussion in general owe Nietzsche a large debt of gratitude for the quantity of raw material supplied them in his teaching, and much as the Christian and philanthropist may deplore such prominence as this doubtful philosophy has been given, a reference to the old saying of example being better than precept should be of comfort as robbing such advice of its best recommendation, for, apparently, if ever a man failed to practise what he preached, Nietzsche was that man. The following is from the introduction to this volume by T. M. Kettle, M.P.:

The practical consequences to which Nietzsche was led were in his own phrase inactual, out of time and out of season. Zarathusthra is, by a natural kinship, a prophet of the Anarchists,but he hated Anarchism; by a strange transformation, the genius of a certain school of Socialists, but he despised Socialism. German officials in Poland may find in him a veritable Oppressors' Handbook; he danced through the streets at the victory over France, but he derided the German State and Empire as a new idol. He condemned women, but praised indissoluble marriage. He preached pleasure, but celebrated chastity in a noble hymn. He was all for authority and inequality, 'a Joseph de Maistre,' says Fouillée, 'who believes in the hangman without believing in the Pope'; but when he looked at a criminal on trial he acquitted everybody except the judge. He denounced Bismarck and the Kaiser for being too democratic; he regarded Science, too, as disastrously democratic, because it subjected all phenomena, great and small, to the same uniform laws. Will was his god, but he saw the world under the aspect of a Mahometan determinism, and submitted himself to a resignation, an adoption of the hostile ways of existence, an 'amor fati' which a Stoic might think extravagant. A German proletarian, full of German prejudices, he thought himself Polish and noble, and boasted of being a 'sans-patrie' and a 'good European.' Pity, generosity, self-immolation, the whole ritual of civilization, were condemned by Zarathusthra, and practised by him. In brief, Nietzsche never rose above a sort of philosophical cinematographe: he had the glitter but never the definiteness of the diamond which he chose as his symbol.

BIBLE STUDY.

In these days, when the enthusiasm for the bare facts of Biblical history is apt not only to strip the beautiful old stories of some of their poetry, but threatens ill-judged demolition in many cases of the very structure itself, such work as is being given the thoughtful Bible student in 'The International Critical Commentary' (Scribner's) is to be thankfully taken. Two new volumes are recently out; that on Genesis by Prof. John Skinner, of Cambridge University, and that on Chronicles by Prof. Edward L. Curtis, of Yale. The ultra conservative need not hope here to find matter completely to his mind, but he may comfort himself that the most careful students refuse to take their stand with destructive criticism in any way. Difficult as are the problems Dr. Skinner has to face, he has no hesitation in preserving to the devout reader, for instance, such a threatened treasure as the historical figure of Abraham. Dr Skinner is convinced he is a real personality:

He moves before us on the page of Scripture as the man through whom fait, the living principle of true religion, first became a force in human affairs. It is difficult to think that so powerful a conception has grown out of nothing. As we read the story, we may well trust the instinct which tells us that here we are face to face with a decisive act of the living God in history.

VARIOUS.

A book of perhaps more than the merely local appeal which it would seem at first to possess is announced for publication by the Salem Press Co., Salem, Mass. It is 'The History of King's County, Nova Scotia,' by Arthur Wentworth Hamilton Eaton, M.A., D.C.L., comprising about nine hundred pages. Dr. Eaton has given three years to the direct preparation of this book, and in his treatment of the immigration from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, after the expulsion of the Acadians, has thrown no little light on what to many people is likely to be an entirely unknown episode in American history.

Professor Charles E. Moyse, Molson Professor of English Literature at McGill University, is publishing with Mr. Elkin Mathews, Vigo street, London (Eng.), a book of verse entitled 'Ella Lee: Glimpses of Child Life' It contains 12 illustrations by W. J. Dyer. The price is 4s net, cloth.

'The Regenerate,' in the January 'Century,' is the record, by Norman Duncan, of an actual experience, that of a man, an English 'varsity graduate and formerly an officer in the English army, who sank to the lowest of the low in the Bowery saloons Then in the Water street Mission came a miracle of healing, physical and spiritual. 'It comes,' says Mr Duncan of this remarkable narrative, 'as near to accurate reporting as I can obtain.' It is the counterpart of the narrative of London life in Harold Begbie's 'Twice Born Men,' which was dedicated to the late William James

SWINDLING CASE SURPRISE.

Tours, France, Dec. 23. The defence played another card at the opening to-day's session of the trial of Lemoine and 'Countess' D'Aulby de Gatigny, charged with swindling by reason of the fact that M. Bellecuse, the expert, called by the prosecution, to pass upon the authenticity of the Corot paints' pictures, is now awaiting trial on a charge of conducting a gambling house in Paris.

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THE WONDERFUL STORY OF PRINTING

Few people realize the importance of the modern printing art. In five centuries it has advanced with civilization itself, constituting a chief factor in the development of that civilization. Good reading, the right reading, will do more to preserve peace than all the armies and navies. Education is the great need of the world—and the printing press of to-day is the most popular and most potent educator.

To-day printing is the fourth largest industry in the world. After we feed and clothe ourselves, we print. Only the production of food-stuffs, the manufacture of wearing apparel and of machinery in general, exceeds the output of printing.

It is interesting to note the history of printing. Although as far back as 175 A.D., the text of the Chinese classics appears to have been cut upon tablets from which printed impressions

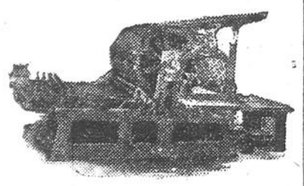
The style of newspaper press Ben. Franklin used.

were taken, and although some form of crude printing can be traced back in Europe to the 6th century, nothing like a practical invention and beginning of the art appeared until the middle of the 15th century.

These were the times of John Gutenberg, Johann Fust or Faust, and William Caxton. While there is dispute as to whom the printing from moveable types is to be credited, the general concensus denies it to Schoeftels, the young apprentice in Gutenberg's office, as well as to Fust, who furnished the 800 florins of capital, who took a mortgage from Gutenberg on everything and an equal division of the profits, and then foreclosed the mortgage, wiping out his partner, and carried on the business in a new location.

Gutenberg, although he died poor, childless, and almost friendless, is given the name of laying the foundations of the art of printing that has since dominated the world.

It was almost twenty years after Gutenburg had printed his first important book—a 1282 page Bible of 42 lines to the page, in 1455 A.D.—that

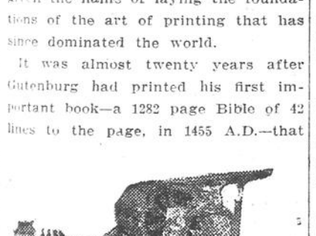


Later style of newspaper press called the "Drum Cylinder," printing from sheets fed to the press by hand.

Caxton set up the first press at Westminster in England, and was well patronized by royalty and the nobility.

The printing art has seen great development, but mostly during the last one hundred years. Real improvements in printing have always been very slow in their coming.

The printing art falls into several general divisions. These are paper-making, or the manufactured material on which the printing or impression is made; typography proper, or the types and forms from which the printed impression is taken; and presses, or the devices and machines for making the impression.



One of the modern newspaper presses printing from rolls of paper and delivering finished newspapers at the rate of over 25,000 complete copies per hour, printed, folded, cut and ready for the reader.

In olden days sheepskin parchments were used. Forty-five years ago paper was largely made from old rags. Wood pulp was practically unknown. To-day the manufacturers of paper are greatly disturbed over the prospects of exhausting the supply of wood, and in the United States already plans are laid for the planting of forests to supply future demands.

Each of these branches has seen its own great advances. From rough wooden blocks to cast metal types, from carved wooden blocks to engraved and photo-engraved metal plates, from skins of animals and rude tablets and rough unfinished papers, to an endless variety of printing textures, the quality and art of printing has proceeded from something very

Two-revolution cylinder book and magazine press, used largely for book work.

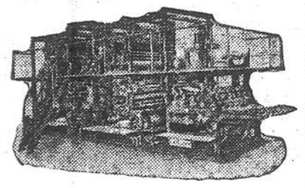
crude and merely suggestive to artistic form and life-like exactness.

In the making and setting of moveable types by hand, there was no great change up to about thirty years ago, when the type-setting machine was invented. This has introduced a great change and advance over the slow hand-method of setting type. Now one man at a keyboard, like that of an ordinary typewriting machine, actually sets and casts new type equal to the work of five hand-compositors.

With the monotype system, one of the latest for making and setting type by machine, every reading column and every advertisement can now be simultaneously set up out of fresh new type for each issue of the paper.

The development of the printing press has been specially interesting. Here, too, the improvements have been slow, far between, and mostly crowded into this last century.

Printing presses were first made of wood, with a stone bed to hold the type forms, the platen or pressing surface being used to push the paper down upon the type matter, by means of a screw, and after the year 1798 by means of compound levers.



One of the latest types of high speed magazine presses used on the larger magazines and printing from rolls of paper.

Presses, designed to do small printing jobs, such as cards, letter heads, bill heads, circulars, etc., are often operated by a foot treadle, but where possible they are run by motive power.

The prevalent style of job presses in use at the present day is one of which the 'Gordon Press,' so-called, is a prototype, and was invented by George P. Gordon, in the year 1850. Sheets of paper are fed into it by hand and removed in the same manner. The men who feed these presses frequently carry the trade marks of their occupation in crippled fingers or hands, as the hand-fed job press sometimes catches them unawares, and the squeeze that might make a good impression on paper makes anything but a good impression on the pressman.

Presses designed for newspaper magazine and book work have varied greatly from time to time, the great advances having been made during the last 50 years, since the cheapening and plentiful manufacture of paper.

In the days of Ben Franklin, the father of printing in America, there were few books to be had outside the Bible, Aesop's Fables, and Pilgrim's Progress. Not only was reading scarce, but the old 'Printing Press,' which he had to use, is now, regarded as an antique curiosity.

On this old type, slow hand newspaper press, one man inked the type with a kind of hand-dauber, and later with a hand-roller, while another man put on the sheet of paper, placed the 'frisket' or pad over the sheet, slid the whole in under the platen or press, and turned down the screw, or pulled the big lever-handle, much the same as a copy is nowadays taken in an ordinary letter-copying press. By hard work two men could thus turn out 200 sheets in an hour.

Compare this with the wonderful press of a big modern newspaper, where 25,000 or more copies of from 16 to 32 pages are printed, pasted, folded and delivered every hour.

No advance has been greater than this noble art of newspaper and book printing. A great metropolitan daily recently printed a single edition, the sheets of which laid end to end would reach over 12,000 miles, or half way round the world.

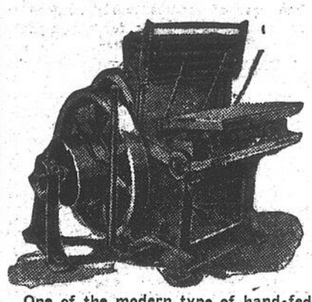
While presses for newspapers, magazines, books, and certain special work, have had great attention and improvement, no real advance has been made in the press for general job printing since 'Gordon' invented his press in 1850.

A few minor improvements or changes have been made, but there has been no fundamental advance during the last sixty years.

Some fast automatic presses have been made, but only for special and limited lines of printing. Curved plates cast from set type have usually been required in these presses; and these are not practical for the average printer, who has no casting outfit, and whose work is not adapted to these machines. Hence these rotary presses could never become all-round job-presses.

Only large printers can use these special presses. The average printer cannot get enough of these special jobs to run one. He needs a press on which any kind of a job can be printed—that will make ready quickly, print fast and print well.

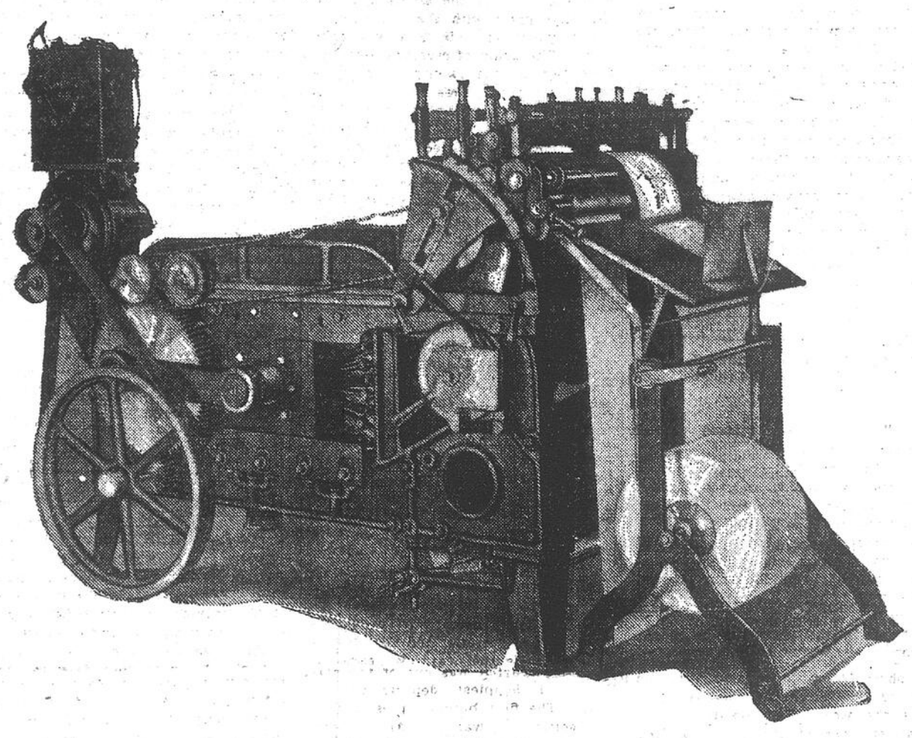
The new 'Cartwright Automatic Job Press,' first put upon the market in the year 1910, seems destined to supplant the varied styles of 'Gordon'



One of the modern type of hand-fed job presses. The Cartwright does the work of five of these presses and saves the labor of four men.

But with the introduction of the 'Cartwright' press, such exclusive monopolies become the common property of printers everywhere, because with this wonderful automatic printing machine and its simple attachments, nearly all of these special kinds of printing can be done, and in many instances the work can be turned out in better form, and with even greater facility, than on the special and limited styles of presses.

And besides all this, the 'Cartwright,' while invading the field of the hand-fed job-press and the field of the specialty



The Cartwright Press, showing view with roll feed. This press prints direct from type at a speed of 4,000 to 15,000 printed copies per hour, according to size.

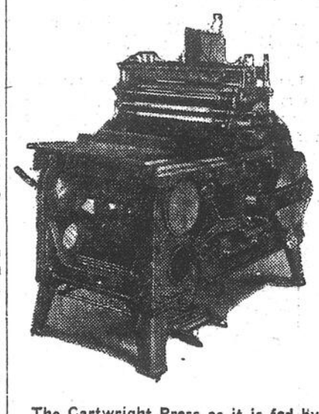
presses now in general use, and to practically revolutionize job-printing.

Few persons have any conception of the magnitude of commercial job-printing. They certainly do not realize that it constitutes the greater bulk of printing, until note is taken of the multiplied forms of things printed—letter and bill-heads, envelopes, labels, tickets, coupons, bonds, certificates, and thousands of other things. These really constitute the staple body of printing, in runs of from 250 to 250,000 or more copies to a job.

This easily accounts for the many concerns manufacturing hand-fed job-presses, one concern in the United States alone claiming to put out from 3,500 to 5,000 annually, and to have sold already over 40,000 presses.

Formerly newspapers and magazines were printed entirely from paper in sheet form, but now paper in webs or rolls is used. Only by roll-feed could the tremendous speed of modern power presses be obtained. The supplement of a great modern newspaper can be printed in four colors, cut and folded, at the rate of about fifty thousand copies an hour. Such rapid work as this can only be printed from paper in rolls.

With the 'Cartwright' press it looks as if much of job-printing is hereafter to be done from paper in roll-form. And why not? This is natural enough. The mills first make the paper in continuous web-form. Why cut it into sheets until it is de-



The Cartwright Press as it is fed by hand.

livered from the press? When the roll-feed is thoroughly introduced, job-printers, like newspaper printers, will never go back to the old slow, bothersome sheet form when the job can be printed from the roll.

But while the 'Cartwright' press is specially adapted to the paper in rolls, it has an automatic sheet-feed as well—simple, swift and unerring.

Many large printing enterprises have resulted from some small special invention or improvement in the printing press, such as the great tag and label concerns, the large salesbook manufactories, ticket-printing houses, etc., etc. These enterprises have developed into practical monopolies, because the smaller printers cannot afford to equip with the needed special machinery to do such work.

presses, also enters the domain of the large cylinder press, on jobs of long run where small forms are multiplied to fill a large sheet, and cut apart after they are printed.

All this is easy to comprehend, when the printer knows that the Cartwright press can be made ready to run quicker than any other press, while it runs from five to fifteen times faster than the job-presses in general use.

When the pressman is feeling well, and everything is running smoothly, the Gordon type of press in general use will print from 600 to 1,000 copies an hour. With the 'Cartwright,' the operator has little else to do except to watch it stack up the completed work, prepare new forms, or otherwise employ his time, while it runs from 4,000 up to 15,000 an hour, according to size of the press itself. The pressman does not even have to stop the press when the job is finished. It stops automatically when any desired number of copies have been printed. It stops automatically if the roll of paper is exhausted or if the pile of sheets runs out.

These are the arguments for the progressive printer, who is not satisfied to plug along in the same old way, with the same old machinery, when the 'Cartwright' press will save him over 75 per-cent in labor, over 60 per-cent in floor space, over 75 per-cent in supervision, over 60 per-cent in power, and over 40 per-cent in make-ready. In a case like this the printer is even willing, if necessary, to throw his old-style presses into the scrap-heap.

One of the most important points in good printing is the exactness and perfection of the impression. And here again is where the 'Cartwright' excels. Having a platen and type-bed that are always exactly parallel, adjustable instantaneously, while the press is running, from the thinnest tissue paper to the thickness of a board, no impression can be so quickly regulated and made perfect as on this press.

Being built strong, rigid, and durable enough to do embossing, it can also be adapted to the most delicate printing of half-tone work.

With the roll-feed there is the most accurate register, and perfect cutting of any size from a narrow bottle band or a small label to a large quarter sheet poster.

And while it does better work, the 'Cartwright' press is found capable of printing direct from type or cuts, with automatic roll-feed or sheet-feed, and at the same operation has attachments for ruling one way, slitting, perforating, punching, numbering, collating, bronzing, printing in one or two colors on one or both sides of the paper at the same time.

The 'Cartwright' press is an economy. The printer would pay almost twice as much for the five or more ordinary job presses required to turn out the same number of copies, besides the 'Cartwright' occupies but little more than the space of one 'Gordon' press, and runs with but little more power.

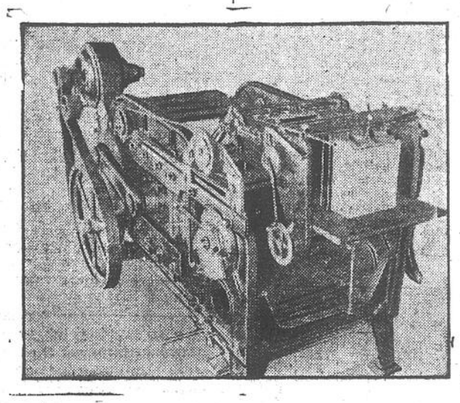
These, with the saving of labor and attendance amounting to more than its full price in a single year, with its ideal wearing qualities, constitute the 'Cartwright' the cheapest press the printer can buy.

