s ad. is on page eight

DAILY WITNESS

Watch it Growing—Newsier

VOL. III. No. 285. MONTREAL, CANADA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1912. PRICE ONE CENT. X X

For Some Special Bargains in Real Estate see pages 25 to 27

Are You Ready For Christmas?



"'Twas the Night before Christmas."

TEXTILE COMPANIES ENJOYING GOOD BUSINESS---STOCKS BET

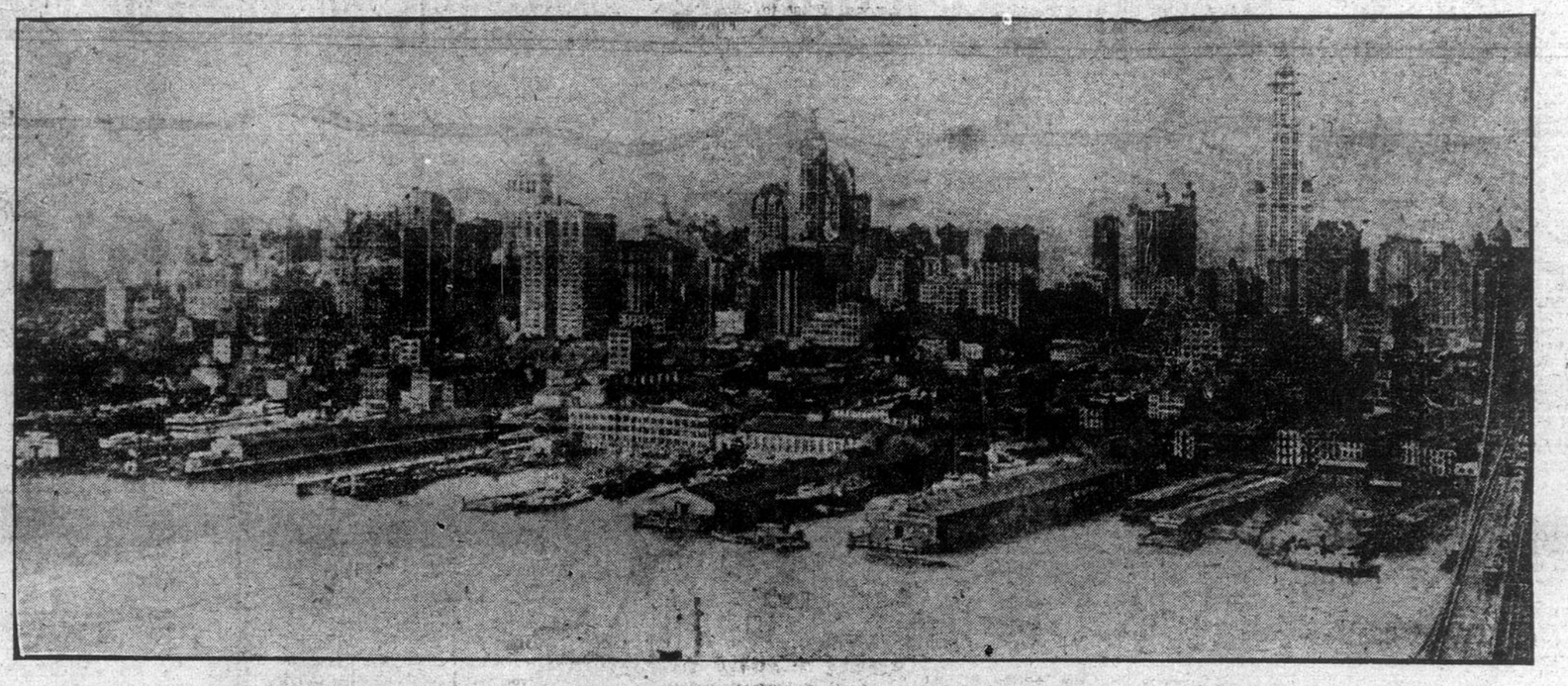
A Winnipeg banker at present in Montreal, is of the opinion that real estate values in Winnipeg are not excessive. He says: 'Like most bankers, I have been for five years predicting blue ruin for the West unless something put a stop to the rise of real estate prices.

I now believe, however, that so long as the West continues to produce, and people continue to settle on the Prairies, so much bigger and wealthier will Winnipeg grow, and so much will Winnipeg real estate continue to enhance in value.

The Man Who is Doing so Much for Textile Co.



MR. C. B. GORDON.



WALL STREET DISTRICT AS SEEN FROM BRIDGE TOWER, THE GREATEST FINANCIAL CENTRE IN THE WORLD.

GENERAL FLOW OF BUSINESS GOOD LOCALLY

Bradstreet's Montreal 'Weekly Trade Report' of December 5 says:

'The past week has closed another successful season of navigation, but the wharf is still an active spot with carters removing the accumulation of inward freight. There is practically nothing doing in the wholesale produce business either for the local or export trade. There is a good demand for the best grades of hay, but there is no inquiry for the lower grades.

News from the English markets on Canadian hay are very bearish. The flour market is quite active, but for local and country account, millers have sufficient orders on hand for export to keep them busy for the next two months. Rolled oats declined forty cents per barrel during the week, owing to the easier feeling in the raw material. Smoked meats have advanced one-half cent per pound all round.

Wholesale fancy goods houses are very active. There is a good inquiry for holiday goods in the wholesale grocery lines, but the demand for staple goods is only fair. There is not much doing in wholesale dry goods trade; there is more activity, however, in the hardware business. Real estate transactions are not very numerous, but they involve large amounts.

Money is still a very scarce article, and wholesale houses find it difficult to make loans. The retail trade is very active with holiday shoppers. Remittances and city collections are only fair.

WIDE POWERS POSSESSED BY NEW SUGAR CO.

The charter of the Atlantic Sugar Refineries, at the head of which is Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon, permits the company to do almost anything it wants to. It may deal in and manufacture all sorts of saccharine products, own or rent land and plantations and operate them, and deal in land, manufacture and deal in barrels, bags, and all sorts of packages required for the company; construct all sorts of buildings, factories, docks, elevators, roads, houses, etc.; conduct all sorts of financial and commercial undertakings with companies with which it may do business; acquire any undertaking or business in any way similar to its own; acquire patents and licenses, relative to its business directly or indirectly; maintain and develop water powers and plant; deal in property of any description and transport goods and wares and own and charter vessels.

NEW COMPANIES

Th National Saw and Forge Company, Limited, with a capital stock of $500,000, and the chief place of business in the city of Ottawa, is being incorporated to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of saws, etc., and to acquire and take over as a going concern A. J. Burton Saw Co Limited, La Compagnie du Parc Napoleon, Limited, with a capital stock of $50,000, is incorporate to do business in Montreal in real estate. The Canada Stone Company, Limited, capital $1,000,000, and chief place of business in the city of Montreal, is incorporated by Halifax men. The Pinehurst Land Co., Limited, capital $35,000, with headquarters at Motnreal. Aztec Securities, Limited, capital $10,000, at Toronto, is incorporated to deal in lands and to carry on the work of a construction company. Stilenfit Clothing, Limited, $160,000. Montreal Guarantee Plumbing, Heating and Ventilating Company, Limited, $10,000, Montreal. United Railway Supplies, Limited, $20,000 Montreal.

C.N.R. PROGRESS

The Canadian Northern has made a definite offer for a long lease of the London and Port Stanley Railway. A request has been made for a lease of 83 years, at an average rental of $33,000 per year. At the first session the offer was $20,000 per year for five years and $25,000 per year for the balance of a 99-year period besides which tax exemptions, and control of terminals was requested.

It was proposed to allow the Michigan Central and Pere Marquette roads to have running rights. Other conditions were also mentioned. Later an offer of $20,000 for the first three years, $25,000 for the next thirty years and $40,000 for the next fifty was made and tax exemptions to be waived.

EAGLES IN MISSISSIPPI.

For the first time in several years reports are coming in of many eagles being seen and killed. A tremendous one was killed in Harison County a few weeks ago, and now comes the report of the death of another one of considerable size.

W. M. Baylor killed an eagle the other afternoon near the beach home of J. H. Walsh, that measured 5 feet 8 inches from tip to tip. This magnificent bird had been seen near the place where it was killed for several weeks, and was mistaken for a huge hawk.—Biloxi 'Herald.'

TEXTILE MAY HAVE BIG RISE

Now that the increased dividend on Dominion Textile common has been declared there has been a good deal of speculation as to what the trend of the stock would likely be on the local market. The information among the interests who have been back of the movement is that the dividend declaration has not been discounted to any great extent at all, owing to the very unfavorable market conditions that have prevailed, and on this account, they look for a considerably wider market for the stock just as soon as the local market gives any signs of improvement.

They also point out that another dividend increase in Textile is likely to come earlier than most people expect, inasmuch as the increase now made does not come from the earnings of the company itself but rather from its holdings in Montreal Cottons, and a little later on shareholders of Textile should be allowed to share in the greatly improved manufacturing profits that are now being realized. The advices of some of the interests to their friends are to hold the stock for across 90 at least. Efforts to put it to some such level will likely be made, as it is the belief on the local Street that a large amount of the stock is still held by a very strong syndicate, and distribution for this amount can only be made on an advancing market.

MONTREAL'S CHEESE EXPORTS

The following table shows the exports of cheese from the port of Montreal to the different foreign ports for the season 1912, with comparisons:

To—	Local.	Total Through 1912	Season 1911	Season 1910
Liverpoor	301,110	61,724	362,834	404,788	432,656
London	615,590	119,559	735,149	837,256	845,962
Bristol	147,200	21,837	369,037	367,147	402,142
Glasgow	52,091	20,344	72,435	66,112	71,195
Manchester	90,381	4,607	94,988	77,932	76,540
Leith	27,905	18,430	46,336	37,198	43,936
Aberdeen	1,279	660	1,939	487	958
Belfast	691	.....	161	.....	.....
Bublin	161	660	661	1,939	478
Newcastle	18,126	6,172	24,298	13,527	8,903
Hull	7,819	4,846	12,665	1,003	4,263
Dundee	51	.....	51	1,342	.....
South Africa	8	1,663	1,671	2,224	1,908
Miscellaneous	.....	70	70	.....	47
	1,462,412	260,909	1,723,021	1,810,666	1,892,235

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICE CHANGES

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

STOCKS.	High.	For the Week. Low	Open	Closed	Dividend	Yearly Yield	Last Sold. Sale.	Shares
Bell Telephone Company	162	161	162	162	8	4.93		40
Can. Pacific Railway	267½	264	266¼	264⅝	10	3.80		2529
Canada Car. Foundry com.	81	81	81	81	..	....		50
Preferred	111	111	111	111	7	6.30		25
Canada Cement com.	29	28	29	28⅜	..	....		540
Preferred	93	92	92½	92	7	7.60		240
Canadian Converters	45	45	45	45	..	....		45
Canada Locomotive pref	94¼	94	94	94½	7	7.44		30
Crown Reserve Mining Co.	360	352	355	358	60	18.20		1230
Dom. Canners com.	68	68	68	68	..	....		56
Preferred	101	101	101	101	7	6.93		20
Detroit Electric Ry.	75	72½	72½	72½	7	9.58		430
Dominion Coal pref	111	110½	110½	111	5	4.50		80
Dom. Iron and Steel pref	105	103	105	103	7	6.86		100
Dom. Steel Corp.	60	59½	59¾	60	7	11.66		784
Illinois Traction Co. pref	92⅛	92	92	92	6	6.52		50
Lake of Woods Milling	130	128	128	129	8	6.15		78
Preferred	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	7	5.84		20
Laurentide Co. Limited	222	221	221	222	8	3.60		40
Mackay Co. com.	69	69	69	69	5	7.25		25
Montreal L., H. and Power	230	227	228	228	8	3.50		446
Mont. Tram. Deb.	82½	81¾	81¾	82½	8	9.63		$4200
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal com.	87½	86	87	87½	6	6.86		130
Preferred	123	122	122	123	8	6.50		60
Ogilvie Flour Mills com.	125	125	125	125	8	6.40		50
Ottawa Light and Power Co.	170	170	170	170	7	4.11		25
Penmans Limited com.	56	55½	56	55½	4	7.27		156
Porto Rico Ry. L. and P. Co.	72½	72½	72½	72½	4	5.55		25
Quebec Ry. L. and P.	18	15¾	15¾	16½	..	....		....
Rich. and Ont. Nav. Co.	114	113½	113½	113¾	8	7.07		490
Shawinigan Water and Power Co.	137	134	134¼	137	5	3.70		285
Sherwin Williams Paint Co.	55	55	55	55	..	....		32
Preferred	101¼	101	101	101½	7	6.93		35
Spanish River com.	65	63¾	64	65	..	....		125
Preferred	94	93½	93½	93½	7	7.52		75
Steel of Canada pref	90¼	89	89	90	7	7.52		150
Toronto Rails	142	140	140	141	8	5.67		220
Tooke Bros. com.	50	50	50	50	..	....		25
Preferred	91	91	91	91	7	7.69		35
Twin City Electric Ry	105	105	105	105	6	5.71		25
COTTONS—								
Canadian Cottons Limited	33½	31½	31½	33½	..	....		268
Preffed	77¾	77	77	77¾	7	9.00		125
Dom. Textile com.	83	78¾	78¾	83	5	6.02		1874
Preferred	105½	103	103	105	7	6.66		89
BANKS—								
British North America	154	154	154	154	10	6.49		18
Commerce	221	221	221	221	10	4.52		10
Merchants	193	193	193	193	10	5.18		28
Molsons	205½	205½	205½	105½	11	5.30		58
Nova Scotia	265¼	265	265	265	14	4.80		24
Royal	224	222	222	223½	12	5.45		30
Union	150	149½	149	149½	8	5.36		14

SHOULD BE NO FEAR OF THE FUTURE HER.

Messrs. A. E. Ames and Company say that Canadians, while observing caution under present conditions, cannot afford to be pessimistic. Outside of European influences, the present money stringency is only a striking reminder of the country's great prosperity. We have successfully passed through periods of tight money before, and shall doubtless do so again.

Increased transportation facilities, which are being offered by railways and lake shipping companies, should assist materially, from year to year, in shortening the periods in which so much money is now tied up in moving the crops.

NO RELIEF YET FROM SCARCE MONEY IN WEST

A Toronto correspondent wires that it is a good many years since Toronto brokers were so pressed for ready money as they are at the present time. Banks called loans again yesterday and several of the brokers were hustling around trying to locate private funds whic they could borrow on stocks. This proved a difficult task, however, despite the fact that the interest rates offered were highly remunerative.

The fact of the matter is that pretty well all private money available in the city has been rounded up during the past week. It is expected that there will be further calling of loans by the banks to-day.

MUCH DEPENDS UPON CANAL'S EFFICIENCY

An immense deputation is being organized by the City Council of Peterborough and the Board of Trade from all the municipalities along the Trent Valley Canal route, to impress upon the government the vital neecssity to the whole of Eastern and Central Ontario of th immediate enlargement and completion of the Trent Valley Canal.

Large industries, it is understood, are holding back plans because they cannot get adequate supplies of grain from the west ,and of pulpwood, etc, from the North Shore, as well as coal, etc., from the East. The development of power has changed the whole fact of indus-Ontario, and nowhere more than along the Trent Valley Canal.

Algoma Central Ry. Will Assist Matters

Now that the Algoma Central Railway running north from Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, is linked with the C. P. R. Transcontinental, new interest will be awakened in that country lying immediately east of Lake Superior, between the C.P.R. on the north and Lake Huron on the south.

The line in actual operation now runs due north some miles east of Lake Superior, through a country rich in mineral deposits, including gold, iron and copper, and through regions of immense water power and scenic beauty. This section of Algoma has hitherto been ignored to a great extent.

While brokers do not expect that the money situation will become much easier for another month to come, they are of the opinion that from this forward there should be a gradual improvement. Here and there the opinion is expressed that if the present scarcity continues very much longer, it may be necessary to advance the rate on call loans, inasmuch as it is suspected that the failure to advance these rates is, in a number of instances, due more to the hope that the situation will improve rather than to the actual situation at the moment. It is claimed that the actual situation would justify a further advance, and that this has been the case for at least a week past. It is hoped that there will be more investment buying this month by those who have the money to pay for the stocks. In a number of instances brokers are now charging clients 7 percent, being compelled to do so by the fact that they themselves are paying 6 1-2 percent for some of their money.

The F. N. Burt & Company Subscriptions Going Well Among the Shareholders

Messrs. A. E. Ames & Company, in a letter to the 'Witness,' state that the offering to shareholders of the F. N. Burt Company of $545,000 of new seven percent cumulative convertible preferred stock has met with an excellent response from the shareholders.

Up to last evening subscriptions were received from 385 shareholders for a total of $427,200, payments being made thereon for $214,522.

Many of the shareholders did not take advantage of their right to make payment in four instalments. Shareholders residing abroad have until Dec. 10th to make their application.

IRON AND STEEL

The 'Iron Age,' of to-day, says:—'Some subsidence of activity in pig iron and to a less extent in steel is noticed in the United States. But for a strike the country's pig iron production in November, a thirty-day month, would have exceeded the great record made in the thirty-one days of October.'

HILLCREST COLLIERIES, LIMITED

Dividend No. 11.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1 3-4 percent has been declared on the preference capital stock of this company, payable January 15th, 1913, to shareholders of record December 31st, 1912.

By order of the Board,

J. M. MACKIE,
Managing Director.

DOMINION COAL CO., Limited.

"DOMINION" and "SPRINGHILL" Coal, screened, run of mine and slack

DISCHARGING PLANTS AT

Montreal, Quebec and Three Rivers,

WITH

Unexcelled Facilities for Bunkering.

SALES OFFICE,
112 St. James St., Montreal

Telephone MAIN 4491.

TOOKE STOCK INTERESTING

The 'Street' has been wondering what effect the new preference issue, just announce for Tooke Brothers, Limited, will have on the common stock. It may be recalled that this common stock has been liberally tipped off for a rise for a considerable time past,and that a very sharp movement took place a few months ago, followed by a sharp decline, and another advance on the squeezing of shorts. The company's authorized capital is $1,250,000 each of common and preferred 7 percent cumulative stock, while the paid up is $650,000 common and $800,000 preferred. This preferred issue will now be increased by $200,000, making the total paid up preferred stock $1,000,000.

This will mean that the preferred dividends, instead of amounting to $56,000, will now amount to $70,000, being an increase of $14,000; $14,000 represents a little over 2 percent on the common stock. While the immediate effect might possibly be to reduce the amount available for common dividends by the equivalent of 2 percent on the common stock, this situation could not long exist if it existed at all, inasmuch as the proceeds of the new issue are being used to build an extension to the company's factory at St, Henry and to provide additional working capital for the company. Work has been started, and will be completed the middle of next summer, and the effect will be to increase the output by about 50 percent. In any case the money can be immediately used as working capital, and thus supplant loans upon which interest has been paid to the banks.

COTTON CO'S. NOT BUYING AT PRESENT

The recent steady advance in the price of raw cotton has resulted in the Canadian companies holding aloof from the market altogether for the time being. It was stated to-day that the larger companies had all the raw cotton they required for this year's business, and on this account were keeping out of the raw cotton market, expecting that after a while it would work considerably lower than the high prices now prevailing.

The manufacturers generally welcome the slight lull that would occur, as they had been working at such a rapid rate at all plants that a little time was really required to get everything into proper shape.

BIG INCREASE

It is estimated that the increase in the quantity of coal brought in here by the Dominion Coal Company during the season is anywhere from 75,000 to 100,000 tons, as compared with a year ago, while the increase in the amount brought in by the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company is not less than 25,000, making a total of 100,000 to 125,000 tons more than a year ago.

CONDITIONS IN CEMENT GOOD

So far as the cement industry in Canada may be considered as being affected by that of the United States, the situation is very favorable inasmuch as a prominent Cement man in the United States says that the industry is in better condition than it has been at any time during the past year.

He says the demand continues to be very large, and that stocks all over the country are reduced to a point where there is danger of a shortage if the demand should increase much more. Contracts are being taken at figures which show a good profit for the manufacturer, and there is no prospect of a recession in prices.

CROWN-RESERVE MINING COMPANY LIMITED.

DIVIDEND No. 34.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent. for the month of November, 1912, and bonus of three per cent. for the same period, making a total payment of five per cent., has been declared, and will be payable on the 16th December, 1912, to shareholders of record the 30th November, 1912.

Transfer books will not be closed.

Dividend cheques will be mailed on the 14th December by the transfer agents, "The Crown Trust Company," and shareholders are requested to advise them of any change of address.

By order of the Board,

JAMES COOPER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, November 11, 1912.

REBUILT TYPEWRITERS

New in all essentials. Get our prices before buying. All typewriter accessories.

CHAS. B. WALSH & CO.

30 ST. JOHN STREET,
MONTREAL.

MANUAL OF PREFERRED STOCKS

We have compiled a comprehensive booklet entitled "Canadian Preferred Stocks" containing particulars of thirty leading preference issues on the Montreal or Toronto Exchanges, or dealt in in their unlisted departments.

Among the preferred stocks dealt with in this booklet are those o he following companies:—

Ames-Holden-McCready
Belding Paul, Corticelli
Dominion Iron & Steel
Penmans, Limited
Sherwin-Williams
Tooke Brothers

Will be pleased to mail a copy "free" on application.

McCUAIG BROS. & CO. (Members Montreal Stock Exchange)

Ottawa. Granby. Sorel. Danville. Montreal Valleyfield

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President of N. W. Harris and Co. Bankers of Bo

A Toronto despatch says that the expectation in financial circles there is that without a single exception the banks which are now ending their years, and which will end their years the end of December, will show increased earnings.

Their operations during the year have been characterized by great business activity, comparative absence of commercial failures, insistent demands for money and the obtaining of good rates. An analysis of the situation shows that the banks are in a much stronger position to-day to pay increased dividends than they were three years ago.



MR. N. W. HARRIS.

Railway Bonds Lower in the United S

The unsettled situation abroad the high money rates have re it is claimed, in lowering the age price of twenty-five repre tive railway bonds in the U States to approximately the level reached since the panic o At the end of last month the a price was' $9.035, as compared $9.025 in September of this year which there was some recove October. The price is now 5 1-4 below the 1909 level.

Paid-up Capital, $6,700,000. Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, $5

ESTABLISHED 1864.

THE MERCHANTS' BA OF CANADA.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS

City Offices—205 St. James Street, 1255 St. Catherine Street (Corner Fullum), 320 St. Catherine Street West (Corner U sity), 1330 St. Lawrence Boulevard, 1866 St. Lawrence Boul and 672 Centre Street, (Corner Charlevoix).

THE EASTERN TRUST COMPA

Capital, $1,000,000. Estates, $12,000,000. In business 19 years

PRESIDENT

ROBERT E. HARRIS, K.C., President Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company.

VICE-PRESIDENTS

JAMES MANCHESTER, President Bank of New Brunswick.
JOHN Y. PAYZANT, K.C., President Bank of Nova Scotia.
HECTOR McINNES, K.C.

MONTREAL BOARD

D. LORNE McGIBBON. FRED. N. BEARDMORE.
H. B. STAIRS, Manager,
CANADA LIFE BUILDING

Le Comptoir Mobilier Franco-Canadie

117-119 Craig St. West

Advances Cash on all articles and effectshavin Commercial Value that are deposited at the offices.

OUR ODD LOT BOND CIRCULA

We have recently issued a circular listing a number of lots of high grade investment bonds, remainders of larger issues, wh we are offering at very attractive rates.

We shall be glad to send a copy of this list on application of investor and invite correspondence.

HANSON BROS. 164 ST. JAMES MONTREAL

"PROVINCIAL OF ENGLAND FIRE INSURANCE

WILLIS, FABER & CO., OF CANADA, LIMITED. CHIEF AGENTS IN CANADA

S. CARSLEY & CO

MEMBERS MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

ORDERS EXECUTED ON ALL MARKETS.

Tel. Main 4626-4626. 193 NOTRE DAME ST. WE

McGIBBON & MacDOUGALL, Members Montre Stock E MAIN 704

STOCKS, BONDS, INVESTMENTS, CANADA LIFE BUILDING, MO

OLD COUNTRY NEWS

ENGLISH NEWS.

Over £5,000 has been subscribed for the relief of the Huntingdonshire victims of the recent floods in the Fens.

The Local Government Board have arranged, under the Insurance Act, for the establishing of 117 sanatoria hospitals, with 1,597 beds.

The 170th anniversary of the Moravian Chapel, Fetter Lane, the oldest Nonconformist place of worship in London, has just been observed.

There were 636,343 paupers in England and Wales in the third quarter of 1912, a decrease of 6,049 from the corresponding period of last year.

The King has granted an increase in wages of 1s. 6d. per week to all the Frogmore garden laborers in view of the increased cost of living. This increase was made on the King's own initiative.

Charged with obtaining a cheque book by means of forgery, and also with forging Lord Roberts's name on a cheque for £1,750, Stanley Powys, financier, and James Burke, variety artist, were at Bow street committed for trial.

At Epsom, Jim Mitchell, inmate of Long Grove Asylum, described as a tinsmith's fireman and an American citizen, was committed for trial, charged with wilfully murdering another inmate named Garratt Flynn. A doctor said accused had the delusion he was the Apostle Peter and owned all land.

The committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society has sanctioned the printing of 70,000 New Testaments and Gospels in Bulgarian, Servian, and Croatian. The society has already given away about 100,000 Testaments or Gospels among the armies of the Balkan States and their Turkish antagonists.

'Ninety-five percent of the world's frozen meat output comes to England,' said a trade expert, in giving evidence before the Dominion Royal Commission. In reply to Sir Rider Haggard, he said that the prices had been advancing of late years, and there was every prospect of them becoming higher still.

Mr. Adrian D. W. Pollock, City Remembrancer, has been elected City Chamberlain of the city of London in succession to the late Sir Joseph Dimsdale. The position carries with it a commencing salary of £2,000, rising to £3,000, and its occupant holds the dual post of 'Chancellor of the Exchequer' and 'Public Orator' for the city.

Widespread search is going on for Reginald Wright, a young clerk, who is alleged to have absconded from Lloyds Bank, Boscombe, with £1,700 in notes and gold. Wright disappeared while his colleagues were at lunch, and, it is stated, travelled to London by motor-cab, saying he had an appointment at a variety theatre in Leicester Square.

Eastbourne Town Council has decided to purchase Devonshire Park and Baths for £100,000 from the company owning it. The Duke of Devonshire will give £10,000 of the purchase money, which he will receive as a shareholder (about £22,000), and also a further sum conditionally on the maintenance of an orchestra.

Among the causes of madness which led to the admission of 3,013 patients into the London County Council asylums in 1911 are the following: Insane heredity, 805; mental stress, 795; alcohol, 692; alcoholic heredity, 303; epilepsy, 220; privation and starvation, 94; injuries and operations, 84. In some cases more than one cause is assigned.

Mr. E. D. Morel has been adopted as the prospective Liberal candidate for Birkenhead. Mr. Morel is well-known as a leader of the movement against the Congo administration. Mr. Henry Vivian was the Liberal member for Birkenhead from 1906 until December, 1910, when he was defeated by the present Unionist member, Mr. Alfred Bigland.

Captain Amundsen, lecturing in London on his discovery of the South Pole, said they had pitched a tent on the plateau which is the geographical South Pole, and left in it a letter addressed to King Haakon VII., with information of what they had done. It would last for years, and the man to visit the Pole could bring it later home.

In reply to the request of the Institute of Journalists, the London County Council has given permission for the placing of a memorial medallion to the late Mr. W. T. Stead (who went down with the 'Titanic') on the Victoria Embankment, either on the granite pedestal to the east of Waterloo Bridge or on either of the granite pedestals near Temple Pier.