And in this no account has been made of the saving in other special machinery by the attachments already mentioned, such as punching for loose-leaf ledger work and index cards, check books, collating for duplicate and triplicate forms; printing, cutting and scoring of paper boxes and cartons, slip-sheeting for fine half-tone work, and a hundred other things.

The 'Cartwright' press idea, while it just what the job printing world has been waiting for fifty years, is such that everyone exclaims, 'That is simple enough!' 'Anybody could have thought of that!' But the fact remains that nobody else did so. As in the case of Watt, others had seen the dancing lid of a boiling kettle, but he only conceived from it the steam engine.

Like most important inventions, the 'Cartwright' press is simplicity itself, containing only the application and combination of well proven mechanical principles in its construction and operation. And that, indeed, is one of its chief merits and guarantees of success.

It is only about a quarter of a century since type-setting machines and rapid running presses made the world-flooding newspaper business possible. So will the 'Cartwright' press finally popularize the processes in job printing until everybody can afford and easily obtain whatever he needs or wants in the printing line.



View of the Cartwright Press feeding from a pile of sheets. This wonderful machine automatically prints paper from rolls or from sheets, and can be fed by hand.

The 'Cartwright' press will doubtless be found within a few years in every progressive printing office.

The inventor of the 'Cartwright' Automatic job-press is Mr. Ernest O. Cartwright, a practical printer, of Springfield, Ohio. He is the originator of the fundamental ideas of the machine, and his name is deservedly given to the press.

But, like every great invention, this has required years of experimental work, combining the ideas and skill of other practical printers and expert mechanicians, as well as the expenditure of many thousands of dollars, before the perfected 'Cartwright' of to-day could be made and sold to the job-printing world.

The automatic stop counter and the protective features which bring the press to a stop when the roll has been printed or the pile of sheets exhausted, are the inventions of E. P. Jennings, jr., the president of the Canadian company. This device may be adapted to many other machines. The patents are owned outright by the Canadian company.

In 1909, independent and separate companies were organized, both in the United States and in Canada. But these corporations have a mutual compact for the free interchange of all helpful ideas and improvements, patentable and otherwise.

The 'Cartwright Automatic Press Company of Canada, Limited,' with head office in Montreal, has been organized under Dominion letters patent by one of the leading law firms of Montreal. It has a conservative capitalization of $500,000, divided into 5,000 shares, each at $100 par, full-paid and non-assessable. There are no preferred shares.

All the 'Cartwright' features, parts, attachments and accessories, are fully covered by valid Canadian letters patent, and these patents have been duly transferred to the 'Cartwright' Automatic Press Company of Canada, Limited.

These patents have all been taken out through H. A. Toulmin, who is also patent attorney for Wright Brothers' aeroplanes, American Harvester and Seeding matchines, and many other successful inventions.

The management of the 'Cartwright' Company is in experienced and fully competent hands—men who have every confidence of the shareholders. The board is represented by some of the men best known in Montreal printing, publishing, and business circles, who have a clear record for capacity and integrity, and who have already achieved success for themselves in their separate business spheres.

A letter from a recent accession to the board, Mr. Chas. S. J. Phillips, head of the old firm of Morton, Phillips & Co., and President of the Montreal Printers' Board of Trade, will be of special interest in this connection. Mr. Phillips, under date of Sept 8th, 1910, writes: 'It has been only after careful consideration of the 'Cartwright' Press and the company, that I have purchased shares and accepted the nomination to be elected a director in said company. . . . . Besides having a splendid printing machine, it appears to me that the Cartwright Company have the equally important requisite of honest and capable management.'

The business policy of the Cartwright Company is conservative. The manufacturing is being developed naturally and carefully, unit by unit, beginning with an equipment of machinery for assembling and for making the smaller parts of the press and its accessories, and having the larger parts finished by outside Canadian plants.

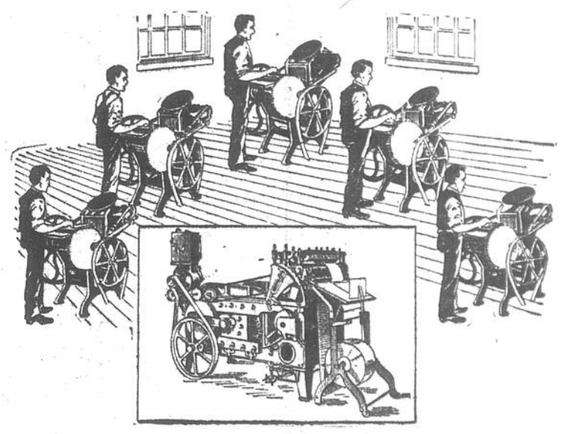
This enables the company to obtain and train up a permanent and competent corps of artisans, specially qualified to turn out perfect work. And this policy also enables the careful testing out of the first presses, while the delivery does not exceed an average of one per week, before proceeding to manufacture and ship at a much larger rate. But even this initial rate of delivery is ample to earn a satisfactory profit on the capital invested.

The manufacturers of this wonderful machine have a factory and assembling plant on Dalhousie street, and offices in the Eastern Townships Bank Building in this city.

The company have already commenced to make deliveries, presses having been installed in the offices of the Montreal 'Herald' and John Lovell & Sons, with others very shortly to be placed in the offices of 'La Presse,' 'La Patrie,' the 'Witness,' A. E. Powter, the Westmount 'News' and others.

The enthusiastic reception which the 'Cartwright' press and the company is receiving by printers and publishers everywhere, both through orders for the machine and subscriptions for the capital shares, is only partially evidenced by the extracts from voluntary letters printed herewith.

All in all, this is an important new industry for Canada, and one in which investors will ultimately reap without doubt large and phenomenal profits on their money.



The modern Cartwright High-speed Automatic Printing Press does the work of five men and five hand-fed presses.

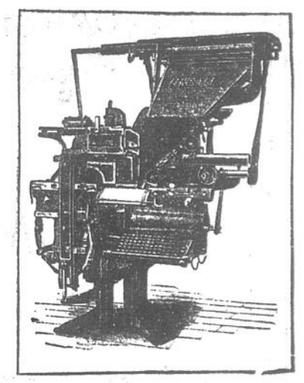
What some Montreal printers say:

'Having examined your Automatic Job Press, we are so well satisfied with its construction and running qualities that we have not hesitated about ordering one of them from you. The Press was run in our presence at a speed exceeding 5,000 impressions per hour, and turned out work to our perfect satisfaction.'—John Lovell & Son.

'Have inspected your press very thoroughly, spending some three hours in examining it working, and as a result have ordered one for myself. The press was running over 4,000 per hour. It is extremely simple, solidly built, rigid, and should be able to pay for itself in less than twelve months in any ordinarily run office.'—Mr. A. E. Powter.

'I had the pleasure a few weeks ago of seeing your Automatic Job Printing Press running in your office. It was running at a speed of between 4,000 and 5,000 an hour, and I immediately realized that you had a machine that would revolutionize job printing. The simplicity of its construction is truly astonishing.'—Mr. Edmond Sawyer.

'It is very strong and very substantial, as well as being much faster than



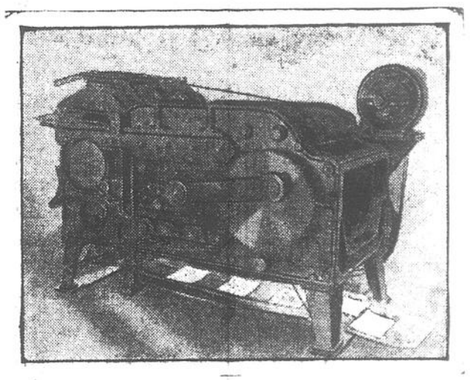
The Linotype—the typesetting machine which revolutionized type-setting and made the present day newspaper a possibility. With it one man sets more type than five by hand. The company manufacturing these machines has paid over $20,000,000 in dividends to its shareholders in the last eight years. It is capitalized at $15,000,000. At the present market value of shares its assets are worth about $40,000,000.

the hand-fed press now in use in every job printing office. The press can be adapted to a limitless number of variations suitable to all classes of work, with many additions in the way of Numbering Heads, Perforators, Slitters, Punching Heads, etc. It will no doubt meet with a very welcome reception in the printing trade generally.'—Morton, Phillips & Co.

'Your press is the best thing for the small printer that we have ever seen because it places the small printer on an equal basis with the big shops handling any kind of job printing.'—'News' Publishing Co., Westmount.

'Consider your press far ahead of any other machine on the market.'—Montreal 'Herald.'

'We take pleasure in endorsing your press and the fact that we have given you an order for one of these Automatic Presses to be placed in our job department at the earliest possible date, is the best and most substantial



View of Cartwright Press with Automatic Sheet-feed, showing delivery of printed sheets.

endorsement that we could give you. We are indeed pleased with the machines, and especially pleased to know that this remarkably fast, substantial and accurate press is going to be manufactured here in Canada.'—'La Patrie' Publishing Company.

Freemasons Ready for St. John's Day.

Tuesday is a big day with the Masons of this province. Then they honor the memory of St. John the Evangelist, the apostle of love to whom, with St. John the Baptist, their lodges are dedicated. They do him honor appropriately, with great reunions, at which the officers who will lead in carrying on his work are installed. In Montreal, in Quebec, in Sherbrooke, in all parts of this oldest

MR. W. G. CROSS,
Grand Senior Warden.

Canadian province, the gatherings will be held, all of them emphasizing the one principle, peculiarly appropriate at this season, the principle of the brotherhood of man.

To the uninitiated, of course, Masonry is a terra incognita. But its ideal, so far as an outsider may know, is that the Masonic life is one of productive industry. In the lodge room the brethren are builders, whatever may be their worldly associations. The lodge is an organization of supposed architects. All its memories, traditions, forms and symbols are of constructive energy. The lodge is erected to God, not so much as the au-

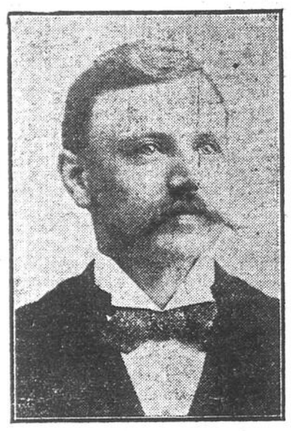
MR. E. E. GLEASON,
Grand Junior Warden.

thor of life, or the source of law, but as the supreme architect. And it traces its ancestry to Jerusalem because of the great temple, the masterpiece of Jewish architecture.

The aim of Masonic culture, as far as one standing without may know, is to stir its members to live a life of constructive activity. This, it is held, would mean a life serene, because

ISAAC H. STEARNS.
Grand Treasurer.

without the hate and jealousies of competition; a life happy, because the sweets of mental and mechanical creation belong to it; and a life that would be always blessing man—not by giving a penny to the poor and waxing rich upon the aggregated losses of ten thousand—but blessing men by contributing to earth a substantial ad-



MR. W. W. WILLIAMSON,
District Deputy Grand Master Montreal District No. 1.

dition to its forms of usefulness and beauty.

Masonry believes in a resurrection and strives for it, not a resurrection in heaven only, but on earth. It believes that the struggle for gain, the strife of business, must be kept in bounds. And so its lodges are dedicated to that St. John who fled the busy marts of trade, choosing rather to clothe himself by his own hands, to feed himself from the bounty of Nature, to find his shelter in the shades of Judea's brook and there and thus proclaim the coming of the Prince of Peace; and dedicated them also to that other St. John, St. John the Evangelist, who renounced all power over his fellow men and was content to rest upon the breast of everlasting love.

It is this last St. John whose memory the Masons are now honoring. The origin of the celebration dates back many years. In England there were the two festivals, summer St. John's day, and harvest St. John's day. These occasions had been celebrated many times in the old land, but it was three hundred years ago that the ceremony was first held in Canada. Then seven lodges, from seven different regiments of Wolfe's forces gatherd upon the Plains of Abraham. The details of this historic gathering which have come down are meagre. It is known that five of the lodges were Irish and that two were English. Col. Simon Fraser was one of the grand masters in attendance, while Lieutenant Gynnet Guinnet conducted the ceremonies.

At this session, held on a field later made famous for another cause, was formed the Grand Lodge of Quebec, which has gone forward in numbers and in influence from year to year.

MR. P. W. A. BURKET,
Deputy Grand Master Montreal District No. 2.

Its history is interesting. For three years all went quietly. Then the Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, came to Canada and organized the ancient order, which ran until 1812, the war then interfering to a great extent.

It was not until 1823 that any other move of importance occurred, but at this time the province was divided into two, under the Grand Lodge of England. In 1854 the lodges in Upper and Lower Canada formed the Grand Lodge of Canada. Then came Confederation, and each of the provinces formed a grand lodge, Quebec splitting from the Grand Lodge of Canada.

So have the changes occurred, yet to-day the local lodges date back to that first meeting near old Quebec. They are connected closely with the British Crown, for the Duke of York was for twenty years grand master of the lodge of Lower Canada. He was not in the country all that time, but from 1792 until 1813 he held office, resigning then only to accept the grand mastership of the Grand Lodge of England, Ancients. He had a purpose in doing this. His Royal brother, the Duke of Sussex, was grand master of the Grand Lodge of England, Moderns. The father of Great Britain's greatest Queen felt he could work with his brother in such a manner as to unite the two bodies and thus strengthen the cause of Masonry. He succeeded, an amalgamation being made which resulted in the inauguration of the Grand

MR. J. A. NICHOLSON,
Grand Junior Deacon.

Lodge of England, a body which still flourishes.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS.

M. W. Bro. J. Alex. Cameron, Montreal, Grand Master.
R. W. Bro. W. E. Middleton, Buckingham, Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. Bro. W. G. Cross, Sherbrooke, Grand Senior Warden.
R. W. Bro. E. E. Gleason, Granby, Grand Junior Warden.
M. W. Bro. I. H. Stearns, Montreal, Grand Treasurer.
R. W. Bro. Will. H. Whyte, Montreal, Grand Secretary.
R. W. Bro. Thos. Erskine, Montreal, Grand Registrar.

(DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.)

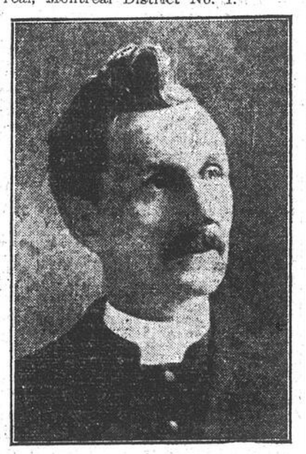
R. W. Bro. W. J. Darlington, Quebec, Quebec and Three Rivers District.
R. W. Bro. W. W. Williamson, Montreal District No. 1.
R. W. Bro. P. W. A. Burket, Montreal, Montreal District No. 2.
R. W. Bro. E. C. Fraser, Sherbrooke, St. Francis District.
R. W. Bro. S. W. Starke, Farnnam, Bedford District.
R. W. Bro. A. W. Stanley, Hull, Ottawa District.
R. W. Bro. Geo. S. Walsh, Waterloo, Shefford and Brome District.

WHERE MONTREAL FREEMASONS WILL HOLD BANQUETS.

Antiquity Lodge, banquet at the Queen's Hotel, 27th December.
Prince Consort Lodge, banquet in Masonic Temple, Dorchester street, 27th December.
Les Coeurs Unis Lodge, banquet at Place Viger Hotel, 27th December.
Mount Moriah Lodge, banquet at Castle Blend Tea Rooms, corner St. Catherine and Stanley streets, 27th December.
Kilwinning Lodge, banquet at Place Viger Hotel, 27th December.
Elgin Lodge, banquet at Edinburgh Cafe, St. Catherine street, 27th December.
Ionic Lodge, banquet at the Windsor Hotel, 27th December.
Waverley Lodge, banquet at Waverley Masonic Hall, 27th December.
St. Lawrence Lodge, banquet at Kastel's, 348 St. Catherine street, west, 27th December.
Argyle Lodge, banquet at White's Hall, 27th December.
Zetland Lodge, banquet at the Edinburgh Cafe, St. Catherine street, 27th December.
Westmount Lodge, banquet at Victoria Hall, Westmount, 27th December.
Victoria Lodge, Lachine, banquet at Masonic Chambers, Merchants Bank Buildings, Lachine, 27th December.

(CHAPLAINS.)

R. W. Bro. Rev. H. R. Bigg, Three Rivers, Quebec and Three Rivers District.
R. W. Bro. Rev. J. W. Almond, Montreal, Montreal District No. 1.



THE REV. DR. YOUNG,
Chaplain Montreal District No. 2.

R. W. Bro. Rev. Dr. W. R. Young, Montreal, Montreal District No. 2.
R. W. Bro. Rev. J. G. Hindley, Rock Island, St. Francis District.
R. W. Bro. Rev. Walt. E. Baker, Cowansville, Bedford District.
R. W. Bro. Rev. G. Gagnon, Aylmer, Ottawa District.
R. W. Bro. Rev. J. L. Alexander, Shefford and Brome District.

(APPOINTED BY GRAND MASTER.)

Very Worshipful Bro. C. W. Meakins, Montreal, Grand Director of Ceremonies.
V. W. Bro. M. T. Robb, Huntingdon, Grand Senior Deacon.
V. W. Bro. J. A. Nicholson, Montreal, Grand Junior Deacon.
V. W. Bro. J. A. McCallum, Danville, Grand Organist.
V. W. Bro. Andrew Baile, Montreal, Grand Steward.
V. W. Bro. J. W. Raitt, Lachute, Grand Steward.
V. W. Bro. J. T. Gardham, Montreal, Grand Steward.

THE REV. J. M. ALMOND,
Chaplain Montreal District No. 1.

V. W. Bro. C. S. Richard, Knowlton, Grand Steward.
V. W. Bro. T. L. Louthood, Three Rivers, Grand Pursurvant.
Bro. John Lawrence, Grand Tyler.

ANTIQUITY.

NO. 1—MONTREAL.

W. M., Wor. Bro. James Cooper; P. M., Wor. Bro. Hugh W. Glassford; S. W. Bro. William Eaves; J. W., Bro. William J. Lendrum; treasurer, Wor. Bro. Henry Hurst; secretary, Bro. W. G. McCullogh; chaplain, R. Wor Bro. J. M. Almond; S. D., Bro. William E. Sharp; J. D., Bro. Frederick C. Lydon,; D. of C., Bro G. C. Mitchell; organist, Bro. Geo. H. Brook; stewards, Bros. A. M. Ellicott, Jos. Horner, O. J. Miller, J. H. Walsh, I. G., Bro. W. H. Whitehead; permanent committe, R. Wor. Bro. F. T. Bown, R. Wor. Bro. J. B. Saul; Bro. G. P. Curtin; representative to board of relief, R. Wor. Bro. J. S. Thompson; tyler, Bro. John Lawrence.

Banquet at the Queen's Hotel on December 27th.

ALBION.

NO. 2.—QUEBEC CITY.

W.M., Geo. Burridge Todd; S.W., A. E. Staton; J.W., A. Young; treasurer, R. Smith; secretary, W. J. Sharpe; chaplain, H. Higgins; S.D., J. W. Sutherland; J.D., G. R. Willis; D. of C., F. B. Poulin; organist, R. Burston; stewards, F. Warner and C. Pike; tyler, Hector McQueen; I.G., Chas. Knowles, jr.

Banquet at Kent House, Montmorency Falls, December 27.

DORCHESTER.

NO. 4.—ST. JOHNS.

W. M., M. Medhurst; I. P. M., Wor. Bro. W. H. Allen; S. W., G. Smith; J. W., C. F. Harraden; treasurer, R. Wor. Bro. G. R. Wilkinson; secretary, Wor. Bro. T. Pugs; chaplain, Wor. Bro. E. McConkey; S. D., R. M. Duval; J. D., A. Clayton, D. of C., W. Ellis; organist, W. M. Hislop; stewards (2), C. M. Dee Bee and E. Boedeker; J. G., W. Buswell; tyler, D. Black; permanent committee, Worshipful master, senior and junior wardens, immediate past-master, secretary and treasurer.

Banquet at the Windsor Hotel St. John's Night, Jan. 10, 1911.

ST. ANDREWS.

NO. 6.—QUEBEC.

W.M., Wm. Langford; S.W., E. J. C. Chambers; J.W., W. H. Davidson; treasurer, A. E. Seifert; secretary, Geo. Brodie; chaplain, E. T. D. Chambers.

Banquet at Kent House December 27.

ELGIN.

NO. 7.—MONTREAL.

W.M., Bro. H. D. A. Neven; S. W., Bro. W. M. Couper; J.W., Bro. A. E. Noakes; treasurer, Wor. Bro. Jno. E. Hawkens; secretary, Bro. Geo. A. Neville; chaplain, Rev. Canon J. H. Dixon; S.D., Bro. W. K. Gillespie; J.D., Bro. R. A. Whyte; organist, Bro. Joseph Reid; stewards, Bros. C. M. Tait, C. T. V Maxwell and S. N. Owen; I.G., Bro. J. C. Mace.

Banquet at the Edinburgh Cafe, St. Catherine street, St. John's night.

PREVOST.

NO. 8.—DUNHAM.

W.M., O. E. Selby; S.W., H. W. Meller; J.W., J. R. Pratt; treasurer, J. H. Bartlett; secretary, E. N. Brown; chaplain, D. Commings.

Banquet at Masonic Hall, Dunham, 27th December.

ST. GEORGE'S LODGE.

NO. 10.—MONTREAL.

W.M., Herbert M. Levine; S.W., Jas. Rowland; J.W., E. Montgomery Campbell; treasurer, Robert Irwin; secretary, Samuel Gray; S.D., Edgar C. Levine; J.D., R. Forrest Ogilvy; D. of C., Charles Woodward; organist, F. Virgil Bennett; stewards, Albert Sigmund, Jos. Gawne; I.G., Artis T. Bennett; tyler, John Lawrence, Rep. to B. of R., Henry M. Cockfield.

Banquet at Turkish Bath Hotel December 27.

ZETLAND.

NO. 12.—MONTREAL.

W. M., W. Ardill; S. W., C. M. Walton; J. W., A. Roose; treasurer W. Percival; secretary, Edmund T. Perry; chaplain, Rev. F. Charters; S. D., G. H. Findlay; J. D., C. J. Walker; D. of C., D. McConnell; organist, R. W. Graham; stewards, R. G. A. Beck and N. Darch; I. G., W. Archibald; permanent committee, J. Thurston Smith, D. McConnell G. C. Davis, and J. Beckingham; representative to B. of R., W. Seale.

Banquet will be held at Edinburgh Cafe, St. Catherine street, on December 27.

ST. LAWRENCE.

NO. 14.—MONTREAL.

W.M., William J. Dunn; S.W., W. R. J. Hughes; J.W., H. V. Parks; treasurer, J. A. Mackerrow; secretary, Wm. Smyth; chaplain, W. H. Dixon; S.D., E. A. Cousins; J.D., A.

MR. W. J. DUNN.

H. Clapp; D. of C., E. A. Powers; organist, F. C. Capon; stewards (3), P. F. Kastel, W. Ferguson; tyler, Gray; I.G., H. E. Bachelor; permanent committee, F. H. Scott, G. F. Ancrum, W. C. Tomkins; representative to Board of Regents, V.W. Bro. F. Smith.

Banquet at Kastel's, 348 St. Catherine street west, on Tuesday, 27th December.

VICTORIA.

NO. 16.—SHERBROOKE.

W.M., Alfred Avery; S.W., W. R. Burge; J.W., C. H. Foss; treasurer, R.W. Bro. A. Sangster; secretary, V. W. Bro. W. Ballantyne; chaplain, W. R. Bradley; S.D., Robert Wyatt; J.D., John Taylor; I.G., E. H. Sewell; tyler, William Bell.

SHEFFORD.

NO. 18.—WATERLOO.

W. M., Dr. J. J. Irwin; S. W., S. J. Irwin; J. W., H. W. Moynon; treasurer, W. E. Hills; secretary, H. Bird; chaplain, Rev. E. W. S Watts; S. D., E. J. Standish; J. D., G. G. Bresee; D. of C., E. J. Raymond; J. G., A. E. Cook; permanent committee, R. L. Shaw and C. E. Lenny; representative to board of relief, G. E. Robinson.

Banquet at the Canada Hotel, Dec. 27.

BROWNE.

NO. 24.—FARNHAM.

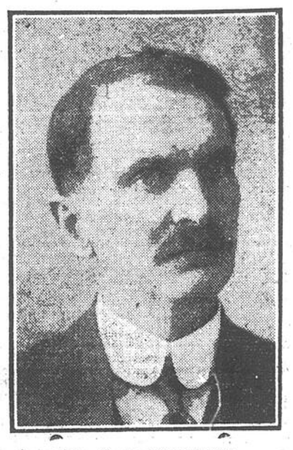
W.M., W. R. Walker; S.W., Clinton Carr; J.W., A. Birch; treasurer, W. Sturgeon; secretary, S. W. Starke; chaplain, Dr. G. F. Slack; S.D., John B. Hoffman; J.D., John Bryant; D. of C., Wor. Bro. A. J. Starke; organist, R. H. Fairfield; stewards, M. Macdonald, F. Carden, A. Cunningham; permanent committee, Master and Wardens; Rep. to B. of R., Wor. Bro. Jas. Kavanagh.

Banquet at Masonic Hall, Farnham, 27th December

YAMASKA.

NO. 21.—GRANBY.

W.M., Bro. M. S. Standish; S.W., Bro. F. J. Gray; J.W., Bro. C. F. Wilson; treasurer, Bro. W. D. Bradford; secretary, Bro. J. G. Fuller; chaplain,



MR. M. G. STANDISH.

R. W. Bro. Rev. J. L. Alexander; S.D., Bro. Moore Kelly; J.D., Bro. Thomas Dougall; D. of C., Bro. Capt. R. Seale; stewards, Bro. R. J. McComiskey and H. W. Bowker; I.G., Bro. G. W. Mudd.

Banquet at Masonic Hall, Granby, 27th December.

ROYAL ALBERT.

NO. 25.—MONTREAL.

W. M., W. J. White; S. W., A. F. C. Ross J. W., F. T. Tooke; treasurer, Geo. T. Robinson; secretary Wm. K. Trower; S. D., C. H. Colson; J. D., Anson H. Campbell; D. of C., Wor. Bro. E. A. Mumford; organist, J. E. F. Martin; stewards, H. H. V. Koelle, H. A. Christmas, R. H. Killaly, F. R. Scandrett; I. G., Harold G. Dawson; representative to B. of R., R. W. Bro. Geo. W. Lovejoy.

Banquet at lodge's supper room, on December 27.

KILWINNING.

NO. 30.—MONTREAL.

W.M., R. J. Smith; S.W., G. H. Hearle; J. W., T. J. Coulter; treasurer, Wm. Voss; chaplain, Rev. M. A. Campbell; S.D., Geo. Walker; J.D., Frank Oram; D. of C., S. M. Spier; organist, A. C. McCuaig; stewards, C. E. Houston, M. Devenberg, Jas. S. Mullan, Art Brooks; I.G., Theodore Hart; tyler, Jas. Lawrence; permanent committee, Dougherty, Frank Ross, R. E. Woodall; Rep. to B. of R., W. A. Dougherty.

Banquet will be held at Place Viger, 27th December.

ASHLAR.

NO. 31.—COATICOOK, QUE.

W.M., A. A. Hall; S.W., S. C. Smith; J.W., C. E. Christie; treasurer, M. T. Lovell; secretary, F. B. Hall;

MR. A. A. HALL.

chaplain, Ver. Wor. Bro. E. W. Akhurst; S.D., A. L. Spalding; J.D., G. A. Fox; D. of C., Wor. Bro. E. E. Wetherell; Sr. and Jr. stewards, C. G. Johnson and E. A. Akhurst; tyler, H. A. Sawyer.

DORIC.

NO. 34.—DANVILLE.

W.M., Chester H. Cleveland; S.W., J. B. Brooks; J.W., C. F. Burbank; treasurer, A. McLeay; secretary, A. E. Stockwell; chaplain, F. G. Le Gallais; S.D., John McCallum; J.D., C. H. Stata; D. of C., James Riddle; organist, H. J. Williams; stewards, J. G. Brown, C. H. Shoemaker; J.G., J. A. McCoy; tyler, A. J. Taylor; permanent committee, C. Boutelle, G. H. Carson; Rep, to B. of R., H. R. Cleveland, A. E. Stockwell.

Banquet at Danville Masonic Hall on December 27.

BROME LAKE.

NO. 35.—KNOWLTON.

W.M., L. H. Pibus; S.W., Rev. Jas. Carmichael; J.W., C. P. Hunter; treas.,

L. H. PIBUS.

Rt. Wor. A. W. Pettes; sec., Wor. A. E. Ralston; chaplain, Rev. James Carmichael; S.D., Dr. C. E. Cross; J.D., H. H. Rubbee; D. of C., Rt. Wor. Fredk. England; organist, H. G. McDowell; stewards, A. E. Culver, H. O. Sanborn; I.G., C. I. Bullard; tyler, James Dryburgh; permanent committee, Geo. F. Hall, A. M. Hunter, A. W. Pettes.

MOUNT MORIAH.

NO. 38.—MONTREAL.

W.M., Dr. H. H. Kerr; S.W., A. M. Ritchie; J.W., D. W. Fraser; treasurer, W. H. A. Eckhardt; secretary, T. D. Hopland; chaplain, Rev. P. A. Walker; S.D., E. C. Peterson; J.D., R. W. Dickson; D. of C., E. T. Smith; stewards, W. F. C. Turnbull, G. W. Henderson, A. W. Walker; I.G., R. F. Williams.

Banquet will be held at Castle Blend tea rooms, corner St. Catherine and Stanley streets, St. John's night.

LES COEURS UNIS.

No. 45.—MONTREAL.

W.M., J. Leroux; S.W., A. F. Dechaux; J.W., R. Ritchot; treasurer, J. Beland; secretary, W. Constantineau; chaplain, A. Legault; S.D., A. Blais; J.D., P. H. Marchand; D. of C., A. Bajeot; organist, Theo. Vander Meerschen; stewards, Geo. Brosseau, A. U.

MR. JOS. LEROUX.

Cote; I.G., Chas. Primeau; permanent committee, Pierre Leclerc, Paul C. Cote, Louis L. Ferland; Rep. to B. of R., Paul C. Cote; Rep. to Temple committee, Pierre Leclerc.

Banquet at Place Viger Hotel, on 27th December.

PRINCE CONSORT.

NO. 52—MONTREAL.

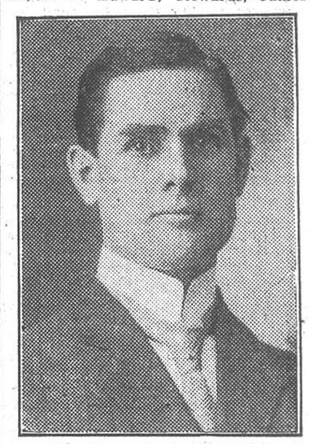
W. M., C. D. McFarland; S. W., Bro. W. J. Whiteside; J. W., Bro. E. Bailey; treasurer, W. Bro. S. H. Stone; secretary, Bro. E. J. Sheppard; chaplain, Bro. E. Lowe; S. D., Bro. G. L. McCrae; J. D., Bro. R. N. B. Readman; D. of C., Bro. P. Reynolds; organist, Bro. B. A. Edwards; stewards Brothers N. W. Smith and W. Roughton; I. G., Bro. J. S. Smith; permanent committee, Bros. James Young, P. McB. Carpenter and A. McCormick; representative to board of relief W. Bro. C. R. Tousau.

Banquet in Masonic Temple, Dorchester street, on Tuesday, Dec. 27.

ST. ANDREWS.

NO. 53.—MONTREAL.

W. M., W. J. Wilkinson; S. W., Robert Bayne; J. W., J. N. Robertson; treasurer, David Guthrie; secretary, F. E. Starke; chaplain, J. C. Poole; S. D., A. M. Forbes; J. D., C. McD. Hight; D. of C., W. H. Ryan; organist, J. T. Edward; stewards, James



MR. W. J. WILLIAMSON.

Slater, Geo. Lambton, R. W. Robertson; I. G., S. O. Martin; permanent committee, Wor. Bros. W. P. Baird, John Irvine, and Bro. R. Holder; representative to B. of R., R. Wor. Bro. Thos. Erskine.

Banquet at St. George's Cafe, St. Sacrament street, on December 27.

LAKE MAGOG.

NO. 55.—MAGOG.

W.M., Geo. E. Stone; S.W., H. E. McDougall; J.W., A. Horton Lytle; treasurer, John Marshall; secretary, E. D. Smith; chaplain, Wm. N. Peters;

MR. G. E. STONE.

S.D., Walter Marshall; J.D., W. H. A. Brevoort; D. of C., Geo. A. Bullard; organist, Robt. Mitchell; stewards, Ed. Rogers, H. Shuttleworth; auditors, W. Bro. A. Williamson, Dr. G. A. Bowen; tyler, Ed. Jermiss.

IONIC.

NO. 54—MONTREAL.

W. M., W. Bro. W. E. Wegar; I. P. M., W. Bro. Charles Roberts; S. W., David Levy; J. W., E. R. Douglas; treasurer, V. W. Bro. D. B. Swinton; secretary, W. Bro. C. A. Humphrey; chaplain, W. Bro. Thomas Baker; S. D., Bro. W. C. H. Watson; J. D., Bro. A. B. L. Rimington, D. of C., Bro. J. Gill Boyer; organist, Bro. R. Dumbrille; stewards, Bros. H. A. Mattice and Wm. Stewart; I. G., Bro G. G. Armitage, L.S.D.; permanent committee, Worthy master, senior warden, junior warden, secretary, treasurer, and W. B. [illegible] Roberts and J. R. W[illegible] tative to board of [illegible] Joseph Luttrell.

Banquet at the W[illegible] John's Night.

PRINCE OF WALES

NO. 63, SHERBROOKE.

W.M., Wor. Bro. W. R. [illegible] Bro. J. W. Boarder; J.W. [illegible] Wiggett; treasurer, R. W[illegible] Fraser; secretary, Wor. [illegible] Cook; chaplain, Wor. Bro. [illegible] lery Read; organist, Bro. [illegible] Jones. Banquet at Masonic [illegible] bers, Sherbrooke, December [illegible]

ARGYLL

NO. 65.—MONTREAL.

W.M., Bro. F. J. Wegar; S.W., F. R. Hunt; J.W., Bro. [illegible] treasurer, Bro. E. Jo[illegible] tary, Bro. J. G. Moffatt; RW. Bro. the Rev. Dr. [illegible] S.D., Bro. J. Wright; J.D., B. Shortley; D. of C., A.W. T. Gardham; organist, Bro. [illegible] Wilson; stewards (three) [illegible] Brown, W. Agnew, J. [illegible] I.G., Bro. W. E. Dar[illegible] J. Mason; permanent committee, Bros. A. G. Mitchell, F. W. Bo[illegible] man and Bro. W. S. Wa[illegible] sentative to Board of R[illegible] Bro. C. J. Williams, P.G.M.

Banquet at White's Hall, [illegible] 27th December.

FRIENDSHIP

NO. 66.—COOKSHIRE.

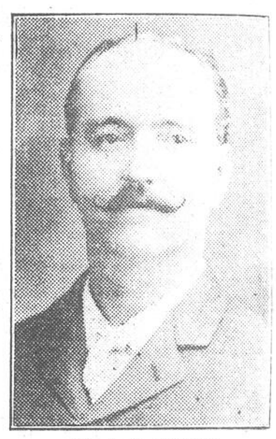
W.M., H. S. Osgoode; S.W., C. Macrae; J.W., J. E. Drennan; [illegible] J. L. French; secretary, L. L. Fra[illegible] chaplain, A. A. Learned; S.D., W. Edwards; J.D., Earl Cork; organist, Wm. Cork; stewards, M. Lindsay, A. Worby; I.G., R. J. Stevenson.

Banquet at Cookshire, Dec. 27.

EASTERN STAR.

NO. 74—MONTREAL.

W. M., J. Willies; S. W., J. G. J. W., R. C. Edison; treasurer, W. Dockrill; secretary, A. G. Bridge



MR. A. W. CUSACK.

chaplain, F. N. Taylor; S. D., J. Cameron; J. D., J. H. Briggs; D. of C., Scott; organist, R. Roberts; stewards, E. Lewis and McCrae; I. G., W. F. Jennings; permanent committee, W. Bros. Fraser and Kamberry, Bro. [illegible] Wilson; representative to board of relief, Right Wor. Bro. J. Chalmers, Ex. [illegible] quet at Hotel Riendeau, on Dec. 27.

ARGENTEUIL.

NO. 67.—LACHUTE.

W.M., Bro. W. Geo. Rodger; S.W., Bro. Walter Wert; J.W., Bro. Fra[illegible] A. Brennian; treasurer, Bro. H. Ban[illegible] ton; secretary, Bro. Wm. J. Graha[illegible] chaplain, Bro. Harry Slater.

Banquet at Lachute, Tuesday, [illegible] December.

KING SOLOMON.

NO. 69.—AYLMER, QUEBEC.

W.M., Geo. R. Nash; S.W., A. H. Taylor; J.W., H. Ferris; treasurer, J. Godwin; secretary, R. K. El[illegible] chaplain, T. A. Howard; S.D., G. W. Baxter; J.D., S. W. Elec[illegible] ganist, J. E. Gibson; I.G., Cathe[illegible] White.

Banquet at Holt's Hotel on Dece[illegible] ber 27.

ACACIA.

NO. 71.—BUCKINGHAM.

W.M., F. C. Dunscombe; S.W., John C. Hobbs; J.W., Bro. T. Hughes; treasurer, Bro. W. A. M[illegible] Callum; secretary, Wor. Bro. F. W[illegible] churst; chaplain, Bro. A. Mo[illegible] organist, Bro. J. A. Bryant; tyler, Hugh McCallum.

HEMMINGFORD.

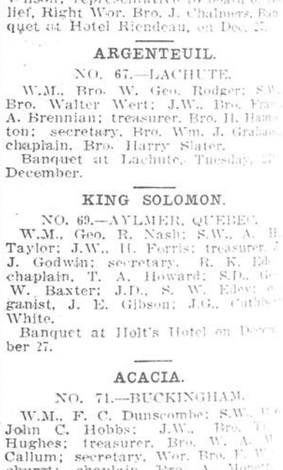
NO. 72. HEMMINGFORD.

W.M., R. W. Blair; S.W., G. Keddy; J.W., T. G. McClatchie; [illegible] surer, J. McCanse; secretary, A. McCrea; chaplain, W. de Mo[illegible] S.D., T. Barr; J.D., W. P. Fisher; of C., W. C. Collings; stewards, F. Orr and P. H. Somerville; [illegible] J. Curry.

WESTMOUNT.

NO. 76.—WESTMOUNT, QUE.

W.M., Bro. Dr. F. M. A. McNa[illegible] ton; S.W., Bro. Jas. S. Parker; Bro. F. Max Hill; treasurer, W. J. M. Henderson; secretary, Wm. F. Rowell; chaplain, Bro. Rev. E. I. Harte; S.D., Bro. [illegible] Roper; J.D., Bro. W. A. [illegible] D. of C., Bro. W. R. Brock[illegible]



DR. F. M. A. McNAUGHTON.

ganist, W. Bro. W. R. Al[illegible] ards (three), Bros. Geo. A. [illegible] J. W. Arousteau; I.G., E. Robertson; permanent [illegible] Bros. H. R. Hamilton and [illegible]

(Continued on Page [illegible])

The Soul of Livingstone In the Body of Dives.