Oxford University faculty has gratefully accepted the offer made by the Committee of the National Memorial to Mr. Gladstone of the sum of £6,000 to augment the stipend of the Readership in Political Theory and Institutions, and establishing in place of the Readership a Professorship, to be called the Gladstone Professorship of Political Theory and Institutions.

A Parisian amusement caterer has leased the London Opera House for fifteen years at a rental of £12,000 a year, and, from Boxing Day, will produce variety entertainments twice nightly. The cinematograph pictures, which are to consist partly of events occurring in London during the day—'an animated evening journal'—will be projected on the screen from the back of the stage.

Surgeon-General Evatt, speaking at the Wesleyan General Mission Hall, London, said preachers made a great mistake in using the insulting word 'heathen' in reference to people of other religions. The word was used by preachers without knowing whence it was derived. It was a name given by the early Saxons to people who lived in the country, and therefore meant 'a clodhopper,' 'a country bumpkin.'

British Admiralty contracts for the supply of coal to the navy during 1913 have been placed at an all-round increase of about 1s. a ton. For the general purposes of the fleet and manœuvres the quantity required is about a million and a half tons. On the Cardiff Coal Exchange the prices ranged from 16s. to 17s. 9d. a ton, though a lesser quantity than formerly of best Admiralty coal is included in the present contract.

All the underground lines of London, with the exception of the tube from Waterloo to the Mansion House, are to be amalgamated into one system. The tunnels of the City and South London Railway are to be enlarged. The capital of the allied undertakings exceeds £27,000,000. The London United Tramways, the Metropolitan Electric Tramways, and the L. G. O. Omnibus Company, which are to amalgamate, will work in close and friendly co-operation with the underground railways and 'buses.

So serious is the shortage of junior officers in the navy, that it has been decided to invite as lieutenants probably a hundred Royal Naval Reserve officers in the merchant service to join the service. Navy lieutenants number now 1,953, fifty-one fewer than a year ago, although more are needed by the commissioning of new ships. Twelve months ago only forty-eight destroyers were in full commission in home waters. There are now seventy-one, and forty more will be added next year.

The famous cricketer, C. T. Studd, B.A., is filled with the inspiration of Livingstone to go and work in the comparatively unknown parts of North Africa. In Sheffield at a London Missionary Society demonstration he announced how he had appealed to the men at Cambridge University to go out with him on pioneer work to plant the Christian standard in the South-Eastern Scudan. Mr. Studd, who has been out reconnoitring in the Soudan, has won his spurs in missionary work in China and India.

SCOTTISH BRIEFS.

There is a great 'boom' in jute, and Dundee firms employing between 500 and 600 hands are said to be making profits of from £2,000 to £5,000 a week.

An appeal will be issued for subscriptions towards the establishment of a Scottish zoo at Murrayfield, Edinburgh. It is estimated that £25,000 will be required.

An application by Lanark Town Council for refreshment room by-laws, enacting that such places in the town shall be closed at 10 p.m. on week days and all day on Sundays, and shall be adequately lighted throughout, has been confirmed by the Secretary for Scotland.

A resolution has been passed by the executive of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars in Scotland placing on record its satisfaction that the Temperance (Scotland) Bill has passed its third reading in the House of Commons, and that it has been read a second time in the House of Lords.

After fulfilling an engagement at Aberdeen, the Chancellor of the Exchequer paid a visit to Kirkcaldy, where he received on Saturday, Nov. 30, addresses from various Liberal, Radical, and Labor organizations, and spoke in reply. Mr. Lloyd George spent the week end at Raith as the guest of Mr. Munro-Ferguson, M.P.

Over 250 medical students at Edinburgh armed themselves with stout sticks, and marched by different routes to a shop where there was an anti-vivisection exhibition. They wrecked the shop, and then engaged in a fierce fight with the police. Twenty-five arrests were made, and several policemen and students were taken to hospital.

Glasgow Corporation's special committee on cottages for the working classes met and considered plans of ground at Riddrie belonging to the corporation upon which it is proposed to erect cottages of four or five apartments with baths and other modern conveniences, at rents not exceeding £18 per annum. The estimates work out at yearly rents of £13 6s. 3d.

A dispute over an Ardrossan football match had its sequel in Kilmarnock Sheriff Court, when John Breckenridge, laborer, Kilmahew street, was charged with having assaulted David Smith, boilermaker, Kilbirnie. He pleaded guilty. It was stated in extenuation that deceased had lost his temper in an argument, and that the assault was a very simple one. Sentence of fourteen days' imprisonment was imposed.

About ninety cases of typhoid fever have been reported to the public health authorities in Aberdeen, and a good deal of uneasiness prevails regarding the rapid spread of the epidemic. The accommodation at the City Hospital has been taxed to its utmost capacity. Part of the building set aside for the nurses has been utilized for patients, and the nurses who previously occupied these quarters have had to camp out. Three large tents have been erected at the rear of the hospital building.

Extending their campaign to Berwick, two Mormon missionaries have had a very hot reception among the industrial and fishing population. They stopped to speak to two young women opposite some implement works, the employees of which tried to turn a hosepipe on them, but as it failed to work they got on a wall and threw a bucketful of water at them. The Mormons proceeded to Albert place, began a house to house visit. They were ejected by force. One seized by the shoulders, and vainly clinging to the railings was out into the street.

It is stated that the Admiralty are about to place contracts for the two remaining battleships of this year's programme with Clyde builders, the favored firms being the Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Govan, and John Brown & Co., Clydebank. These vessels will be super-Dreadnoughts, each of about 26,000 tons displacement, and will have turbine engines of about 50,000 i.h.p. The main armament will consist of the new 14-inch guns, and each vessel will probably cost over £2,000,000. They will be the largest and most powerfully armored vessels in the British navy. Neither the Fairfield Company nor John Brown & Co., have yet built a battleship of the Dreadnought class, but they have built or are building five battle-cruisers.

IRISH NEWS.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor confesses that he only knows about twenty words of Irish.

A summary of those who signed the Ulster Solemn League and Covenant, gives the totals as:—Men, 237,368; women, 234,046.

From Belfast the death was announced of Mr. William M'Grath, K.C., a prominent barrister of the Irish north-eastern circuit.

Sir Edward Carson has received the following cablegram from Adelaide:—'Accept our united congratulations and best wishes for ultimate success. — South Australian Orangemen.

Lord Decies has been elected to be the peer to sit in the House of Lords in the room of Lord Crofton, deceased announced the Clerk of the Crown and Hanoper in the 'Dublin Gazette.'

Misses Lloyd, Haslam, Webb, and Houston, the four suffragettes who on July 12 were sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the first division for window-breaking in Dublin, have been released from Mountjoy Prison by order of the Lord Lieutenant. A petition signed by some of the jurymen who tried the case was presented asking for their release.

The directors of the Belfast Celtic Football Club have decided to lodge a protest against Linfield being awarded the match played at Windsor Park, Belfast, on the ground of intimidation of the players. The match was marked by extraordinary scenes, revolver firing being constant throughout the game. Great interest is taken in the result of the protest.

Two women were arrested by the Roscommon police on suspicion of being connected with the death of a man named Kenny, of Castlestrange, whose body was found in the River Suck a month ago. One of the accused women is Mrs. Kenny. At the inquest a jury found that Kenny was strangled before his body was placed in the water, and an open verdict of 'murdered' was returned.

When a healthy looking young fellow named Flannely applied to the Edenderry Board of Guardians to be admitted to the workhouse, he said he could not work because he had a weak heart. In answer to questions, the applicant said: A man with a weak heart has not a quiet life; I tried to work but couldn't. The instant I move a muscle my heart begins to beat like a big drum. An order for admission was made.

Ex-High Sheriff John George Crozier, and Magistrate of Co. Fermanagh, who was arrested in a train at Newtonbutler, and charged, in conjunction with his wife, with the manslaughter of the latter's sixteen-year-old stepson, by starvation, was the subject of a very hostile demonstration on being released on bail. As his carriage, which was closed, with blinds drawn was leaving the Police Barracks he was booed and groaned at vigorously by an excited crowd.

At Glasgow, William Beattie (22), a native of Ireland, was remitted to the Petty Sessions at Birches, County Armagh, Ireland, on a charge of taking part in a riot and assaulting the police at Moy, County Armagh, on September 28. The officers of the Royal Irish Constabulary, having ascertained that Beattie had left for Glasgow, obtained a warrant for his arrest. This was forwarded to the Glasgow Police, and Detective Dickie, tracing the man to an engineering work in Scotstoun, effected his arrest.

In Parliament Mr. Charles Bathurst asked whether under the Home Rule Bill it would be open to Irish Peers to vote at elections for the Irish House of Commons, and, if not what reason there was, in absence of an hereditary Secondary Chamber, for their disfranchisement. Mr. Asquith said the Irish members would not be entitled to vote 2 for members of the Irish House of Commons, unless the Irish Parliament empowered them to do so. The bill did not disfranchise them. It left untouched their existing powers to vote for representative Peers in the House of Lords.

In the King's Bench, Dublin, the Attorney-General applied on behalf of the Crown that a conditional order prohibiting Messrs. Davidson and Rea, Belfast Magistrates, from proceeding further in the trial of certain persons charged with riot, be discharged. The Attorney-General reviewed the history of the case, and submitted that the Recorder of Belfast was wrong in the first causes sent to the Assizes. The object of the Crown was to bring prisoners before a Magistrate for committal to Assizes.

A story of Princess Patricia was told at Carrickmacross (County Monaghan) Petty Sessions when Thomas Hughes, of Toome (County Wexford), was fined 5s. for assaulting his mother-in-law, an elderly woman named Mary Daly. Mrs. Daly denied that she was rather given to crying. Mr. Gillespie (defending): Do you mind the time that Princess Patricia of Connaught paid a visit?—I do well and she was the real nice young lady. Weren't you crying then?—Ah, now, me dacent man, what has that to do with the case? And didn't the Princess ask you what you were crying for? (Laughter.)—No answer. And didn't you tell her that you were crying for her grandmother, Queen Victoria? (Laughter.) The witness: You have the wrong story.

The United Irish League, of New York, last week commemorated the Manchester martyrs, Allen, Larkin and O'Brien, who were convicted and executed on November 23, 1867, for alleged participation in the Fenian movement. The principal address was given by Mr. John J. Connor, whose topic was 'The Achievements of the Irish Party.' Mr. Connor contrasted conditions of twenty years ago with those of the present day in the Emerald Isle, and showed wherein the Irish people have made phenomenal progress. In the last decade over 80,000 cottages for laborers have been built, and the troublesome landlord system has been almost abolished. Among others who spoke were Jeremiah B. Murphy, David Hearley, John Taaffe and Michael Barr.

WELSH ITEMS.

During last week the new lifeboat at Ioelfre, on the Anglesey coast, was the means of rescuing 18 seamen.

In Parliament Mr. Evelyn Cecil asked whether it was the intention of the government to pass into law the Established Church (Wales) Bill in its entirety during the present session. Mr. Asquith—The answer is in the affirmative. (Ministerial cheers.)

The feud between the Welsh department of the Board of Education at Whitehall and the Central Welsh Board for Intermediate Education in Wales has broken out afresh. Both bodies are anxious to control the Welsh county schools, and neither body will tolerate interference by the other.

A solicitor's clerk was charged at Pwllheli with committing an aggravated assault on Mrs. Watson, of Streatham, a Suffragist, after she had interrupted Mr. Lloyd George at the opening of Llanystymdwy Institute. It was alleged that the accused was one of a crowd who tore Mrs. Watson's clothing to shreds. Witnesses were called by the accused to prove that he did not commit the offences. The case was dismissed.

Lord St. Aldwyn, the independent chairman of the South Wales Coal Conciliation Board, at Cardiff, refused the coal-owners' application that the rate of wages should be reduced by 2 1-2 percent owing to the reduced price of coal during the past three months. Lord St. Aldwyn, after hearing the arguments of both sides, refused the masters' application on account of the boom in trade. The wages will therefore remain at 57 percent above the standard of 1879. The existing rate is only 2 1-2 percent below the maximum under the existing agreement.

Farmers in the Arvon division of Carnarvonshire have recently been the victims of serious losses sustained through the mysterious but systematic disappearance of fat sheep. As no traces of the animals have been left, the only conclusion is that the stock are stolen, carried off the fields, and killed on the thieves' premises. During the last few weeks the farmers and their sons, fully armed, have watched their flocks throughout the nights, but their movements are evidently known to the thieves, who on such occasions refrain from their depredations.

Two Welsh choirs which took part in the 'Grand Chair' Eisteddfod at the Queen's Hall, London, surprised the legislators by singing in the House of Commons. First to witch M.P.'s with sweet sounds were a Flintshire choir. They were the guests of Mr. Herbert Lewis, M.P., and sang a Welsh hymn in the crypt. Later ninety-seven members of the Pontardawe (West Glamorganshire) choir called on their member, Mr. John Williams, who, after escorting them over the House, took them on to the terrace, where he led them in the singing of a Welsh hymn, in 'Home, Sweet Home,' and in a passage from 'The Crusaders.'

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NOTICE

is hereby given that Harold Moss-Hampson, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, Foreman Painter, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at its next ensuing session, for an Act of divorce from his wife, Dame Annie Rivet Burdett Hampson, of Montreal aforesaid, on the ground of adultery.

Montreal, October 9, 1912.

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NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that by Deed of Sale, Transfer and Conveyance, passed before Norval Dickson, Notary, on the twenty-seventh day of July, 1912, the heirs and representatives of the late Richard Boronow, in his lifetime of the City and District of Montreal, Merchant, carrying on business together with Samuel William Smith, under the Firm name of Engineering Equipment & Supply Company, have sold to the said Samuel William Smith, the whole of the interests of the said late Richard Boronow, in the said Company, including accounts and bills receivable, as the whole appears in a copy of the said Deed of Sale, Transfer and Conveyance, deposited in the office of the Prothonotary of the Superior Court for the District of Montreal, according to Article 571 C. of the Civil Code.

Montreal, November 20th, 1912.

Engineering Equipment & Supply Company, (per) S. W. SMITH.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the book debts of "THE PUBLISHERS PRESS, Limited," Insolvent, have been sold on the 15th of November, 1912, by Alexandre Desmarteau, Curator to the said insolvency, to "P. SICOTTE & CIE," 72, Notre Dame Street East to whom all accounts shall be paid without further notice.

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Par value of shares, $100. The Preferred Stock is convertible at any time at the holder's option into Common Stock, par for par.

Application will be made in due course to have both Preferred and Common Shares listed on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

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We call attention to the following facts as set forth in the letter of D. Lorne McGibbon, President of the Company:—

(1) The total assets of the Company, when the plant is completed, including real estate, cash working capital and other concessions will be not less than $4,000,000.

(2) The net earnings on a most conservative estimate will be not less than $500,000 per annum, and should be considerably in excess of this amount. This is equal to 6% on the common stock after allowing for bond interest, sinking fund and preferred stock dividend.

(3) The Company has acquired seven acres on the waterfront at the entrance to St. John Harbor, an unexcelled location for a sugar refinery.

(4) The plant, which will have a capacity of 2,500 barrels per day, will be the most modern and complete on the continent, every known appliance for efficiency and economical operation being adopted in its construction. Mr. Joseph F. Stillman, under whose supervision the plant will be built, is considered the foremost sugar refinery expert in America.

(5) The management of the Company is in the hands of an efficient Board of Directors. Mr. F. H. Anson, who assumes the Executive duties as Managing Director, is very favorably known from his years of experience as general superintendent of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company. The Superintendent of the plant will be a man chosen by Mr. Stillman in whom he has every confidence.

(6) Interest at the rate of 6% per annum will be paid semi-annually during the period of construction, on all instalments as paid, after which time the dividends become cumulative at the rate of 7% per annum.

(7) The preferred stock is convertible into common stock at the option of the holder at any time. As the common stocks of most Canadian and American refineries have been in receipt of large dividends for many years past, it is reasonable to expect that this convertible feature will eventually prove very profitable.

Payment may be made in full on January 1st, or in instalments as follows:—

20% on January 1st,	1913	15% on August 1st,	1913
15% on March 1st,	1913	15% on November 1st,	1913
15% on May 1st,	1913	15% on February 1st,	1914

Interim instalment receipts will be issued by The Dominion Bank.

Fractional shares of Common Stock will be adjusted at $30 a share.

Subscription books are now open at our offices and will close not later than 12 Noon December 7th. The right is reserved to allot only such subscriptions and for such amounts as may be approved.

Prospectus, Application Form, etc., will be forwarded on request. Subscriptions may be telegraphed at our expense.

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Enemies are never desirable. Strong or weak, large or small, they are always looking for trouble. Unfortunately, too, whether as nations, communities or individuals we all have them; and we're doing our best to get rid of them root and branch. Meanwhile, where we can't conciliate them we fight.

That is just the way with man's eternal conflict against disease. Some day, in a piping Utopia, perhaps, disease will disappear. Some of it indeed has gone already. Just now, however, we make strenuous use of the powers Nature has given us—and generally very effectively.

NATURAL IMMUNITY.

Natural immunity! It is a protective condition existing in an animal (and man is an animal) from birth. It is inherent in a constitution and is not due to any event in one's life history. Thus man is naturally immune to many of the diseases which affect the horse, as the horse is immune to diseases which affect him. So, too, it is with other diseases or animals.

Acquired immunity is something like natural immunity, but differs in that it only comes after one has been infected by a disease. If, for instance, one has been the unhappy victim of scarlet fever he has at least the consolation that he will never suffer from it again. So the same thing may be said of typhoid fever, smallpox and many other diseases.

It will be readily seen, then, that in some heretofore mysterious manner, mankind has had the power of fighting off the insolent invading bacteria which exist in the very air he breathes, food he eats and water he drinks. How this result is achieved and why man does not die from the attack of perhaps a single germ which enters his body is the subject of this present article.

We should have in our mind's eye a picture of the blood stream. This, it should be remembered, consists of two parts, a clear fluid called serum and in it millions of red and white cells. With the former we are not concerned, but the latter (the leucocytes) are notable among the body's defenders. Under ordinary circumstances there are few of them in the blood stream. They are stored up in other places, especially the bone-marrow.

HOW LEUCOCYTES ACT.

Let a few germs attack the body though and we have another scene. Suppose there is a slight abrasion on one's finger. If even a few germs enter at this point of low resistance there is a change at once. Soluble substances given off by the germs are diffused through the blood stream and warn the leucocytes. This action, chemiotoxis as it is called, has the effect of a call to arms. Immediately the little white cells swarm to the point of attack. If the germs manage to enter the blood stream they increase in number here too. A famous Parisian scientist has been able by a wonderful technique to prove that they actually devour the unhappy germs alive and thus very effectively render them inocuous.

Formerly it was believed that these leucocytes were the only defensive agents of the body. It was suspected however, that other agents were at work. A certain investigator had an inspiration. He obtained a little sac made of a material through which leucocytes cannot pass, though fluids can. He filled this sac with living bacteria and placed it in the abdominal cavity of an animal. In a few hours he removed it and examined the bacteria under a microscope. They were dead.

This, of course, proved that there are disease-combating forces in the body besides leucocytes. These substances which destroy invading organisms in this manner were finally called lysins. Of them several varieties are designated. Bacteriolysins, for instance, destroy bacteria. Haemolysins only destroy foreign blood cells injected into the blood.

Then, more careful investigation proved that each of these substances has two parts, each of which is necessary for the action of the other, and one of them is specific. In pneumonia, for instance, a special poison is manufactured which will destroy the pneumonia germ. This unites with another substance called 'alexin' and together they do their work. For each bacterial disease then, there is a single poison manufactured which attacks the germ of that one disease only.

The method of procedure in a specific case may be given in illustration. A man has run a splinter in his finger. The splinter was dirty and as a result a pus-forming germ gains access to the wound and attempts to enter the body. Immediately, while the leucocytes are rushing to the spot, a specific poison is formed for this particular variety of germ. This poison unites with alexin and forms a combination which is strong enough, under favorable circumstances, to put the invader to rout. So it is with other germs, the germ of typhoid fever, the germ of diphtheria, or the germ of any other other disease. This is why every day multitudes of germs are prevented from doing serious harm to the body.

ANTI-TOXINS.

One should not forget that besides fighting the bacteria themselves the body must also defend its tissues against the poisons which the bacteria produce. The diphtheria bacillus, for instance, pours out a terrible toxin, which attacks heart muscle. To counteract this the body manufactures an anti-toxin, which renders harmless even this virulent poison. It is knowledge of how to produce this substance outside the human body that has rendered it possible to cut down the previously terrible death rate from diphtheria.

Other defensive agents which might be mentioned are the precipitins and agglutinins. The former are substances formed on the injection into the body of certain things other than germs. The agglutinins are agents which will compel bacteria to clump together instead of remaining free in the blood. They are of great practical importance in the diagnosis of typhoid fever.

OPSONINS.

Last of all one should mention Sir Almroth Wright's famous opsonins. They were discovered in this wise. It was found that if leucocytes from a normal person were mixed with pneumonia germs their power of attack was weak. If, however, the blood serum of a person suffering from pneumonia were added they attacked the germs with avidity. The term opsonins comes from a word meaning 'I prepare for dinner,' and it is supposed that their substance acts in some way on bacteria and makes them palatable for the leucocytes. Mr. George Bernard Shaw takes a tilt at this theory in his well-known play 'The Doctor's Dilemma.' Notwithstanding his sarcasm, however, it is evident that the opsonins are a big factor among the defensive forces of the body.

But enough has been said. Even from this brief sketch something can be realized of the workings of the protective forces supplied by Nature. Naturally sometimes under excessive strain they break down and disease gets a foothold. But under normal conditions of health this is unlikely. Given, in short, normal surroundings and a normal life, the human body can prove almost invulnerable to bacterial attacks every day of its existence.

Gordon Bates

THE DUTY OF THE NEWSPAPER

FOR HONESTY,
FOR PURITY,
FOR PEACE.

The Society of Friends, which, it must not be forgotten, is a Christian Church, has issued from its 'Yearly Meeting,' held at Philadelphia, the historic and principal centre of that community, the following manifesto on the duties and responsibilities of the newspaper press:

AN APPEAL FROM THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS (QUAKERS) OF PHILADELPHIA TO THE PUBLISHERS AND EDITORS OF NEWSPAPERS.

The service of the press of recent years in the fight for civic honesty, and its efficiency in thus producing a definite advance in our civilization, have impressed us with how much may yet be done. So evidently vast is the power of the press for good or evil, that 'great searchings of heart' are not amiss, in both readers and editors, to secure improvement in the aims and motives of its work.

The chief cause of advance in civilization is the prevalence of Christian ideas. We, therefore, urge the persevering effort perpetually to increase the circulation of these ideas. The Church appeals to her great ally, the press, to push this work. To present staunch, unflinching moral standards as applied to common life is a mediating work between the Church and the world, which as it has of late been well done in some directions by the press, may be pushed farther in other directions, as her special province of service to Christian civilization.

It is generally admitted that many of the unsatisfactory economic and social conditions which modern civilization seeks to correct, have their roots in the desire for large financial returns or for political power, and in seeking to reform other[illegible] must be careful to be consistent. Profitable advertisements ways be for the good of read them; or an over-wrou sanship may fail to accomplish its ends, and may throw a country into dangerous bitterness and strife. A newspaper may properly be conducted for profit, but its editors or publishers should not forget their moral responsibility towards the people they serve. At the first National Newspaper Conference, held last summer, some speakers 'raised the question whether the newspaper could play its due part in social advance if it were run simply as a business proposition.'

It is said that the public must have the news—that it is the duty of the paper to give the news. Do those who urge this view forget how far-reaching is the result? The publication of the unsavory details of crime and scandal, often highly seasoned, and read with avidity by the young, cannot fail to suggest to many of them a lower plane of life than that which the best home and school influences seek to promote. Domestic and business evil is acknowledged to be very often the product of mis-directed 'suggestion.' Who shall say how many crimes, how many foul and dark deeds, have been the fruit of the printed page in the daily paper? Like begets like. Why must we publish what we would not allow to be discussed at home with our own boys and girls? We should give to others what we would wish given to our own families. Shall evil stalk unrebuked through the columns of the press merely because the news must be given? Nor does it avail that the editorial condemns the crime which is so vividly portrayed on another page; for there are many minds which will pay no heed to the sermon; they are too busy looking at the sin; and, while the editor is preaching on one page, Satan is at work on the other. Lack of care in matters of social wickedness is perhaps the greatest weakness of our American press.

In addition to the subject of civic honesty, commendation is due to our newspapers for their efforts to promote international brotherhood. The World Peace Foundation of Boston recently reported that over one hundred and eighty Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, representing an urban population of twenty-one million people, had requested the United States Senate to confirm the proposed treaties of arbitration pending at the beginning of the year 1912. The whole country was remarkably in favor of those treaties. We believe that most of our newspapers urged their ratification, and some took a leading place in protesting against the sin and foolishness of war, and in advocating arbitration and judicial procedure as a means of settling international disputes. We cannot but commend the modern and lofty spirit of these journals. We know the passions that sometimes sweep over civilized communities, and the pressure of public opinion that results; but we recognize that the press is in large degree the moulder of the opinions and passions of men. It is our earnest desire that the entire public may be so influenced through the press to a sublimer patriotism, that the inherent justice of any dispute in which our country may be engaged will be our first consideration. History reveals that no permanent gain has ever accrued to any nation by forcing a wrong issue. The thoughtful patriot does not forget this, and dares to stand where the unthinking will not venture. We ask the press to seize every favorable opportunity to inform the public in these things, and we would uphold the hands of every man who thus seeks to discharge his duty in the fear of God and without the fear of man.

We plead for righteousness in the whole make-up of the newspaper. We ask for a standard which puts purity and good conduct and honesty ahead of dividends and profits. We ask that our newspapers shall stand for Christianity in dealings between nations. May we all learn to dwell in the higher altitudes, from whence we can look the whole world over, and see human needs aright, saying with Edmund Ludlow, the English patriot, as he wrote over his door in exile, 'Every land is my fatherland, for all lands are my Father's.' In view of such an outlook may we see our accountability to God and to mankind.

Issued by the Representative Meeting of the Yearly Meeting of Friends for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and the Eastern parts of Maryland.

WM. B. HARVEY,
Clerk.

Philadelphia, 25th of Tenth Month, 1912.

Friends' Book Store, 304 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Throat Was So Sore Could Hardly Speak.

Mr. Gordon Murphy, Elliott's Mills, P.E.I., writes:—"Too much praise cannot be given your valuable remedy, Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I suffered terribly from a severe cold during the early part of last winter and found it almost impossible to get anything to relieve me. Hoarseness seemed to be continually troubling me, and my throat was so sore I could hardly speak for quite a long time. At last I was advised to try your remedy, and in a short time I got relief, and have never been troubled with a sore throat or hoarseness since. I hope others will be fortunate enough to give your remedy a trial and be convinced that it is all I say it to be."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is without an equal for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Bronchitis and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Price, 25 and 50 cents a bottle, put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark.

Be sure and get "Dr. Wood's."

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

KIT'S COLUMN

(Copyright.)

A man said to me once: 'A gift which entails rigid economy for months after it is given, is no gift at all. It is a curse. You almost grow to hate the person to whom you make such a gift. Don't you?' What reply could one make save in the affirmative?