(By Hugh Pedley.)

PROLOGUE.

Two or three circumstances were at work to suggest the following sketch. The young people had just given, in a very striking manner, a dramatic rendering of the 'Christmas Carol,' with its story of the transformation of Scrooge; I had had my interest in Livingstone revived by a fresh reading of his biography, and had been impressed more powerfully than ever by the surpassing beauty of his character; and my attention had been specially called to the great material prosperity of Canada with its twin possibilities of

THE REV. HUGH PEDLEY.

a gross materialism and a gracious mission. With such influences at work in my mind, it occurred to me what a magnificent thing it would be if this outward frame of wealth were animated by the spirit of magnanimity and generosity. So I had recourse to the old doctrine of Transmigration, and set the soul of Livingstone in the body of an imaginary Sir Robert Ramsay, whom I conceived of as neither a miserable desiccated remnant of a man like Scrooge, nor the porcine monster of modern millionnaire portraiture, but as of a type less extreme than either and therefore a little truer to the facts of the case.

CHAPTER I.—The Modern Dives.

We are looking into a splendidly equipped library. It is spacious. It is beautifully lighted. The ornamentation is chaste and suggestive. Around the sides are carved bookcases, the shelves filled with the best editions of the best books. There are niches with sculptured figures and there are wall spaces hung with costly pictures.

In this room sits Sir Robert Ramsay. Born of poor but honest parents in a little Scotch town where he labored as a factory lad, he finds himself at sixty years of age among the financial magnates of Canada. It would surprise you the number of banks, and companies where his name has a place of power. Since he left his native land his life has been one of extraordinary stress and activity; yet he is not by any means a broken down man, but shows a face of fine health under his grizzled locks. Nor has his pursuit of wealth left him a narrow and ignorant man. He has carried with him through the years a love for the lofty in literature, and an appreciation of the beautiful in art.

There is one thing, however, quite certain, and it is that for Sir Robert life's chief interest centres in money. It has a treble charm for him, the charm of the game, the charm of seeing the pile grow, and the charm of the power it gives him in the eyes of the world. He is one of those men whose motto in life is what we have got we hold, and what we haven't got we get. He is on the surface an orthodox Christian, he is at heart a devotee of Mammon.

Such is the man we are looking at a day or two before the beginning of the New Year. With that tenacious regard for a local Scotch tradition which often characterizes his nation, he has allowed Christmas to go by unobserved, and gives the place of honor to New Year's day. Before him on his desk lies a list of the individuals and causes that are to be the objects of his annual benefaction. Opposite each name he has pencilled in the amount of his intended gift. The list is by no means a long one, and a glance down the column of figures tells you that the total expenditure bears about the same relation to the giver's wealth as a Manx rivulet to Victoria Nyanza. There is absolutely nothing there that represents the faintest atom of self-denial. He will no more miss what he gives than his well-covered head would feel the loss of a single hair gently removed from its place by approaching age.

The clock strikes eleven. He sets his desk in order, and then marches off to his bedroom. Before closing the shutters he takes a glance at the city with its myriad electric lights, its columns of smoke thrusting themselves up through the frosty air, its quieting pulse after the day's feverish traffic. How does it all appeal to him? What side of his nature does it touch? Only the Mammon side. It is the place where he plays his game and wins his prizes. It is nothing to him that there are sins and sorrows haunting those thickly clustered houses; nothing to him that there are tragedies lurking in the shadows of the streets; nothing to him that poverty and crime are on the increase; nothing to him that young men are wasting their substance with riotous living and boys are undergoing their apprenticeship in vice; nothing to him that lives capable of better things should lie starved and stunted at doors of opportunity they have not strength to open. The city makes no appeal to his chivalry, but only to his ambition. His thought is not of lives to be helped, but of franchises to be exploited, of real estate values to be enhanced, and of his already swollen fortune filled out to a vaster circumference.

He closes the shutter, makes his final dispositions for the night, and then, with neither a prayer that flies upward to God nor a loving thought that wings its way out into the great world of humanity, lies down to his nightly slumbers. There for the time we leave him.

CHAPTER II.—The Celestial Colloquy.

Now there was a day when the sons of God came to present themselves before the Lord . . . and David Livingstone came also among them. And the Lord said to him, 'Whence comest thou?'

And he answered and said, 'From going to and fro in the earth and from walking up and down in it.'

'And where hast thou been?'

'Africa.'

'And what tidings dost thou bring?'

'Good tidings.'

'Africa redeemed? Has the darkness passed away?'

'Not wholly; but it is lifting even as if a great black sheet were being rolled up from the corners and seized hold of at its centre. In the southern part the flags are still flying that tell of the birth of a great united commonwealth. In the north there are schools, and colleges, and the breath of freedom reaching far into the spaces of the Soudan. Here and there in the very centre of the continent there are the beginnings of a new order and a brighter day. Yes, Africa, dear old Africa, is moving towards the hour of her redemption.'

'And where else hast thou been?'

'In Canada, once the home of a brother of mine.'

'And what sawest thou there?'

'A great land, a most wonderful land, covered with the agencies of civilization, peopled by intelligent and virtuous inhabitants, having on its bosom villages that have sprung into being in a night, and cities that are growing as by some magic power, and railways that are darting swiftly into the waste spaces, and sea ports that send their traffic to the ends of the earth; a land of churches and schools; a land of freedom and knowledge.'

'And sawest thou nothing evil?'

'Alas! yes. I saw the beginnings of dire poverty. I saw jails and madhouses. I saw corruption in cities and in parliaments. I saw young men and women to whom pleasure was dearer than duty, and the praise of men more than the praise of God.'

'And was this the worst?'

'No, there was a worse thing yet. I saw a man, one of mine own countrymen by birth, to whom Thou hadst given a perfect frame of flesh, a clear and vigorous mind, and a will of resistless force, whom Thou didst set in the midst of great opportunities, and who is now the possessor of vast wealth, and still at the height of his powers. But, Lord, he lives only for himself. He has no thought save for his own interests. He has forgotten Thee, and his heart is closed against the needs of his brethren. That is the saddest sight I ever saw, sadder even than the slave gangs of long ago.'

'David, thou wast a missionary?'

'Yes, Lord.'

'And art yet?'

'Yes, Lord.'

'Then this shalt be thy next mission. Thou shalt go to the earth and for a time thou shalt make thine abode within the body of him of whom thou hast spoken. Thou shalt not interfere with his natural powers. His body shall retain all its health, his memory shall be without change, his reason shall be as clear as ever, and his will as strong. But thou shalt be his master. Thy spirit shall be at the centre of his life.'

So Livingstone went forth from the presence of the Lord.

CHAPTER III.—The Transformation of Dives.

It was the day before New Year's. The winter sun rising from behind the hills of the Eastern Townships sent its beams high across the St. Lawrence to strike first upon the brow of Mount Royal, and then, its lances lowered, to reach every roof in the city. In its passage from the mountain top to the lower levels, it pierced through the shutters of a great house and saw Sir Robert Ramsay just opening his eyes from a dream with no dread in it, but in some mysterious way disturbing his personality. He had a peculiar sense of being a stranger to himself. His mind was moving in unwonted directions. His heart was stirred with novel emotions and sympathies. He found himself going back in thought to the little Scotch town of his birth, and a great tremor of tenderness slid over his soul as he recalled the days of his youth. Once more he saw his father toilworn, but ever brave and wise and reverent; once more he looked upon his mother with her placid face, her simple attire, and her unworldly life; once more he heard the voices of his brothers and sisters at play. And with these memories thronging thick upon him, it seemed the most natural thing that, having dressed himself, he should kneel for a moment or two in prayer. Rising from his knees he gave a questioning glance at the mirror to assure himself that he was himself, and then went down to the breakfast table. Almost before he realized what he was doing, he asked a blessing at which his wife whispered to herself, 'Gracious! what's wrong with Robert this morning?' The elder sons and daughters coming in one by one were amazed to see their father, usually so grim and distraught, engaged in a lively conversation with their mother and the younger members of the family.

After breakfast Sir Robert went into the library. He sat down at his writing-desk, and there before him was the list of beneficiaries and the amounts to be given. A look of disgust passed across his face as he looked at the smallness of the figures, and taking his cheque-book he wrote double, treble, and in one or two cases ten times the original amount. Nor did it cost him any effort to do this. It seemed as natural to him to give as for a bird to fly.

Having arranged for these cheques to be conveyed to their destination, he set out for his office. He usually walked, nor did he on this day change his custom. But he was conscious of one or two peculiar features of this particular walk. One was a sense of joyousness and freedom in the motion. Another was that he stopped so often to have a word with the people he met. Aforetime he covered the whole distance as if there was no one in the world but himself. To-day, however, his progress was a series of interviews, and strange to say, it was invariably he who began the conversation. The first person he met was a prominent Methodist. Sir Robert knew him, but that was all. He had always had an instinctive and traditional aversion to Methodism which kept him from anything like warm fellowship. But to-day this was entirely wanting.

'Good morning,' said Sir Robert in the heartiest manner.

'Good morning,' came somewhat dubiously from the other.

'You've been down town early this morning,' continued Sir Robert.

'Yes, I have been down at the Old Brewery Mission talking over some improvements that ought to be made in the premises. It is easy enough to see what needs to be done, but it's not so easy to lay your hands on a thousand dollars.'

'Easier than you think. I'll take care of one-half if you'll take care of the other.'

And on he strode, leaving his Methodist friend in a perfect maze of wonder.

The next person he met was a McGill professor, with a bundle of examination papers under his arm. He had often met this gentleman, and always with a nod or a grunt, but to-day his hand was stretched out, and with a hearty ring in his voice he said:

'Good morning, Professor.'

'Good morning, Sir Robert,' said the professor, so astonished that his bundle of papers dropped to the ground.

'And how are things going at Old McGill?'

'Much the same as usual. Making bricks without straw. Get good men as teachers and can't keep them. Need new chairs, but have no endowment.'

'Short of money, eh?'

'Always that.'

'Too bad. Must think about it. Good morning.'

The professor pursued his journey with a skeptical smile on his face, and Sir Robert continued his walk in a reflective mood. 'What!' he said to himself. 'I am from Scotland, a mother-land of universities, and here I have never given a groat to an institution that is the pride of the city. I ought to be thoroughly ashamed of myself. Next year will have a different tale to tell.'

Turning the last corner before reaching his office, he almost collided with one of the city Controllers hurrying on to the City Hall. Up to this time Sir Robert's municipal policy had been that of dodging his taxes as far as possible, calling the Council a cage of rascals, and eagerly watching the Board of Control for the slightest imprudence. He had an established reputation for abusiveness and selfishness. Judge then of the surprise of the other when a kindly voice gives him greeting.

'Well, Mr. Controller, you men are doing fine work for the city.'

'What—what—!' was the only reply possible at the moment.

'Yes, there has been more good work done this last year in Montreal than in any five years since I came here, and that is a good while ago.'

'Thank you; a good word from a man like you is worth a lot. Do you know?' the Controller said, in a sudden burst of enthusiasm, 'if we could get a few men of your calibre to go into civic affairs we could make this city of Montreal second to none on earth.'

'I'll think of that,' replied Sir Robert, and gravely passed on to his office. Again he was reflective. He said to himself, 'Forty years I have been in this place, and have never lifted a little finger to make the city what it ought to be. I have taken all and given nothing. Please God, the next ten years will tell a different tale.'

Finally he enters his office. Immediately the messengers, the clerks, the stenographers, are conscious of a subtle change in their employer. Their faces brighten at their work. If they glance at him furtively, it is in wonder rather than in fear. Arriving at his own private room, he settles himself to the affairs of the day. He had many things to attend to, but there is one incident specially deserving of mention. He had a specific hour for receiving callers, but had always sternly insisted that there should never be more than one at a time in the room. On this occasion a young man had just been introduced, when, through an oversight of the attendant at the door, a young lady made her entrance. The attendant, frightened beyond measure, was hurrying to bring her back, when Sir Robert interposed, 'Never mind. Let her stay.'

So the two remained, one on either side of the great man.

'And what did you wish to see me about?' he said to the first comer.

'Well, sir, a couple of young fellows and myself are trying to get in some of the neglected lads off the streets, and give them at least a chance to be decent.'

'And you,' said Sir Robert, turning to the young lady.

'We, sir, are doing work of much the same kind, and we care for the girls as well. We call it Settlement work.'

'And how much are you both paid for it?'

'Oh, nothing, nothing,' was the simultaneous response.

'And what do you need for your work?'

'O everything, everything,' was replied in exact unison; 'building, furniture, appliances, attendants, everything.'

'I think I understand,' said Sir Robert. 'It does me good to see young folks working for the good of others. Now, I have a proposition to lay before you. In the first place unite your forces, and in the second place get a responsible board on which you may place me in any capacity you choose. Fulfil these two conditions, and I will give you one hundred thousand dollars towards a People's Palace in a part of the city where it will do the most good.'

'What! do you really mean it?' asked the excited pair.

'Yes,' he said, 'I usually mean what I say.'

Later than was his custom, for it had been a very busy day, Sir Robert reached his home. At dinner he was very quiet but exceedingly gentle and considerate. Afterwards he went into his library, and was sitting there buried in thought when the door opened and his only grandchild, a little girl of eight, came in to bid him good-night. She climbed up into his lap, and was about to kiss him, when suddenly she drew back and looked into his eyes with solemn wonder.

'What is the matter, my lassie?' he said.

'O Grandpa,' she replied, 'how beautiful you are.'

And then slipping to the ground, did what she had never done before, knelt down and, laying her shining locks against his stalwart knee, said her evening prayer.

I leave him thus, the strong man with the new soul, sitting there with his hand laid upon the head of a child; and I would fain see in him the symbol of what this mighty Canada is yet to be, a knightly soul set in a solid frame of wholesome flesh and vigorous mind.

FREEMASONS READY FOR ST. JOHN'S DAY

(Continued from page 20.)

per; representative to Board of Regents, W. Bro. R. Chas. Young.

Banquet at Victorial Hall, Westmount, on Tuesday, 27th December.

VICTORIA.

NO. 73.—LACHINE.

W.M., Thos. Johnson; S.W., S. A. Cole; J.W., G. B. Cameron; treasurer, Wm. Beadie; secretary, O. S. Jones; chaplain, the Rev. R. Hewton; S.D., Wm. Smith; J.D., J. L. Robinson; stewards, J. A. Campbell, Tatkin; J.G., T. Dunsmore; permanent committee, W. M. Brown, P. Smith, Jos. Bennett.

Banquet at Masonic Chambers, Merchants' Bank Building, Lachine, on St. John's Day.

KING EDWARD.

NO. 78.—NORTH HATLEY.

W.M., A. Blur; S.W., H. A. McCrea, D.D.S.; J.W., J. Vear; treasurer, H. F. LeBaron; secretary, J. R. McKay; chaplain, Rev. E. E. Marggraf; S.D., Rev. J. S. Leaman; J.D., A. H. Ham; D. of C., L. A. Taylor; stewards, H. L. Call, S.W.; V. Putney, J.S.; tyler, A. C. Call.

Banquet at Sherbrooke, St. John's night.

LINGWICK.

NO. 79.—GOULD.

W.M., Roderick McIver; S.W., the Rev. J. Stanley Dickson; J.W., Kenneth Macaulay; treasurer, John McCaskill; secretary, S. J. Davies; chaplain, the Rev. W. T. McKenzie; S.D., Malcolm Smith; J.D., A. G. McKay; D. of C., P. W. Buchanan; I.G., Guy Lite; stewards, Alex. Morrison and D. McIver; tyler, W. A. McDonald.

LAURENTIAN.

NO. 81—ARUNDEL.

W. M., F. Staniforth; S. W., C. J. Staniforth; J. W., Joseph Willis; treasurer, L. N. Adams; secretary, J. Grundy; chaplain, Rev. J D'Anthony; tyler, A. Mountain; permanent committee, Wor. Bro. W. A. Walker and Bro. L. V. Graham.

WAVERLEY.

NO. 82—MONTREAL.

W. M., H. McPherson; S. W., W. Kennedy; J. W., D. A. Ross; treasurer H. W. Norton; secretary, J. V. Vautier; chaplain D. Davies; S. D., A. Goodchild; J. D., J. Butler; D. of C., A. A. Robinson; organist, J. H. Lauer; stewards P. C. Moir, J. Miller; I. G., W. E. Ramsay; permanent committee, Bro. Dr. G. A. Berwick, J. H. McKee, J. Anderson

Banquet, Waverley Masonic Hall, on St. John's Day.

SHAWINIGAN.

THREE RIVERS.

The Rev. W. Hardman, acting secretary; W.M., H. T. Ham; S.W., R. W. Louthood (re-elected); junior warden, E. Munro McLaren; chaplain, the Rev. Wm. Henderson; treasurer, W. W. Braman; secretary, J. M. Dalton; tyler, G. A. Barker.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

NO. 5.—MONTREAL.

Z. Peter W. A. Burket, H. E. C. Buntey; J.W., H. A. Eckhardt; treasurer, W. L. Chipchase; S.E., T. D. Holand; S.N., Harry Wilson, jr.; P.S. W, K. Eakin; S.S., C. R. Tousaw; J.S., R. C. Young; M. 4th Veil., R. J. Smith; M. 3rd Veil., D. W. Fraser; M. 2nd Veil., Wm. Eaves; M. 1st Veil., Allan Austin; D. of C., T. J. Coulter; organist, F. C. Capon; stewards, D. M. McLellan, A. B. Scarff, E. A. Cousins, W. J. Whiteside.

RICHARD COEUR DE LION.

NO. 7.—MONTREAL.

Presiding preceptor, W. W. Williamson; preceptor, N. S. Stoddard; constable, C. M. Gardiner; marshal, W. H. A. Eckhardt; chaplain, T. J. Coulter; registrar, T. D. Hofland; treasurer, I. H. Stearns, K.C.T.; submarshal, H. W. Glassford; captain guard, I. D. Johnston; almoner, G. A. MacLennan; 1st S. bearer, D. W. Fraser; 2nd S. bearer, F. W. Orsato; sword bearer, J. E. Palme; captain Persian guard, A. A. Bittues; captain Jewish guard, T. Essery; guard, Jno. Lawrance.

WARD DIVISION.

A proposal has been formulated to be included in the charter amendments authorizing the division of the city wards into districts containing about eight hundred electors. The same number of polling places will remain but it is said that under the new system there will be less work in keeping 'tab' on the electors, and only about a quarter as many books to look after.

CHURCH NOTICES.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

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.

AMHERST PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Belanger 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.

CALVARY CHURCH (Congregational), Guy street, between Dorchester and St. Antoine streets. The Rev. John J. Martin, Ph.D., pastor. There will not be a service on Christmas morning in this church, but the congregation will unite and worship with the congregation of Bethlehem Church, corner Clarke and Western avenues. 7 p.m., in Calvary. Dr. Martin will preach. Subject: 'The Message from the Unseen.'

BETHLEHEM CHURCH (Congregational), corner of Clarke and Western avenues, Westmount. Rev. J. K. Unsworth, B.A., pastor. Amalgamation Christmas services. Congregationals of Calvary and Bethlehem Churches. Morning at Bethlehem Church, Clarke and Western avenues, Westmount. Evening at Calvary Church, Guy street, Montreal. Special music by combined choirs. Preacher at both services, the Rev. J. J. Martin, D.D. Everybody welcome. tional), 169-171 Drummond street. The

EMMANUEL CHURCH (Congregational), Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor, will preach at both services. Evening subject: — 'The Lost Christ,' a Christmas story. There will be special Christmas music, and at the close of the evening service the choir will render Reed's cantata, 'The Message of the Angels.' 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 Peace of Christmas.' Evening Subject:—'The Christmas Angel.' Christmas Music. Sunday School at 3 p.m. Special Service. Fairmount Ave. Branch meets in the Y.M.C.A. Hall at 3 p.m. Men's Brotherhood Bible Class meets in church at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Guy streets. The Rev. Joseph Sullivan, M.A., pastor. 11 a.m., pastor. 7 p.m., pastor. Sixth in Series of Seven Sermons on 'The Apostles' Creed.' Sunday school and Bible Class at 3 p.m. Week-night service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

TEMPLE BAPTIST CHURCH—Royal Bank Building, corner of Park and Laurier avenues. Rev. Gordon H. Baker, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject: 'No Room in the Inn.' Evening subject: — 'Who Should be Baptized?' Special Christmas music. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. Sherbrooke Street and Union Avenue. The Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 11 a.m., 'Tidings of Great Joy to all people.' 7 p.m., 'Man made in the likeness of God, and God made in the likeness of man.' 3 p.m., Special Christmas Service. Strangers welcome to all services.

FRENCH BAPTIST CHURCH (L'Oratoire), 14 Mance street—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Rev. A. L. Therrien, pastor.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Western and Olivier avenues.— Rev. G. O. Gates, M.A., D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Sabbath schol at 3 p.m. Young People's meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Weekly prayer service on Wednesday at 8 pm. Visitors heartily welcome.

FRENCH BAPTIST MISSION, St. Paul's Hall, 2391 Ontario Street. Services: Sunday, 11 a.m. (French); Bible school at 12.15 p.m., 7 p.m. (English). Thursday, 8 p.m. Rev. Arthur St. James, M.A., pastor.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHAPEL, 692 Albert street, a few doors west of Vinet street, Ste. Cunegonde Ward. West End branch of Olivet Baptist Church. Sunday morning Sunday school at 9 a.m. Sunday service at 7 p.m. Strangers welcome.

CHURCH NOTICES

METHODIST CHURCHES.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH (corner of Western and Lansdowne avenues), Westmount. The Rev. R. Corrigan, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Subject, A.M.:—'A Christmas Message.' Subject, P.M.:—'Echoes from Angels' Songs.' Special Christmas Music. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Midweek 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. Morning, 'Christmas.' Evening, song service. Class meeting, 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 CHUCH, 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 Pastor. 7 p.m., the Pastor. Open Sessions of the Sunday School at 2.45 p.m. Special Christmas Music at all services. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Watchnight Service on Saturday, December 31, at 11 p.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. Pastor will preach at both services. 11 a.m., Where Finite and Infinite Meet.' 7 p.m., 'The Social value of Christmas.' 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. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, the Pastor. 11 a.m., 'The Incarnation.' 7 p.m., 'The Message of the Manger.' 3 p.m., Sabbath School. Orchestra. Special Music. Address by C. R. Westgate, of Montreal West, on Tuesday evening, December 27th. Annual Christmas Tree in the above church with a first class programme. The Rev. W. G. Bradford,

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Coursol and Canning streets. The Rev. Elwood C. James, B.A., pastor. Special musical services. 11 a.m., 'Good Will,' special music by choir; 7 p.m., the choir will render the Christmas Cantata, 'The Adoration', by George B. Nevin.

Sunday school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Seats free. All welcome.

MOUNT ROYAL AVE. METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal ave. and Berri 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 Convent and St. Antoine sts., St. Henry. Pastor, the Rev. Alfred E. Pates. Christmas Sunday. Morning Service at 11 a.m. Sermon Topic:— 'Emmanuel: God with us. Evening Service at 7 p.m. Sermon Topic:—'No Room in the Inn.' Special Christmas music at both services.

Sunday 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. Prayer and praise meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All seats free. Everybody 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 at 3 p.m. Men's Own at 3 p.m. Class Meeting at 10 a.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Subject, 11 a.m.:—'The Programme of Jesus.' Subject, 7 p.m.:— 'The Best of All.' Special music by the choir. Visitors cordially welcomed.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine Street West. Pastor, the Rev. Wm. Sparling, B.A., D.D., preacher. 1910—Christmas Sunday—1910. Morning, 11 o'clock. Sermon: 'The Birth of God in the Image of Man.' Evening, 7 o'clock. Sermon: 'A Birth Into Obscurity and Its Meaning.' Programme of music for the day: Organ 'Prelude Symphonie,' C. Saint-Saens, transcribed by E. Gigout. Anthem, 'When Jesus Was Born in Bethlehem,' W. A. Cruikshanks. Carol Anthem, 'Hark, What News the Angels Bring,' Oliver King. Carol, Choir Boys: 'See, Amid the Winter's Snow,' P.A. Schnecker. Quartette, 'Now, When Jesus Was Born,' J. L. Hatton. Anthem, 'Behold, I Bring You Glad Tidings,' Sir John Goss. Organ Prelude, 'Christmas Pastorale,' Guiseppe Dinelli. Full Anthem, 'Glory to God,' with soprano Recitatives, Handel. Anthem, 'And there were Shepherds,' Harry Rowe Shelly, with duet for soprano and alto, accompanied by chimes (organ), and baritone solo. Anthem, 'Hark, Through the Silent Night,' Charles A. E. Harriss. Prelude by choir boys. Anthem, 'Calm on the Listening Ear of Night,' H. W. Parker. Trio and Quartette, 'The Heralds of the King,' J. C. Bartlett. Chorus, 'Hallelujah,' Handel. Sevenfold 'Amen,' (Stainer). Organist and choir master, Mr. C. V. Chamberlain. Sunday school at 9.45 and 3 p.m.

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 6.30 p.m. Superintendent, the Rev. C. S. Laidman, B.A., B.D. Telephone St. Louis 1533.

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 de 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.

HEBREW LADIES' AID BALL.

The Hebrew Ladies' Aid Society will hold its 17th annual concert and ball at Stanley Hall on Wednesday, January 4, 1911. The extent of this society's usefulness to the community, among the Jewish poor, during the coming year, is somewhat dependent upon the success of the concert and ball of January 4, and it is hoped that the Montreal public will not ignore this opportunity of assisting the society in its efforts to relieve the sufferings of the poor in this city, who are without proper food, clothing or shelter.

CHURCH NOTICES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

CRESCENT ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Crescent streets. The Rev. Robert W. Dickie, Minister. Christmas services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Musical service in the evening. 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.—Rev. W. J. Fowler, M.A., will preach. Morning service, 11 a.m. Subject: 'The Angels' Christmas Hymn.' Evening service, 7 p.m., 'Christ Crowded Out.' Prayer meeting on Sabbath morning at 10.30 a.m. and Wednesday at 8 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Chinese Sabbath school at the close of the evening service.

TAYLOR CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Papineau and Logan streets.—Rev. N. H. McGillivray, pastor, will preach at both services. Pastor's address, 686 St. Hubert street.

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. Special Christmas service in the Sunday school at 3 p.m. The Adult Bible class for young men and women meets at 3 p.m. A missionary meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. The service at 11 a.m. to-morrow will be a special Christmas service, and at 7 p.m. the subject of discourse will be 'The Crown of the Year.' The pastor will officiate at both services to-morrow.

KNOX CHURCH, cor. of Dorchester and Mansfield streets. The Rev. I. Adams Montgomery, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Special Christmas music at both services. Schools for Chinamen at 10 a.m. and 8.15 p.m. Sabbath school in open session at 3 p.m., and Mr. Taylor's class for men at same hour. C. E. meeting on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Meeting of Women's Missionary Auxiliary on Wednesday afternoon at 3.30. Meeting for prayer on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Social half hour and song service for men at close of evening service in ladies' parlor. Strangers welcome to all services.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cote St. Antoine Road, opposite Kensington Ave., Westmount. The Rev. W. J. Clarke, D.D., minister. 11 a.m., Luke ii., 10. Preacher, the Minister. 7 p.m., Matthew v., 17-20. Preacher, the Minister. Sunday school rally at 3 p.m. St. Henry Sunday school mission at 8 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester Street.—The Rev. Jas. Barclay, D.D., LL.D., Pastor Emeritus. Morning Service at 11 a.m. Preacher, the Rev. Principal Scrimger, M.A., D.D. Evening service at 7 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. W. R. Cruickshank, B.A. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Seats free at Sunday evening services. Special Xmas music morning and evening. Praise service by the choir at the close of the evening service.

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 p.m. Strangers are cordially invited to all services. Tomorrow the pastor will preach at both services.

OUTREMONT (Presbyterian) CHURCH Davaar Avenue (near Town Hall). Mr. E. Herbert Gray, B.A., B.D., acting-pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. All seats free. Strangers welcome.

ST. MATTHEW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Bourgeois Street. Sunday, Dec. 25th. 11 a.m., Morning Service. 7 p.m., Evening service. The pastor will preach at both services.

Bibles Classes at 3 p.m. Mixed Adult Bible Classes in MacVicar Hall, upstairs, at 3 p.m. Men's Morning Class at 10 o'clock. C.E. Society Meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. The Junior Endeavor Society on Friday at 4.30 p.m. Seats free. A hearty welcome to all the services of the church. Minister, the Rev. K. J. Macdonald, B.A., B.D., 414 Bourgeois Street. Caretaker, Mr. J. L. Roddis, 400 Bourgeois Street.

MacVICAR MEMORIAL CHURCH (Presbyterian), corner St. Viateur and Hutchison Streets, near Park Avenue. Rev. Jas. G. Potter, B.A., Minister. will preach at both services. Sunday, December 25th. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject: 'Christmas. An Expression of Love.' Evening subject: 'The Enrichment of the World by the Advent of Jesus.' 3 p.m., public Sunday school Christmas service. 'The First Christmas' will be the subject of a short address by the pastor. Special Christmas music at all services throughout the day. Seats are all free. Strangers welcome. Chinese schools meets at 10 a.m.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Notre Dame and Seigneurs streets. 11 a.m., Christmas service. 7 p.m. subject: 'Can an Ethiopian Change His Skin or the Leopard His Spots?' Pastor, the Rev. James Mackay, will preach at both services. Sabbath-school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Chinese school at 10 a.m. Preparatory Communion service on Friday at 8.15 p.m. Strangers invited to all services.

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner of Conway and Menai 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.

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 pastor to preach Christmas sermons at both services. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Young Peoples' meeting at the close of the evening service. Midweek service on Wednesday at 8 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. A Christmas sermon will be preached in the morning. The minister will occupy the pulpit at both services. Sabbath school and pastor's Bible class at 12.15 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, St. Charles Street, Point St. Charles. Rev. C. A. Doudiet, Missionary. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 6.30 p.m. Sunday School at 3 p.m.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, 75 Inspector Street. Rev. John Currie, Pastor. Sabbath services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 p.m. Gospel meeting on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Friday evening at 8 p.m. Mothers' Meeting on Thursday at 2.30 p.m. Boys' B.B. Band on Monday evening at 7.30. Junior Girls' Gymnasium on Tuesday at 8 p.m. Senior Girls' Gymnasium on Thursday at 7.15 p.m. Helping Hand Sewing School on Saturday morning at 10.15 a.m. Junior C.E. on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Y.P.S.C.E. on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Seats free. A hearty welcome to all.

EGLISE ST. JEAN, angle des rues Ste. Catherine et Cadiuex. Culte le dimanche a 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Ecole du dimanche a 10. Reunion de priere le mercredi a 8 p.m. Reunion de la societe d'activite chretienne le vendredi a 8 p.m. T. S. St. Aubin, pasteur.

CHURCH NOTICES

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

MISSION PRESBYTERIENNE, Point St. Charles. Services le dimanche, matin a 11 heures. Assemblee de prieres le jeudi a 8 h. p.m. C. A. Doudiet, pasteur. Residence, 76 Coursol street.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL—Ven. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., Rector of Montreal. Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., LL.D., Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral. The Rev. W. G. Nicholson, Curate. 7 a.m., Holy Communion. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 9.45 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Choral Communion. Preacher, the Lord Bishop of Montreal. 7 p.m., Cathedral Service. Preacher, the Vicar. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, corner of Prince Arthur and St. Urbain Streets. Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., Rector. Christmas Day. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Christmas Service, Choral Communion and Sermon. Preacher, the Rector. 3.30 p.m., Young People's Service. Preacher, the Rev. Principal Rexford, D.D. 7 p.m., Christmas Service and Sermon. Preacher, the Rector. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All One in Christ Jesus.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH, St. Zotique Street, St. Denis Boulevard. Rev. H. E. Horsey, Rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion. 3 p.m., Sunday School. 7 p.m., Evening Prayer with selections of Christmas Carols.

ST. GEORGE'S PARISH CHURCH.
Rev. Dr. Paterson-Smyth, Rector.
Rev. W. Stevenson Major.
Rev. R. G. Ascah.
Christmas Day.
Holy Communion at 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m. and 11 a.m.
Morning Prayer and Sermon at 11 a.m.
Preacher, the Rector.
3 p.m., Children's Service in the church; address by the Rev. Gordon Ascah.
7 p.m., Evening Prayer.
Preacher, the Rev. W. Stevenson Major.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner Coursol and Vinet Streets. Rev. Canon Dixon, Rector. Rev. R. L. Carson, B.A., assistant. 11 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion. 3 p.m., Children's Service in church. 7 p.m., Evening Prayer and Holy Communion. Preacher at evening service, the Rev. Mr. Ascah, M.A. Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 p.m. Holy Communion on first Sunday of month at 11 a.m. Second Sunday of month at 7 p.m. Baptisms on last Sunday of month at 4.30 p.m. Assistant's address, 1086 Greene Avenue.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, corner St. Paul and Inspector Streets. The Rev. W. Sanders, Incumbent. Christmas Services at 11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. Holy Communion at 11 a.m. Morning Preacher, the Incumbent. Evening Preacher, the Ven. Archdeacon Norton, D.D. S. S. and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Girls' Auxiliary on Tuesday at 7.45 p.m. Young Peoples' Association on Tuesday at 8 p.m. Service in the chapel on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Mothers' Meeting on Thursday at 2 p.m. Band of Hope on Friday at 7.30 p.m. Strangers made welcome.

L'EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Episcopale), 12 Chatham Street. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 a.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Henry E. Benoit, Rector.

UNDENOMINATIONAL.

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. Hoefflin in charge.

Demontigny Street, near Delorimier Avenue.—Captain and Mrs. Harbour in charge.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, December 25, Christmas Day, divine service will be conducted by the Rev. E. McManus, at 9.30 a.m.

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.

LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

GERMAN EVAN. LUTHERAN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, corner of Mance and Prince Arthur Streets. Emil Jestinsky, Pastor, 280 Mance Street. Service at 11 a.m. Church music by Mr. A. Wieland. Duet sung by Mrs. A. Wieland and Miss L. Bergholdt. Communion service at 7.30 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH (Unitarain), Sherbrooke Street West and Simpson Street. The Rev. W. S. Barnes, LL.D., pastor emeritus. The Rev. Frederick R. Griffin, B.A., S.T.B. (Harvard), pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach. Sunday School at 12.15 p.m.

UNCLASSIFIED CHURCHES.

MT. ROYAL BRETHREN CHURCH, Mance Street, above Mt. Royal Avenue. Preaching services on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School at 3 p.m. Prayer meetings on Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock. Everybody invited. Seats free. Eld. J. C. Cassel, pastor.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH, corner Villeneuve and Hutchison Streets. O. K. Butler, Pastor. Saturday at 11 a.m. Eld. G. H. Skinner, preacher. Sunday, 7 p.m. Pastor.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE — FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, Scientist, Westmount, Victoria Hall, Room I. Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. On Wednesday at 8 p.m. Reading Room open daily. Sunday excepted. Sunday, Dec. 25, 1910. Subject: 'Christian Science.'

AVIATOR WINS CUP.

Paris, Dec. 23.—M. Laurens yesterday won the Deper Dussin cup by flying 100 kilometres (62.1 miles) in seventy-six minutes.

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.

BIRTHS.

GORDON — On Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1910, to Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Gordon, 219 Prince Arthur street West, a son.

LEE — At Montreal West, on Dec. 19, 1910, to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest D. Lee, a daughter.

DIED.

CHILDS — At Enid, Oklahoma, on Dec. 9, 1910, Carice Holey, wife of Arthur E. Childs, formerly of Toronto, Ont., and Towanda, Pa.

HILDITCH — On Dec. 22, 1910, Edward Hilditch, at General Hospital, of pneumonia.
Liverpool, Eng., papers please copy.

STEVENS — At Dunham, Que., on Dec. 19, 1910, Jane M. Spencer, widow of the late Levi Stevens.

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.

REES & 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.

FREE "MARCIL'S MAGAZINE" for 6 mos. Illustrated. Shows HOW Fortunes are made in Montreal land. Write Geo. Marcil & Co. Dept. W., Montreal, Que.

The Art Emporium
Finest Art Store in Canada. Artists Materials, Pyrography, China for Decorating, Brass Goods, Pictures and Picture Framing.
23 McGill College Ave.

QUALITY SERVICE PRICE
The most expensive machines that are made are used in your service, at the following prices:
Cuffs . . . . . 2c. ea.
Collars . . . . . 2c. ea.
Handkerchiefs, 1c. ea.
Shirts (negligee) . . . . 8c. ea.
Shirts (starched front) . . . 10c. ea.
Socks . . . . . 1c. ea.
We darn our customers' socks free of charge.
TROY LAUNDRY CO.
VERDUN.

SUMMARY PROCEDURE.

Province of Quebec,
District of Montreal.
CIRCUIT COURT.
NO. 23,214.

Leonidas Heber Davidson, and William F. Ritchie, both of the City of Montreal, King's Counsel and Advocates, practising their profession, there in partnership, under the firm name of "Davidson & Ritchie," Plaintiffs.
VS.
John Gilhooley, the younger, formerly of the Town of St. Henri, in the District of Montreal, now absent from the Province of Quebec, Defendant.

The Defendant is ordered to appear within one month.
Montreal, December 23rd, 1910.
By Order,
S. E. MEUNIER,
Deputy Clerk of the Said Court.

MAY ABANDON LEAGUE.

Players Desert New Glasgow and Place Professional Series in a Hole.

Halifax, Dec. 23.—Murphy, Morrison, Dunphy and Stuart, who were to have played for New Glasgow in the three-team (professional) Nova Scotia Hockey League, left New Glasgod to-day for Galt, Ont., where, it is said, they have secured playing positions. This will cripple New Gasgow so far as professional hockey is concerned, and the professional league may be abandoned.

MAYOR SUED FOR $10,000.

An ex-milk inspector of the City of Montreal, Mr. A. Lesperance thinking his dismissal unjust has sued not the city, which is the ordinary defendant in these cases, but the personal head of the Corporation, Mayor Guerin, whom he alleges to have been active in securing his dismissal. The claim is in the amount of $10,000.

AN OLD COUNTRY CHRISTMAS.

'It will be just like an Old Country Christmas.' This is what is heard on every side to-day. Many citizens who bore such pleasant recollections of the mild Christmas weather of the old land, have been looking forward with interest and in some cases with trepidation to a Montreal Christmas with several feet of snow on the ground and the thermometer at or below zero, but the feeling amongst them when to-day turned out so mild was largely one of relief. Though the older citizens who have been longing for a good old Canadian Christmas will be disappointed at such balmy weather following last year's green Christmas, the newer arrivals are finding much comfort in a temperature of twenty-two degrees above zero, and within the city at any rate a practically snowless landscape.