Thus it is with us. Such poor fools are we—or such slaves to the opinions of others—that we feel it incumbent upon us to give to our various friends and acquaintances gifts at Christmastide which are anything but real Christmas presents with the big fine spirit of the feast in them. We have come of late years to value our gifts according to the price paid for them. It used not to be so. The word of greeting on the Christmas card, or, from a very close friend—one of the 'real' brand—the little gift of needlework, the book, the work bag—something of little value as money goes, but sweet and holy because of the love and friendship that made it, and sent it, these were the prized and beloved gifts. Now a woman gets a valuable lace handkerchief from some friend who may, or may not, have had to practice economy to make it. And her first thought is—'I must send her something equally good—or a trifle better.' She pinches herself to do it. But she does it, and the rich friend receives a bit of jewellery, or silver, or cut glass which she knows perfectly well the other woman cannot afford. Last year, I saw what you might call a 'funny' thing. A girl who had received a rather expensive present—well before Christmas—from a well-off married woman, bought her a costly dressing bag in return. The girl worked in an office, and had very little—as you may imagine—to spend on Christmas giving of any but the most modest kind. 'There!' she said, rather spitefully, I thought, as she tied the last knot round her gift. 'There! I hope she likes it. She sent me a bracelet watch, and I had to beat it—that's all!' It was of little use to ask her, why? to put before her the wrong spirit of the whole thing. It was the custom, she grumbled—one simply had to do it. She wished people wouldn't send her Christmas presents ever. She would be till Easter paying for that bag—etc., etc., etc.

Save yourself, sister. Save your purse, your feelings, and your time. Above all do not tear poor Friendship into tatters. Send a Christmas greeting to your friends, and to the particular, and real and dear friends, send if you will, a fern, a book a bunch of flowers or a bit of your own handiwork. These are gifts of love, and they carry love's message. Save your stray pennies for the poor and the lonely—for the brother and sister and child who seems friendless, and alone, and in need of love and comfort. Make this a real Christmas, one inspired by real love—by true charity.

But how many times has all this been said and written!

In an article on medical graft in a Toronto weekly, the medicos of that city get a raking over for taking a 'rake-off' on prescriptions. Whether they do or not does not concern housekeepers as much as a statement made by a charwoman to her employer—a man, by the way—a week ago, that the butcher, the grocer and others who supply households make a difference in their charges between apparently, well-off people and their poorer customers. Presumably the charwoman does not call for porter-house steak or sweetbreads every day, but she buys potatoes, eggs, and other supplies. Happening to notice the price on a bill filed with others on a hook in the pantry of a house where she was cleaning, this woman mentioned the fact that she paid much less for her potatoes by the basket. Hearing this, the housekeeper in charge questioned her further, and the charwoman gave her a list of prices which astonished her. 'You pay two cents a pound more than I do,' she said, for pork chops—and fifteen cents a basket more than I do for potatoes.' It was the same with round steak, rib roast, chuck roast and butter. The working woman said proudly—'And I buy the best I can afford. We often have sirloin steak.'

This opened the eyes of the housekeeper, who told her employer, who, laughingly, told the writer—'Here is an item for your women readers,' he said 'which may interest them.' It certainly interests me. What have you to say? What does your grocer say or your butcher?

WINTER WHEAT ACREAGE LESS IN THE STATES

Chicago, Dec. 6.—(Special). —Clement Curtis, and Co., are out with a report on grain conditions, the most important features of which are as follows:—

'Reports of our correspondents give a winter wheat acreage five per cent less than last year, with a condition of 91.3. The total suggested acreage is 30,638,000. The condition figures are well above a five-year average, and they suggest on a five-year acreage and yield a crop of 491,000,00. Last year the acreage and condition suggested a crop of 489,000,000, and the actual yield reported by the government in its preliminary estimate was 390,000,000. Soil conditions are generally favorable over the belt, and the plant in good condition to withstand the winter. There are complaints of droughty conditions in several of the eastern states, and in the south-west.'

FINAL WHEAT REPORT DUE IN TWO WEEKS.

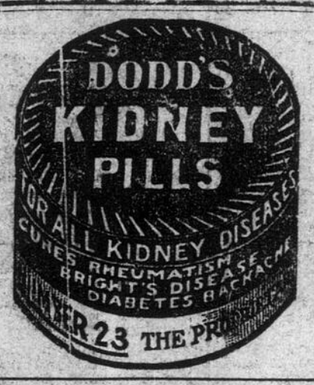
The final report of the government on the wheat crop of the year will be made public on Dec. 15. There should be scaling down of the acreage harvested in the states south of the lakes where winter killing was more severe than estimated in the May 1st adjustment of acreage, and that is likely to take 10,000,000 bushels off the estimate. The final estimate rarely changes the yield per acre, but does often materially change the acreage. There would be justification in adding to the acreage of spring wheat in Montana and North Dakota; on the whole the final crop should be around the combined figures of the preliminary estimate, 722,000,000.

The movement of wheat thus far has been on an unprecedented scale, and the absorption of the fbig crop has been large as well. The export trade has kept up to the initial standard, and 70,000,00 bushels has thus far gone out. The probability is that by the end of this month the surplus wheat will have been pretty well out of the way, allowing for the usual flour and grain exports for the balance of the year. The market has been heavy with the reaction of prices abroad on the probable settlement of the Balkan trouble without impairing the continental supply.

The Argentine crop is in harvest, and the outturn above the past two years, with a possible increase of 30,000,000 bushels in th exportable surplus. This will take the edge off the exports from this country with the turn of the year.

A MASCULINE CITY.

Maiwatchin, one of the borders of Russia in Asia, is the only city in the world peopled by men only. Chinese women are not only forbidden to live in this territory, but even to pass the great wall of Kalkan and enter into Mongolia.—The 'Argonaut.'



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Size 9 ft. x 12 ft.	Regular price $48.00.	Sale price	$35.20
Size 11 ft. 3 in. x 12 ft.	Regularprice $60.00.	Sale price	$44.00

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A beautiful range of finest Wilton Hall Runners. The handsomest goods in the market.

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What could make a more acceptable present than a nice Rug.
Wilton Rug, size 27 x 54 inch, for.. $3.50

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In this consignment are a lot of very handsome Bath Mats.
Size 27 x 54 in. Reg. $2.75. Sale price $2.00

The Shawbridge Boys' Farm Develops the Innate Manhood of Delinquent Boys

MONTREAL ALREADY LEADS IN MODERN METHOD OF DEALING WITH DELINQUENT BOYS

Juvenile Republics Described by Dr. George Already in Force Here in Their Fundamentals.

Have you contributed yet to the support of the Boys' Farm at Shawbridge? Do you know what a noble work is being carried on there for delinquent boys? Formerly, boys who fell into the hands of the law were herded into a jail. They went into jail bad boys. They came out, in many cases, criminals. They went in with the makings of men in them. They came out warped mentally, deficient technically, and often weak physically. The Boys' Farm strengthens them mentally and physically. It broadens their outlook; gives them perhaps the first touch they have had of 'the glad hand'; teaches them a trade; puts responsibility upon them; calls out all their innate manhood. In a word, it gives them a fighting chance.

Last Monday several hundred of the leading business men of Montreal gathered at the weekly luncheon of the Canadian Club of Montreal to hear an address by Dr. W. R. George, the man who has made himself famous by inaugurating a new system for the treatment of delinquent boys in the United States. He establishes communities for such boys on the cottage plan, the same as has been done by Montrealers at the Boys' Farm at Shawbridge, P.Q., and there he does what the Boys' Farm does — trains bad boys into good citizens. It is a wonderful work — among the best-paying and most successful work in all the world—for boys are so ready to respond to environment and to the helping hand. Dr. George calls his communities republics; his work is carried on, in all its fundamentals, on the same lines as that at the Boys' Farm. Below is a synopsis of the racy and extremely interesting speech on this work which he delivered to the Canadian Club of Montreal. Read it through. It will give you some new ideas—and when you have read it, just ask yourself if you would not be doing a good and noble thing by contributing some sum, large or small, towards the work of the Boys' Farm and Training School at Shawbridge. The Farm is now badly in need of money, for its inmates are rapidly growing, and, like the George Republics, it has to depend on voluntary subscriptions. The work has outgrown the financial capabilities of the small group who initiated and have been supporting it. That group must now be enlarged. Will you join it? If so, you may send subscriptions to the 'Witness' made payable to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Boys' Farm. All such subscriptions will be duly acknowledged in this paper.



BOYS LEARNING THEIR TRADE IN ONE OF THE WORKSHOPS OF THE BOYS' FARM, AT SHAWBRIDGE, QUE.

DR. GEORGE'S ADDRESS

Dr. George's address was in part as follows: The idea of the George Junior Republic is a village the same as any other village, except that its citizens vote when they are 16 instead of 21. These young citizens have full responsibility for self-support, and for the acquirement of property.

The village is made up of cottages, with a nice motherly lady in charge of each — a combination of good mother and good boarding-house keeper. She makes any rule she pleases. Her boarders are composed of eight or ten boys or girls. Some cottages are sparsely furnished, give little in the way of luxury for food. Some are well furnished. The boys in the latter have to pay more — which means that they must work harder and earn more money.

The workshops are in charge of men who are a combination of teacher and good business man. Instead of being run on the school system, they are run like a place of business, the boys being paid according to the grade of work they do. If a boy wants to be a boss he can start in with what capital he has, or can borrow, and have a shop of his own, and employ boys to help him.

The boys earn their money in these various ways. The girls do laundry work, dress-making and house-keeping. All have the advantage of a splendid school, where it is possible for them to secure preparation for college. Some go to Yale, Harvard, and other places. Others go to work on farms and in shops. Many go into business for themselves.

In the Republic is a store. All the supplies are sent there. But it does not resemble an institution store at all. Here everything is on sale, and the citizens can go there and buy things just exactly as they can go into an ordinary store.

If a boy wishes to go into business as a store-keeper he may purchase his supplies wholesale and start a rival store.

UNIQUE FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

The most unique thing is the government. The laws of New York State are the laws of the Junior Republic, plus the laws enacted by the citizens themselves in town meeting assembled. When any problem arises they go to the Statutes and look it up. If they cannot find it, they make a law to suit themselves.

In the Junior Republic they get an idea that they want a change of some sort. It may affect the economic conditions of the Republic, or the moral conditions. Whatever it may be, they draft a bill, discuss it in town meeting assembled, and then if it is passed, the President puts his signature to it the same night, and next morning it is put into operation, and you bet they know what the power of citizenship means, because somebody is benefitted or somebody is pinched.

The question as to whether girls should be allowed to vote was a very serious question for years. When a Republic is started in a State where women have the right to vote, the girls vote at once, but if women have not the vote in the State, then in order to give girls the right to vote a special clause has to be passed by the boys. I tell you there were some great discussions, and the very same points pro and con were brought up as in the women's suffrage question outside. Finally the boys voted in favor of the girls being given the privilege of voting, and it became a part of the constitution. Since that time girls have voted in the Junior Republic and have been eligible to hold office. We have never had a girl president, but we have had girl vice-presidents on several occasions. We have one now. It is the duty of the vice-president to preside at the town meetings. It takes a good parliamentarian to do that, but every time we have had a girl presiding she has risen to the occasion. When she brings the gavel down there is no order, particularly as, if there is no order, she can tell the nearest 'cop' to take the offender to jail.

BOYS TRIED BY BOYS.

Jail? You bet there is, and no play about it, either. And officers? You can wager there are officers. People say sometimes, 'Suppose a prisoner will not go to jail.' Leave that to the 'cop.' Use force? You bet they use force if necessary. If a boy goes to jail he stays there till the trial, unless he can get bail.

The case comes on, and proceeds in the usual form. The District Attorney prosecutes people. The prisoner tries to get a good counsel, if he has money enough—good counsel come high. If he has not got the money, then he has to content himself with some one whom the State provides. At any rate, he has the privilege of an attorney to defend him. A jury is empanelled. A boy judge presides. Witnesses are called. If you were blind-folded you would not know but what you were in a court outside. If the prisoner is found guilty he is sentenced and put in charge of a boy officer. He has to don the prison stripes and is locked up in the jail for the night. The next day he digs ditches for the government. He gets all the jail he wants, and the fun of it is the boys do it all.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF BOYS.

The reason that boys do bad things is it because they are criminals? No. It is because they are heroes with the other boys. We talk about a whole lot of reasons for boys being bad—bad housing conditions, bad influences at home, and so on—all true, but not the full truth. I will tell you the secret. The reason that boys do dare-devil things is because they become the heroes of almost all the boys all over the country. There is a sort of Freemasonry among boys. They have no responsibility. I believe with all my heart that one of the principal defects in our national life to-day is the fact that responsibility is not given to youth early enough. When a group of people have no responsibility they are absolutely indifferent.

One of the most absurd things is to regard a youth of from 16 to 21 as an infant. You can pick out your biggest and strongest policeman here, and I will go to your high school, and I will wager you can find in that high school some fellow who can trim that policeman in a physical contest.

Then take the mental side. The average youth in the high school knows more about government than the average man. There is a certain class of men who grow narrower as they grow older. They get into a rut and their point of view becomes contracted, and they let the political boss manipulate them. Their sons in the high school won't stand for anything of that kind.

When a war strikes the country, then you find it is these infants who flock to the standard. Over on the other side of the line the nation was saved not by the men, but by the boys. Look at the records of Washington, and you will find that only a comparatively small percentage of the soldiers were above 21, not only the rank and file, but the officers. When an emergency arose that demanded quick, keen judgment, a boy was there to rise to the emergency. Yet when the boys were restored to civil life, they were relegated to infancy.

That is why boys go wrong. Pa feeds them and perhaps gives them their clothing, and they have no responsibility. If they belonged to a gang and had poor parents, society fed them. Under such circumstances many become dare-devil boy heroes.

WHAT RESPONSIBILITY DOES.

How can you change that? Just introduce a medium of exchange. Just pay them for their work. In turn, require them to pay for everything they receive, on the principle that extra money will purchase extra luxuries. Let that exchange circulate. What happens? Some will steal from others. Then those working will say, 'What an outrage! We have crooks here. Let us "jug" them.' The result is that if a boy goes into one of our boy republics and tells about the terrible things he has done, it is the same as if a man were to come among you and say, 'Gentlemen, I am a pickpocket.'

When a boy comes to the Junior Republic and is arrested by a boy cop, and tried by boys, and sent to jail by boys, it takes all the romance out of wrong-doing in a hurry.

Now you may ask what kind of boys go to the Junior Republic. When I started I had poor boys and poor girls. Out of that group of poor boys, many of whom were inclined to devilry, I had the best citizens, after they had gone through the mill. The leaders for badness became the leaders for goodness. I made general badness a special qualification for admittance. Did we get them to qualify in this way. Did we? H'm! The people in the reformatories did not like the scheme. They said: 'We will send something that will bother George all right.' They thought they could fix me all right, but they did not count on the boys.

RICH MAN'S SONS THERE.

Then we began to get applications from good homes. Finally, we did not see why the rich man's son should not be sent to us the same as the poor man's, so we said to rich men who wanted their sons to enter, 'Send them along, but pay the bill.'

We have a sliding scale. We say to the rich man, 'Give a handsome subscription to the Junior Republic if you see fit, and we will guarantee to straighten your boy out.' Father says he is willing, and sends his boy along. But bless you, father's cash don't do the boy any good when he comes in. If he were to pay a thousand dollars a minute, his boy would not get a mouthful of grub till he hustled for it.

When a boy comes to the Junior Republic he can go to college, and get to be a professor or business man, if he chooses. People regard the Junior Republic as a sort of reform school. It so happens that I get boys there who have done nothing bad at all. They get to work, and have the same advantages of opportunity in that community as you have here, and they are benefited by it, and often develop beyond the boys and girls who do not have the opportunity of going to the Republic at all.

AN EDUCATION PRINCIPLE.

Thus the Junior Republic has evolved from a reformatorial principle to an educational principle. We believe, from our experience, that it is good for all kinds of boys and girls. Now the movement is growing all over the country. It is planned to form such communities in every State of the Union, and in every country. Next year it will be started in England. It will not necessarily be a republic there, but something conforming to the government of the country in which it is located. When I go back, I am going to confer with a Hindoo, with a view to starting the movement in India, and with a Chinaman, with a view to starting it in China.

The secret is to place responsibility upon young people at an earlier age in a community by themselves. I don't wish to go on record as being in favor of putting back the voting age to 16, though I don't think it would do any harm—certainly not at 18, but we should try to make real life a responsible thing for the boys.

A number of questions were put to Dr. George.

'How do you prevent the boys and girls from leaving when they wish to?' he was asked.

'The great bulk leave at any time they desire,' he replied. 'Even when a boy is sent to us from the courts he may get to that stage when you tell him he may go if he wishes to, but often he will not wish to. But if he runs away, the boy officers go after him, and bring him back and put him in jail.'

WORK NOT SELF-SUPPORTING.

'Is the work self-supporting?'

'No, because the great majority go to school. The cost per boy is probably about $450 a year. Pretty high, I admit. They would cost less if we did not give them the education we do, and the opportunity of learning trades.'

'What trades are they taught?'

'Carpentry, printing, plumbing, laundry work, millinery, farming, and so on. And here let me say I want to congratulate you on your Boys' Farm at Shawbridge. You are doing splendid work there.'

'Have you a big farm for the boys?'

'We have about 500 acres, owned and controlled.'

'How is the cost defrayed?'

'By subscriptions.'

'Have you to send any away as incorrigibles?'

'No, we never send a fellow away because we cannot straighten him out. It is a hard case that the boys cannot straighten out.'

'Do boys ever run away?'

'Yes, sometimes at the beginning they do. Afterwards they only run away because they have taken somebody else's cash, because they would be running away from their own property if they went for any other cause.'

'Do you use the national currency?'

'We use aluminum coin, and that is current in the Junior Republic. It is redeemable in the bank for United States currency.'

REVIEW OF THE WEEK IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Quebec, Dec. 7. — The past week at the Legislature has been rather quiet and uneventful. A bill, perhaps, before the strenuous time that is anticipated when the Montreal bill is taken up next week. Several other bills, in which Montreal is interested, such as the Model City bill and the National Hydro-Electric Company's bill, besides the bill respecting Trust Companies, have been postponed from time to time, and if they are to be all put through there will be a rush toward the close of the session.

The Hon. J. L. Decarie's announcement of the government's intention to bring in a bill providing for assistance in the establishing of technical schools in the smaller cities and towns of the Province in co-operation with the municipal councils, school commissioners and industrial companies, was one of the chief events of the week.

Other important measures on educational lines approved by the Assembly were Mr. Levesque's bill giving the school commissioners in any municipality power to abolish the monthly fees and establish the free school system if they wish; and Mr. J. L. Perron's bill forbidding municipalities to grant commutation of school taxes to industrial concerns, a very common way of lessening that much-needed revenues of the School Commissioners.

The Hon. Mr. Taschereau also explained more fully his bill for the prevention of losses by fire, especially in the smaller towns and villages. A Fire Commissioner with a number of assistants is to be appointed and small grants given to the municipalities to help them to secure the necessary fire-fighting apparatus.

The limiting of the number of licenses in Hull and St. Hyacinthe was also approved. In Hull they cannot exceed 15 till the population reaches 30,000, and in St. Hyacinthe they cannot exceed 10 until the population reaches 15,000.

There were several divisions in the Assembly, all on minor questions and the votes were all on strictly party lines.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE BOYS' FARM

The following is the list of subscriptions to date towards the funds of the Boys' Farm at Shawbridge:—

Sir William Van Horne	$100.00
Major G. R. Hooper	100.00
G. Durnford	50.00
S. Bourgeois	50.00
Farquhar Robertson	55.00
A. S. C. Ross	55.00
A. R. McMaster	55.00
Jonathan Hodgson	50.00
Miss J. Dow	30.00
Theo. Labatt	25.00
Geo. Sumner	25.00
R. Common	25.00
Henry Birks	25.00
J. Davidson	25.00
J. C. Holden	20.00
A. G. Gardner	20.00
D. Morrice	20.00
J. R. Dougall	20.00
Chase & Sanborn	10.00
H. L. Putnam	10.00
Bartlett McLennan	10.00
Miss Alice McLennan	10.00
Miss Isabella McLennan	10.00
Mrs. E. Heney	10.00
Miss Edith Cochrane	10.00
A. Finestone	10.00
S. M. Baylis	5.00
Mrs. Baylis	5.00
Mrs. G. R. Hooper	5.00
G. Hadrill	5.00
O. C. Dawson	5.00
J. Finestone	5.00
Mrs. Workman	5.00
P. M. Jordan	5.00
B. V. Wales, M.D.	5.00
A. D. Hadrill	5.00
'Elspet'	5.00
Philip J. Turner	2.50
N. Mervyn Holden	2.00
Mrs. W. N. Evans	1.00

GOVERNMENT TO TAKE BONDS

Ottawa, Dec. 7. — Noicte was given last night of an important resolution by the Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, which he will give next week and by which he proposes to devote part of the fifteen to twenty million dollars surplus which he will be asked to announce this year to the purchase of Grand Trunk Pacific bonds.

LIKE A SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

Wm. L. Robinson, walking boss of the C. N. R. tunnel job, was called to the stand at the trial yesterday of William Maloney for threatening him, and said that the interior of the shanty where the row took place looked like a slaughter house. The accused was remanded. James Shields, John McDonald and Charles Brennan, pleaded guilty to a charge of being drunk in the shanty, and were fined $10 or a month.

Max KaKrgie, a discharged workman of the Canadian Rubber Company, was arrested last night because he was waiting outside the factory after threatening Superintendant Allan.



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CHURCH ANNOUNCEMENTS

CRESCENT STREET CHURCH

(Presbyterian)

DORCHESTER AND CRESCENT STREETS. REV. ROBERT W. DICKIE, B.A Minister

11 a.m.—REV. PRINCIPAL MACKAY

7 p.m.—The Minister. Subject: "THE YOUNG WOMAN"

STRANGERS AND VISITORS MADE WELCOME.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL

SECOND SPECIAL STUDENT SERVICE.

SUNDAY, Dec. 8th, 1912, at 7 p.m.

PREACHER, THE VICAR.

Subject: 'THE NATURE AND DEVELOPMENT OF RELIGION.'

CALVARY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

REV. JOHN J. MARTIN, Ph.D., Pastor

11.15, in Bethlehem ..... DR. MARTIN WILL PREACH.
Subject ..... 'SEED PLOT OF THE KINGDOM.'
6.45, in Bethlehem ..... DR. MARTIN WILL PREACH.
Subject: ..... 'MAKING STRAIGHT PATHS FOR GOD.'

Sunday School in Bethlehem at 3 p.m.

Young Men's Bible Class in the Church House, at 3 p.m., led by Mr. J. R. DOUGALL.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH

REV. WILLIAM SPARLING, B.A., D.D., PASTOR.

EDUCATIONAL ANNIVERSARY SERVICES

REV. J. W. GRAHAM, B.A., D.D.

General Educational Secretary.

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

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

169-171 DRUMMOND STREET.

W. RANDOLPH BURGESS, M.A.

WILL PREACH AT THE MORNING SERVICE.

Subject:—"SOME USES FOR SALT."

Rev. WALTER M. PATTON, D.D

WILL PREACH AT THE EVENING SERVICE.

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Corner Mance and Milton Sts.

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

Morning Preacher

REV. W. H. WARRINER, D.D.

Evening Preacher

REV. A. W. MAIN.

STRANGERS WELCOME.

ERSKINE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

HEAD OF CRESCENT STREET.

The REV. GEO. HANSON, M.A., D.D., the pastor,

WILL PREACH AT 11 A.M. AND 7 P.M. COMMUNION AT THE MORNING SERVICE

EVENING SUBJECT:

'IS NOT THIS GREAT BABYLON WHICH I HAVE BUILT?'

VISITORS ARE WELCOME.

Church of the Messiah (Unitarian)

Sherbrooke West and Simpson Sts.

REV. FREDERICK R. GRIFFIN, B.A., B.T.B., Minister

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

Evening Subject; "The Manliness of Christ and the Religion of Duty."

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH

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

THE PASTOR WILL PREACH AT BOTH SERVICES.

SUBJECTS:

11 A.M.—'THE GREATEST MAN THAT EVER TOOK SECOND PLACE'

7 P.M. ..... 'AN AUTOCRAT'S QUESTION.'

Visitors Welcome at all of our Services.

Stanley Street Presbyterian Church

REV. W. D. REID, B.A., B.D., Pastor.

11 A.M. Subject ..... 'THE UNGARMENTED MAN AT THE FEAST.'

7 P.M. Subject: ..... 'THE YOUNG MAN'S FATHER.'

"OLD AND NEW"

Address by Rev. HERBERT SYMONDS, D.D.

OF CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL,

Y.M.C.A., SUNDAY, Dec. 8, 4 p.m.

Come and have a Sing around the piano and fireplace at 3.30 p.m.

Olivet Baptist Church

Cor. Dorchester and Guy Streets.

Rev. Joseph Sullivan, B.A.

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

DEC. 8th

Pastor will preach at both services.

EVENING SUBJECT:

Paul and the First Century.

Strangers welcome to all services.

CALVARY MEN'S OWN

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 8th, 1912.

In the Methodist Church, corner Delisle and Atwater

Speaker, the Rev. E. MUNSON HILL, D.D.

SPECIAL MUSIC

NOTICE

The Regular Monthly Meeting of the Alumni of the Royal Victoria Hospital will meet on Wednesday Evening

Mr. GERALD BIRKS will give a lecture on TRAVEL.

WEEKLY CALENDAR

SECOND RECITAL

OF THE MONTHLY SERIES AT

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, Westmount

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 9th, AT 8.15.

SOLOISTS:

W. LYNNWOOD FARNAM, A.R.C.O.
ALBERT CHAMBERLAND, VIOLINIST
Mrs. A. F. C. ROSS, Miss EVELYNE MITCHELL.
ST. ANDREW'S MALE QUARTETTE.

A SILVER COLLECTION.

Miss Beatrice Forbes-Robertson

WILL GIVE AN ADDRESS ON

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Under the Auspices of the Montreal Local Council of Women, in WINDSOR HALL, ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12th, AT 8.15 P.M.

At the close of the Address a Suffrage Association will be formed.

RESERVED SEATS, $1.00, 75c and 50c. GENERAL ADMISSION, 25c.

Tickets on sale at 'Star' Branch Office and at the door.

Victorian Order of Nurses

DOOR TO DOOR COLLECTION

FOR ONE WEEK, BEGINNING JAN. 20th, 1913.

Amherst Park Congregational Church

Cor. of Daniel and Christophe Colomb.

A SALE OF WORK

Under the Auspices of the Ladies of the Church, will be held in the church ON THE EVENINGS OF DEC. 12th and 13th, 1912. TICKETS, 5 CENTS.

Strangers cordially welcomed.

Tea served from 6 to 8 p.m.

The 170th anniversary of the Moravian Chapel, Fetter Lane, the oldest Nonconformist place of worship in London, has just been observed.

The Women's Missionary Society

—OF—

MACVICAR MEMORIAL CHURCH

purpose commuting their last meeting of the year with the regular church service Next Wednesday afternoon at 3.00 O'clock, and anticipate a very pleasant hour.

Mrs. (Rev.) MILTON JACK, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Bennet, will give the address. An appropriate musical service will be provided, and at the close a social half hour will be enjoyed.

NO ADMISSION FEE.

ART ASSOCIATION.

NEW GALLERY.

A Temporary Reading Room will be opened on WEDNESDAY, 25th SEPTEMBER inst., 9 a.m. until dusk. The Galleries will remain closed until further notice.

His Majesty's Theatre

MONTREAL OPERA COMPANY

This Afternoon at 3 O'CLOCK, ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

To-night at 8. HERODIADE Laffitte, Riddez, Goddard, Grand, Amsden, Claessens.

Monday Evening at 7.45. LOUISE Edvina, Courso, Conrad, Huberty, Goodard.

Tuesday and Friday, at 8, ..

ROMEO et JULIET

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Wednesday Evg., at 8. AIDA STAR CAST. (Pop. Prices.)

Laffitte, Polese, Goddard, Amsden, Claessens, Choiseul.

Thursday and Saturday at 8. THAIS Riddez, Conrad, Goddard, Mells, Choiseul.

Regular Prices:—50c to $3.00; Wednesday Evening, 25c to $1.50; Saturday Concerts, 25c to $1.00 No Telephone Orders taken. Seats can also be secured at Archambault's Music Store, 312 St. Catherine St. E.