Xmas Insurance

You can insure comfort and good health for all your family against overeating and drinking by seeing to it that they *all* take a CASCARET at bed time during the holidays. CASCARETS—best medicine on earth for the little folks—Dad and Mother. 889

CASCARETS—10c box—week's treatment. All druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

TENDERS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and marked on the envelope "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this Department up to noon on Wednesday, 18th January, 1911, for the delivery of Indian supplies during fiscal year ending the 31st March, 1912, duty paid at various points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Forms of tender containing full particulars may be had by applying to the undersigned. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority of the Department will not be paid.

J. D. McLEAN,
Asst. Deputy and Secretary.
Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa.

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.

TENDERS.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned at Ottawa, and endorsed on the envelope "Tender for Survey and Inspection Steamer," will be received up to noon of the

FIFTEENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1911,

for the construction of a Twin Screw Steel Steamer for survey and inspection work in connection with the St. Lawrence River Ship Channel to be delivered at Quebec, P.Q., of the following leading dimensions, namely,—length between perpendiculars, 130 feet; breadth moulded, 27 feet; depth moulded, 13 feet 6 inches; draft mean, 9 feet 6 inches.

Plans and specifications of this steamer can be seen at the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, at the offices of the Collector of Customs, Toronto, Collingwood and Midland and at the Agencies of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N.B., Halifax, N.S., Charlottetown, P.E.I., and Victoria, B.C.

Plans and specifications can be procured by application from the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, and the Agent of this Department, Victoria, B.C.

There are no special tender forms in connection with this work.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque in favor of the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, equal to 10 p.c. of the whole amount of the tender which cheque will be forfeited if the successful tenderer declines to enter into a contract with the Department or fails to complete the steamer in accordance with the contract to be prepared by the Department. Cheques accompanying unsuccessful tenders will be returned.

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

Newspapers copying this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid.

ALEXANDER JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, December 20th, 1910.

PROGRESSIVE PAPER COMPANY

Perhaps one of the most successful companies engaged in the manufacture of paper is the William Cauldwell Paper Co., of which Mr. William Cauldwell is president. This firm is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific and has a most valuable connection with those with whom they do business, particularly the publishers of newspapers. This season has been one of the most successful in the company's experience. The demand for papers has become every year more urgent, and with characteristic foresight this company are keeping pace with the requirements, both in quality and quantity of stock which they carry. This includes prints of all weights and sizes, book-papers and posters, woodboard, millboard and cardboard, tagmillers, sheets, reels and manilla wrapping of all kinds and sizes.

PREPARE FOR BATTLE.

Mexican Government Troops Sent to the Front.

Chihuahua, Dec. 23.—One thousand government troops started by railway last night for San Antonio, which is ten miles from the scene of the recent battle at Malpaso. The outfit includes a battery of light artillery and one rapid-fire gun. Another thousand men will follow shortly.

These, together with the remnant of Col. Guzman's troops, numbering 300, at Bustillos, will concentrate at San Antonio with the purpose of clearing Malpaso of insurrectos and securing control of the railway through that strategic point.

TAKES OVER BRANCHES.

Roads to Be Absorbed by Inter-Colonial Named.

Ottawa, Dec. 23.—It is stated that the branch lines likely to be taken over by the Intercolonial board of management, under the legislation of last year, authorizing the leasing of branch lines in the Maritime Provinces, will include the coal roads in Cumberland County, the Cape Breton Railway from Tupper to St. Peter's, and the International Railway, running from Leonards, N.B., to Campbellton, N.B. These roads are in good condition, but as no agreement has yet been reached as to price the negotiations may not come to anything.

The Man and the Dragon

By ALEXANDER OTIS
Author of "Hearts are Trumps."

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SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING CHAPTER.

John Price, editor and manager-in-chief of the Carthage 'News' at the age of twenty-nine, holds his position with the grim energy and forcefulness that has carried him to it from the place of the boy of all work in its composing room. Hard-headed and practical, he is nevertheless in love with Vivian Everett, and determined to win her. The girl herself remembers him with amusement and a little contrition as a friend and conquest of the previous summer, which she had spent with a girl friend, Electa Chalmers, when Archie Dean, Vivian's acknowledged 'chum', had been also of the party. Through the influence of Tom Evans Price had succeeded to his precarious position on the 'News.' Evans, in practical control of Carthage political affairs, had given him this chance in order to crush a political opponent, Bleeker, the head of the town street railway, the new franchise of which Price energetically opposed. Nathan Everett, connected with Bleeker, notes Price's growing importance, and persuades Vivian to use her influence with the young editor. Dean hotly resents her treatment of Price, and also being 'handed over' by Vivian to Electa Chalmers, who is visiting her. Electa tries vainly to warn Price, who is her cousin, against Vivian, although Vivian's ways perplex him. He has flatly refused to be bought off by Bleeker, and is troubled at the revelation of Tom Evans's plans, but his refusal to join the reform movement against Evans, a move of personal animosity, forces Everett to come to terms with Evans, who promises to bring Price round. He finds the young editor determined to carry on the fight and to run for alderman against Evans's nominee on the franchise question, and, determining to break him, Evans instructs Dean to sell out the 'News' stock to get rid of Price as its editor, while somehow Price should be prevented from securing nomination. Vivian overhears the plot, and appeals to Dean to cover Price's option by a loan from her, but he refuses, and deal goes through. Her distress is great, and on top of it comes a visit from Price at the young lawyer's office.

CHAPTER XVI.

A BUNDLE OF MYRRH.

Blissfully unconscious of the impending debacle, filled with the pride of achievement, and inspired by the excitement of controversy, John Price made his way to the office of Archie Dean to present his cheque for two thousand dollars one day too late.

'Ah, Dean,' he exclaimed, as he entered, 'I am glad to find you in to-night. I came at the usual hour, yesterday afternoon, prepared to meet the payment according to our contract, but you had disappeared, and I was unable to find you at your rooms later in the evening. I am sorry for the delay, but it is hardly my fault. Here is your cheque. It was a tight squeeze this month,—in fact I had to delay some other necessary payments in order to get the cash together.'

'I closed my office a little before the usual hour yesterday, but I was here for the greater part of the day ready to receive the money at any time,' said Dean, as coldly as he could. Price did not have Vivian's intuitive sense, and still suspected nothing.

'Why, you know as well as I that I cannot leave the 'News' office, before four o'clock at the very earliest,' he said. 'I have never come before that hour, and we have both agreed that it was safer not to send any one with so large an amount, especially in view of the strict conditions of the contract.'

'But it is risky to leave so important a payment until the very last moment,' suggested Dean, wondering where he was going to find words to tell the plain facts of the situation.

'Perhaps,—were I dealing with an enemy,—but you have often assured me I need not worry, were I a week behindhand,' returned the editor.

'That was before there were so many men after the 'News.' You know well enough, Price, that ever since you stirred up such a muss, there have been two or three large aggregations of capital seeking to buy you off, or, failing that, to buy out your paper.'

'Certainly, but as long as I made my payments as agreed I knew there was no danger. I have had pretty anxious times raising the money, but I have never had one moment's doubt of your good faith, old man. Somehow you know, when one has been camping with a fellow, has slept on the ground beside him under the same blanket, sheltered from the rain by the same tent; or, on pleasant nights, lain out in the open, under a starlit caravansary, one grows to know a man pretty well; but I'm getting poetical, am I not? Why, Dean, I'd trust you with my every dollar and know that my money was as safe as though invested in United States government bonds.'

'This comes of mixing business and friendship, Price. I cannot let you go on. Every word has a knife-blade in it. You must be aware, by failing to make your payment yesterday, that, technically, your contract was at an end, and that we were entitled to full possession immediately under our chattel mortgage and the provisions of the contract.'

'Of course, of course.'

'Well, that is exactly what we have felt obliged to do.'

'I see, ha, ha, ha,—good joke. Why, I left the 'News' only half an hour ago and she was all safe and sound as a whistle; I am not a bit worried about you. Here, take your old money. I must be off; supper is waiting for me.'

'Was there ever a fellow so stupidly blind? Why, man, see here, this is the cheque from the Carthage Electric for fifty thousand dollars, in full payment of my uncle's interest in the 'News.' It was given me this afternoon. It is now six, and by this time they are in possession of the 'News' office. At this very moment they are in the act of installing the new manager and editors.'

Price gave one look at the cheque, a second at Dean's countenance, and then fell back as if he had been struck in the face.

There was silence for the longest sixty seconds of Archie Dean's life. He could hear, though Price did not, a soft sobbing in the next room, behind the door against which Price was at that very moment leaning heavily, trying to grasp the reality of the thing.

'Brace up, man,' Dean said, at last, simply because he could not endure the silence any longer. 'Do not take it so to heart. My instructions from my uncle were positive. Everett was offering in cash what it would take you five years to pay, and my uncle needed the money; there was no alternative.'

'Well, Mr. Dean, I shall not reproach you. You lawyers have your own code of honor, you know,—legal honor, I think you call it. I have no especial claim on you, or on any one else,—or any one else.'

'Why, the fact is, Price, you are the only one in the world to blame. Now, what did you care about this blamed franchise? Whether it was sold for a song or a million? You loved a rich girl, and were making a strike to win her. Inside of three months you had as many chances, not to sell the paper, but to have it given to you outright, as at present. You threw away every opportunity as fast as it was offered; and now you think it hard because my uncle is not as blind to his interests as you were to yours.'

'I could never make you understand, Mr. Dean, how a man like me, brought up as I have been, would rather die a pauper than make a million and marry the sweetest girl in the world, when the bargain meant that he must sell out—body and soul—to the highest bidder. As I said, I could not make you understand these things, if I should talk a year. We have been brought up differently, that is all. I will not quarrel with you because you acted according to your notions of legal duty and legal right. On the other hand, please do not find fault with me, because I have acted up to the principles which I have been accustomed to regard as those of manly honor and manly right.'

Dean swore internally at himself, his uncle, Everett, Vivian, and the Carthage Electric Company. 'What are you going to do now?' he asked. 'You know that you can rely on me to do anything in the world I can for you.'

'No, Mr. Dean, you cannot expect that. I may not blame you, but you can hardly expect me to rely upon you.'

'And Vivian? Can't you say a word that I can take to her? You can well imagine that she will be confoundedly cut up about this business,' urged Dean, hoping that the girl in the adjoining office might hear something that would give her comfort.

'Yes,' said Price, gulping down a lump in his throat, 'yes, I suppose, she will pity me, but she will not understand me. None of you people can do that, not one of you. Why, Dean, you call yourselves, all of you, citizens of Carthage, but there is not one of you that has any claim on her. You don't know Carthage, you people, you don't care a rap about her, except to bleed her. It is different with me. I know every street and just what the people living on it had to pay for the pavement. I know the people who are paying the taxes and struggling to hold their little equities in their homes, and pay your banks and trust companies the interest on their mortgages. I know the people upon whom an inexorable law shifts all of the burdens of taxation,—all of them. I know all our parks and our bridges and our fine public buildings, and just how much was grafted when they were purchased or built and who footed the bills.

'No, you people are not citizens of Carthage, you live in a little town of your own, quite distinct and walled off from the rest of the city. Knowing these things, feeling as I do, I should be the meanest scoundrel unhung, if I should build a fine house on Chester avenue and take a present of a newspaper, in order that Carthage might be filched and plundered and robbed.

'You think you have closed my mouth, you and your Carthage Electric Company, but you have only opened it the wider. You can't buy truth, you can't bribe her, you can't shut her up in a box. You may harness Niagara, but you can't dam into a stagnant pool the eternally flowing river of truth. I am going to have something to say to the citizens of Carthage in the Seventeenth Ward this evening, right out in the open; and they shall hear it; they shall hear it, unless the Carthage Electric Company buys up the sky over my head, sells out the ground from under my feet, levies on the circulating medium of the air between my throat and the people's ears, forecloses a chattel mortgage on the iridescence of the stars, filches the light of the moon, and fixes a sheriff's padlock on the very atmosphere of God.'

John Price, thus delivering his pent-up emotions, reeled out of Dean's office like a drunken man, staggered along the gloomy corridor, past the row of dark and silent offices, to the corner of the staircase. There he stopped, buried his head in his hands, and leaned against the wall. Bravely as he had faced it out before Dean, he had suffered a cruel blow. The 'News' was his child, his thought, his life. Into the paper he had put the sinew of his brain. Its office had been his home from boyhood. He had followed, as a part of its machinery, through its many changes of management. At last it had been his,—his to build up and make a power in the community. He had made it feared and respected; he had sought to win, in honor and truth, with his crest untarnished, a place in the world which he might with pride invite any woman to share; and he hoped that there was a woman ready to accept this place when he had won it. Suddenly the dragon he had defied had sprung upon him, and with one blow of its steel-shod claw had swept him off his charger and laid him in the dust.

Tears were ground out of his eyes in his mental anguish. Not women's tears, born of weakness and delicately strung nerves, not these, but the kind of tears men weep, which flow more bitterly than blood, furrow the cheek with wrinkles as they fall, build crow's feet about the eyes, and leave an indelible imprint on the countenance,—thus a strong man weeps.

Vivian had heard all, and her tender sympathies went out in pity to the bitter and disappointed man, whose best powers and most earnest efforts were bent upon purposes which she fully understood meant destruction to her father's fortune and her home. She shuddered at the fierce tirade against her father's company with which young Price had departed; and, as soon as he was gone, she hastened once more to try to secure comfort, consolation, and advice from Archie Dean.

But that gentleman was in no condition to aid her, or to make suggestion as to what she should do. He could not even fortify himself with a single droll remark about the inconsistencies of the female sex. He sat at his desk, both hands under his chin, and his eyes fixed upon the ceiling, with a perplexed and abstracted stare.

'What in the world shall I do, Archie?' she cried; 'what is there left for me to do in this wretched business?'

'Do something, Vivian, and do it quick,' cried Dean, desperately, 'this situation is impossible.'

'But what—what?'

'How the deuce should I know? The thing is quite out of the range of my abilities or experience. I feel that I am too small a man for my own shoes.'

Vivian stood a moment, wringing her hands, helplessly, and then, as it was evident that her one sympathizer was even more helpless than herself, she gathered up her shopping-bag, which still held the poor little twelve thousand dollars she had been so ready to bestow,—and hurried out of the office,—not even taking the trouble to bid the recreant Archie good-night.

So it came about that Vivian passed along the dark hallway, by the silent offices, to the foot of the staircase. There the man she loved was standing, with his face against the wall, bleeding tears.

Now this was not a healthy sight for a young woman with tender sensibilities to see. She tried to pass by and escape to the elevator; but she could not. She was rooted to the spot by a power ever potent with woman,—the power of pitying love. Then a great wave of feeling swept over her, brushing aside all shrinking and all shame, all maiden pride, all form, convention, modest hesitation, instincts of concealment which rule of a girl's life from the cradle, affection for parents, vanity of social estate, attractions of wealth, and the power of that kingdom of homage in which a woman of her caste is born to rule; all, all were burned away in the pure flame of that love which is the law of woman's life. So, filled to the soul with that which is the divinest gift of heaven to man, she went to him, where he stood, with his face against the wall, and put both her arms softly about his neck, saying: 'John, dear John, I'll stand by you, through everything, John, through everything, — for I love you,—'

So she laid her head on his shoulder, with her bright hair sweeping his cheek; in the depths of his despair he was given a glimpse of the green pastures and still waters that restore the soul — for a vision of love and light, it all seemed to him, for the moment, in his dumb amazement,—one of those rare, blissful aberrations that had broken in upon him now and then, in the very midst of the bustling life of the 'News' office.

But it was no dream, now,—of that he soon convinced himself as he clasped the sweet girl in his arms and pressed her to his heart,—crying: 'I love you, too, darling, more than life itself!'

John Price was a man again, but a tenderer, truer man, blessed with a grace that should wait upon him all his days.

(To be continued.)

IN THE CANADIAN WEST.

An entire change of scene will greet the readers of the new serial story that will start shortly in the 'Daily Witness'—a story written by Clive Phillipps-Wolley, F.R.G.S., an Englishman who, after various explorations in the Caucasus and adjoining districts, settled in British Columbia. The author knows his ground thoroughly, and has given us a tale brimful of life and interest. Young and old alike will want to read every chapter. Watch for further announcement.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

NOTHING DOING.

The book agent crossed the road, pushed the button at the front door of the brown house and wiped his feet on the mat, which was inscribed with the word 'Welcome.' He reached under his coat and unbuttoned the pocket which held his prospectus of 'The Devil of Today.'

The door opened and a thin woman looked at him with sharp eyes. Her hair was red and she wore white side combs.

'Good morning,' said the book agent as he removed his hat. 'Perhaps——'

'Yes, and perhaps not too. You're round collecting for the wringer, aren't you? Well, you won't get no more off of me. I haven't got a minute's time to waste with you.'

'No, sir,' she repeated, 'you don't get no more off of me. The egg beating attachment onto it don't work at all, and the prize portrait you gave with it don't look no more like Claude than I do. Do you know I never see a wringer but what I think of our dear old cat?'

'One night she went to sleep in the basket of clothes and the next morning we squeezed her through the wringer done up in a tablecloth. She was too sweet for anything. We buried her in the back yard right near the turnip bed. My husband just loves turnips.'

'He likes 'em fixed up with cabbage and tomato sauce like his aunt Ann used to do 'em. You know his aunt Ann is a awfully nice lady. The only peculiarity about her was she wouldn't ride backward in a trolley car. She said it made her feel like she was wading in the surf at Coney Island. I think Coney Island is just the loveliest place.'

'Of course I don't believe I'd care to be there in the winter time, but in the summer I think it's just grand. I like that place where you sit down and slide down around a shoot and out at the bottom. They call it the dew drop. Of course ordinary dew I can't stand. I can't go out much after nightfall on account of the dew on my ankles. My aunty was the same way.'

'Whenever I speak of aunty I can't help thinking of the pies she used to make, I can almost taste 'em now. She was so artistic, too. Aunty stamped crescents and lovely pretty things on the pie crust—makes it so much more appetizing, you know. She done it with her false teeth. Aunty's dead now; she had indigestion.'

'Do you know that vest you've got on looks just like Claude's. Why, I didn't say any such thing! I only said it looked like it. Can't more than one vest look alike?'

'I'm washing and I'll have to go, 'cause I smell the suds runnin' over. I won't pay no more on that wringer, but I'm always glad to listen to what folks has to say.'—New York 'Sun.'

COULDN'T STAND EXPOSURE.

The member of the legislature of whom some graft stories had been circulated was about to build a house.

'You will want a southern exposure, I suppose?' asked the architect.

'No, sir!' said the man. 'If you can't build this house without any exposure I'll get another architect.'—'Yonkers Statesman.'

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

WANTED IT TRUE TO LIFE.

A rich old man once had his portrait painted. When the portrait was finished he looked at it, shook his head, and said to the artist:—

'Very good. Very good indeed. But there is one fault that you must remedy. Please make the right side of the chest bulge out. That is where I carry my wallet.'—Pittsburg 'Gazette-Times.'

A FINE POINT.

'Tell me,' said the newly rich lady, as they were discussing points of pronunciation, 'do you say "the Rhine" or "the Rhone"? I hear it both ways.'—'Christian Register.'

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BROCKVILLE

Brockville, Ont. Dec. 24.—Albert McDonald, a life-long farmer of the Township of Escott, passed away at his home in Quablin, aged 70 years. Deceased leaves a widow and four children. He was a member of the Independent Order of Foresters.