WINDSOR HALL

WEDNESDAY EVG., Dec. 11, at 8.30, Sharp.

Under the Patronage of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada: H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught, and Princess Patricia.

Who Will All Be Present

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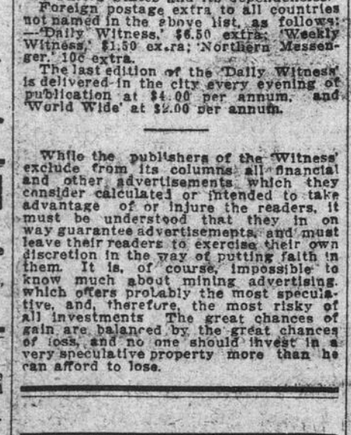
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Postage for United States, Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands: 'Weekly Witness,' 25 cents extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 10 cents per copy. No extra postage in the 'Daily Witness' to the United States and its dependencies.

Foreign postage extra to all countries not named in the above list, as follows:—'Daily Witness,' $6.50 extra; 'Weekly Witness,' $1.50 extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 10c 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.

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 readers, 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.



SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1912.

What nobler work is there than that of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, taking charge of every destitute and neglected child or baby that comes to it and preparing them for a noble start in life. There is no flock, however watched and tended, but one dead lamb is there. Occasionally we hear of some evil-doing on the part of a 'Barnardo boy,' and immediately the public multiplies that by many thousand and classifies all the Barnardo boys under that characterization, whereas the number of lapses is exceedingly small—smaller indeed than the figures of any high school would show if followed. For the most part the Barnardo boys and girls who come to Canada are of the best material, having been well selected and well nurtured in patriotism and in self-support. There is no work in the world that makes a stronger appeal to the generosity of those who are seeking to make the best use of their money.

One of the arguments effectively brought forward against the bill for the compulsory education of Protestants was that it would necessarily entail free education. It was argued that it was not possible to force parents to send their children to school if they could plead inability to pay the fees. The same government that refused us compulsory education has just passed a bill allowing local option to municipalities in the matter of school fees. If this bill becomes law, any municipality will be able to adopt a system of free schooling and so remove one of the arguments against compulsory education. If there is local option in the one matter, why not in the other? Surely it is well that the education of the children should be made a light tax on the whole community instead of being an added burden on those who are peopling the country with native Canadians, feeding, clothing and housing them. If this new privilege is taken advantage of, the demand for local option in compulsory education will not be easily refused next time that issue is brought to the attention of the Legislature. That parents at present have to pay for the education of their children in the Province of Quebec is a reproach to which few other civilized countries have to plead guilty.

IS ADVOCACY OF PEACE A CRIME?

In the United States a person who objects to militarism or who objects to the increase of the navy by even a single battleship a year, is an ordinary citizen, is held in full esteem by the nation and is usually allied to the Democratic party, now in the ascendancy, with this policy as part of its platform. In Canada a man who objects to militarism and opposes the increase of the navy because he believes that war should cease, is looked on as mildly disloyal. In England, one who would dare stand and oppose the regular increase in the great burden of the naval construction bill would be thought ill-educated and looked on with scorn. In France the ever-growing number of those who believe that the time for national disarmament and international arbitration has come, and that they can help to give effect to it by opposing military service and the construction of ships, are estimated to number eighty thousand men. The Minister of War has just spoken of their work as 'constituting a most abominable national crime.'

These different national viewpoints are all dictated by the position in which the nations respectively find themselves. The United States is confident that the wealth, numerical strength and natural ability of her citizens is so great as to make her invulnerable. The only thing she could need a fighting force for would be for attack. It is for this reason that she looks complacently on her small army, the check in the growth of the fleet and an aviation squad of only four aeroplanes. Canada herself is fortunately situated. She places her confidence in the fact that a hundred years have passed since she has had any real trouble with her neighbor, and in the ever-growing willingness of the United States to submit difficult questions to arbitration as well as in the overshadowing power of the British navy that has gradually brought about our present favorable position. Her interest in a naval armament is what she owes to the Empire that affords her this powerful protection. In Britain there has not been much sense of insecurity or volability of the home land in a century. Her shipping and world-wide possessions have, however, kept interest in the sea power alive. As fear of having a colony taken or some shipping destroyed is not as acute as a sense of danger to the home, the peace party is only scorned, not actively hated, except by a certain class. France is in a very different position. She has always had to fear that any foreign action she might undertake would bring on her invasion. Her people have had, time after time, during the present generation, as during the first Moroccan dispute, which terminated with the conference of Algeciras, during the Belgian port controversy, and then during the Agadir affair, trembled lest their lands and homes might be invaded by an army that would necessarily consume and destroy all that they owned. In France, therefore, the peace advocates are looked on almost as traitors, and even associations of school teachers are forbidden to meet lest they contaminate each other by discussing it.

When the preaching of peace and disarmament is called by a responsible member of a nation's government an 'abominable national crime,' it is evident the world has not moved so far forward as one might have hoped whose eyes were focused on Mr. Taft's universal arbitration proposal, its acceptance by the British Government, the peace meeting at the new cathedral in New York, the Carnegie foundation, the pilgrimage of Count Apponyi and other notable incidents that have resounded through the world and evoked a sympathetic echo in the multitude. Fear and injury are the two greatest breeders of the war spirit. Therefore it can best be attacked in the strongest nations. Germany and the United States both have large and ably led peace parties. The Labor party in Great Britain, as soon as they have won the new franchise bill and are free from a fellowship which is, by our newsmongers, scornfully nicknamed Radical, but which is in their eyes very conservative and restrictive, will probably, until they themselves become responsible for the nation's safety, take as anti-warlike an attitude as do the German Socialists.

THE WONDER WORLD.

A centenary which occurred this year, and which has received less attention than it deserved, is that of the publication of the collection of fairy tales, or rather of folk lore, by the Brothers Grimm. The brothers Jakob and Wilhelm lived in stirring times. All Europe was echoing to the tread of Napoleon's legions and trembling at the thunder of his cannon. Thrones were tottering, crowns were falling, frontiers were being rearranged, and maps re-made. The brothers indeed saw the whole drama of the French Revolution, the rise, frustration and fall of the Corsican, and the rise of modern France and Europe, for Jakob was born in 1785, and lived till 1863, while Wilhelm was born in 1786, and died in 1859. Amid all the wars and rumors of wars of the early nineteenth century, these good brothers pursued their quiet work. The constant aim of their investigations was to trace the spiritual life of the German people as revealed in their laws, customs, faiths and poetry. The 'Deutsche Grammatik,' by Jakob Grimm, is one of the greatest philological works in existence, and may be said to have laid the foundation of the historical investigation of language. As we all know now, the study of language has opened endless new-old fields of history, and has given us glimpses of the daily life of those ancestors of ours who left no monuments but the homely words of current use.

But it is for the sake of the fairy tales that we chiefly love the brothers, 'Grimm,' by name, but far from grim by nature. We are told that they travelled about the country taking down from the lips of old men and women the tales which had come down from generation to generation, and which in the modern world which was being born, might otherwise have been lost and forgotten. The first eighty-five stories appeared in 1812, three years later seventy more tales were ready, and in 1837 an edition containing one hundred and sixty-eight German tales was published. Nine Swiss legends were added to these which complete the book as most of us know it. The stories were not slow at winning popularity. They appealed to the great democracy of childhood, and also it would seem to an adult world which had grown heartily sick of the dried up, irrational 'rationalism' of the eighteenth century. They were translated into many languages, notably into Danish, French and English, and are now the common property of the world. It is a notable thing that almost every nation finds something which corresponds with its own folk lore in these old myths. With the possible exception of Hans Andersen's tales, they are the most widely read and most widely loved of all children's stories outside those of the Bible. They have largely replaced the less innocent and less heroic 'Arabian Nights,' and go closer to the heart of the ages that gave them being than the mincing Parisian versions of Madame d'Aulnoy, once the staple wonder literature of childhood.

We owe many a debt in art, in science and philosophy to the Germans, but it is doubtful if we have received anything quite so valuable from them as these quaint old stories. 'Every good fairy tale is true,' says Mr. Chesterton. If we remember George Macdonald's distinction between a mere fact and a truth we might almost go further than Chesterton by saying that it is difficult to find truth anywhere except in fairy tales. History is largely a matter of partisanship, philosophy and science are amusingly mutable, even religion, though its heart is eternal, changes its outward vesture with succeeding generations. But all through the ages there are dragons and giants to be fought and princesses to be rescued, forever it will be evident that the race is seldom, in the long run, to the swift or the battle to the strong. Always the proud and unkind elder brothers will fail and the good-hearted younger brother find magic to aid him. Of course we sometimes sadly say that we have failed to find life work out on the approved lines of a fairy tale. When we make this confession it behooves us to see whether the fault is not in ourselves. If the princes, soldiers and innumerable Hanses of the stories had struck their flag to fear or dimmed their eye by dishonor they would never have been successful in their tremendous enterprises.

In prefacing some books of fairy stories the late Mr. Stead recalls the fact that such diverse authorities as Lord Lytton, Mr. Morley, Bjornstjerne Bjornson, and Martin Luther were notable advocates of the fairy tale. Luther indeed said that after the Bible he hardly knew anything fitted to improve the mind than such stories. Mr. Stead expresses his dismay on being assured by reputable authority that the whole new generation of Australians was being brought up in a parlous state of spiritual destitution, being so absolutely without fairy tales that they did not even know what dragons, giants or fairies were. Olive Schreiner, he tells us, attributes much of the sour exclusive spirit of the Boers to the fact that their ancestors never had nursery rhymes sung to them or nursery tales told to them when they were children. Young Australia, he thinks, had much better sacrifice a goldfield or two rather than consent to be disinherited of its rightful share in the treasures of fairy-lore. Addressing the children, he says: 'There are some foolish people who think themselves wise and who will sneer at these stories, will say that they are nonsense and that it is a waste of time to read them because there are no such things as giants. But these people are very foolish, for although there may be no giants nowadays like those which Jack the Giant-Killer went out to kill, there are giants even more dangerous. When you grow older you will understand that each one of you is called to go forth just as brave Jack in the nursery story went forth, to help slay those evil monsters who have established themselves in the midst of our people, and are every day carrying off poor wretches to misery and death. You will, I hope, win many victories, although they will not be so easy as those of Jack the Giant Killer or Jack and the Bean Stalk. But that is all the more reason why you should determine to be strong and brave, and never be afraid of any evil thing merely because it is a big bully and seems to be tremendously strong.'

CHESTNUTS.

The zeal with which the friends of law and order are carrying on the local veto campaign in Ontario is becoming more intense as the voting day approaches. Meetings are being held in phenomenal numbers and addressed by the clergy and leading citizens in the various centres which are to make their decision upon January 6. There is also a great deal of activity among the liquor advocates and all the old arguments against temperance legislation are being refurbished up and frotted out as if their falsity had not been proved a thousand times. The liquor men have, for instance, shouted from every housetop in the voting municipalities that local option injures business and drives trade to other towns. Except as regards the suppressed trade itself, and perhaps some items of business which minister to the cravings or the ailments of the drinker, this is notably untrue. The suppression or even the diminution of liquor selling invariably helps every line of business that benefits the community. Business in food and clothes and books and furniture, and all that contributes to family happiness is always helped when the barroom business is curtailed. As a rule the class of people who go away and stay away from temperance towns is not the class that helps business, but the class which puts the town to trouble and expense.

Then, of course, the barroom advocates, who always profess to be 'friends of temperance,' paint dreadful pictures of the way in which local option will drive drinking and drink selling into secret places, and intensify its evils. Of course there is sometimes illicit selling and drinking under local option, but it is doubtful if there is as much as under license. Some men will do anything and go anywhere to get liquor, but the young man who starts drinking for company's sake, in the well lighted bar, will not as a rule crawl into a cellar to get a drink, and many a weak man who cannot resist the temptation, when it is flaunted before him, welcomes the protection which local option affords him by making it difficult to indulge his appetite. Related to this liquor argument is the statement that local option encourages home drinking because men who want to drink will buy bottles and take them home. Now anyone who has had much to do with drinking men knows that the man who buys the bottle of liquor to take home is usually the man who has already indulged at the bar. It is indeed a matter of experience that the lessening of bar drinking means the lessening of home drinking also. The treating system which is the root of most drunkenness is killed by closing the bars.

A favorite mis-statement by the liquor men is that local option will lower the character of hotel accommodation or deprive the public of such accommodation altogether. The very reverse has been the result in numberless places where local option has been adopted. The organ grinder who has no monkey has to have a better organ. The hotel which has no bar to live by must give heed to its accommodation and service. If the liquor seller does not know how to run a good hotel there are other people who can do it. In some places the temperance people have bought out the hotels and found those who could conduct them on a better scale than ever before. In others, the hotel men have kept on the hotel without the bar. In both cases the business has been operated for the purpose of making money by providing the public with accommodation and has generally been carried on more efficiently than when it was operated simply for the purpose of qualifying the hotelkeeper for a license to sell liquor. Many hotel guests have expressed their satisfaction at the increased decency, comfort, convenience, and safety which has accrued to hotels through the deletion of the bars.

A very stupid claim has also been made in some quarters that local prohibition, while it lessens beer drinking, increases whisky drinking. Statistics clearly prove that this theory has no foundation. The spread in Canada of what is popularly called 'Local Option,' meaning thereby local prohibition, has coincided with a steady decrease in the consumption both of whisky and beer. Especially has whisky drinking decreased. In the year 1874 our people consumed 1.-994 gallons for every thousand of the population—that is two gallons each, counting all women, children and babies. In 1911 the consumption had gone down to 859 per thousand. The liquor people claim that local option is the old Scott Act over again; that the Scott Act was a failure, and local option would be a failure also. Now the Scott Act was far from being a failure; but being a Dominion law there was no provision for its enforcement. Lack of enforcement was the reason of its being dropped. Local option, as it exists in Ontario, has among its other splendid features, the element that it is part and parcel of the license law, and has all the powers and appliances of the law at its back.

The administration of the license law in Ontario has been an object lesson to the whole Dominion, and there is no question but that the prohibition of the sale of liquor in 'no license' districts has been as efficiently administered as any other clause in the license law. Not long ago this was rather forcibly demonstrated as far as the town of Orillia was concerned. Rumors were afloat that liquor was being illegally sold there, so arrangements were made for one of the best liquor detectives in the province to make a thorough investigation. He put up at one of the hotels, spent a week there, made himself very sociable with the young men, and did his best to purchase a drink, but failed to do so. He found a sort of private club, composed of a few citizens, where the members drank, but this was legal and no outsider was allowed to join them. This was absolutely all. In a written report he says—'From my investigation I was satisfied that local option is being carried 'out according to law. There are no 'loafers or drunkards around at night. 'I tried all the drug stores, one keeps 'no liquor for prescriptions. The others want a prescription. Strangers 'in the town think it is one of the 'strictest local option places in the 'country. They think the police have 'good control. I boarded at the — 'house, and I was satisfied the fellows 'there did not know where they could 'get liquor. Saturday was my busiest 'day. I had a feeling some liquor 'came into town with farmers, but I 'did not see any violations. I 'was telling me his experience in the 'north country, where he used to make 'whisky, but said that there was no 'chance for that kind of thing in this 'town. I noticed the police, as far 'as I could see, were doing their duty. 'I considered it no use to stay any 'longer.' The fact is local option in Ontario is enforced as well as, or perhaps better than, any other law. The municipalities which have already adopted it are more than satisfied with its results. Practically no one is opposed to it except the professional drunkard-makers and a few of their devotees. Such opposition is of course one of the most valuable kind of testimonials to its efficiency.

THE PHILOSOPHER OF FOLLY

LAST STRAWS OF SUMMER

The last straws of summer are blooming alone; all their early companions have vanished and gone; but the veterans linger, and fight to the last, till battered and beaten by Winter's cold blast. How gay and lighthearted they seemed in the Spring, as they rose to each zephyr like birds on the wing. Their color—how dainty and charming to view, like ivory flow'rets kissed by the dew. But age touches all things with change and decay; their charm and their freshness have vanished away. Some fell by the roadside, a prey to the rain; some went to the cleaner's with hopes that were vain. Yet a few, battling bravely 'gainst rain, wind and sun, fight on in the knowledge of duty well done. No tempest can daunt them—they joy in their scars; their smudges and stains are their medals and stars; their warps and their twists and their bulges and dents, what are they but signs of a purpose intense of never cry twice to the buffets of fate, but stick to their posts till they disintegrate! Ah, let us not, friends, at their death-struggles jest or the wearers who are by their faithfulness blest. How cruel and flippant must sound to their ears our jests and our laughter, our snickers and sneers! Let us honor the folks who have made it their law, ignoring the seasons, to grasp at their straw.

SHERWOOD HART.

Y. M. C. A. WORK IN CALCUTTA, INDIA.

Former Montrealer Will Speak at Men's Meeting in the North Branch To-morrow.

Mr. Charles S. Paterson, secretary of the Boys' Work in the Y.M.C.A., Calcutta, India, will give an address at the Men's Meeting, to-morrow afternoon, at 4.15 o'clock, in the North Branch Y.M.C.A., corner of Park avenue and St. Viateur street. Mr. Paterson is a former Montrealer, and has been engaged for the past seven years in Y.M.C.A. work in Calcutta, where he has met with great success in the special feature of his work. His subject to-morrow afternoon will be: 'The East and the West.' The Fairmount Male Quartette, Messrs. J. G. Edwards, R. Moore, W. Cunningham, and R. A. Tarlton, will sing, and the Y.M.C.A. Orchestra will also assist. An invitation has been issued to all men, whether members or non-members, to attend this special meeting, which promises to be an exceptionally interesting and profitable one.

TEMPERANCE MEETING AT MANSONVILLE.

A meeting was held in the Methodist Church, at Mansonville, Que., on Wednesday evening, December 4th, under the auspices of the W.C.T.U. The weather, unfortunately, was not propitious, and many of the friends who live at a distance were not able to come. Notwithstanding, however, there was a very large attendance; in fact, it was one of the best attended meetings held here for a long time. Previous to the lecture, supper was served by the ladies of the W.C.T.U. in the basement. About a hundred persons partook of the liberal and dainty refreshments. A spirit of harmony characterized the whole of the proceedings.

The lecturer was Mr. J. H. Roberts, of Montreal, the well-known secretary of the Quebec Branch of the Dominion Alliance. He was supported on the platform by the local ministers. The Rev. J. Kenworthy was in the chair.

Mr. Roberts congratulated the temperance party of Potton on the excellent results of the last local option election. Potton came nearer to victory than any other township in the County of Brome. The subject of his lecture was on the progress of the temperance cause. The figures he gave and the cogent arguments advanced were heartily appreciated by the audience. The lecturer's skill in illustrating his points by humorous anecdotes was seen to great effect. The temperance people here were greatly encouraged by the presence and lecture of Mr. Roberts.

Good Templars to Form Lodge.

After the lecture a meeting was held to organize a Good Templars' Lodge. Over twenty-five names were handed in from persons desiring to become members. This is an evidence of the remarkable growth of temperance sentiment in the community.

SHERBROOKE ST. WEST

FOR SALE—A Three-Story Stone Front House, near Mountain Street, representing one of the fast-disappearing opportunities to secure property at a reasonable price on Sherbrooke Street. The house contains nine rooms, with kitchen, storeroom, pantries, etc.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS, APPLY TO

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON COMPANY

Fourth Floor. Tel. Main 8090.

THE TRANSPORTATION BUILDING,

120 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

COMING EVENTS IN THE WORLD OF ENTERTAINMENT

NEXT WEEK IN GRAND OPERA.

The programme for Grand Opera at His Majesty's Theatre next week is as follows:

Monday ... . 'Louise'
Tuesday .. 'Romeo and Juliette'
Wednesday ... ... 'Aida'
Thursday ... . 'Thais'
Friday ... 'Romeo and Juliette'
Saturday .... 'Thais'

Great interest centres in the performance of 'Thais' on Thursday evening, as Mme. Carmen Melis, who created the title role in Rome, and achieved wonderful success in it, will undertake the part here. Another feature of interest is that T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia will attend the performances, besides attending the presentation of 'Romeo and Juliette' on Thursday evening.

MASSENET AND MME. CARMEN MELIS.

When Mme. Carmen Melis created the role in Rome, she made the opera so popular there, and so pleased the composer, Massenet, that he wrote to



MME. CARMEN MELIS,
The latest photograph of this popular prima donna, who will sing 'Thais' next week.

her one of his characteristically gallant letters upon her one hundredth appearance in the opera, as follows:

'Paris, Oct. 5, 1910.

'My enthusiastic thoughts go to you, *Conqueror, and to* Italy, which I love. —*In grateful* admiration, Massenet.'

Mme. Melis has appeared in this role a record number of times. Her performances in Montreal will be her one hundred and twenty-eighth. There are hundred and twenty-eight. There are five famous artists who have appeared in the role since Massenet adapted to opera the novel which Anatole France first published about twenty-five years ago, namely, Lina Cavalieri, Mary Garden, Georgette Leblanc (who in private life is the wife of Maurice Maeterlinck), Sybil Sanderson (an American singer, who originated the role in Paris), and Carmen Melis.

Upon her first appearance in the role on this side of the Atlantic, which took place at the Boston Opera House, on March 17th last, she achieved a pronounced success.

With her on this occasion John Riddez, the famous baritone, now with the Montreal Opera Company, appeared in the leading male role, Athanael; he has been cast in this role for the performances here. Maria Claessens, also of the Montreal Opera Company this season, appeared with the singers in the role of Albine. This part in Montreal will be taken, however, by Miss Frances Ingram, who has had great success in her previous appearances here. Roland Conrad will appear on Thursday in the role of Nicias, the part taken by Edmond Clement at the first appearance of Mme. Melis in 'Thais.' James Goddard will be Palemon.

SCENERY IN THAIS IS STRIKING AND GORGEOUS.

From the point of view of mounting, 'Thais' offers remarkable opportunity for gorgeous and striking display, and success in the direction of 'Aida' and 'Herodiade' will make the mounting of 'Thais' in itself a thing to look forward to. It is stated that, under the personal direction of Director Jeannotte, the stage manager, Armando Agnini, has even eclipsed his other great efforts. The second scene in the first act shows a sumptuous reproduction of the house of Nicias, one of the principal voluptuaries of Alexandria. Into this rich picture walks John Riddez, as Athanael, in most sordid attire. The costumes of Riddez, which he designs himself, are works of art, and the contrast here is very striking. Another rich picture is the first scene in the second act, showing a room in the abode of Thais. The particular attention paid to this scene by the stage manager has worked out into a beautiful and expensive mounting. A figure of Venus is in the foreground, before it is a censer: the floor is covered with expensive rugs, embroidered pillows and lion skins; onyx vases are filled with flowers. In the third act, an oasis in the desert of Thebes is pictured. Joseph Sullivan, the stage electrician for the company, has secured a wonderful effect in depicting the blinding sun of the desert. The third scene shows the monastery.

The story of 'Thais' deals with the attempts of Athanael, one of a body of religious men, known as Cenobites, in the desert of Thebes, to save the soul of 'Thais,' the reigning beauty, acting in the Theatre of Alexandria. She treats his attempts to bring her to the only true God flippantly at first. Athanael is finally successful, Thais dying in the monastery.

MME. EDVINA WILL SAY FAREWELL.

In presenting the opera 'Louise' for the last time, on Monday night, Col. Meighen announces that Mme. Edvina will make her last appearance in Montreal, in the title role. On Tuesday and Friday there will be performances of 'Thais,' the reigning beauty acting cast as the first production of that opera this season, on Thursday last. Mdme. Beatrice La Palme will be Juliette, and Leon Lafitte, Romeo, with Alban Grand as Mercutio. The great spectacular production, 'Aida,' will be produced on Wednesday evening next, at popular prices, with the all-star cast of its first production in Montreal, including Elizabeth Amsden, Leon Lafitte, Giovanni Polese, and Maria Claessens.



MME. LOUISE EDVINA,
Photographed here in the role of 'Tosca.' She says farewell to Montreal next week.

NEXT WEEK AT THE PRINCESS.

The attraction at the Princess Theatre next week will be 'The Passing Show of 1912,' which has just finished a six months' engagement in Paris. The purpose of this show is to present a graphic entertainment with comic, and witty, and humorous aspects for the edification of theatregoers, who find ordinary attractions tame and uninteresting. There are many scenic novelties knitted together in this revue, chief among which are travesties on popular Broadway successes, such as 'Kismet,' 'Bought and Paid For,' 'Bunty Pulls the Strings,' 'A Butterfly on the Wheel,' 'The Pirates of Penzance' and 'Oliver Twist.'

INTEREST IN VISIT OF REINHOLD VON WARLICH.

Herr Reinhold von Warlich, the eminent 'basso cantante,' who will appear at a gala recital in Windsor Hall Wednesday evening, December 11th, under the auspices and patronage of T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia, was born in St. Petersburg, where his father was director of the Court Orchestra. His musical education began early with the study of the piano and violin, while his voice study, which started in his home city, was continued under leading masters of Germany and Italy. As a concert singer he was heard in various cities of Europe, and then he appeared on the opera stage in Germany and in Paris.

Despite his unquestioned success the young artist deliberately gave up an operatic career to adopt that of a lieder singer. Though the choice seems at first glance a strange one, Mr. von Warlich makes his reasons clear. 'I am a young man,' he explains, 'endowed to an ordinary extent at least with red blood and vitality, but in opera there is nothing for me, a basso, to sing but the part of some old king, or father, or a demon—the latter by far the most promising character from a musical and emotional standpoint. Frequently the words to such parts are ridiculous, while the singer is so circumscribed and his opportunities so limited that at the end of a performance his work shows nothing rounded or complete, being little more than a number of disconnected fragments. Lieder singing, on the other hand, offers great possibilities, for by proper arrangement of the programme every emotion may be expressed in its logical sequence. The singer's power are unshackled: he is free to give full play to the best that is in him.'

Mr. von Warlich's success in the recital field has been of a sort that leaves no room for doubt as to the wisdom of the course pursued. In America, as in Europe, he has won an enthusiastic following, which rightly regards him as one of the most delightful artists before the public.



HERR REINHOLD VON WARLICH,
The German Lieder Singer, who will appear at the Windsor Hall on Wednesday.

ORCHESTRAL CONCERT BY OPERA MUSICIANS.

The programme for the orchestral concert at His Majesty's Theatre at three o'clock this afternoon is as follows:

1. Le Roi D'ys.. .. .. .

Great Expectations Need Not be Disappointed at the Dawn of Christmas Morn

While childish hearts are throbbing in anticipation of the coming of Santa Claus, those who have outgrown the fables of childood, fathers, mothers, grown-up sons and daughters, feel charged with the inspiring spirit of Yule-Tide and look forward to the surprises the dawn of Christmas morn will bring forth.

Thoroughly realizing our responsibility, we went right out into the markets of the world, sought and found their newest, best, most novel and most worthy contributions to the Christmas season and brought them home in hundreds and thousands—gifts for mother, wife, husband, father, sister, brother, friend, or children.

Take the first opportunity to see them. Come to-day.

Tell Us a Woman Who Does Not Appreciate a Gift of Neckwear

There are so many beautiful novelties that women who would not be pleased with a piece of neckwear, certainly of "Murphy" neckwear, would be exceedingly difficult to locate. Our stocks are in splendid condition, filled to overflowing with novelties from all parts of Europe. Exclusive novelties in embroidery effects that will be distinctive in any gathering

A collar, jabot or dresss set put up in a "Murphy" gift box is strikingly effective

Lace Dutch collars in cream and white, Lace dress sets, crescent coat collars, with cuffs to match, in fine and heavy lace, large round collars, suitable for children's coats, also large sailor a ! pointed collars in Guipure lace, .50 to $3.50.