A man giving the name of Harry Penbrook was found wandering about the streets at an unseasonable hour, and, refusing to give a satisfactory account of himself, was locked up by the police. He turned out to be a convict recently released from the Kingston penitentiary after serving two and a half years on a charge of house-breaking and larceny. The magistrate ordered him returned to Kingston.

David F. Adams, a retired farmer, who moved into Brockville from Cardinal, died at his home here, aged 70 years. Mr. Adams was prominently identified with the Methodist Church and was also a member of the Independent Order of Oddfellows and the Independent Order of Foresters.

The associate general superintendent of the Methodist Church, the Rev. Dr. Chown, preaching in the Wall Street Church, gave a strong deliverance on social and moral reform. The liquor traffic, the cigarette habit, opium indulgence, and latterly the white slave trade were subjects handled by Dr. Chown. Speaking of opium, Dr. Chown said the drug was afflicting hundreds of white men and women in Chinese dens. Here he commended Sir Wilfrid Laurier for having a law passed prohibiting the importation and sale of this drug except for medicinal purposes. He specially denounced a young being placed in the company of hardened criminals and in this connection eulogized the Hon. W. J. Hanna on his prison reform farm at Guelph, where the prisoners are treated as men and put on their good behavior. One of the most brutal practices in this civilization,' he said, 'is the treatment of the inebriate.' The process of fining a man four dollars, sending him to jail for ten days, Dr. Chown condemned in the strongest terms. If the inebriate cannot be cured by medical treatment the state should step in and give this particular class of unfortunates the best care possible. He declared that when the state set the temptation before men in allowing and granting licenses, their rates and their friends should not be allowed to suffer. Touching the white slave traffic the Rev. Dr. Chown said that what was urgently needed was a law to effectively punish the man who leads a woman to destruction. He should be made to suffer some penalty which is not at present called for. Regarding the idea of segregation for a certain portion of a town or city, Dr. Chown remarked, 'Oh, for a public conscience that will save a man his responsibility.' Liquor and opium, with the districts, and deportation sure to follow.

TWO YEARS FOR STEALING

Mathias Laverdure, charged with stealing a pair of mitts appeared before Judge Lanctot in the Police Court yesterday, and was sentenced to two years penitentiary. Laverdure had been sentenced often before.

For the Holidays.

To properly honor the coming **Christmas** and **New-Year Holidays**, try the following Brands of goods having an established reputation and absolutely guaranteed by us.

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NATURAL VICHY WATER. Source St. NICHOLAS, St. Yorre, near Vichy.
ST. NICHOLAS LEMONADE. Source St. NICHOLAS, St. Yorre, near Vichy.
NATURAL VICHY WATER. Source La SANITAS, St. Yorre, near Vichy.
NATURAL VICHY WATER. Source La CAPITALE, St. Yorre, near Vichy.
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For Sale, at Cartierville, four minutes' walk from street cars. Lot 150 x 230. The house is about forty feet square, solid brick, has ten rooms and attic. Hot water heating, electric lighting. Good drainage. Ice house, stable, and other outbuildings. Handsome shade trees. Part of the purchase price can be paid within eight years. Call and see photo and get other particulars.

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COMING EVENTS.

MME. MAUD POWELL WITH THE SYMPHONY.

The visit of Madame Maud Powell to Montreal with the Montreal Symphony Orchestra, at the Princess Theatre, on Friday, January 13, is now an assured success. The very fact that this talented violinist is to come to the city makes this event one of the principal occasions of the season. Madame Powell is accorded first place amongst living American violinists, and all the press are unanimous in praise of her work. She is regarded as the best woman violinist that America has ever produced, and that verdict has been cordially endorsed in all the great cities of Europe. She upholds all that is greatest in musical art, and reaches the heart and sensibilities of her audiences. Everywhere that she has been heard she has made a great impression and has been acclaimed as right in the front of living violinists of both sexes. Her principal contribution to the programme will be the concerto in B minor of Saint-Saens, which will be an undoubtedly great attraction.

KATHERINE PARLOW'S RECITAL IN JANUARY.

Following is the programme which Miss Parlow has arranged to give on the occasion of her forthcoming recital in the Windsor Hall here, on January 6th.—

Concerto	B Minor	Saint-Saens
Sonata	E. Major	Haendel
Pianoforte solos		Mr. F. H. Blair
Melody		Tschaikowsky
Humoresque		Tor Anlin
Menuet		Debussy
Zephyr		Hubay
Carmen Fantasie		Biset-Sarasate

DEAD NUMBER TWENTY-FOUR.

Relief Fund Opened in Chicago Fire

Chicago, Dec. 24.—Alexander D. Lannon, captain in the fire department, injured at the Stock Yards fire on Thursday, died late yesterday. This makes the official list of dead 24. Coroner Hoffman announced that the inquest will be opened next Wednesday morning.

The citizens' relief committee, of which Harlow N. Higginbotham is chairman, and John J. Mitchell, treasurer, established headquarters at a downtown bank yesterday. It was announced that a fund of $250,000 was desired. Of this sum $50,000 had been subscribed when the committee's office closed for the day.

SUSPECTS UNITED STATES.

Germany Apprehensive of Annexation of Cuba.

Berlin, Dec. 24.—The political situation in Cuba is discussed in this evening's 'Post,' which says:

'The object behind the biased and highly-colored despatches regarding Cuba is quite clear. The Americans' land hunger is not satified with the present dependant position of Cuba, and they are striving for its complete annexation by the United States as soon as possible.'

MAINE OUT OF DOORS SLEEPERS.

(Portland 'Press.')

Sleeping out of doors is a prevailing habit among Skowhegan people. About fifty people, winter and summer, sleep in the open, some having only a piazza to sleep under and others are building sleeping porches. This habit is not among sick people entirely, but people who are apparently well.

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INTERPROVINCIAL AND DISTRICT NEWS

SMITH'S FALLS

Smith's Falls, Dec. 24.—The Council of Smith's Falls, at a meeting on Thursday night, engaged a new police force for the town. W. H. Sweet, of Trenton, was engaged as chief, and Howard Stevens, of Smith's Falls, as assistant. Both bring with them to their new office first class reputations. Sweet is six feet three inches tall, and stout in proportion.

The death occurred here of Mr. Patrick Hourigan, a much respected resident of this place. He had been in failing health for some time, but his final illness was only of about three week's duration. He was 65 years of age. He is survived by his wife and three sons, Dr. John, of Moose Jaw, Sask.; Bernard, druggist, of Chicago; Leonard, druggist of Ottawa, and two daughters, Sister Hourigan, of the House of Providence, Kingston, and Miss Helena, at home.

The total amount of taxes paid in Smith's Falls this year was $50,693, this being an increase of nearly $10,000 over last year. This indicates, in a marked degree, the growth of Smith's Falls during the past twelve months, as there was no raise in the rates.

Mr. Clarence Hawkes, for many years agent of the Massey-Harris Company at Smith's Falls, and latterly agent of the Frost & Wood Company, died on Sunday, death resulting from catarrh of the stomach, from which he had suffered for a few weeks. He was 52 years of age. His wife and six small children survive him.

Mrs. Thomas Code, a venerable resident of the township of North Elmsley, near here, is dead. She had reached the age of 86 years, but until a few days before her death she had enjoyed comparatively good health. To few lives has come as much sorrow as has fallen to the lot of Mrs. Code. To her and her husband were born eleven children, and the parents saw one after the other of them, most of them grown to manhood and womanhood, taken by death until only they were left. Then two sons-in-law and a nephew, who had always made his home with Mr. and Mrs. Code, passed away, and a year and a half ago the aged husband went to his long home, leaving his aged partner childless and alone. After his death she went to live with her son-in-law, Mr. James Brown, and a few months ago he was taken ill and died.

RAWDON

Rawdon, Que., Dec. 24. — At the closing exercises of the Rawdon Model School, an enjoyable programme was prepared by the pupils. One of the most pleasing features of the afternoon was the giving of a very handsome cut glass vase to the principal, Miss Bessie Davies, by her pupils. The assistant, Miss Mary Roarke, also received a handsome gift from her pupils.

On Monday, in the Church Hall, the annual Christmas concert will be held in connection with the Anglican church. A good programme has been arranged for the evening.

AN EGYPTIAN FIND.

(New York 'Sun.')

From Cairo comes news of the discovery by native fellaheen of some ancient Greek bronze statuettes, including a splendid figure of Bacchus, or the youthful Dionysos, which is in excellent preservation. There is another male bust with floral coronet and symbolic headdress, and near Luxor a draper statuette of Aphrodite, without arms, has been found. The circumstance that these pieces have come to light four hundred miles apart is not unusual, as the natives purposely travel with them up and down the Nile to prevent the location of the finds from becoming known.

It is conjectured that near the Great Sphinx there must remain beneath the immense mounds of desert sand and debris many monuments of the earlier Pharaohs, for Ahmed Bey Kamel and M. Daressy have found a whole series of sepulchral chambers and statues of princesses of the fourth dynasty there. So deep down are these buildings and grave pits that the statues have suffered from moisture and their features are much decayed, but many hieroglyphic texts are legible.

The figure of a queen, erect, holding the stem of a papyrus flower and followed by her daughters, is the best preserved of the reliefs, which are supposed to refer to the court of Khafra, the fourth dynasty monarch who built the second Gizeh pyramid. M. Daressy thinks this queen was Khafra's mother since Khafra's wife is buried at Sakkara, a few miles away.

GRACE AT CLIFFORD'S INN.

(From the 'Law Times.')

The purchase of Clifford's Inn as the headquarters of the Knights Bachelor recalls the quaint form of grace. After dinner, when the tablecloths had been removed and before wine and dessert had been placed on the tables, a loaf in the form of a cross of four small arms was handed to the senior member of the Kentish Mess who presided at the table. He then with a small hammer knocked once on the table, and every one, including the principal and the rules, then stood up. Then with his right hand he raised the loaf up above his head to the full extent of his arm and brought it down with a thump on the table. This he did three times, and then slid it down the full length of the table to the vice-president, who arrested it in its career and handed it to a servant in attendance.

This ceremony was symbolical and of origin dating from the days when all lawyers were either actually ecclesiatics or at least connected in some way with the Church. The knock was merely to attract attention and had no symbolic meaning. But the bread made in the form of a loaf with four small arms symbolized the Bread of Life centred on the Four Evangelists. The three blows upon the table were an invocation of the Trinity. The bread being slid down the table symbolized that this bread of the gospel was spread over the world. Finally, the bread was removed to be given to the poor, reminding us of charity.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Christmas Greetings.—Layton Bros., 550 St. Catherine St. W., extend heartiest greetings to the thousands of people who have purchased Pianos and Organs from their warerooms.

The Quebec, Montreal and Southern Ry. Co., Christmas and New Year's.—Return tickets at fare one-way plus 25 cts. will be sold between Montreal, St. Henri, Point St. Charles, and stations on the Shore Division of the Q. M. & S. Ry., Varennes to Fortierville, inclusive. Reduced fares will also be in effect between local stations. Tickets good going December 24, 25 and 26, and to return up to and including December 27th, 1910, for Christmas. For New Year's, good going December 31st, January 1st and 2nd, return limit up to and including January 3rd, 1911.

SHERBROOKE

Sherbrooke, Que., Dec. 24.—The report of the health department of the City of Sherbrooke has just been issued for the year 1910. During the year 321 deaths were reported by certificate, out of a population of nearly seventeen thousand.

The following is a resume of the ages of deceased at the time of death: Under one year, 91; over one year and under ten years, 40; from ten to twenty years, 15; between twenty and fifty, 69; over fifty, 166. Of the 321 who died 154 were males, 167 females, 175 were single, 107 married, 39 widowed, 221 were French-Canadians, 70 were English, 14 Irish, 11 Scotch, 4 Americans and one foreigner.

During the year there were only eleven deaths from contagious diseases, six from diphtheria and five from typhoid. During this period 47 cases of diphtheria and 37 cases of typhoid and four cases of scarlet fever were reported. Of the typhoid, 28 were brought from outside municipalities, two contracted the disease from patients at the hospital, and three contracted the disease while absent from the city. It will be seen from this that there were only six cases of typhoid in the city.

The Civic Hospital has only been used on six occasions during the past year, nine persons having been taken there for disinfection and isolation of contagious diseases. The buildings and appurtenances have at all times been kept warm and ready to receive patients at a moment's notice, and is in the hands of competent attendants.

The net cost of the department to the city was $837.59.

HUNTINGDON

Huntingdon, Que., Dec. 24. — The Huntingdon skating rink is in full operation for the enjoyment of the young people. James H. Burditt is the new caretaker, and Daniel Walker the new treasurer.

Mr. William Patterson, advocate, of Montreal, was in town on Saturday on professional business.

Christmas trees and entertainments are in vogue this week. Those of the Methodist and Presbyterian Sunday schools were pleasant affairs, but limited to the children of each. That of the Anglican church, on Wednesday evening, was public.

Under the auspices of the 'Y's' of Huntingdon, Dr. Judson McNeil delivered a lecture in the old St. Andrew's Church, on the subject, 'What an old bachelor knows about women.' The title gives little hint as to the real character of the discourse, which was racy and humorous, with many capital hits at the foibles of society, and withal was full of sound common sense and good advice for both matron and maid.

Mr. Wm. F. Stephen has purchased from Mr. Dewick an office on King street formerly owned by the late W. S. Maclaren.

LACHUTE

Mr. and Mrs. George Joss, of Innisfail, Alberta, arrived this week, and will spend some time the guests of Mrs. Duncan Joss.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church spent a pleasant afternoon on Tuesday last at the residence of Mrs. McIntyre.

Mr. J. S. Giles has been appointed C. P. R. ticket agent in the place of the late Mr. W. J. Todd.

Mrs. T. Christie is visiting friends in Montreal this week.

Mr. George Fraser, who bought the old Fraser homestead recently, is moving into his new home this week.

The skating rink, which the Young Men's Club is managing this year, opened last Wednesday.

A hockey club has also been formed, and the following were elected as honorary members: Messrs. G. H. Perley, M.P., John Hay, M.P.P., Harry Slater, George Hay, J. S. Giles, J. R. McOuat, J. H. Dumouchel, J. R. Parris, J. E. Valois and E. H. Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Parris were in Ottawa for a few days recently.

The Rev. E. A. and Mrs. Mount were in town last Friday en route to Lakefield, where they intend spending the winter, on account of the ill health of Mr. Mount.

Mr. C. W. Glenn, of the Canadian Northern Railway, left Monday to take a position in the head office, Montreal. At the close of the prayer meeting, in the Methodist Sunday-school room, last Wednesday evening, Mr. Glenn was presented by the Rev. B. B. Brown, on behalf of the Epworth League, with a handsome clock, as a slight token of their esteem. Mr. M. Roby, of St. Jerome, succeeds Mr. Glenn, at the Canadian Northern station, in this place. The members of Argenteuil Lodge, A. F. and A. M., held a meeting in the Masonic Hall last Monday evening. After craft and degree work had been exemplified, the election of officers for the ensuing year took place. Refreshments were served and a pleasant social evening was spent.

CORNWALL and DISTRICT

Cornwall, Dec. 23. — The Cornwall Citizens' Band has elected the following officers for 1911:—President, Donald Cameron; vice-president, Alex. Lagroulx; secretary, George Hirst; treasurer, Lindsay Kirkley; manager, W. Fitzgibbon; director, E. J. Kingsley. The band has leased new quarters in the Turner Block, and will move there in a couple of weeks.

Mrs. Dooley, widow of Michael Dooley, of Avonmore, who died in Montreal, aged sixty-six, was a daughter of the late John Gibson, Second Concession of Roxborough. The deceased leaves four sons and eight daughters, James, William and Sam Dooley, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Ida Humphrey, Mrs. Nicholson, Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. Quackenbush, and Miss Jessie Dooley, all of Montreal, Arthur Dooley, of Avonmore, and Mrs. Elliott, of Smith's Falls. Mrs. Dooley's brothers and sisters are Dan Gibson, Finch; W. J. Gibson, Avonmore; Robert Gibson, Kemptville; Alex. Gibson, Mortloch, Sask.; Mrs. Duncan MacAuley, Avonmore; Misses Sarah and Eliza Gibson on the old homestead; and Mrs. Levi Runions, of Minnesota.

Miss Minnie Menard died on Wednesday at the home of her stepfather, David Montroy, South Marlborough street, aged 22 years. The funeral took place on Thursday, to the church of the Nativity, and thence to St. Columban's cemetery.

BIG GAIN IN CLEARINGS.

Calgary, Dec. 24.—Bank clearings for the week are $3,682,993, an increase of 32 percent over similar week last year.

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, †8.35 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—†8.35 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, †6.45 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., †5.45 p.m.
For St. Eustache, †8.30 a.m., †4.25 p.m., †5.15 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., †5.45 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 †6.05 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. 3732 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. 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'Epipnanie 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 9.15 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 Sp'gs.
*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.
4.16 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. John's.
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.
8.30 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.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—EVANS BROS. UPRIGHT Piano, fine walnut case, 7 1-3 octaves, overstrung, full metal frame, beautiful tone as new. A splendid bargain $275. Payable $15 cash and $7 monthly. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine Street West (corner Stanley Street).

FOR SALE—KINDLING WOOD, $1.75 per load; Cut Slabs, $1.75; Hard Wood, $2.50. E. J. SCULLION, 949 Notre Dame W. Phone Main 6960.

FOR SALE—LAYTON BROS. CABINET Grand, nearly new, full iron frame, overstrung, latest improvements. Superb tone. Now $225. Payable $15 cash and $6 monthly. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine Street West (corner Stanley Street).

FOR SALE — STUDENTS' PIANO, small square, mahogany case, good tone and touch. Bargain $65. On easy terms. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine Street West (corner Stanley Street).

FOR SALE, 'WITNESS' PICTURES Framed for Xmas, at 75 cents each. Latest patterns in mouldings. HEASLEY'S ART STORE, 315 Bleury St.

FOR SALE—WILLIAMS & SON, Square Grand Piano, rosewood case, carved legs, 7 1-3 octaves, excellent tone, like new. Fine value, $145. Payable $5 cash and $4 per month. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine Street West (corner Stanley Street).

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 2234, Montreal.

ORGAN FOR SALE—IN GOOD CONDITION, fine tone. Suitable for Sunday School. Apply 55, Souvenir Ave., City.

HOIST FOR SALE, CHEAP — One Double belted floor type freight hoist, with cage and wheels in good condition; platform, 5 x 5 feet; fully 1500 lbs. capacity. Counter shaft, pulley and splendid H.P. motor; 110 D.C. included, if desired. Apply to 142 St. Peter street.

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 2234, Montreal.

NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICES — THE UNDERSIGNED, personally, as well as in his capacity of testamentary executor of the last will and testament of Alfred Roy, junior, in his life-time of the City and District of Montreal, hereby gives notice that he will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next Session, for the passing of an Act determining the powers of the testamentary executor appointed by said will, authorizing said testamentary executor and administrator to help the children and grandchildren of a testator, and authorizing said executor to raise the rent paid, by virtue of said will, to said testator's children for their own needs and usefulness, and the usefulness and needs of the grandchildren. ALFRED N. ROY, Jr., Testamentary Executor. Montreal, December 7th, 1910.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT J. C. Routhier, Physician and surgeon of the City of Montreal will, at the next Session of the Quebec Legislature, ask for the passing of a bill authorizing the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec, to admit him amongst its members, and grant him the necessary license to practice Medicine and Surgery and obstetrics in this Province. Montreal, December 5th, 1910. WILFRID BESSETTE, Attorney for the Petitioner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TYPEWRITERS —INVESTIGATE REMANUFACTURED Typewriters. Typewriters repaired, rented, exchanged. Highest grade. Ribbons, Carbon, Papers, etc. CHAS. B. WALSH & CO., 30 St. John street, Montreal.

ANY ONE 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.

ASBESTOS MINER KILLED.

Asbestos, Que., Dec. 24.—Andrew Barnhill, miner, was killed here while working in a mine. A piece of rock became dislodged and fell on him.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED, A COMPETENT MANAGER for a good 100 acre farm on the Island of Montreal; one that could take financial interest preferred. Apply to Box 75, 'Witness' Office.

LADY BOOKKEEPER WANTED, BY City Wholesale firm; must understand French and English. Address, stating references, experience and salary expected. Box L.B., 'Witness' Office.

FREE DWELLING ACCOMMODATION in Apartment House, near McGill College, in return for furnace, etc., service. Box 80, 'Witness' Office.

GENERAL — WANTED, GENERAL Servant, family of two; no washing. 4178 St. Catherine street, Westmount.

WANTED, GOOD GENERAL SERVANT for family of two adults and one child; must be able to do plain cooking. Apply, with references, 464 Wood avenue, Westmount.

WANTED, AN ORDER AND SHIPPING Clerk for the Warehouse Department of our woollen mills. State experience and salary expected. Paton Manufacturing Co., Sherbrooke, Que.

COMPETENT D. E. BOOKKEEPER wanted by City Wholesale firm; man understanding French and English required. Address, stating references, age and salary expected. Box D.E. 'Witness' Office.

GENERAL — WANTED AT ONCE, capable General Servant, for family of three, in apartment. Apply B., 4280 Western avenue, Westmount.

MAN WANTED: MUST BE WILLING to learn, and capable of acting as our representative; no canvassing or soliciting; good income assured. Address. National Co-Operative Realty Co., 1264 Marden Building, Washington, D.C.

THIS MAY MEAN YOU—PERMANENT position to experienced salesman for hardy nursery stock. Grown in Quebec. Best outfit free. Investigate. CANADIAN NURSERY COMPANY, LIMITED, Montreal.

MAKE MONEY CORRESPONDING, newspapers. Send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Middleport, N.Y.

ENGINEER

Engineer, with 2nd class paper, capable of doing steam fitting and odd repairs about plant. Must have good references. Apply by letter to Alex. McArthur & Co., Limited, 1464 Logan street.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS

to those who want work and can't get it, to those who are unhappy in their present calling, and to all those who labor and are heavy laden. Come, and in spite of distresses, get the real Christmas spirit and joy into your souls. You are particularly invited to the Christmas Sunday Evening Song Service, beginning at ten minutes to seven. Come early and get a welcome and a good seat. Calvary Congregational Church, Guy Street, between Dorchester and St. Antoine Streets.

School Boys Wanted

who can interest other scholars in A. 1. straight honorable business proposition, in which parents and teachers approve. Address, The Manager, P. O. Box 2234., Montreal.

BUSINESS CARDS.

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING, TINTING, plastering, etc., experienced workmen, best materials; reasonable price. J. BACON, Decorator, 75 Hallowell avenue. 'Phone Westmount 1588.

ENTERTAINMENTS GIVEN.

CHARLES COOMBES, THE VENTRILOQUIST, etc. Address, Shaw's Music Store, or 342 Charlevoix street.

PERSONAL.

W. F. MEWHORT, OR MEMBER OF his family, Wanted. Address, W. D. Mewhort, Justice of Peace, of Crestline, Ohio. Important.

PERSONAL — POST CARD COLLECTORS, join the Union. 10c. You can exchange cards from all parts. List of exchangers. Your name in list. Post Card Union of Canada, A. E. Stitwell, Rougemont, P.Q.

ROOMS TO LET.

ST. DENIS, 672, NEAR ROY, CLEAN, warm room, double and single, Auer light, hot water, phone; recommended by Prof. Cameron, Orpheum Theatre, City.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

ST. FAMILLE, 43 — EXCELLENT Accommodation; single and double furnished rooms; hot and cold water; quiet private family; immediate possession.

210 ELGIN — TWO WELL FURNISHED front rooms, double and single, suitable for gentlemen or business ladies, steam heated, private family, terms moderate.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED.

WANTED, ROOM AND BOARD, BY middle-aged lady, with child, in private Protestant family, to start after Xmas. Address, Hiram Gallagher, 261 St. George.

FLATS TO LET.

TO LET, UPPER FLAT, 18 KINKORA avenue, 6 rooms, heated, newly painted and papered. Phone Up 4198.

LOST, STRAYED AND FOUND.

LOST, GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN, Friday morning, between Milton and Notre Dame street. Finder returning same to 43 St. Famille street will receive reward.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE ALL CASTOFF Clothing, Furniture, Silverware Plated Ware, Old Gold, Pawn Tickets. Above everybody else's prices paid by MAX FRANK, 15 East Craig Street. Tel. East 3067.

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.

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.

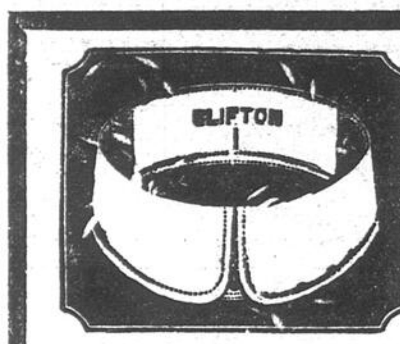
Situation Vacant, Situation Wanted, Pupils Wanted, Rooms To Let, Articles Found, Second-hand Articles Wanted or For Sale.
Property For Sale or To Let.
Other Articles For Sale.
20 Words for 10c.

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.



TOOKE'S CLIFTON

2⅛ inches deep

Made in Quarter Sizes.

12½c Each

This Evening

IT WILL ALL BE OVER

You can still be sure of quick service at either of our three stores, especially if you will shop as early in the day as possible. Still plenty of neckwear, gloves, shirts, umbrellas, bath Robes, smoking Jackets, etc.

R. J. TOOKE, LIMITED, 177 St. James Street, 493 St. Catherine St. W., 473 St. Catherine St. E.

NOT BRITISH SUBJECTS

Three Jurymen at Inquest Had to be Discharged.

After the jury had been sworn in at the Morgue yesterday, to hold two inquests, it developed that three out of the seven were not British subjects. One was a Frenchman from France, another was from the United States, and the third was a Jew, who had not taken out naturalization papers. The inquests were adjourned until jurors could be secured to take their places.

No criminality was found in either case. Mrs. Virville, wife of Dr. D. Virville, was found to have sustained the injury to her hip which caused her death by getting from a moving car on November 10 last, on Notre Dame street, near Joliet. She died at her home on Thursday night.

In the case of Simon Champagne, aged 81, it was found that the vehicle had been turned at St. James and St. Martin street to cross in front of a car travelling at a fair rate of speed. It was proven that it turned from the north track when not far away from the car, which was on the south track. The motorman, M. M. Prezeam, in giving his evidence, said: 'The car was all right. If there was any fault it was mine.' He was entirely exonerated.

SITUATION IS CRITICAL.

Engineers and Sixty-one Railways Fail to Reach Agreement.

Chicago, Dec. 23.—The wage dispute between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and sixty-one railways west, north and south of Chicago became critical to-day, and it was admitted in all quarters that a sudden break in negotiations might come. None of the parties to the controversy would talk.

When Charles McNeill, the mediator, was called, the engineers were asking an increase in wages of about fifteen percent., and the railways were offering approximately 9 1-2 percent. The suggestion of the railways that the whole matter go to arbitration stirred up new trouble.

KING CLAIMS FROM C.P.R.

Action by Crown to Recover $40,000 Customs Dues.

The Exchequer Court is now sitting in Montreal and a case which has been proceeding for some months is before it. The parties are the King and the Canadian Pacific Railway, and it is an action for about forty thousand dollars, to the amount of which the company is alleged to be indebted to the Revenue Department for customs duties.

DISTURBED BY RUMOR.

Rome, Dec. 23.—In spite of the denial in official quarters, certain newspapers continue to assert that a naval expedition to Tripoli is being prepared with the purpose chiefly of preventing the sulphur mines there falling into the hands of Americans.

NEWS OF JEWISH WORLD

A great loss has been sustained by the Chief Rabbi of England, and the whole Jewish community of England, by the lamented death of the Rev. S. Alfred Adler, the only son of the Chief Rabbi. The deceased, who was born in 1876, was minister of several different congregations, the last of which was the Hammersmith Synagogue, which he resigned, owing to ill-health. Mr. Adler was an ardent Zionist and attended the congresses in 1902 and 1903. He served for some time as member of the executive of the English Zionist Federation. The following few words well express the sentiments of those who mourn him: 'Those of us who knew Alfred Adler will cherish throughout our lives the memory of this great-hearted Nationalist, who loved his people with an exceeding love, the fire of which only death could quench.'

* * *

Nazim Bey, general secretary of the Committee of Union and Progress, while staying in Salonica, was visited by the Chief Rabbi, whose visit was immediately returned. During the conversation between them reference was made to the admission of Jewish pupils into the Turkish schools. Nazim Bey declared that those schools would gladly appoint teachers of Hebrew and religion for the Jewish pupils if the community or some Jewish society paid their salaries.

* * *

For the first time in France ladies have passed the examination for architects. Of the three ladies who have received the diploma, two are Russian Jewesses resident in Paris, Mlle Bernstein and Mlle. Isakovitch.

* * *

The tenth Zionist Congress is to be held at Basle, Switzerland, next August.

* * *

There was recently an anti-Jewish riot at Turn-Severin (Roumania). The rumor was spread that Jewish students had thrown dirt at a monument. A crowd of hooligans marched through the streets, smashing the windows of the Jewish shops and maltreating all the Jews who fell into their hands. The police eventually restored order.

* * *

The Merv (Turkestan) Jews were recently ordered to leave the town in twenty-four hours. M. Freedman received a wire from them, asking him to put their case before the Premier. 'Although we were allowed a few months ago to settle here,' they state, 'and we even received commercial certifiates, we are now ordered to leave everything and go elsewhere.'

* * *

The Russian Jews have joined in the deep national mourning occasioned by the death of Tolstoy, and they have everywhere given testimony of their appreciation of the great philosopher and writer.

* * *

Representatives of the Mexican Government have arrived in the Province of Kherson, with a view to inducing the local Jewish colonists to settle in Mexico. They held out excellent prospects to the farmers, and the latter consented to send out emissaries to inspect the land.

* * *

The King of Denmark has conferred the honor of Commander of the Order of the Dannebroge on M. Isaac Salomonsen on the occasion of his eightieth birthday. M. Salomonsen had previously been decorated with the knighthood of the same order and is a councillor of state. Mr. Salomonsen has given large sums to charities in honor of his birthday.

* * *

General Tolmatcheff is again molesting the Odessa Jewish community. In a despatch to its leaders, he has unfolded a plan which will leave him the master of all Jewish institutions. His proposals reserve to him the right to appoint the president of the community, and to accord to him and the municipality the privilege of controlling the Jewish Burial Society and its funds. The scheme has created widespread indignation in Odessa.

* * *

In connection with the prohibition of sales of land in Palestine and Mesopotamia to foreigners. It was recently reported that the Turkish Government had enacted special rules governing Jewish immigration into Palestine. It is, however, reported officially that these regulations apply to all immigrants without distinction as to their nationality The Minister of the Interior says that no immigrant has the right to stay in Palestine longer than three months.

* * *

News from Hamadan, Persia, just received shows that a grave anti-Jewish outbreak was narrowly averted recently. Three laborers working for a Jew were suffocated by a landslide. The Jewish community applied to the chief of police and the principal Mohammedan clergy asking that they exert their influence to prevent trouble. The Jew who employed the dead men, took refuge under the chief, whose tribe the dead men belonged to. Thanks to these precautions no trouble resulted.

* * *

Lieut. Harold Cohen (son of Rabbi Cohen, of Sydney), Corps of Australian Engineers, and Lieut, Percy Hollander, Australian Field Artillery, are among the 75 officers (out of 249 candidates), appointed under the new Australian scheme of universal defensive training to act as 'area officers' or administrative and instructional staff of the local districts into which the country has been divided by the scheme.

* * *

Counts Isaac and Moise de Camondo, of Paris, have presented to the Cluny Museum in that city four valuable Oriental and Dutch specimens of the goldsmith's art of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, which were used for Jewish ritual purposes in an ancient synagogue belonging to their ancestors. These articles have been deposited in the room which contains the fine Hebraic collection presented by the Baroness Nathaniel de Rothschild.

* * *

The Douma has confirmed the election of M. Reno as deputy for Odessa, in spite of the various illegalities (to use a mild term for the corrupt practices and intimidation employed), which attended the campaign and his nomination.

* * *

The draft constitution for Alsace-Lorraine, which has been elaborated by the government, provides for the establishment of a senate in which the Jewish, Protestant and Catholic religions will be represented. The Jewish member will be nominated by the three consistories in the country.

* * *

The monument to Heine, which the late Empress of Austria erected in her castle of Corfu, and which the German Emperor caused to be removed when he purchased the estate, has now been placed in the Barkhof at Hamburg by its present owner, the well known publisher, Herr Campe.

* * *

M. Niselovitch moved an amendment to the Russian education bill, providing for the claims of the Yiddish language in the schools, emphasizing the claims of the Jews once more. After a long discussion an amendment by M. Freedman, negativing the effect of the bill on Jewish elementary school, Chedarim and Talmud Toorahs, and facilitating the opening of Saturday courses.

BOY SCOUT ORDERS

Orders for the week ending Friday Dec. 30, 1910.

6TH MONTREAL (OUTREMONT) TROOP.

Headquarters, 1153 Mount Royal avenue.

Orderly [illegible] This [illegible] two [illegible] headquarters at least [illegible] before each meeting, for orderly duty. The patrol leader [illegible] that the Club House is kept [illegible] clean.

Diary [illegible] Dec. 24, [illegible] ing practice [illegible] games in [illegible] House, at [illegible] Uniforms optional.

Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1910, [illegible] Troop parade at Club House [illegible] Mr. Ostell, Deputy Commissioner [illegible] Montreal, will inspect the [illegible] ter uniforms must be worn.

Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1910.—All [illegible] attending conference at [illegible] meet at the Central Y. M. C. A. [illegible] meet at the General Y. [illegible] 7.30, for instruction. [illegible] arrangements will be found in another part of this paper.

Friday, Dec. 29, 1910.—Reading [illegible] will be open for any boys who [illegible] to use it. Patrol Leader [illegible] be in charge. Club House to be closed by 9 p.m.

Through the kindness of Mr. [illegible] layson, the manager of the [illegible] Co., the troop has been given a [illegible] of the best coal to help them in [illegible] problem of heating their Club House during the winter months.

NIGEL B. YOUNG, Scoutmaster.

THE 'DAILY WITNESS' is printed and published at No. 140 St. Peter street, in the City of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

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1910

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BANANAS all the year round at JOS. BROWN & SONS, 29 & 30 Youville sq. Main 4095-4096

BALATA BELTING.

J. R. Baxter, 102 St. Ant'e. M.847. Balata Belting

BOOTS AND SHOES—(Wholesale).

AMES & HOLDEN, Limited, 189-207 Inspector st. Main 5440.
DAOUST, LALONDE & CO., 49 Victoria sq. M. 4742
ROBINSON, JAMES, 184 McGill st. M. 344.

CHINA AND CROCKERY.

CASSIDY, THE JOHN L. CO., Ltd., 339-343 St. Paul. M. 1242.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS.

PALMER, J. & Son, Ltd., 7 Debresoles. M.1069

EGGS AND BUTTER.

HISLOP & HUNTER, 117 King street. Main 716.

FENCES—(Wholesale.)

Pittsburg Steel Co., 137 Place Youville. Main 2773.

FISH AND OYSTERS—(Wholesale).

Leonard Bros., 20-26 Youville sq. M. 4446-7-8.

GENERAL PRODUCE.

WARD, JOSEPH & CO., 115D Youville sq. M. 4068

GROCERS—(Wholesale).

LAPORTE, MARTIN & CO., Ltd., 562-568 St. Paul M. 3770.
MATHEWSON'S SONS, 202 McGill st. M. 3686.

LEATHER BELTING.

McLAREN, D. K., Ltd., 309-11 Craig W. M. 4904.

LUMBER MERCHANTS.

CREAM, D. & CO., Canada Life Bldg. M. 4281.
REDFERN, J. H., 920 Charlevoix st. M. 56.

PAPER DEALERS.

COLE, E. A. & CO., 311 St. Paul. Main 2024.
EDWIN CRABTREE & SONS, 8 Lemoine st. M. 1833
LITTLE, T. B. & CO., 130 Craig W. Main 3069.
THE NORTHERN MILLS CO., 278 St. Paul. M. 2440

PORTLAND CEMENT AND BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.

HYDE & WEBSTER, 257 St. Cath. W. Up 4436 & 2634

RECEIVERS OF FISH—(Wholesale).

HATTON, D. & CO. Established 1874. M. 1248.

TRUNKS AND BAGS (Wholesale.)

Eveleigh, J. & Co., Ltd., 245 St. Jas. M. 431.

Manufacturers

AERATED WATERS (GINGER ALE, ETC.)

ALLAN, ROBT., 86 Dorchester W. M. 1784.
GURD & CO., CHAS., Ltd., 76 Bleury street. Main 731, and Merchants 52.

BAG MANUFACTURERS.

THE CANADIAN BAG CO., Ltd., 492 William st. M. 3289.

BENT AND ART GLASS.

GRIMSON, G. J. E., 76 and 78 St. Antoine. M. 1925

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

ROBINSON, JAMES, 184 McGill st. M. 344.

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.

MONTREAL BISCUIT CO., (THE), 100 Brewster ave., Mount 106 and 107.

BOX MANUFACTURERS.

ESPLIN, G. & J., 126 Duke st. M. 3647.
MARTIN FRERES & CO., 158 Shearer st. M. 3536
THE WM. RUTHERFORD SONS CO., Ltd., 425 Atwater ave. M. 3457.

BREAD MANUFACTURERS.

AIRD, JAMES M., 159-167 St. Urbain. M. 1025.
GRAHAM BROS., 291 St. Antoine. Tel. Up 1133.
SMITH, GEORGE, 456 Guy St. Up 2535.
HARRISON, DENT, 317-327 Pr. Albert ave. W. 355.
STUARTS, LTD., 609 Rivard st. St. Louis 108.
WYLIE, W. & J. S., 344 Bleury. Up 1409.

CANDY MFRS.—(Wholesale).

MONTREAL BISCUIT CO., (THE), 100 Brewster ave. Mount 106 and 107.

ELECTRIC FIXTURES.

Canada Electric Co., 230 Dorchester W. M. 733

EXTRACTS.

HENRI JONAS & CO., 391 St. Paul st. M. 2251

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS.

LABBE, GEO. H. & CO., 350 St. Paul. M. 4333

MACHINES AND METAL GOODS.

THE CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER Co. 275 St. Martin. Uptown 1878.

METAL AND GLASS MFRS.

Langwell, G. & Son, 1094 Dorchester E. E. 419

SAFES AND VAULT DOORS.

Ahern Safe Co., Limited. Showrooms, 230 St. James. M. 813. Factory, 113-153 [illegible] st., St. Henry.

SASH AND DOOR MANUFACTURERS.

MACFARLANE, R. & CO., Ltd., cor. St. James and Richmond streets. Up 2288 and 2289.
RUTHERFORD, WM. & SONS CO., Ltd., 425 Atwater avenue. Main 3457.

STOVES, RANGES, Etc.

McClary Manf. Co., 334 St. Paul. Main [illegible]

WIRE GOODS, ETC.

NATIONAL WIRE WORKS, 51 Craig W. Tel. M. [illegible]