In silk neckwear we have the "Bontelle" collar, having an under collar and jabot of fine net.

The "Lareme" collar in Royal, Navy, and Black silk, with net and shadow lace jabot. The Admiral collar in Sky Blue, Navy and White Silk with Net Jabot.

The Robespierre collar, with Dutch and high effect, from .50 to $3.00.

Fancy stock collar and jabot attached, of Oriental lace, with dainty touches of silk, in Dresden, Cerise, Yellow, Sky, Royal, Pink and Black, .25 to $3.50.

"Murphy" Dress Fabrics

HIGHEST QUALITIES, CORRECT IN COLOR, MODERATELY PRICED.

The demands of fashion as well as the tastes and requirements of Montreal Ladies are clearly shown in this winter's materials. Special care has been taken to get the best possible dyes and finishes to stand the extreme climatic conditions.

ALL WOOL COATING SERGES, made of fine Botany wool, thoroughly soap shrunk, will tailor perfectly. They are the proper Winter weights. The colors are:—

—Nattier Blue, —Dark Brown,
—Neptune Blue, —Purple,
—Royal Blue, —Reseda,
—Alice Blue, —Myrtle,
—Navy Blue, —Wine,
—Steel Grey, —Cream,
—Oxford Grey, —Black.
—Mid-Brown,

52 inches wide, **$1.00** per yard.

RICH WHIPCORDS, in two-tone effects, pure wool, heavy weights, suitable for Costumes. These Whipcords are up-to-date and really smart. We are showing Tan and Black, Navy Blue and Black, Copenhagen and Black, Fawn and Tan Brown, Myrtle and Black, Black and Grey, and many others. 54 inches wide.

Per yard, **$1.50, $2.00.**

SEDAN BROADCLOTH is an ideal cloth for a Tailored Suit, all pure wool, fast dyed, thoroughly shrunk, and is spot proof. 52 inches wide. Per yard, **$1.00.**

SUEDE FINISHED BROADCLOTHS, very rich qaulities, in the correct weights for Suits and Separate Coats, 54 inches wide.

Per yard, **$1.25, $1.50.**

We are showing a full range of winter colors in each quality.

(DRESS GOODS DEPT., 1ST FLOOR.)



The Position Silk Stockings Now Occupy

When we compare our present sales of Silk Stockings with those of three years ago, the increase seems enormous, yet we believe the next year will show still greater results. We know one of the largest and best New York stores whose sales of Silk Stockings are more than three-quarter of their total business. This knowledge shows us that women of Montreal are really only just commencing to wear Silk Stockings.

The tremendous demand in the United States has been the means of consuming the makers to perfect the manufacture in so many ways that to-day Silk Stockings can be bought which wear well and give a lasting satisfaction.

For Christmas gifts they are acceptable to every one.

Every pair will be neatly boxed.

Bangles and Bracelets
Of Remarkable Values

You will find some exceptional values in this sale of these most fashionable bangles and bracelets:—

Children's Bracelets of Sterling Silver set with amethyst or topaz stones, thistle patterns; .75 value, for..... **.49**

Roman Bracelets, plain hinge style of fine gold filled quality; $1.50 value, for..... **.98**

Plain Bangles, in fine quality Roman gold filled, heavy thick models; $1.75 value, for..... **$1.25**

English Finish Gold Filled Bracelets, richly chased, hinged style; $2.50 value, for..... **$1.49**

HINGE BRACELETS, perfectly plain of heavy fine gold filled quality in Roman finish. Extra special at..... **$1.69**

JEWELLED BRACELETS, English make, finest gold filled and in several settings of Pearl, Amethyst, Olivene or Topaz stones; $4.50 value, for..... **$2.95**

SUPERIOR QUALITY JEWELLED BRACELETS, of very best gold filled English make, a bracelet that for permanency and style will vie with really expensive ones, beautifully set with semi-precious stones, 25 only. Regular $10.00 value, for..... **$5.50**

A Handsome Useful Toilet Set for a Lady
$10.00 Value for $5.95

This TOILET SET comprises an eleven row, pure bristle, French Ivory back hair brush, large size bevel-plate hand mirror, and dressing comb to match. The case is of fine seal leatherette, lined with rich quality green or purple satin. It is one of our own design, and makes a serviceable Christmas Gift.

Each..... **$5.95**

Suitable Gift Apparel
FOR CHILDREN

On a number of tables in "The Children's Shop" have been arranged a large selection of wearing apparel for children suitable for gift purposes. These garments are all remarkable for their quality and general serviceability, and they are all guaranteed.

Here are a few suggestions you will find there:—
Muff and Neck Piece in soft wool and silk, $1.00
Kimonos in cashmere and eiderdown, .49 to $3.85
Soft Booties in Shetland wool and silk, .29 to $1.50

You Cannot Leave Ribbon Buying any Later

if you intend making fancy novelties. Only two whole weeks remain. We have a very full assortment of the best European imported ribbons in all colors, all widths, and hundreds of attractive patterns.

5,000 pieces of silk ribbon for tying Xmas parcels, 18 yards for .19

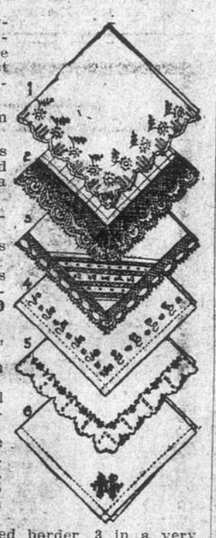
200 pieces pretty Dresden ribbon, 6 inches wide, new design, .25 a yard.

1,500 pieces Rich Duchess satin ribbon, 6 inches wide, all colors, .18 a yard

GIFT HANDKERCHIEFS FROM EVERY Country where Handkerchiefs are Made

There are dainty lace handkerchiefs, embroidered handkerchiefs, rare and beautiful hand worked handkerchiefs, initial handkerchiefs, colored and plain handkerchiefs. In fact, we have a far larger stock, than ever in the past.

There's no novelty in handkerchiefs that you desire which cannot be gratified here. Here are many suggestions that will assist you in the solution of your gift difficulties.



Ladies' initial handkerchiefs, from .12 1-2 to .25 each.

Children's initial handkerchiefs in linen, dimity, hand embroidered initial. They are all put up in a box of 6 for .50.

Ladies' plain pure linen handkerchiefs, from, each, .05 to .60.

Men's plain linen handkerchiefs from .15 to $1.00 each.

Swiss embroidered handkerchiefs in scalloped and hemstitched effects, also lace trimmed, from .50 each to .75.

Guipure lace handkerchiefs, with linen centres, .25 to .75.

Armenian lace trimmed with linen centres, from .35 to $2.00 each.

Madeira hand embroidered all pure linen in the daintiest of designs, .35 to $1.75.

In children's handkerchiefs we have an unusually large variety. Picture handkerchiefs, .02 1-2 each, mercerized colored border, .05 each. 3 in a box for .20. Initial in booklet forms, 3 for .20.

Children's handkerchiefs, colored border, 3 in a very pretty box, for .15 a box.

Children's white lawn handkerchiefs, in a pretty aluminum box, 3 in a box, .25 each.

Silk handkerchiefs, plain, .25 to $1.00 each.

Silk initial handkerchiefs, .25 to .75.

Real Maltese lace handkerchiefs, from .65 to $4.50 each.

Real rose point, $9.00 to $25.00.

Real Carrick-ma-Cross, $4.00 to $9.00.

Pure Irish Linen, hand embroidered, trimmed with real crochet lace, $2.50 to $4.50 each.

If You Give a Blouse, Give
One From the 'Sovereign' series

These are five dollar waists, the best you can get for the money. The "Sovereign" series is the specialty of the Waist Department. All the pick of the Blouses we receive, that can be sold without loss to us are put into this series, consequently for value, for novelty, for beautiful effects, you cannot do better than to buy from the series.

There are silk, satin, chiffon, lace and net waists, new in style, smart and dressy, making a splendid choice.

This series is now at its best for Christmas, therefore it is to your advantage to come at once for the best choice.

All one price..... **$5.00**

Give Her a Sweater Coat

That will solve the problem, and if it is a "Murphy" sweater coat she will be immensely pleased. You will find, on the Third Floor, a very large choice of styles and colors. Every sweater is of the best, perfect fitting, inexpensively priced and, above all, will be a gift that is a credit to you.

We put them up in very dainty boxes, $1.89 to $9.50.

Christmas Gloves

"La Grave," our tested gloves, per pair..... $1.25
Extra Special Kid, per pair..... $1.50
French Suede, silk lined, per pair, $1.85

THE DOLLAR GLOVES
For which this store is famous.

"Elite" is really better this year than ever. It is real French Kid, and fits perfectly..... $1.00

"The Dollar Leather Cape," the best leather glove in Canada at $1.00. The shade, the quality, the fit and the wear is superior to any other glove. Per pair..... $1.00

BOXED AND READY FOR GIFTS

Women's Llama cashmere stockings, per pair..... .39
Women's ribbed top cashmere, per pair..... .45
Women's fleeced lined cotton, per pair..... .35
Women's flare top cashmere, per pair..... .65

Exclusive Hats for Receptions

Designed from the most stylish Paris Millinery creations are these teas and reception hats. They have a real and individual distinction of style with graceful shapes trimmed with plumes, ospreys, Paradise mounts, or flowers. When you see them you will agree with us that they are remarkably good value at $10.00 to $20.00.

The John Murphy Company Limited

WOMAN'S WORK

MEETINGS OF THE COMING WEEK

WOMEN'S IMMIGRATION SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Women's National Immigration Society will be held on Mondoy at 4 p.m., at 87 Osborne street.

MONTREAL WOMEN'S CLUB.

The regular monthly business meeting of the Montreal Women's Club, open to members only, will be held on Monday afternoon at half-past three o'clock, in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Drummond street. Tea will be served at the close of the meeting.

LADIES' AID OF ST. PAUL'S.

The Ladies' Aid and Dorcas Society of St. Paul's Church will meet on Tuesday at half-past two o'clock.

I. H. N. SOCIETY.

The I. H. N. Society will meet on December 10th at 726 Sherbrooke street west.

JAPANESE EMBROIDERY SALE.

The annual Christmas sale of Japanese embroidery from the W. M. S. Industrial Mission school in Kangawa, Japan, will be held at the residence of Mrs. W. Grieve Nichol, 56 St. Matthews street on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, December 9, 10 and 11, morning and evenings.

AT THE Y. W. C. A.

The usual classes and meetings will be held during the week. A 'First Aid to the Injured' examination will be on Saturday evening at half-past eight o'clock. Dr. E. N. Perrigard will give a lecture on 'First Aid' at the Fairmount Branch on Saturday at 8 p.m.

NORTHERN V. O. N.

The first regular meeting of the Northern Victorian Order of Nurses will be held in the Nurses' Home, 1646 Mance street, on Tuesday at three o'clock. All ladies interested are asked to attend.

DOMINION SQUARE W. M. S. A.

The Dominion Square Methodist Church Auxiliary of the Women's Missionary Society will meet in the Church Parlor on Tuesday afternoon at half-past three.

THE LAWRENCE W. C. T. U.

The Lawrence Women's Christian Temperance Union Bible study and prayer meeting will be held on Wednesday at 2.30 p.m. in the American Presbyterian Chapel, 75 Inspector street. After which, a special meeting is called to discuss matters of importance.

'IMPERIAL' GIRLS' CLUB.

The 'Imperial Girls Social Club' will hold its usual fortnightly meeting in the Lecture Hall of the First Baptist Church on Thursday, at 8 p.m. A large attendance is requested to arrange for the Christmas tree.

FRENCH W. C. T. U.

The regular monthly meeting of the French Women's Christian Temperance Union will be held in the French Presbyterian Church, St. Charles street, Point St. Charles, on Monday afternoon at three o'clock.

SHERBROOKE ST. W. M. S.

The monthly meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society, of Sherbrooke street Methodist Church, will be held at the parsonage, 6 Sherbrooke street west, on Thursday afternoon at three o'clock.

WOMEN'S ART SOCIETY.

The executive of the Women's Art Society will hold a meeting on Tuesday at 10 a.m. The morning reading class will meet at 11 a.m., when Mrs. J. F. Stevenson will give a paper on 'Flowers from Elizabethian and Victorian Gardens.'.

AMHERST CHURCH BAZAAR.

The ladies of the Amherst Park Congregational Church purpose holding a sale of work in the church building (corner of Daniel and Christopher Colombus streets), on Thursday and Friday, December 12 and 13. The sale will be opened on Thursday at 8 p.m., by Mrs. Lighthall, of Fairmount, and continued on Friday afternoon and evening. There will be an attractive display of plain and fancy articles, especially selected for Christmas needs, including fancy work, plain and fancy aprons, handkerchiefs, children's clothing, china, cakes and candies. Tea and coffee, and other refreshments can be had during the sale.

ST. JAMES W. M. S.

The Woman's Missionary Society of St. James Methodist Church will meet in the parlor of the church on Tuesday afternoon at half past three o'clock.

MONTREAL WEST W. C. T. U.

The regular monthly meeting of the Montreal West Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the reading room of the Town Hall.

THE Y. W. H A.

A special meeting to form a ladies' society for the Young Women's Hebrew Association for the welfare of the Jewish working girl, will take place on Thursday at 3 p.m., the Baron de Hirsch Institute. It is urgently requested that all women interested in this work will attend.

MONTREAL D. W. A.

A special meeting of the Montreal Diocesan Woman's Auxiliary, will be held in St. George's Parish Home (Stanley street), on Monday, at 3 p.m.

4 PHONES

Turned Down Collars

For the comfort of our customers, we have added a new moulding machine to our Collar equipment.

Prices remain the same, 2c.

TROY LAUNDRY CO.
VERDUN

Fashion Hint



WHITE FOX FUR.

A white fox stole with muff to match is shown in the above picture. It is made in a very effective and graceful shape, the skins being reversed, with head and tail at back and ends.

Speakers: The Lord Bishop of Athabasca (the Right Rev. Dr. Robins), and the Rev. H. M. Little.

SWIMMING BATHS OPEN.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the North Branch, Y.M.C.A., announce that the swimming baths of the North Branch, Y.M.C.A., corner of Park avenue and St. Viateur street, will be open to ladies every Wednesday afternoon from 2.30 to 5 o'clock, under the supervision of the Ladies' Auxiliary. An instructress will be present, and it is hoped that many ladies will avail themselves of the privilege.

THE 'WITNESS' DAILY PATTERNS

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.



3,418.—A STYLISH SIMPLE GOWN.

Ladies' dress in raised or normal waistline, to be finished in one-piece style, or with separate skirt.

Serge in a pretty shade of brown was used for this design. The collar and buttons are of bengaline in a darker shade. This design has several good style features, and, while simple and easily made, it will be very effective in any of the season's popular dress materials. The pattern is cut in six sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches, bust measure. It requires 4½ yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size.

PATTERN COUPON.

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

No!.....

Size .....

Name .....

Address in full.

.....

.....

.....

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. The patterns 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.

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

THE COST OF LIVING

A Practical Help in the 'Witness' Daily Menu.

'The Daily Menu,' publication of which the 'Witness' began last week, is designed to help solve the 'cost of living' problem in families of very moderate means. Miss Gertrude Sanborn, M.A., who plans the menus, is the manager of a chain of restaurants in Toronto. In planning the daily menu, Miss Sanborn has in mind a family of six people, two of whom are children. The father earns $20.00 a week, and there is an allowance of $9.00 a week for food. The menus will also be found useful as a basis for reckoning when the income is larger and more luxuries may be added. For the average family, what is needed is a menu which provides for an abundance of nourishing, but inexpensive, food. Let us know what you think of the menus when you have tried them.

TO-MORROW'S MENU

(By Gertrude Sanborn)

For a family of six, including two children. Weekly cost, $9..

BREAKFAST.
Orange in half.
Toast. Coffee.
Griddle Cakes with Golden Syrup.
(Cost, 36c.)

DINNER.
Pot Roast of Beef with Onions.
Hubbard Squash.
Baked Potatoes.
Deep Quince Pie.
(Cost, 67c.)

SUPPER.
Peanut Butter Sandwiches.
Fruit Salad. Whipped Cream.
Tea.
(Cost, 33c.)

FRUIT SALAD.

2 oranges.
3 bananas.
12 dates.

Remove peel from oranges, cut in quarter-inch slices crosswise, take out seeds, and separate into triangular sections. Cut bananas lengthwise and across, into half circles. Remove stones from dates and cut across in four pieces.

When lettuce is out of season we may use the orange shells as fruit cups and serve the salad in them. For this purpose, select large oranges and cut them in halves across. Take out the orange pulp and inner skin with a pointed spoon, and point the edge of the orange shells with a sharp knife.

Mix the fruit with sweet dressing, put it into the orange shells and serve with whipped cream.

SWEET DRESSING.

1 cup sugar.
1 cup hot water.
1 egg yolk.
1 teaspoon lemon juice.
½ teaspoon grated lemon rind.

Boil sugar and water together with thin grated lemon rind five minutes. Pour gradually on the beaten yolk of egg, and add lemon juice. Set it to cool before serving.

AT THE CHATEAU LAURIER.

The following is a list of recent arrivals at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa: From Montreal, Col. Geo. S. Cantlie, A. A. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Birkett, Mr. Robt. Hackerdike, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer, Davis, Senator and Mrs. Owens, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Sutherland, C. W. Colly and wife, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Fairbairne, Dr. Shepherd, H. R. Drummond, G. L. Ogilvie and wife Alex. D. Fraser, Sir Edward and Lady Murray, Dr. and Mrs. Moyse, W. H. Biggar, Wm. Wainwright, J. E. Duval, F. P. Gutelius, F. R. Sayers, T. E. Walsh, W. J. McKenna, A. G. Snowden, H. W. Woods, Sir Rodolphe Forget, Louis Coderre, Chas. A. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Baumgarten, Sir D. and Lady Mann, Miss Nesbitt, Sir William and Lady Mackenzie, Leo Frankil, Col. Davidson, A. D. McRae, G. H. Watson, R. Homer Smith, A. W. Adams, Toronto; W. D. Staples, R. McGill, G. A. Graham, Fort William; John P. Wells, Sherbrooke; Wm. Taylor, Winnipeg; F. J. Logan, Regina; H. A. Bruce, Saskatoon; J. M. Snider, London Charlton. A. N. Hargrove, J. E. Earl, Donald MacLaren, R. P. Johnston, Grace George Brady, New York; Joe Vindy, Peterboro; Capt. Mackenzie, London, Eng.; J. M. Hunt and wife, Zoukes, N.Y.

LIBRARY MAGAZINE SALE.

The yearly auction of eighty-two of the world's best magazines and periodicals takes place to-night, in the Westmount Library, at 8 p.m. Previous to that, the Children's Room will be opened for an hour, so that any strangers may have a chance to see the only properly equipped Children's Room in any library in this province.

FIRST APPLICATION DARKENS THE HAIR

A Simple Remedy Gives Color, Strength and Beauty to the Hair.

You don't have to have gray hair or faded hair if you don't want to. Why look old or unattractive? If your hair is gray or faded, you can change it easily, quickly and effectively by using Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy. Apply a little to-night, and in the morning you will be agreeably surprised at the results from a single application. The gray hairs will be less conspicuous, and after a few more applications will be restored to natural color.

Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur also quickly removes dandruff, leaves the scalp clean and healthy, and promotes the growth of the hair. It is a clean wholesome dressing, which may be used at any time with perfect safety.

Get a fifty cent bottle from your druggist to-day, and see how quickly it will restore the youthful color and beauty of your hair and forever end the nasty dandruff, hot, itchy scalp and falling hair. All druggists sell it under guarantee that the money will be refunded if you are not satisfied after fair trial.

Agent, R. H. Bryson.

Beautiful Rocky Mountain Scenes

In the windows of the St. Francois Xavier St. side of the Grand Trunk ticket offices in the Transportation Building, corner St. James and St. Francois Xavier Sts., are a series of delicately colored photographs of scenes in the Canadian Rocky Mountains on the Yellowhead Pass route of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. These pictures are being greatly admired by all who have seen them, the artist having depicted the local color of the country with true realism, and they give an idea of the magnificent scenery that will be opened up in that territory for the tourist and traveller. In fact, it is conceded by those who have visited the region that the mountain scenery on this route is the grandest on the American Continent.

Santa Claus Prefers Layton Bros. Pianos

and has already purchased a number of beautiful Pianos and Player Pianos for his friends. Be sure your new instrument is from Layton Bros. 550 St. Catherine St. W., (cor. Stanley).

PIANO Manufacture in QUEBEC

Until a few years ago Canadian pianos were made only in Ontario. **WILLIS & CO., LIMITED, of 580 St. Catherine St. West,** cor. Drummond Street, have given proof that piano making is understood here. Within six months two extensions to the great plant at Ste. Therese have been put up, and it is estimated that soon the **WILLIS'** new factory will turn out **4,000 PIANOS A YEAR.**

Full selection of styles for Christmas arriving daily.

Willis & Co., Limited
580 St. Catherine St. West, Corner Drummond St.

Also Sole Representative **Knabe, Newcombe, Dominion** and the **Autopiano.**

Not only the PUREST and BEST TEA grown
—But the most ECONOMICAL in use

"SALADA"

BLACK, For Black Tea Drinkers—
NATURAL GREEN, For those used to Japan

SEALED LEAD PACKETS ONLY — NEVER SOLD IN BULK



A Christmas Suggestion
—IN—

ORIENTAL RUGS

A BEAUTIFUL Oriental Rug of rich, soft glowing colors and of carefully selected quality will surely be a most appreciated gift in many households. Our present collection will prove most interesting to people with gift requirements in mind. We have quite a large assortment of rugs, suitable for Christmas Gifts, at prices ranging from $16.50 to $30.00.

Kazack	$22.00	Kazack	$27.00
Chinese Rugs	$15.00	Shirvan	$23.00
Shirvan.....	$17.00	Abghan	$20.00

And three very fine Baluchistan rugs at $25.00

G. A. Holland & Son Co.
519 St. Catherine St. W.
Sole Agents for the Housefurnishings of Messrs. Liberty & Co., London

DIAMOND RINGS FOR CHRISTMAS

In buying a Diamond Ring remember that a Birks' Diamond is ALWAYS of the highest quality. It matters not whether you pay $25.00 or $100.00, the same quality prevails. For this Christmas our stock is most complete, and your enquiry for a Diamond Ring of any desired style and price will be promptly met with a display that is certain to satisfy.

Solitaires "King John" setting from	$ 20.00.
Solitaires "Birks" Invisible setting from	$ 25.00.
Three-stones from	$ 25.00.
Four-stones from	$ 50.00.
Five-stones from	$ 35.00.
Seven-stones from	$ 50.00.
Clusters from	$100.00.

Always remember that a "Birks' Diamond" is a perfect Diamond.

HENRY BIRKS & SONS LIMITED
PHILLIPS SQUARE

Christmas Presents! Christmas Presents!
What so nice as a picture?
See what may be had at our store.
Johnson & Copping
634 ST. CATHERINE ST. WEST.
Open Evenings.

It will pay you to watch the "Witness" advertising Columns for bargains.

WHERE TO GET THE BEST APPLES

WALTER PAUL
The Grocer

Has had specially packed for his own family trade over 750 Bushel Boxes of the Very Choicest Apples in Canada. The varieties, in boxes, are Fameuse, Spitz, Baldwins, Russets, Jonathan, Spitzenberg.

OVER 300 BARRELS.

Spies, Baldwins, Greenings, Kings, Spitz, Cranberry, Pippins, and other kinds.

ALL AT MODERATE PRICES.

YOUNG LADIES

Would you like a Free Scholarship in a Business College, or do you desire a musical education? If your answer to this question is 'Yes'—we would suggest that you call or write THE CIRCULATION MANAGER at this office, The 'Witness,' 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

We will pay all your fees.

SWAN PENS FOR XMAS

THE LATEST FOUNTAIN PEN IS THE

"SWAN SAFETY"

Can't Leak. Safety Screw Cap. STARTS INSTANTLY.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO.,
Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers,
115-117 NOTRE DAME ST. WEST, MONTREAL.

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

MANY of our boys and girls have just received a set of our

MYSTIFYING MAGIC POST CARDS

(10 CARDS IN A SET.)

FREE

You can earn a set, too, easily. You only have to do three things.

FIRST.

Right away now—take a post card or a sheet of paper and write out the full names (Christian names and surnames), and full address of TEN boy friends or chums whom you know would like to earn some pocket money. (Boys between 8 and 15 years of age—no two in the same family.)

SECOND.

Sign your name and address at the bottom of the card or sheet so that we will know who sent the list.

THIRD.

Mail the list complete with five cents in coin or stamps to us right away, addressing your letter to Sales Division, the 'Witness,' 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

Your list of names should be mailed within seven (7) days after you read this splendid offer.

Just as soon as we get your list of names, we will send one of these post card sets to you and you will like it immensely.

Should your chums have had experience in magazine or newspaper selling—so much the better—send THEIR names.

We don't tell you why we want the names—because perhaps you don't care; if you do, or if you yourself want to earn good pay for work for us—why tell us in a letter, and we will explain our whole money-making plan to you—and besides you will learn 'Salesmanship.'

THE 'WITNESS,'
'Witness' Block, Montreal.

Edinburgh Oatmeal
AND
Glasgow Brosemeal
..IMPORTED FROM SCOTLAND BY..
BRODIE & HARVIE
14 Bleury Street Montreal.

TRACTS FREE

To be had from the
RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY,
BIBLE HOUSE, 74 UNION AVE

THE MILK OF THE 20th CENTURY

A milk which answers all objections, which suits all stomachs, which contains no microbes, and which can be preserved indefinitely, this owing to an absolutely mechanical treatment; these are the essential qualities of Laurentia Milk.

The milk has the endorsation of the medical profession; it is the type of the best, wholesome, natural and pure milk; it is free from microbes and cannot be adulterated. It keeps indefinitely in perfectly sealed bottles, at all temperatures, in all climates. It is the ideal perfect milk. Your grocer can get it for you. The Canadian Farm Produce Co., Limited, 38 Youville Square, owns and controls the rights of preparation of this milk in Canada, and all orders for such rights, or for any supply should be sent to them.

Lichtenhein's Men Have been Ordered to Report

HOPE TO GET SOME STRONG MEN

Mr. Lichtenhein, president of the Montreal baseball team, will be in New York on Monday to attend the annual meeting of the International League.

President Lichtenhein and Manager Bransfield expect to close some deals to ra few strong additions to the club.

Central Y. M. C. A. Junior Association Basketball League

On Saturday afternoon the Deltas will play the Antlers I., and the Antlers II. will play the Hollys.

There will be some fast basketball, as the Antlers I. are after the scalps of the Deltas, who now head the league.

It is expected that Bob Mitchell will show good form, and will have his team in good trim.

G. Turner and R. Johnson are expected to star for the Antlers I.

Beecher's team, the Hollys, have been working hard; last Saturday's defeat has only put more ginger into them.

If Paul Shaver, of the Antlers II. makes any more sensational shots like last Saturday he will cause much applause from the gallery.

Bruce Ridpath Orders Men to Report Monday

Toronto, Dec. 6.—Bruce Ridpath, manager of the Toronto professional hockey team, has issued a call for his hockey players to report here on Monday next, when it is expected that the ice will be ready at the Arena. McLean, who was with New Westminster last year, has gone to Severn on a visit, and Carmichael is in Port Hope. They will both be here on Monday. Ridpath states that he expects to have twenty players in uniform at the first practice.

The McNamara brothers, or the 'Dynamite twins,' who are on the Tecumsehs' list, are already in town. They were stars in the old International Hockey League, and showed fine form in the Maritime League last year. They are defence men.

Officers of Commercial League Elected

At the annual meeting of the Commercial Hockey League the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Honorary president—C. E. Croft, R. & O. Nav. Co.

President—Mr. W. A. Smith, Canada Cement Company.

Vice-president—Mr. Jos. Brennan, Imperial Tobacco Co.

Second vice-president—Mr. M. MacCormack, Mussens, Limited.

Treasurer—Mr. D. Keddie, R. & O. Nav. Co.

Secretary—Mr. G. F. Buckingham, C.P.R. Windsor Station.

The league is composed of the following teams: Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, Canada Cement Co., Imperial Tobacco Co., Mussens, Limited, Dominion Express Co., Canadian Pacific, Windsor Station.

Monday night has been secured at the Victoria Rink, three matches to be played each Monday, starting at 8 o'clock, from January 6th to March 10th, inclusive.

The schedule will be as follows:

January 6—8-9—Canada Cement vs. C.P.R. Windsor Station.
9-10—Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co. vs. Mussens, Ltd.
10-11—Sweet Caps. vs. Dom. Express Co.
January 13th—8-9—Dom. Exp. vs. R. & O. N. Co.
9-10—R. & O. vs. Sweet Caps.
10-11—Mussens vs. Canada Cement.
January 20th—8-9—Sweet Caps vs. Mussens, Ltd.
9-10—Canada Cement vs. Dom. Exp.
10-11—R. & O. Co. vs. C. P. R.
January 27th—8-9—R. & O. Co. vs. Canada Cement Co.
9-10—Sweet Caps. vs. C. P. R.
10-11—Dom. Exp. Co. vs. Mussens, Ltd.
February 3rd—8-9—C. P. R. vs. Dom. Exp. Co.
9-10—Canada Cement Co. vs. Mussens, Ltd.
10-11—R. & O. Co. vs. Sweet Caps.
February 10th—Mussens, Ltd. vs. Sweet Caps.
9-0—R. & O. N. Co. vs. Dom. Exp. Co.
10-11—C. P. R. vs. Canada Cement Co.
February 17th—Canada Cement Co. vs. Sweet Caps.
9-10—Mussens, Ltd. vs. R. & O. N. Co.
10-11—Dom. Exp. Co. vs. C. P. R.
February 24th—8-9—C. P. R. vs. Mussens, Ltd.
9-10—Dom. Exp. Co. vs. Sweet Caps.
10-11—Can. Cement Co. vs. R. & O. N. Co.
March 3rd—8-9—Dom. Exp. Co. vs. Canada Cement Co.
9-10—Mussens, Ltd. vs. C. P. R.
10-11—Sweet Caps vs. R. & O. N. Co.
March 10th—8-9—C. P. R. vs. R. & O. N. Co.
9-10—Sweet Caps. vs. Can. Cement Co.
10-11—Mussens, Ltd. vs. Dom. Exp. Co.

HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO REPORT.

The members of the Wanderer Hockey Club have been ordered to report for practice. Dicky Boon will take charge of the team while Mr. Lichtenhein is in New York.

ST. PAT'S STRONG IN MONTREAL SECTION.

St. Patrick's junior basketball team defeated M.A.A.A. juniors to the tune of 44 to 7 in the St. Patrick's gymnasium last evening.

The game was fast throughout, good ball being played on both side, and St. Patrick's gave a fine demonstration of what can be accomplished by combination and team play.

The teams were:

St. P.A.A.A.		M.A.A.A.
Beck	Guard	Dunwoodie
Taylor	Guard	x Julien
Johnston	Centre	Caine
Cameron	For'd	O'Brien
Wilcox	For'd	Kearns

x Replaced in second half by Hartney.

Referees, Ploy and Donaldson.

St. Patrick's certainly have a strong team, and if they live up to the standard they set last night, have every reason to expect to head the list at the end of th season.

OTTAWA GETS FIRST PLAYER

Ottawa, Dec. 7.—The Ottawa Baseball Club has secured its first player for the season of 1913. He is a pitcher, and his name is Jack Ostermeyer. He comes from Fort Wayne and was the sensation last season of a semi-professional league down in the town, for which Frank Shaughnessy won the championship of the Central League. Ostermeyer is a big right-hander, standing five feet nine and a half inches. He holds the strike-out record for the Fort Wayne League and was landed for the Ottawas through Scout Louie Heilbauner, from whom President Frank Shaughnessy received a letter last night informing him of his success.

GARNISHEE THREATS ARE NOT TAKEN SERIOUSLY

Vancouver, B.C., Dec. 6.—Reports that the Quebec hockey officials will garnishee the salaries of Oatman, Prodgers and MacDonald, who jumped to the Coast, are not taken seriously by the Pacific Coast magnates. They anticipated such matters, however, and have paid these players their salaries in full. Prodgers left yesterday for Victoria, where he will play with the Capitals. Before leaving he received a wire from Quebec ordering him to report on Dec. 6th.

"There is absolutely no truth in the statements that we are after more players," declared Frank Patrick last night. "We have our teams filled, and two or three extra men for every club. It would be impossible to find room for any more. We said we would get the bst whn w stard our raids—aoin best when we started our raids, and we succeeded. Mr. Lichtenhein and Mr. Kennedy can have the remainder without having to boost the prices.'

Hope that History Will Repeat Itself

The hockey squad held another strenuous work-out in the gymnasium. Over twenty men turned out, some veterans and some cubs. All worked faithfully and a keen brisk practice resulted. Among those present were Pontbind, who looks good, McGregor, an old Dalhousie man, Fawcett, Falls, who is looking for a goal position, Montgomery, Sutherland, from R.M.C., Graham and Kendall, who bids fair to be a backbone to the defence. Gillis, Sargeant, Rankin, and Foreman also worked well.

The squad was looked after by Tom Graydon and Manager Roberts. They were put through the usual basketball and skipping stunts. The new men were then addressed by the manager, who asked them to work hard and stick to it, so as to make it interesting for the older men. With so many of the older men out, and such promising new material, we should not fail in the task of upholding our reputation.

When seen on the gym. floor last night, Captain Ramsay Rankin was extremely optimistic concerning the season's prospects. He stated that the whole squad was working splendidly and would be, in a short time, as 'hard as nuts.'

Coach Roberts also looked happy. He is confident that history is going to repeat itself.

If ice worthy of the name can be found anywhere near the city on Saturday, the team will have an ice practice instead of the gym. workout. This should do much to put the team in final shape, and is more particularly to be desired, as some of our competitors have the lead of us in this respect.

Bankers Hockey League

At a meeting of the representaives of he Bankers' Hockey League the schedule for the season was drawn up. The first game will be played at the Arena on Jan. 7 between the Royal and Bank of Montreal. TThe majority of the games will be played at the Arena, while two are scheduled at the Victoria rink.

The following is the schedule:

Jan. 7—5-6—Royal vs. Montreal.
Jan. 10—5-6—Royal vs. Royal Trust.
Jan. 10—6-7—Molson vs. Commerce.
Jan. 14—5-6—Molson vs. Montreal.
xJan. 15—6-7—Commerce vs. Royal.
Jan. 21—5-6—Montreal vs. Royal.
Jan. 24—5-6—Montreal vs. Royal T'st.
Jan. 27—6-7—Royal vs. Molsons.
xJan. 28—7-8—Royal Trust vs. Commerce.
Feb. 3—6-7—Royal Trust vs. Molsons.
Feb. 7—5-6—Royal Trust vs. Royal.
Feb. 7—6-7—Montreal versus Commerce.
Feb. 10—6-7—Commerce vs. Molsons.
Feb. 14—5-6—Commerce versus Royal Trust.
Feb. 17—6-7—Montreal vs. Molsons.
Feb. 21—5-6—Molsons vs. Royal T'st.
Feb. 21—6-7—Royal vs. Commerce.
Feb. 25—5-6—Royal Trust vs. Montreal.
Feb. 27—6-7—Royal vs. Molsons.
March 4—5-6—Commerce vs. Montreal.

xPlayed at Victoria rink.

AUTOMOBILIA



During the past two or three years since the automobile show business has become a recognized factor in that great trade, the business brains in all countries have been engaged at various times in the task of making these great exhibitions brighter and better as the years go by.

Already plans are taking definite shape in connection with the Montreal Motor and Truck Show, to be held at the Drill Hall, Jan. 25th to Feb. 1st, whereby that building during the week of the exhibition will be one of the most effective spectacles of its kind yet put before the public. Mr. R M. Jaffray, manager of this show, is leaving for New York in a few days, where he will take under consideration several designs which have been submitted him from that point in connection with the most effective decorating of the Drill Hall. The result promises to be something unique.

The past year has seen probably the greatest advance in the automobile business in Montreal that has ever been recorded. The exhibitors at the forthcoming Dealers' Show are all men who are optimistically inclined in their profession, and who can see nothing ahead of their industry in this territory but continual progress. Many of the firms exhibiting at the Montreal Motor and Truck Show have expressed a desire to the management that in order to promote their business along intelligent lines, that there grow out of this exhibition some new plans for the promotion of good roads in this territory. In all likelihood, before this exhibition is over, a meeting will be held by these gentlemen and a new scheme formulated to draw the attention of the public generally in even more strong terms than it has ever been done before, and necessitate, not only from the automobile man's point of view, but of that of the country generally, to the question of good highways in every part of the province, and making Montreal the centre of a network of transportation lines second to none on the continent. If this should come to pass, it will mean that the Dealers' Show will have had an even greater and further effect than any show of its kind that has yet been held.

Motor cars and accessories to the value of one and a half million dollars will be exhibited in the Drill Hall and 65th Armory during the week of the annual Automobile Show, Jan. 4 to 11. Never before in the history of the automobile industry have such a valuable stock been assembled in this city. In fact, it is hard to believe that the total stock at the annual show will reach a million and a half dollars, but such is the approximate cost. It has been figured out and settled that there will be at least two hundred and fifty cars shown at the two big buildings. These are valued at from $2,000 to $8,000 a piece. It is estimated that an average cost of the cars will be about $4,000 each or over. In addition to this, which brings the total value of cars up to one million dollars, there is yet to be reckoned the big motor trucks, which naturally are more expensive than the pleasure cars. Then the accessories, which will be of a larger variety and quantity this year, must be taken into consideration, so that the total value of one million and a half will not be far out.

CARS VALUED AT $1,500,000.

With a total value of stock of over a million and a half dollars, the coming automobile show will by far surpass anything of its kind ever held in Montreal, or even all Canada. Never have there been such a large number of cars as will be seen this winter, exhibited at a show before, that has been held within the Canadian border.

PROSPECTS VERY BRIGHT.

Mr. E. M. Wilcox, manager of the big exhibition, was in the city this week, and stated that the show situation, with the great double exposition in prospect, is brighter than it has been at any other previous time in the history of the industry. Manufacturers all over the country realize what a colossal display there is to be staged in Montreal in the two big buildings, and are preparing for it with considerable energy.

Makers of commercial vehicles as well as of pleasure cars promise novelties and improvements in their new models which will interest thousands of merchants. Hundreds of brand new accessories will make their initial appearance at the show From what I have learned and observed while travelling, said Mr. Wilcox, the people are to see striking body designs at the show this winter—designs more radical than ever. Several makers are bringing out models with pointed radiators, and new lines will also be noted in the fender shapes of numerous cars. These however are only a few of the points that will be noticed by the visitors of the annual automobile show.

SPILLING THE PINS

The games played in the Commercial Bowling League last night resulted as follows:

LAMONTAGNE WON THREE STRAIGHT.

Lamontagne Limited.

Leblanc	126	133	156
Peare	145	173	131
Baillargeon	93	129	128
Allard	181	169	132
Lambert	153	158	132
Totals	698	762	679

Average, 427.6.

General Fire Extinguisher.

Morren	106	137	97
Turner	115	145	98
Carr	135	84	141
Kipp	134	129	128
Sullivan	144	146	135
Totals	634	641	599

BELDING PAUL WON TWO GAMES.

Belding Paul.

Bolduc	163	171	162
Plouffe	163	161	154
Marie	159	185	172
Jodoin	128	175	154
Lecours	136	176	109
Totals	749	868	761

Average, 473.6.

R. Mitchell & Co.

Anderson	145	138	133
Butler	156	150	153
Greening	122	135	207
Taylor	154	166	156
Totals	727	732	774

Average, 446.6.

SIMON CANADA SAW WON THIS.

Simon Canada Saw, Limited.

Sutter	149	149	159
Moir	152	163	204
Atkinson	146	121	131
Davis	140	123	145
Kelly	154	176	136
Totals	741	722	780

Average, 448.6.

J. W. Hughes & Sons.

Brown	121	160	167
Brooker	127	134	166
Quesnel	123	135	152
Ellards	134	124	162
Morrisey	88		
Westcott		152	127
Totals	603	705	805

Average, 422.6.

WILL BE RELAID BY TO-MORROW NIGHT.

Toronto, Dec. 6.—At the Arena to-day it was stated that the pipes will be relaid in correct form by to-morrow night, and that there will be skating by next Wednesday or Thursday.

The Wanderers and Canadiens play an exhibition in Toronto on Saturday, December 21st. The Torontos and Tecumsehs have also been invited to play exhibition games in Hamilton.

C. P. R. AND LAURENTIANS WERE WINNERS

Two water polo games were played last night in the intermediate series of the Montreal Water Polo League. In the one played at the Laurentian Baths, the C.P.R. team won by six to three, scoring three times in each half. In the game at the Y. M. C. A. tank, the Laurentians playe a man short, and defeated the Y.M.H.A. by three to one. The line-up:

AT LAURENTIAN BATHS.

C.P.R.		Club Nautique.
Hughes	Goal	Kyle
Stayner	Defence	Ross
Emo	Forward	Walker
Falconer	"	Haines

Referee—Albert Palmer.

AT Y.M.C.A. BATHS.

Laurentian.		Y.M.C.A.
Jenkinson	Goal	Goodfellow
Cyphiot	Defence	Kennedy
Thompson	"	Allan
C. Rydberg	Forward	Johnson
L. Rydberg	"	Alston
		Shepherd

Referee, Lawrence Earle; judge of play, R. Logan.

AN ASSAULT-AT-ARMS ON THE TAPIS AT McGILL

The executive of the Boxing, Wrestling and Fencing Club of McGill are making arrangements to hold an Assault at arms on Saturday, Dec. 14th. The programme is to include several classes for novices; these classes will be open to any who have never boxed in a competition before, and will be at the following weights in boxing and wrestling:—120 lbs., 130 lbs., 140 lbs., 150 lbs., 160 lbs. and heavyweight. It will be noted that all these weights are 5 lbs. above the regular weights, the idea of this arrangement of the weights is that those who would be entering for, say the 115 lbs. class, will be able to box in that class even though they be 5 lbs. over weight, it being assumed that they would take off 5 lbs. for a competition. All these who wish to enter for these competitions should give notice at once—either by putting their names on the lists posted in the gymnasium, or by leaving a note for the president of the club at the Union, stating the class for which they wish to enter.

In addition to these competitions there will be some contests between McGill men and members of other clubs. Some members of the M.A.A.A. have been invited to participate in these events, but up to date nothing has been definitely arranged.

The programme will also include fencing bouts and possibly spar-fighting.

WILL ADDRESS JOURNALISTS

Prof. Stephen Leacock, of McGill University, will deliver an address before the Institute of Journalists at the Edinburgh Cafe on Saturday evening, February 14, at 6.30 o'clock, on 'College Education and Journalism.'

UPTOWN BLOCK SOLD FOR $64,410.

Thirty dollars per square foot was paid last night for the property fronting on St. Catherine street, No. 192, near the south-east corner of Bleury street. The purchaser of the block was Dr. Jacob Rubin, while the vendors were Mrs. James B. Lowden and others. For the total area of 2,147 square feet the price paid was $64,410. The lot number was 475-1, St. Lawrence Ward.

TO SENTENCE HOWLEY.

Mr. Justice Langelier has been advised by Mr. A. E. Corriveau, clerk of the Crown and Peace, of the dismissal of the appeal of James Howley, found guilty by Mr. Justice Langelier in the Court of Sessions, and he will come up from Quebec to pass sentence.

A DOUBLE-HEADER AT THE CENTRAL Y.M.C.A.

A double-header will be held at the Central Y. M. C. A. this afternoon, when the Deltas will play the Antlers and the Antlers will play the Hollys.

It is expected that Bob Mitchell will show good form, and will have his team in good trim.

G. Turner and R. Johnson are expected to star for the Antlers I.

Beecher's team, the Hollys, have been working hard. Last Saturday's defeat has only put more ginger into them.

OPINIONS ON NAVAL POLICY

Statesmen, Soldiers and Press Analyse Canada's Offer.

Mr. Charles R. Hosmer, of this city, to-day received the folowing cable from the great English banking firm of N. M. Rothschild & Sons:

'Dear Sir,—The papers to-day publish the news that Canada is offering to England the munificent gift of three Dreadnoughts. Such a glorious determination cannot fail to fill the heart of every Englishman with pride and with gratitude, and, although the Canadian Government will receive the most heartfelt thanks of the British Government, which means those of the United Kingdom at large, we hope we may be permitted to express to you, sir, and to ask you most kindly to convey the same to your friends, namely, our very highest appreciation of what is about to be done, and to assure you that we and all in the City of London appreciate fully the great and valuable addition which is about to be made to the navy of this country. When you were in London a few months ago we think you were able to judge for yourself of the vast and enormous transactions which take place daily here; in fact, we are the clearing house of the world; and we, therefore, feel that as long as the British flag flies supreme, the commerce and the industry, not only of this great Empire, but likewise of the world in general, is assured, which means universal peace.

We are, therefore, more than indebted to Canada, and we remain, dear Mr. Hosmer, yours, very faithfully,

'N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.'

LORD ROBERTS.

Ottawa, Dec. 7. — The Prime Minister has been in receipt of scores of telegrams from all parts of the Dominion and the British Isles, conveying to him very warm congratulations on the naval proposals of the Government.

Among others, the veteran Lord Roberts sent the following cable: 'You have earned the gratitude of England and the Empire for Canada's wonderful contribution to our defence. Personally, I send my warmest thanks.

LORD STRATHCONA.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 7. — Lord Strathcona expresses gratification at the cordial reception of the naval scheme in this country. Canada, out of her loyalty and devotion to the Empire, had made that great offer voluntarily. As to the residence in London of a Canadian Minister to represent the Dominion on the Committee of Imperial Defence, he thought that Minister's presence here, together with other representatives of the overseas dominions, in close consultation with the executive of the home Government, could not fail to promote Imperial unity.

LORD BRASSEY.

Lord Brassey says it would be impossible to adequately express acknowledgment of the great and noble sacrifice made by Canada in offering to the Admiralty three super-Dreadnoughts.

RT. HON. WALTER LONG.

The Rt. Hon. Walter Long describes Canada's gift as a stirring incident in the history of the Empire—a splendid tribute to the spirit of Imperialism, which they were proud to know permeated the whole British Empire today. Canada, realizing the burden of protecting the seas was too great for the United Kingdom alone, had come forward and had offered a splendid contribution to the navy, showing to the world that the British Empire stood as one man in defence of our common rights and privileges.

SCOTTISH LORD ADVOCATE.

SCOTTISH LORD ADVOCATE.

Mr. Benjamin Ure, Scottish Lord Advocate, says: 'I regard Canada's gift as most magnificent. The world knows to-day, if it didn't know before, of the great loyalty of the Canadian people. Their princely offer, given unsolicited to the British people to strengthen, not for the purpose of aggression, but for Empire defence, has ended the suggestion that Canada would 'cut the painter' and withdraw her allegiance unless a certain preferential policy were adopted.'

HON. J. A. PEASE.

The Hon. J. A. Pease, Minister of Education, says Canada's magnificent offer would be recorded in history as an epoch-making event. 'I may add His Majesty's Government readily responded to this fresh token of the loyalty of their kinship.'

SECRETARY OF ADMIRALTY.

Dr. T. J. McNamara, Canadian born Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty, giving his opinion of Canada's gift said: 'We all must have felt a thrill at reading of the splendid recognition by the eldest of the Dominions of her vital stake in the integrity of the British Empire. The spirit of yesterday's proceedings at Ottawa was the finest tribute possible to statesmen who in times past laid the foundation of our Empire. I've been five years at the Admiralty and have witnessed untold evidences of the determination of my brothers across the sea to maintain the Empire intact, but I take great joy in the fact as a Canadian-born minister of the Crown to pay tribute to the spirit which inspires my fellow-countrymen of the land of my birth.'

LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

The Lord Mayor of London says: 'I consider the Canadian offer a splendid manifestation of Imperial patriotism, and as such is entitled to our warmest recognition and gratitude. The strengthening of the British navy and the active participation of our overseas dominions in the naval organization of the Empire ought to greatly add to our prestige and power in the preservation of international peace, concord and goodwill.'

THE 'SCOTSMAN.'

London, Dec. 7.—The 'Scotsman,' commenting on the naval contribution, says the Mother Country may well feel proud beyond measure of this freewill offering, the most magnificent in its own history or that of any other nation. The magnitude and value of gifts great as these are form but a secondary source of pride and gratitude compared with the proof that has been rendered, that we have behind us in all dangers and difficulties the hearts and hands of the people of Canada and other self-governing dominions overseas. Dangers and difficulties themselves begin to melt away. The epoch-making character of Canada's last general election, by which she repudiated reciprocity with the United States and chose to cast in her destinies permanently with the British Empire, has had no more significant proof than the prompt conversion of Asquith to the view that the appeal of the Dominion to be heard in the determination of the policy and direction of the affairs of the Empire was an obviously reasonable one.

GLASGOW 'HERALD.'

The Glasgow 'Herald' says that the Dominions are not, speaking correctly, coming to the assistance of a thired and exhausted Motherland. The Motherland is not tired, and is very far from being exhausted. Great Britain, as every statesman from the overseas Dominions admits, is more full of energy, enthusiasm in industrial life and ability to maintain her place in the world than she has ever been. Her people are as willing and able as ever to bear the burdens necessary to keep her supreme at sea. There should be no mistake about the meaning of the contributions by the Dominions. No contribution from any of the Dominions, whether in the form originated by New Zealand, and now adopted by the Malay States, can relieve the Mother Country from the responsibility of maintaining an all-powerful navy. Far from relieving the burdens of the British taxpayer, the paper declares that in one sense the contributions by the Dominions will impose on Great Britain fresh burdens. It is one thing to build ships and quite another thing to man them. A Dreadnought can be constructed in less than two years. The British bluejacket's training extends over seven years, during which period the whole expense will have to be borne by the British taxpayer.

NEW ZEALAND'S PREMIER.

Wellington, New Zealand, Dec. 7.—Speaking at Lawrence, the Premier, Thomas McKenzie, declared that Canada's proposal to add three powerful battleships to the naval defence of Great Britain was a splendid one — that Canada had risen to the occasion in a magnificent manenr. He said New Zealand's contribution to the Imperial Navy was ensured; that several warships would be given, but they would not be fighting ships as compared to battleships. He said that a representative of the Government would visit England shortly and confer with the Naval authoritities there and when he returned to New Zealand the local Government would declare its naval policy. If more money for naval defence was necessary, the Premier added, certain New Zealanders would respond worthily.

SOUTH AFRICAN PRESS.

The 'Times' ' Cape Town correspondent this morning telegraphs editorial comments of South African papers.

The 'Cape Times' says the speech in which Mr. Borden commended his decision to the favorable consideration of the Dominion Parliament is intensely impressive in its candid recognition of Imperial facts and its ready acceptance of Imperial obligations. We are tolerably certain the response of the Canadian people to Borden's appeal will be one of unmistakable promptitude, laying stress not only on the financial magnitude of the contribution but on the policy of the concert in Imperial councils.

The 'Cape Times' concludes by hoping the Union Government's decision will take the sincerest form of flattery to the extent of the formation of the Union and in a manner most suited to the circumstances.

THE ARGUS

The 'Argus,' in a leading article this afternoon says Canada has given an inspiring lead to the whole Empire in treating the question as one of sea supremacy, and not merely as one of defence of local coasts and waters. Have we nothing to contribute to wearisome and question-shirking platitudes of General Botha.

GREECE STILL ISOLATED

London, Dec. 7. — Pending the assembling of the peace delegates in London, the Balkan allies are occupied in preparing a joint draft of the demands which are to be made upon Turkey and it is understood exchanging communications with a view to arriving at an agreement defining their own mutual obligations.

The formal acceptances of all the powers to send delegates to the ambassadorial conference to be held in London have not yet been received, but there is no reason to suppose there will be any delay in the assembling of the conference.

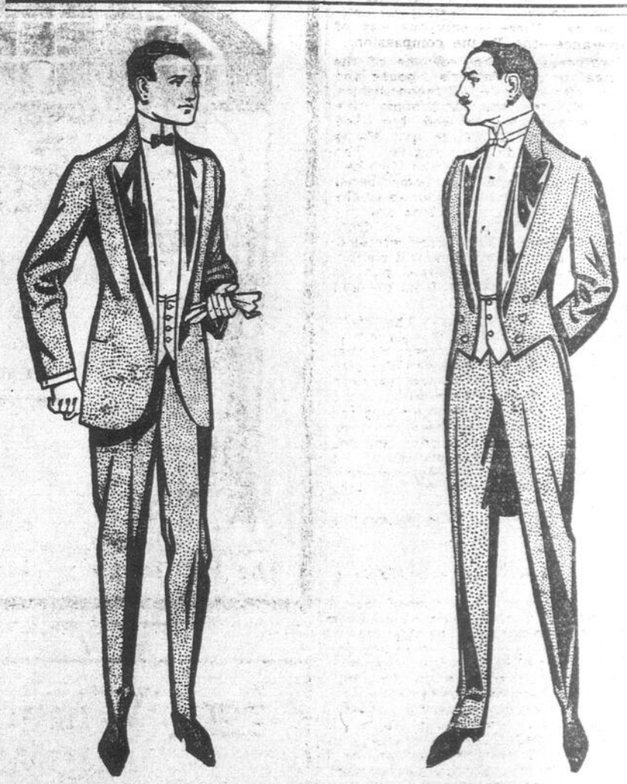
The position of Greece in refusing to sign the armistice remains unchanged. The Greeks are said to be continuing their campaign on the Island of Chios and at Janina, and their ships are closely searching foreign steamers found between the Dardanelles and Symrna.

It is reported from Vienna that Servia has set up several batteries on the right bank of the Danube, opposite the Hungarian town of Orsova.

TURK AND BULGAR AGREED.

London, Dec. 7. — A despatch to the 'Daily Telegraph' from Sofia says that if Salonika is internationalized, Bulgaria will devote all of her financial energy on the creation of a great town and seaport at Orfano, southeast of Seres, and the building of a railway straight down the Struma Valley to the sea, placing Sofia in direct and easy communication with the Mediterranean. If this railway should be built, the correspondent adds, Salonika would lose much of its importance.

A despatch to the same newspaper from Vienna declares that Bulgaria and Turkey already have agreed in principle on peace, and are ready for an alliance. Both countries, the correspondent adds, are so well acquainted with each others' intentions that they could draft and sign a satisfactoryd peace treaty within forty-eight hours. The correspondent concludes by declaring the peace in the Balkans probably will leave Adrianople. Turkish and Salonika internationalized.



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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Dec. 15.

Lesson xi. Matt. xviii., 15-35. Memory verses, 21, 22.

THE GOLDEN TEXT.

Be ye kind one to another, tenderhearted, forgiving each other, even as God also in Christ forgave you—Eph. iv. 32.

FORGIVENESS.

Time—Autumn A.D. 29. Place Capernaum. A continuation of the discourse from which last Sunday's lesson was taken. Jesus is still teaching his disciples some fundamental principles they as his diciples are to adopt in their attitude toward one another and to mankind at large. Among the Jews the spirit of revenge for wrongs was very strong, and it was very difficult for the disciples to receive the teaching of Jesus as to forgiveness.

Peter's question and the answer. Peter's question arose out of the discussion among the disciples as to which should be greatest in the Kingdom of Heaven and the teaching of Jesus in verses 15-17 as to forgiveness. Peter was a man of high-strung impetuous temperament, quick to take offence and quick to resent. No doubt he found many things to forgive as well as to be forgiven, and the question no doubt arose out of his own struggle. He thought in naming seven as the number of times that a wrong should be forgiven that it would be a wonderful display of grace on the part of the wronged that would forgive a wrong repeated again and again until the seventh time. Jesus' answer 'until seventy times seven' is as much as to say times without number—the spirit of forgiveness knows no limit, it is a condition more than an act, quality more than quantity. If our hearts are full of tolerance and kindness no matter how often an act of others calls it forth we will meet it with forgiveness. If on the other hand, we nurse our grievances and cherish a spirit of resentment and hatred, then hatred will flow forth with desire for revenge against the evil-doer.

The unmerciful servant. Christ draws a picture of an Oriental court, a king following the custom of the times, taking an account or reckoning of the affairs of his Kingdom with the governors, officials and collectors. A servant owing him 10,000 talents, equal to $9,600,000, obtains forgiveness for his debt, yet the servant would not forgive the slave a debt of 100 silver pence. The law commanded the debtor to be sold and all that he had. So in Syria to-day, when a debt grows till it equals in value the amount of the debtor's possessions, the creditor takes all and the houses and lands become his and the debtor and his family become his serfs or slaves. He can sell the property at any time. The men, their wives and children passing practically as chattels. 'The people of Palestine,' says the Hon. Selah Merrill, 'dread the tax-gatherer and money-lender more than they do cholera or war.'

The Divine Forgiveness—The servant bowing down to his lord and seeking time to pay the debt aroused the compassion of the king and the debt is forgiven. It was beyond the servant's power to pay the debt. Much more is it impossible for us to pay the debt of sin against God. We have no power to blot out the wrong done or to remove it from our memory and conscience, or to destroy its consequences. There is only one way of deliverance—the Divine compassion.

Forgiveness is the welcome of the prodigal to his Father's house and brings with it the joy of reconciliation to the Father's heart and home. We need reconciliation to God, but God needs no reconciliation to us. He is waiting and ready to forgive. The repentant sinner is treated as if he had not sinned. His sin is remembered no more. Forgiveness takes away the punishment of sin, but does not remove all the consequences of sin from the wrong-doer or the person wronged. Some of the consequences will remain with us, and are sometimes part of the process of cleansing from sin and making it hateful to us.

As we forgive others.—The debt owed to the servant by the slave was only about one 600,000th part of that which the king had forgiven the servant. Such is the contrast between the greatest possible debt which could be owing one man by another, and the debt which every man owes to God. The cruelty of the servant aroused the sympathy and indignation of his fellow servants, and he was delivered over to his tormentors by the king until he should pay all.

God's anger is a terrible indignation against sin and wrong.

(FROM PELOUBET'S NOTES.)

He overcomes evil with good, but it is not good to let men go on growing worse themselves, and injuring others, without putting every possible obstacle in their way, to make the way of transgressors so hard that they will repent and turn from their evil ways; at the same time using every influence that love and wisdom can apply, a perpetual outshining of the readiness to forgive. The same principles hold with society and human government. The object of law, justice, prisons, fines and other punishments is to save the individual and the country from ruin. As God does, so do the best human governments use every influence of religion, education, social betterment, training, rewards—to lessen as far as possible the necessity of punishment.

The test and proof of having the new heart and life is our willingness to forgive those who have trespassed against us.

The forgiving spirit seeks to do all the good possible to the one who has wronged us. It yearns to help him and to save him from his sin. It proves this feeling of forgiveness and love by doing good, as God sends the rain and the sunshine on the evil and on the good; as Jesus wept over Jerusalem, and did everything possible to save the city from its fate, even when it was about to crucify him. So twice repeated is the command, 'If thine enemy hunger, feed him,' etc. (Prov. xv., 21, 22; Rom. xii., 20, 21.)

We must distinguish between private wrongs, and injuries against society and the state. We are to harbor no feelings of revenge. We can and ought to forgive those who have injured us, and render good for evil. But it is not in our power to forgive those who sin against others. Only those can forgive against whom the wrong has been done.

The question of the punishment of criminals is not involved in our duty of forgiving enemies. A general amnesty to all criminals, without regard to their character, would be what God never does, and would injure the criminals as really as the whole nation.

HOME READINGS.

Monday—Matt. xviii., 21-35. Forgiveness.
Tuesday—Matt. xviii., 15-20. Duty toward Offenders.
Wednesday—Gen. xlv., 1-15. A Forgiving Brother.
Thursday—Ps. ciii., 8-18. Gratitude for Forgiveness.
Friday—Ps. xxxii. Peace of Forgiveness.
Saturday—Eph. iv., 25-32. Right Social Relations.
Sunday—Ps. li. Prayer for Forgiveness.

STOP WORRYING ABOUT YOUR HEAD NOISES and GET HELP



Don't worry about those head noises of yours and don't neglect them. Worry only makes them worse, but something must be done, or you will be Deaf.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON.
Answer These Questions.
It entitles you to medical advice FREE on curing head noises.
Do your ears throb?
Do your ears crack?
Do your ears feel full?
Is your hearing failing?
Do you have pains in the ears?
How long have you had the noises?
Is the sound sometimes a hissing one?
Is the sound sometimes a ringing one?
Have you had discharges from the ear?
Are the noises worse when you have a cold?
Do the noises ever keep you awake at night?
Is there a snapping sound in the ears when you blow your nose?
NAME . . . . . .
ADDRESS . . . . . .

Answer the questions on the coupon above—send it to Ear Specialist Sproule. 97 Trade Building, Boston. He will send you a full description of your case and medical advice free as to the proper treatment. The Specialist is a graduate of Dublin University, Ireland, in Medicine and Surgery, and was formerly a Surgeon in the British Royal Mail Naval Service, and for 25 years has made a specialty of ear troubles.

Hundreds and hundreds of people all over Canada and the United States have had their hearing restored, and other hundreds of sufferers from Head Noises have been saved from Deafness through his New Method.

He will tell you all about it, and just how you may be rid right in your own home, of those confusing, terrible, wearing sounds, which almost threaten you reason at times. Think of the joy of being free of the awful dread that you are slowly, but surely, growing deaf, and to be shut up in a worse than prison silence. Write right now.

Ear Specialist Sproule, 97 Trade Building, Boston.

Wouldn't you like your case to be like this one from Saskatchewan?

"Quite free from any noises in the head or any sign of deafness."

Or this one from Winnipeg? "I can hear as good as I ever did, thank God! and there are no head noises, whatever now."

Or this one from Nova Scotia? "I never have those dreadful head noises any more."

Or this one from Montreal from a man sixty years old? "My hearing is fine now. I hear just as I did when I was twenty years old. No more head noises, nothing but perfect health, and the joy of living to praise your services to the whole universe."

If you want to know how to be cured of your head and ear noises, all you need to do is this: answer the questions, yes or no, write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out the Free Medical Advice Coupon and mail it at once to

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Care of John Dougall & Son, Publishers,
Montreal, Canada.

I (or we) hereby subscribe the sum of

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to the Boys' Farm, making my cheque or money order payable to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Boys' Farm.

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HUMAN HAIR MARKETS OF EUROPE.

(From 'Popular Mechanics.')

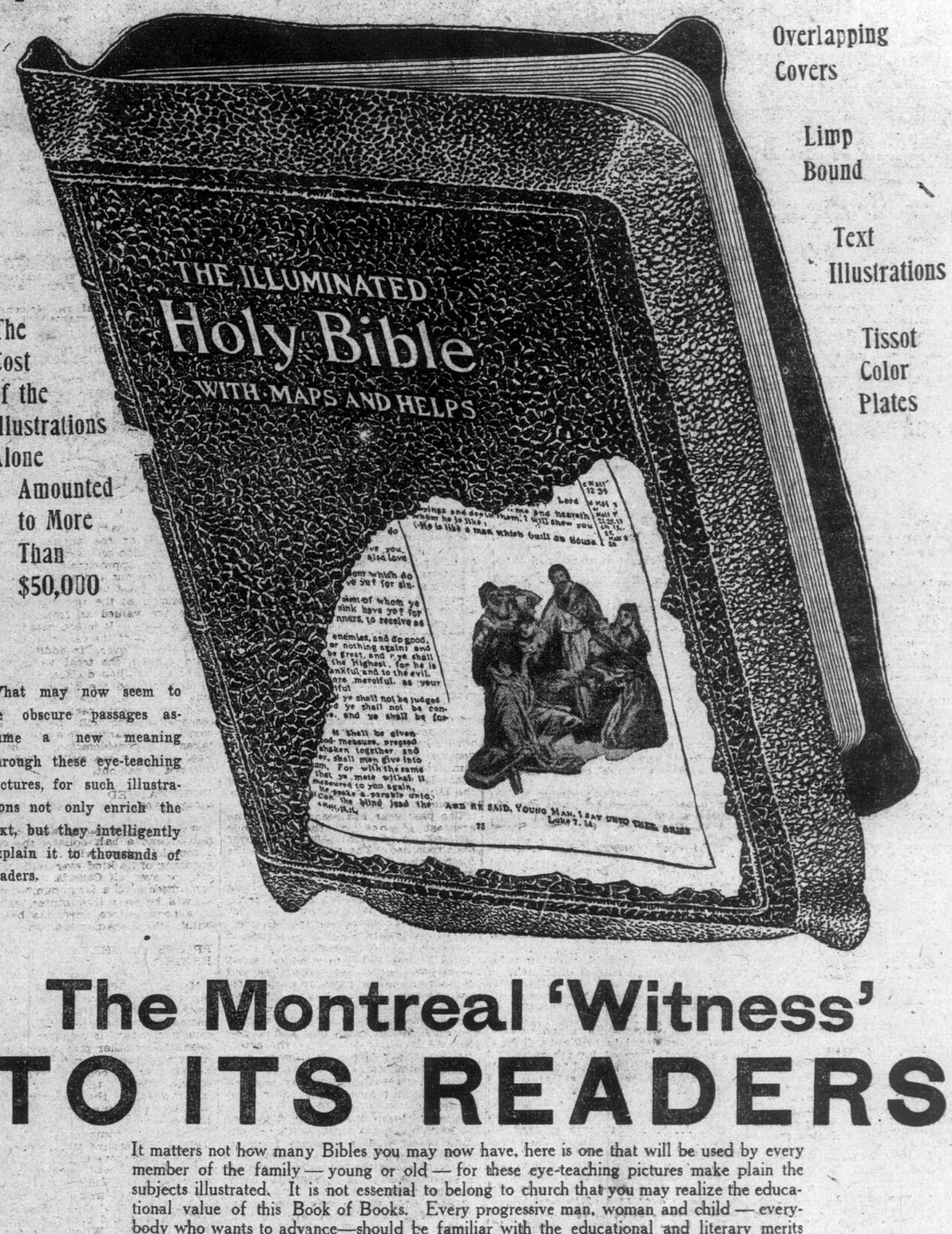
Trade in human hair is a big industry abroad, exports sometimes reaching a total of $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 a year. Italian merchants lead in the trade and obtain a large part of their stock from the peasant women of Italy, Switzerland and Dalmatia.

A peculiar method is in vogue among the women of these countries in order to produce a supply of hair regularly and yet not appear to have been 'shorn' at all. They cut off half of the hair at the back of the head and then twist the remaining half over the exposed part and dress it in such a manner that the loss is not discernible. Twice a year the agents of the human hair merchants come around for the semi-annual crop of hair thus raised.

UNTIL NEXT WEEK

THE 'WITNESS' great Bible offer will positively be withdrawn next week, after which you will be unable to get this magnificent illustrated Bible for less than the regular list price of $5 for the Genune Limp Leather edition. Until the withdrawal of the offer all you need to do is to clip the certificate on another page and comply with instructions therein set forth.

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such as is printed in another page of this issue, together with the necessary EXPENSE items, which include clerk hire, cost of packing, checking, express from factory, etc., etc.

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OUT-OF-TOWN READERS: Include with Expense Amount 26 Cents Extra for postage.

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Fine Gold Gent's Signet Rings, from $3.00
Fine Gold Gem Rings, for Ladies, from . . $2.00 to $150.00
Gent's Watches all prices, from $1.00
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Each Apple is separately packed, and every precaution taken to ensure safe and rapid delivery. Over 5,000 cases shipped last year.

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MAIN 2685. OFFICE, OPEN EVERY EVENING.
All orders must be received at these offices not later than Dec. 10th, to insure delivery before Xmas.

HUNDREDS AT ST. ANDREW'S BALL

One of the largest, perhaps the largest of all, of the many annual balls in the history of the St. Andrew's Society, was that which was held last night at the Windsor. Between eight hundred and a thousand tickets had been issued, and a large proportion of the subscribers were in attendance, the success of the affair going to promote the philanthropic work of the society.

The large ball-room presented an unusually attractive appearance. The interior was designed as a coliseum, with rows of fluted white pilars extending all around the room. The decoration was almost entirely in greenery. The pillars were twined with Southern smilax, and surmounted at intervals with clumps of fern. From the large central electrolier, which was embowered in light branches of laurel studded with white milkweed blossoms, and from each of the other electroliers similarly pendant with greenery, many cables of laurel were festooned to the walls. The stage for the musicians was arranged in the form of a summer house overrun with laurel and Southern smilax, and flanked with palms and ferns, while in a position of honor was the national flag . A passage way lined with flags led to the Ladies' Ordinary, where dancing also went on, with a separate orchestra.

Guests were received by Sir Montagu Allan, president of the St. Andrew's Society, and Lady Allan, Mr. Farquhar Robertson, the vice-president, and Mrs. Robertson, and other officers of the society, and the procession to the ball-room was heralded by the pipers, while members of the Royal Scots in uniform formed a double line as guard of honor. The opening lancers was at once formed, those dancing in the set of honor being: Sir Montagu Allan and Mrs. Lamothe, Colonel Hendrie (commanding the 48th Highlanders, Hamilton), and Lady Allan, Mr. Farquhar Robertson and Miss Gwyneth Lewis, Mr. Lansing Lewis and Mrs. Farquhar Robertson, Lieut.-Col. Starke and Mrs. Hendrie, Mr. W. C. McAllister, president of the Caledonian Society, and Mrs. Walsh, Mr. Lamothe, president of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, and Miss M. E. Russell, Mr. J. C. Walsh, president of St. Patrick's Society, and Mrs. J. G. Ross, Lieut.-Col. Ross (of the Fifth Royal Highlanders), and Mrs. Starke, Col. Gardner and Miss Allan.

The scene in the ball-room had the additional note of brilliancy given by the uniform of officers of the militia of different regiments, that of the Royal Scots being, naturally, most in evidence, while among others a new uniform was noticed, of a neutral khaki color with scarlet stripes, appropriated to the Corps of Guides. In the gowns worn by the ladies, white and delicate tints predominated, but there were many of more vivid notes of color in rich satins and brocades. The programmes provided for nineteen dances, one of the numbers in each part,—before and after supper—being a characteristic Scotch reel, in which quite a large number took part, the opposite lines of dancers extending nearly all the way up the hall, the observed of all the others who, not being endowed with the spirit of Old Scotia's heaths and straths, could not be expected to 'get the step.'

Supper was served at twelve o'clock in the rose banquet hall and the smaller dining-rooms. In the menu, the Scotch haggis was not forgotten, although, it must be owned, in most cases it was partaken of but sparingly. The tables were adorned with vases of flowers, the president's table being arranged with garlands of smilax and baskets of crimson roses, with sprigs of white heather. Seated at the table of honor were: Sir Montagu Allan and Mrs. G. R. Starke, Mr. Robert Bickerdike, M.P., and Lady Allan, Mr. Lansing Lewis and Miss Bickerdike, Lieut.-Col. Hendrie and Mrs. Allan Mackenzie, Lieut.-Col. Starke and Mrs. J. G. Ross, Mr. W. C. McAllister and Miss Lewis, Mr. Farquhar Robertson and Mrs. Lamothe, Lieut.-Col. Ross and Miss Russell, Mr. J. C. Walsh and Mrs. Farquhar Robertson, Mr. Lamothe and Mrs. Walsh, Col. Gardner and Mrs. Hendrie, the Rev. Dr. Bruce Taylor and Mrs. David Seath, Mr. Dalrymple and Miss Martha Allan, Major Seath and Miss Gardner.

Lady Allan was gowned in ruby-colored velvet brocaded in gold, with gold waist band, and corsage and sleeves of lace embroidered in gold and diamante; red feather hair decoration.

Mrs. Farquhar Robertson, wearing emerald green satin, with draped overdress of black ninon embroidered in gold and rhinestones, the corsage of lace.

Mrs. Lamothe, pink satin veiled in pink ninon, with corsage and border painted in a rose design.

Mrs. G. R. Starke, wearing cream charmeuse satin with tunic over-dress of grey ninon embroidered in silver; white feather hair ornament.

Mrs. Hendrie (of Hamilton), wearing a black satin gown veiled in black.

Miss Gardiner, gowned in grey satin with tunic over-dress embroidered in cut steel beads; bouquet of pink roses.

Mrs. Allan Mackenzie, wearing a lovely gown of yellow satin, with overdress of pale yellow chiffon, the drapery caught with a cluster of small blue and pink roses, and sash of blue satin.

Mrs. H. W. Beauclerk, green and silver brocade, the corsage and sleeves of net embroidered in silver and diamante; filet of brilliants in her hair.

Mrs. F. L. Wanklyn, wearing a gown of green and gold brocade with trimming of real lace, and corsage cluster of pansies.

Miss Helen Robertson, in soft red satin, the drapery caught at the back with a knot of roses, partially veiled in chiffon; bouquet of roses and lilies of the valley.

Miss Martha Allan (debutante), in white satin with tunic overdress of white chiffon bordered with lace embroidered in crystals; bouquet of roses and lilies of the valley.

Miss Elizabeth McKim, wearing a ciel blue satin gown draped over a lace underskirt, the corsage and sleeves of white lace and chiffon; bouquet of violets and lilies of the valley.

Miss Brenda Hebden, wearing blue chiffon draped over cream-colored satin.

Mrs. Ernest Gault, wearing pale pink satin with overdress of dew-drop chiffon, blue waist-band and sash, and blue bandeau in her hair.

Mrs. George Caverhill, wearing a white satin gown with overdress of white chiffon trimmed with brilliants, and sash of turquoise blue velvet.

Miss Marjorie Caverhill, wearing pale blue satin veiled in gold-colored net, trimmed with gold lace.

Mrs. A. D. MacTier, wearing green brocade opening over white satin, the corsage and sleeves softened with lace.

Mrs. David Seath, wearing a grey satin gown, with panels of dark red satin veiled in grey, and tunic of grey chiffon embroidered in cut steel beads.

Mrs. D. A. Shirres, wearing ivory satin, with tunic of chiffon embroidered in pale mauve silks and crystal; corsage bouquet of violets.

Mrs. H. E. Rawlings, wearing a draped gown of white charmeuse, with corsage and deep border printed in a rose design; a Paradise feather in her hair.

Mrs. Fleetwood Ward, in gold-colored satin with overdress of dark blue chiffon, the corsage and border of the tunic embroidered in gold.

Mrs. Grant Macintosh, gowned in twilight blue satin with draped overdress of chiffon in the same shade.

Mrs. E. G. M. Cape, wearing petunia colored satin, the upper portion veiled in shadow lace, with short tunic of black Chantilly lace and petunia satin sash.

Mrs. Howard Ambrose, wearing a blue satin gown, partially veiled in dotted blue net.

Mrs. E. B. Savage, in pale blue satin, the drapery opening over white lace, with stole effect of shadow lace.

Miss Edith Creelman, wearing a draped gown of light blue satin, partially veiled in lace.

Mrs. George E. Drummond wore a handsome gown of black satin with overdress of gold lace.

Miss Kathleen Drummond, pale yellow satin with overdress of net embroidered in pearls and crystals, and garniture of pink and blue rosebuds.

Miss Gladys MacLean, in pink chiffon, the upper portion of the gown composed of lace, embroidered with soft pink roses.

Miss Gwyneth Lewis, wearing white satin veiled in white lace, with overdress of cerise chiffon.

Miss Winifred Tait, wearing her presentation gown of white charmeuse satin, with drapery of white ninon, ornamented with encrustations of diamante butterflies.

Miss Eleanor Fleet, in yellow satin with overdress of crystal embroidery, trimmed with touches of blue.

Miss Lucy Stevenson wore a pale blue crepe de chine gown, with touches of yellow.

Miss Ruth Stevenson, pale pink satin veiled in chiffon with garniture of brilliants.

Miss Beatrice MacDougall, wearing a gown of green chiffon hand-painted in pink roses, finished with diamante trimming.

Miss Esther Kerry, in primrose satin with tunic of gold beaded net, trimmed with narrow fur bands.

Miss Elizabeth Brown, in light blue satin draped over lace and chiffon.

Miss Eileen Dwyer, of Halifax, in white satin and chiffon trimmed with crystals.

Miss Muriel Bell, in pink chiffon embroidered in gold over white satin, with black velvet waist band and sash.

Mrs. Arthur Gault, wearing a draped gown of light blue satin opening over a lace underskirt, the corsage and sleeves of white lace; blue and silver bandeau caught with tulle chou on her hair.

Miss Christine Somerville, in yellow satin, draped with violet ninon in pannier effect.

Miss Kitty Walker, wearing emerald green chiffon with silver trimming over white satin.

Miss Violet Walker, reseda green ninon draped over cream colored satin.

Mrs. G. W. Stephens was in black, the drapery of black chiffon bordered with sable; a black osprey in her coiffure.

Mrs. Melvin Davis, wearing white satin with overdress of white chiffon studded with crystals, swathed with black velvet.

Miss Grace Cassils, wearing white satin and shadow lace draped in pannier effect, and pale pink ostrich tip in her hair.

Miss Dorothy Robinson, white chiffon over pale pink satin, with waistband and sash of cerise velvet.

Miss Mona Prentice, in blue satin veiled in blue chiffon embroidered in silver.

Miss Rita Macdonald, wearing pale pink embroidered chiffon over satin.

Miss Alison Elder, white satin veiled in shadow lace, with overdress of white ninon trimmed with pearls.

Miss Alice Ogilvie, wearing soft green charmeuse with white ninon overdress embroidered in brilliants, finished with garniture of French roses.

Mrs. E. F. Sise, gowned in blue and pink chiffon over white satin.

Mrs. W. O. H. Dodds was wearing a white lace gown with pearl ornaments; bouquet of pink roses.

Mrs. J. A. Riddell was gowned in apricot ninon over satin of the same color, with trimming of lace.

Miss Elsa May, old rose satin veiled in overdress of smoke grey chiffon.

Miss Marie Ouimet, wearing white satin with overdress of lace, trimmed with narrow bands of sable.

Mrs. J. L. McCulloch was gowned in pink satin covered with pink chiffon, ornamented with satin roses and bugle trimming.

Mrs. Leslie Drake, gowned in chartreuse yellow satin with drapery of pale blue net.

Mrs. Herbert Davidson, wearing a mauve satin gown with overdress of pink chiffon embroidered in diamante.

Miss Muriel Anglin (debutante, daughter of Mr. Justice Anglin, of Ottawa), was in a dainty gown of white satin and chiffon.

Miss Gladys Woodruffe (of St. Catharines, Ont), who came with Mrs. C. J. McCuaig, was in white.

Miss Isabella Fitz-Gibbon wore green satin veiled in black ninon, with garniture of brilliants.

Miss Molly Fitz-Gibbon, blue satin, with gold and dew-drop trimming.

Miss Dorothy Blackader, was gowned in blue satin with bugle trimming.

Miss Isabel Blackader, in white satin and overdress of net, with touches of pale blue.

Mrs. Hugh Walkem was gowned in blue satin, trimmed with lace and bands of mink fur.

Mrs. F. W. Gilday, wearing a gown of real lace and white satin, with touches of coral.

Mrs. C. C. Ronalds, gowned in black satin, relieved with white lace and pearl garniture.

Mrs. Malcolm Barclay was gowned in black satin, draped in one-sided effect with blue satin veiled in gold, the other side of the bodice composed of white lace.

Miss Winnifred Sims, in cerise tafeta with overdress of black net embroidered in silver.

Miss Aline Mignault, wearing white satin veiled in ninon, with Brussels lace trimmings.

Mrs. Austin C. Stead was gowned in blue brocade.

Mrs. J. Maxwell Gardner, wearing a draped gown of yellow satin with trimming of lace.

Mrs. David S. Kerr, was gowned in black charmeuse satin draped with Cluny lace.

Mrs. W. A. Murray, white satin with overdress of chiffon, the bodice trimmed with embroidery and Brussels lace.

Mrs. G. L. Ogilvie wore a dainty gown of pale blue satin draped with tulle.

Miss Wanda Gzowski, Toronto, was in pale pink chiffon and shadow lace, with garniture of pink roses.

Mrs. Hayden Harris (Boston), was gowned in turquoise blue chiffon with gold lace and trimming of pink and blue satin rosebuds.

Mrs. J. Reid Hyde, wearing rose-colored satin and silver lace, with trimming of brilliants and touches of black velvet.

Mrs. Alex. A. Robertson, gowned in heavy Oriental silk brocaded in blue and gold, with trimming of silver lace.

Miss Muriel Robertson (débutante), in white satin with beaded chiffon overdress, finished with touches of pink.

Miss Edith Harrower, in pink satin with diapmante trimming, the bodice veiled in shadow lace.

Miss Florence Ekers was gowned in black satin.

Miss Hazel Ekers (débutante) was in pale pink ninon.

Miss Marion Blaiklock, gowned in white satin with overdress of embroidered net.

Mrs. Harrison Durant was gowned in yellow velvet.

Miss Marie Baby, wearing a pink charmeuse gown trimmed with rhinestones and skunk fur.

Miss Jeanne Baby, in a white charmeuse gown with pearl garniture.

Miss Marguerite Layton, wearing a pretty gown of pale blue crepe de chine.

Miss Dorothy Layton, white satin and duchess lace, with blue satin panniers.

Miss Eileen Buckley, of Halifax, was gowned in white satin.

Mrs. A. Ross Bostwick was gowned in black satin relieved with sequin garniture.

Miss Kathleen Sweeny, of Toronto, in white duchess satin, with silver tunic edged with marabout; bouquet of white roses.

Miss Olive Baillie, white satin veiled in rose-bordered ninon, finished with pearl trimming.

Mrs. Archie Baillie was gowned in pink satin draped with mauve chiffon, finished with trimming of brilliants.

Miss Bee Blakeney, of Ottawa, wearing pale blue satin trimmed with beaded embroidery.

Miss Ruth Badgley, blue satin veiled in violet ninon, with silver lace trimming.

Miss Muriel McGibbon, cream charmeuse satin trimmed with gold-beaded embroidery; corsage bouquet of violets and lilies of the valley.

Miss Edythe Sandham, wearing yellow crepe de chine trimmed in gold.

Miss Vera Sandham, blue satin veiled in Dresden chiffon with pearl garniture.

Mrs. H. B. Walker, wearing a white satin gown and beaded overdress, with gold trimmings.

Miss Sara B. McGillis, in pink satin draped with white embroidered chiffon.

Miss Anita Allen, shell pink charmeuse satin, and overdress of pale blue ninon, with pearl trimming.

Miss Beryl Fenwick, in pale pink ninon over white satin.

Miss Alberta MacLean, white chiffon over white net, with gold trimmings.

Miss Mary C. Pollock, wearing a pale green charmeuse gown with lace garniture.

Miss Jane Pollock (débutante), in white satin veiled in shadow lace.

Miss Antoinette Parker, gowned in white satin draped with maize-colored chiffon.

Miss Jessie Cassels (Ottawa), in crocus tinted satin veiled in ninon with lace trimmings.

Miss Marguerite Wainwright, wearing blue satin with coral garniture.

Miss Gladys Wainwright, (débutante), white satin with overdress embroidered in brilliants.

Mrs. J. J. Creelman was gowned in pink crepe de chine veiled in cream lace, with panniers of the satin, trimming of beaded chiffon.

Mrs. Duncan McIntyre, wearing pale blue satin with embroidered net overdress trimmed with pearl garniture.

Miss Edith McIntyre (débutante), in white satin veiled in white net embroidered in crystals and diamante.

Mrs. Redpath (Pincher Creek, Alta.), in white satin, with embroidered black ninon tunic, wearing violets and pearl ornaments.

Miss Dorothy Windham (Pincher Creek), cream Liberty satin gown with tulle trimming, wearing pink roses.

Mrs. E. S. Jaques, gowned in blue ninon embroidered in silver, over blue satin.

Mrs. J. A. Mann, wearing a draped gown of light blue satin.

Mrs. Gibb Carsley, green chiffon draped over pale gold colored satin, with pannier effect of lace.

Miss Effie Williamson, wearing a pink satin gown with overdress of crystal embroidered net, the drapery caught with satin roses.



A ST. ANDREW'S DEBUTANTE'S DANCING FROCK.
Of white charmeuse satin draped in pannier effect over a lace flounced underskirt.

Miss Etta Ward (of Kingston), in white satin with ninon overdress embroidered in crystals.

Mrs. W. B. Mathews, wearing a blue satin gown embroidered in black and gold.

Mrs. Cottingham Jones, gowned in black Chantilly lace over yellow satin.

Mrs. C. F. Dale, in a draped gown of pale blue satin and white lace.

Miss Girdwood, in black satin, relieved with white lace and touches of cerise on the corsage.

Mrs. Archie McAllister, gowned in white satin veiled in chiffon.

Miss Barbara Foster (of Glasgow), in apricot colored satin with overdress of sequined net.

Miss Martha McAllister (debutante), in a blue satin gown, the bodice of white chiffon and lace with touches of blue.

Mrs. John Horne, wearing a light blue silk gown.

Miss Gertrude Macaulay, wearing white satin veiled in ninon with crystal trimming.

Miss Flossie Grace, pink satin with trimming of crystal embroidered net.

Miss Violet Bouthilier, wearing old gold colored satin, with sleeves and corsage drapery of black chiffon.

Mrs. C. E. Archibald, gowned in yellow satin embossed in velvet finished with diamante trimming.

Miss Evelyn Archibald, wearing tomato pink charmeuse, fashioned with panniers of silver lace.

Mrs. B. Hal Brown, wearing a handsome gown of white satin trimmed with black chenille and brilliants.

Mrs. A. Crathern McArthur was gowned in gray satin with overdress of sapphire blue chiffon embroidered in sapphire and gold.

Miss Alexandrina McArthur (debutante), was in white satin with overdress of Chantilly lace.

Miss Gertude Crathern, apricot colored charmeuse satin with diamante trimming.

Mrs. Colin Morgan was gowned in pale lavender satin with overdress of grey chiffon embroidered in silver spangles.

Miss Marjorie Morgan, in pale yellow satin with white tulle overdress embroidered in pearls.

Mrs. Stanley Coristine, wearing a pink satin draped with pink chiffon and trimmed with rose-bud garniture.

Miss Beatrice Coristine, wearing pink charmeuse finished with pearl trimming.

Mrs James Alexander was gowned in yellow satin with overdress of black lace, trimmed on the corsage with gold and touches of violet.

Mrs. B. W. Coghlin, in pink with overdress of crystal and silver, finished with touches of black velvet.

Mrs. Wilrid Bovey, wearing yellow satin brocade, finished with diamante trimming, the bodice composed of lace.

Mrs. W. G. Ross was wearing a draped gown of soft red charmeuse finished with black and diamante trimming.

Miss Alice Ross, white satin with embroidery of beads on the bodice, the skirt drapery caught with a buckle of the brilliants.

Miss Edythe Ross, white satin fashioned in pannier effect, with pearl beaded trimming on the bodice.

Mrs. James Walker was gowned in blue and gold brocade.

Miss Frances Walker (debutante), in blue accordion pleated chiffon with tunic of white and pink beads.

Mrs. William Starke was gowned in wisteria velvet with trimming of French lace.

Miss Annie Starke (debutante), in pink satin veiled in draped shadow lace.

Mrs. J. G. Ross wore orange satin draped with black lace, embroidered in diamante.

Miss Marjorie Ross, pale blue satin with tunic of pale pink tulle embroidered in beads.

Mrs. T. Charles Davidson, pink satin with draped overdress of chiffon printed in a rose design.

Mrs. G. A. Brown, black Chantilly lace over tan shot silk.

Miss Elsie Brown (debutante) white satin with overdress of lace embroidered with pearls.

Mrs. W. C. Hodgson wore a gold brocade gown. Miss Marguerite Hodgson was in white.

Mrs. T. Palmer Howard, wearing a pale blue chiffon gown with overdress embroidered in beads and diamante, with touches of cerise.

Mrs Wentworth Mackenzie, gowned in black chiffon embroidered in gold, over black satin.

Mrs. F. W. Fisher, gowned in gold-colored satin, with trimming of sable fur.

Mrs. Nathaniel Curry was gowned in pink satin, with overdress of black lace embroidered in silver.

Mrs. Victor G. Curry, in pale pink satin with overdress of lace in a shell-pink shade.

Mrs. E. R. Ebbitt, wearing mauve satin with overdress of mauve crepe de chine.

Mrs. J. T. McCall, black cashmere de soie, the bodice finished with beaded lace and pearl garniture.

Miss Helen E. McCall (debutante), in white charmeuse veiled in white chiffon, with crystal beaded trimming and bands of shadow lace.

Mrs. M. E. Duncan was wearing a gown of rose pointe and duchess lace, with pearls.

Miss Mary Dean Duncan was in white satin elaborated with lace, threaded with tiny opals.

Mrs. Victor C. Buchanan, pink satin with overdress of pink crepe de chine, trimmed with white lace and touches of pink velvet.

Mrs. W. I. Gear, turquoise blue satin with tunic embroidered in crystals.

Miss Kathleen Gear, wearing a draped gown of pale blue charmeuse, the bodice trimmed with lace.

Mrs. Henry Philips, wearing a yellow brocade gown trimmed with Carrickmacross lace and narrow bands of mink.

Miss Dorothy Philips (debutante), Dresden chiffon over ivory satin, with trimming bands of brown fur.

Mrs. H. B. Muir was gowned in gray charmeuse with drapery of net embroidered in opalescent beads, and touches of amethyst velvet.

Miss Quintina Muir (debutante), in white satin, veiled in shadow lace, embroidered in brilliants.

Mrs. S. B. Townsend, gowned in apricot-colored silk moire, opening over a lace petticoat, and trimmed with brilliants.

Miss Marjorie Townsend (debutante), in white satin veiled in shadow lace, finished with pearl trimming.

Mrs. E. Stanger, wearing a gown of violet panne velvet, with garniture of duchesse lace, and antique ornaments.

Miss Amy Stanger, wearing a gown of ashes of roses charmeuse, veiled in chiffon of the same shade.

Mrs. D. N. C. Hogg, white satin with overdress of rose-colored chiffon.

Mrs. George T. Hartt, gowned in pink satin with overdress of green and silver.

Mrs. G. J. Crowdy was gowned in terra cotta brocade with trimming of sable fur.

Miss Beatrice Crowdy, cerise velvet with overdress of chiffon in the same color.

Mrs. Arthur Gould, wearing a black satin gown.

Mrs. Roland Gomery, gowned in white satin trimmed with silk Maltese lace.

Mrs. H. R. Lordly, wearing a princess robe of Parisian lace in a pale violet shade, hand-embroidered.

Mrs. W. F. Steedman, pink satin veiled in pale blue ninon, with trimming of rhinestones.

Mrs. F. S. Maclennan was gowned in lavender Liberty satin, with garniture of Macmare lace, and wearing diamond ornaments.

Miss Charlotte L. Maclennan, peach-colored Liberty satin, trimmed with shadow lace and rosebuds.

Miss Grace Sumner, pink crepe de chine, trimmed with shaded bead embroidery, and Honiton lace.

Miss Dorothy Robertson, Tangerine chiffon over white satin, with waist band and streamers of black velvet ribbon.

Miss Laurel Foster, yellow satin veiled in lavender flowered ninon, trimmed with shadow lace.

Miss Eva Pitblado, pale blue satin with tunic of white net and lace.

Miss Beatrice Hanson, pale blue charmeuse opening over lace, with garniture of rosebuds.

Mrs. R. C. Holden, white satin with overdress of black lace. Miss Margaret Holden, in blue satin.

Miss Edith Whitehead wore a pink satin gown.

Miss Jeanne Laviolette, pastel blue charmeuse, with panniers of American beauty chiffon, trimmed with rhinestones.

Mrs. A. P. Stuart was gowned in black satin with garniture of jet.

Miss Vera Stuart, yellow satin with over drapery of blue chiffon.

Miss Danae Stuart (debutante), in white satin veiled in white chiffon.

Miss Ruth Turpin, old rose satin, the bodice composed of lace, with trimming of rhinestones.

Miss Edith Turpin, wearing a white satin gown, with lace bodice, trimmed in silver.

Miss Elvira Strathy (debutante), gowned in white satin, veiled in overdress of gold net.

Miss Molly Donoghue, yellow satin with tunic of embroidered blue chiffon.

Miss Pauline Weir, wearing a gown of mauve chiffon and gold tissue.

Miss Mabel Weir, gowned in yellow satin finished with diamante trimming.

Miss Phyllis Bird, wearing an old-rose colored gown, the skirt of accordion pleated chiffon with satin panniers, and the bodice of shadow lace veiled in the chiffon.

Miss Lesley Meakins (débutante), white satin gown, with lace bodice and diamante trimming.

Miss K. Tinling, wearing blue ninon over pink satin.

Mrs. A. D. Swan was gowned in cream-colored crepe de sole brocaded in a rose design.

Miss Cora Shaw, in pink satin, with chiffon and lace.

Miss Pauline Sproule (débutante) gowned in white satin softened with chiffon.

Miss Florence Peck, in shell pink crepe de chine with overdress of hand-embroidered net in shades of pink; pearl ornaments.

Miss Kathleen Pyke wearing a white satin gown, finished with pearl and bugle trimming.

Miss Isabel Pyke, white satin with mauve net overdress embroidered in crystal and pearls.

Mrs. S. S. Bain, wearing a gown of apricot satin brocade draped with blue ninon, nished with turquoise garniture; turquoise hair ornament.

Mrs. George E. Dies, in pale orchid satin with silver and pearl trimming, wearing a silver mesh mob cap with mother of pearl garniture and osprey, and carrying a mother of pearl fan.

Mrs. W. B. Evans, gowned in reseda green satin, draped with black chiffon.

Mrs. Fitz-James E. Browne, white charmeuse with rose pointe lace veiled in white chiffon embroidered in gold, with trimming of diamante and knots of rosebuds.

Mrs. William McMaster was gowned in black satin.

THE SUBSCRIBERS.

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THE

Gentleman From Indiana

BY BOOTH TARKINGTON

Author of 'Monsieur Beaucaire' and 'The Two Vanrevels'

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SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

John Harkless, editor of the Carlow County 'Herald,' after an aggressive campaign against the White Caps, is attacked by them, and lies in Rouen hospital seriously ill. Miss Sherwood, who has refused to marry him, takes charge of his office, and under an assumed name, edits the 'Herald.'

CHAPTER XVII—Continued.

As Mr. Parker observed, Miss Sherwood did not do the Grand Duchess, giving the Carlow tenants a treat. She felt no duchess symptoms within herself, and though, of course, she had various manners tucked away to wear as one suits garments to occasions—and it was a Rouen 'party-gown' wherewith she chose to abash poor John Harkless at their meeting—here in Carlow, she was a woman of affairs, lively, shrewd, engaging, capable; she was herself (at least she was that side of herself). And it should be explained that Harkless had based his calumny regarding the tariff on a paragraph or two that crept inadvertently into an otherwise statesmanlike article, and that 'H. Fisbee' understood the tariff as well as any woman who ever lived. But the tariff inspired no more articles from that pen.

Rodney McCune had lifted his head, and those who had followed his stricken enemy felt that the cause was lost, without the leader. The old ring that the 'Herald' had crushed was a ring once more, and the heelers had rallied—'the boys were in line again.' The work had been done quietly, and Halloway was already beaten, and beaten badly. John Harkless lay sick, and Rodney McCune would sit in Congress, for the nomination meant election. But one day the Harkless forces, demoralized, broken, almost hopeless, woke up to find that they had a leader. Many of them were content with the belief that this was a young lawyer named Keating, who had risen up in Amo; but Mr. Keating himself had a different impression.

Helen was a little nervous, and very much excited, over the political conference at Judge Briscoe's. She planned it with careful diplomacy, and arranged the details with a fine sense of the dramatic. There was a suggestion she desired to have made in this meeting, which she wished should emanate from the Amo and Gaines County people, instead of proceeding from Carlow—for she thought it better to make the outsiders believe her idea an inspiration of their own—so she made a little comedy and provided for Judge Briscoe's entrance at an effective moment. The judge was a substantial influence, strong in the councils of his party when he chose to be; and, though of late years he had contented himself with voting at the polls, every one knew what weight he carried when he saw fit to bestir himself.

When he entered the parlor, he found the politicians in a state of subdued excitement. Helen sat by the window, blushing, and talking eagerly to old Fisbee. One of the gentlemen from Gaines County was walking about the room exclaiming, 'A glorious conception! A glorious conception!' addressing the bric-a-brac, apparently. (He thought the conception his own.) Mr. Martin was tugging at his beard and whispering to Landis and Horner, and the two Amo men were consulting in a corner, but as the judge came in, one of them turned and said loudly, 'That's the man.'

'What man am I, Keating?' asked Briscoe, cheerily.

'We better explain, I guess,' answered the other; and, turning to his compatriot: 'You tell him, Boswell.'

'Well—it's this way—', said Boswell, and came at once to an awkward pause, turning aside sheepishly and unable to proceed.

'So that's the way of it, is it?' said the old gentleman.

Helen laughed cheerfully, and looked about her with a courageous and encouraging eye. 'It is embarrassing,' she said. 'Judge Briscoe, we are contemplating "a piece of the blackest treachery and chicanery." We are going to give Mr. Halloway the—the go-by!' The embarrassment fell away, and everybody began to talk at once. 'Hold on a minute,' said the judge; 'let's get at it straight. What do you want with me?'

'I'll tell you,' volunteered Keating. 'You see, the boys are getting in line again for this convention. They are the old file that used to rule the roost before the "Herald" got too strong for them, and they rely on Mr. Harkless's being sick to beat Kedge Halloway with that Gaines County man, McCune. Now, none of us here want Rod McCune, I guess. We had trouble enough once with him and his heelers, and now that Mr. Harkless is down, they've taken advantage of it to raise a revolution: Rod McCune for Congress! He's a dirty-hearted swindler—I hope Miss Sherwood will pardon the strong expression—and everybody thought the 'Herald' had driven him out of politics, though it never told how it did it; but he's up on top again. Now, the question is to beat him. We hold the committees, and the boys have been fighting the committees,—call 'em the "Harkless Ring," and never understood that the 'Herald' would have turned us down in a second if it thought we weren't straight. Well, we saw a week ago that Kedge Halloway was going to lose to McCune; we figured it out pretty exactly, and there ain't a ray of hope for Kedge. We wrote to Mr. Harkless about it and asked him to come down—if he'd been on the ground last Monday and had begun to work, I don't say but what his personal influence might have saved Halloway—but a friend of his, where he's staying, answered the letter: said, Mr. Harkless was down with a relapse and was very fretful; and he'd taken the liberty of reading the letter and temporarily suppressing it under doctor's orders; they were afraid he'd come, sick as he was, from a sense of duty, and asked us to withdraw the letter, and referred us to Mr. Harkless's representative on the 'Herald.' So we applied here to Miss Sherwood, and that's why we had this meeting. Now, Halloway is honest—everybody knows that—and I don't say but what he's been the best available material Mr. Harkless had to send to Washington; but he ain't any too bright—'

Mr. Martin interrupted the speaker. 'I reckon, maybe, you never heard that lecture of his on the "Past, Present and Future"?'

'Besides that,' Keating continued, 'Halloway has had it long enough, and he's got enough glory out of it, and, except for getting beat by Rod McCune, I believe he'd almost as soon give it up. Well, we discussed all this and that, and couldn't come to any conclusion. We didn't want to keep on with a losing fight if there was any way to put up a winner, though of course we all recognized that Mr. Harkless would want us to support Kedge to the death, and that's what he'd do if he was on the ground. But Miss Sherwood mentioned that she'd had one note since his last illness began, and he'd entrusted her and her associates on the paper with the entire policy, and she would take the responsibility for anything we determined on. Mr. Smith said the only thing to do was to give up Halloway and get a man that could beat McCune; Kedge would recognize it himself, that that was the only thing to do, and he could retire gracefully. Miss Sherwood said she was still more or less a stranger, and asked what man we could find who was strong enough to do it by popularity alone, and who was also a man we wanted; somebody that had worked a good deal, but had never had any office. It was to such a man she could promise the "Herald's" support, as for a time the paper was being operated almost independently, it might be said, of Mr. Harkless. Well, I expect it came to all of us at the same time, but it was Mr. Bence here that said it first.'

Mr. Bence was the gentleman who had walked about saying 'A glorious conception,' and he now thrust one hand into his breast and extended the other in a wide gesture, and looked as impressive as a very young man with white eyebrows can look.

'The name of Harkless,' he said abruptly, 'the name of Harkless willl sweep the convention like the fire of a Western prairie; the name of Harkless will thunder over their astonished heads and strike a peal of joy bells in every home in the district; it will re-echo in the corridors of posterity and teem with prosperity like a mighty river. The name of Harkless will reverberate in that convention hall, and they shall sit ashamed.'

'Harkless!' exclaimed the judge. 'Why didn't some one think of that long ago?'

'Then you approve?' asked Keating.

'Yes. I think I do.'

The Amo man shook hands with him. 'We'll swim out,' he exclaimed. 'It will be the same everywhere. A lot of the old crowd themselves will be swept along with us when we make our nomination. People feel that that Cross-Roads business ought never to have been allowed to happen, and they'd like to make it up to him some way. There are just two difficulties, Halloway and Mr. Harkless himself. It's a sure thing that he wouldn't come out against Kedge and that he'd refuse to let his name be used against him. Therefore, we have got to keep it quiet from him; the whole thing has to be worked quietly. The McCune folks were quiet until they though they were sure; we've got to be quieter still. Well, we've made out a plan.'

'And a plan that will operate,' added Mr. Bence. 'For the name of Harkless shall—' Mr. Keating interrupted him energetically:

'We explain it to all the Halloway delegates, you see, and to all the shaky McCune people, and interview all the undecided ones. The McCune crowd may see them afterwards, but they can't fix men in this district against John Harkless. All we've got to do is to pass the word. It's all kept quiet, you understand. We go into the convention, and the names of Halloway and McCune are placed before it. Then will come a speech naming Harkless—and you want to stuff your ears with cotton. On the first ballot Harkless gets the scattering vote that was going to nominate McCune if we'd let things run, and Halloway is given every vote he'd have got if he'd run against McCune alone; it's as a compliment; it will help him see how things were, afterwards; and on the second ballot his vote goes to Harkless. There won't be any hitch if we get down to work right off; it's a mighty short campaign, but we've got big chances. Of course, it can't be helped that Halloway has to be kept in the dark; he won't spend any money, anyway.'

'It looks a little underhanded at first glance,' said Warren Smith; 'but, as Miss Sherwood said, you've got to be a little underhanded sometimes, especially when you're dealing with as scrupulous a man as John Harkless. But it's a perfectly honest deal, and it will be all right with him when he finds it's all over and he's nominated.'

'It's a plain case,' added Boswell. 'We want him, and we've got to have him.'

'There's one danger,' Mr. Keating continued. 'Kedge Halloway is honest, but I believe he's selfish enough to disturb his best friend's death-bed for his own ends, and it's not unlikely that he will get nervous towards the last and be telegraphing Harkless to have himself carried on a cot to the convention to save him. That wouldn't do at all, of course, and Miss Sherwood thinks maybe there'd be less danger if we set the convention a little ahead of the day appointed. It's dangerous, because it shortens our time; but we can fix it for three days before the day we'd settled on, and that will bring it to September 7th. What we want of you, judge, is to go to the convention as a delegate, and make the nominating speech for Mr. Harkless. Will you do it?'

'Do it?' cried the old man, and he struck the table a resounding blow with his big fist. 'Do it? I'd walk from here to Rouen and back again to do it!'

They were all on their feet at this, and they pressed forward to shake Briscoe's hand, congratulating him and each other as though they were already victorious. Mr. Martin bent over Helen and asked her if she minded shaking hands with a man who had voted for Shem at the first election in the Ark.

'I thought I'd rightly ort to thank you for finishin' off Kedge Halloway,' he added. 'I made up my mind I'd never vote for him again, the night he killed that intellectual insect of his.'

'Intellectual insect, Mr. Martin?' she asked, puzzled.

(To be continued.)

THE SPINSTER.

Her mind is like a child who is beaten
And scolded,
Her heart a sweet bud which has never
unfolded;
Her bosom a sea where the waters all
surge in,
Her soul a white temple, clean swept
by a virgin;
Her liturgy's offered with faith that
ne'er falters,
But there is no sacrifice burnt on her
altars;
No High Priest to give absolution divine,
No sins to confess, but no candle to
shine.

KATHERINE A. CLARKE.

"BED-TIME STORIES"

TEDDY P.'S VISIT TO SCHOOL.

(By Edward Hislap, in the 'Interior.')

Teddy P. was not a bear; he was an orphan pig—a little pig with reddish hair, a very long snout for his short body and a little screwed-up tail that looked as if it might have been curled so on a hot poker. When Teddy P. was pleased about anything—as, say, a good drink of milk or a sweet ear of corn—his tail would wiggle and twist and his little stiff ears would wag and he would grunt 'Wunh! Wunh!' away down deep in his throat, as if saying 'Thank you! Thank you' The school teacher owned Teddy and thought very much of him. When a very little teenty-weenty pig Teddy had lost his mother, and the teacher made a nice warm bed for him with excelsior and an old coat in a soap box.

Teddy learned to take milk from a bottle and later to drink it from a pan. When he was very little he was fat and roly-poly and full of wrinkles and so cunning that everybody that saw him always laughed. As he became older he was not so fat and lost his wrinkles, but he grew to have such a solemn look on his face and such odd little ways that still everyone who saw him always laughed. And Teddy would squeal and grunt 'Wee-e-e! Wunh! Wunh,' as if he were laughing, too.

When Teddy got large enough to run about he began to follow the teacher around the place just as a dog would have done. The teacher had a small farm, and during vacation raised potatoes and beets and cabbages, and other things for market. Teddy followed the teacher every day, sometimes rooting about in the moist, cool earth and sometimes lying asleep in a little burrow scooped out under the potato vines.

I should not mention this habit of Teddy's of following his master, for nearly every animal will learn to follow the person who feeds it and is kind to it, only it was so funny to see the little pig grunting along at the teacher's heels. And then, too, it was the habit of following like a dog that got Teddy into the biggest trouble of his life and gave him the worst fright he ever had—but I will tell you all about it when I reach that part of the story.

If the teacher went to a neighbor's on an errand, Teddy followed and waited until his master went to the little store a mile away, where they kept shoestrings and scholars' companions and licorice and perfume cards, besides all kinds of family groceries and hardware. Teddy would follow and would walk all the way there and all the way back. The storekeeper nearly always gave Teddy a cracker and a little piece of cheese, or an apple not good enough to sell, and Teddy would eat and wiggle his tail and wag his ears and grunt 'Wunh! Wunh!' down deep in his throat.

When vacation was over and the teacher opened school again, and the boys and girls from all the homes gathered in for the first day, Teddy followed his master just like Mary's little lamb and wanted to come right into the schoolhouse. But of course that would not do; so the door had to be shut to keep him out. For all that, Teddy could be heard through the open window saying 'Wee-e-e! Wunh! Wunh!' as he wandered about the grounds.

At the noon recess the teacher decided that Teddy must not attend school any more. He had rooted some deep holes in the flowerbeds and the walk; and besides that, he wanted to come into the house all the time. So when the teacher went home to his luncheon, Teddy following, he made a pen by nailing some boards across the front of a goods box and shut Teddy in.

'Good-by, Teddy!' called the teacher as he started back to school.

'Whee-e-e! Wunh! Wunh!' answered Teddy, with his front feet on the second board of his pen.

'Poor little lonesome piggy!' said the teacher. 'He will be glad to see me when school is out.'

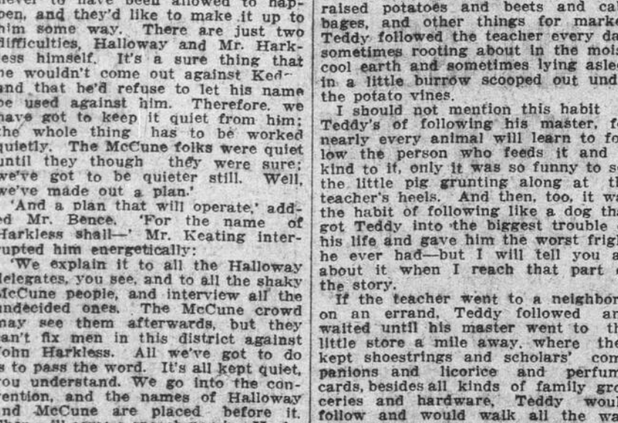
'Wee-e-e-e!' came back the wail of Teddy as his master turned down the road to the schoolhouse.

Now, Teddy did not like it one bit to be penned up—he never had been before—and he wanted to follow the teacher. He squealed and scampered around his pen, growing more excited every minute as he realized that he was indeed a prisoner. He could not understand why he must be shut up when he wanted to run about and root in the cool, moist earth. He tried every way to get out of his pen. At last he poked his long nose through between the boards on the front of his pen and pushed with all his might. You know a pig, even a very little pig, is quite strong in the muscles of his snout and neck and knows how to make a good pry out of his nose. Teddy understood this, and very soon there was a sharp crack and the second board flew off, and Teddy popped out.

'Wee — wee-e-e! Wunh! Wunh!' Teddy squealed and grunted with joy, as he flew down the road to the schoolhouse.

School was taken up when Teddy got there, and the door was shut. But he did not mind, for he knew that the teacher was there and that he would be out again after awhile. So Teddy began to amuse himself exploring things around the building.

(To be continued.)



"77"

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While they last these books will be distributed for six certificates, as explained on another page of this issue. Do not fail to clip the certificate today.

A NEW PIANO FOR XMAS

or a player piano. Buy it from Layton Bros., and save money. 550 St. Catherine street west, (corner Stanley).

FEW ESCAPE CORNS

They come to the young, the old, the weak and the strong. In all cases, cure is effected in twenty-four hours by Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor. This remedy is painless, it's sure, it always cures. Don't experiment. Use the old and reliable Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor. Price 25c.

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*9.05 a.m. and *10.00 p.m.
To Union Station.
PARLOR CAR ON DAY TRAIN
*11.15 p.m. to Yonge St. Station.
ELECTRIC LIGHTED COMPARTMENT AND SLEEPING CARS.

QUEBEC

†9.00 a.m., *1.30 p.m., *5.00 p.m., *11.30 p.m.
5 P.M. TRAIN DE LUXE.
Dining and Parlor Cars.

OTTAWA

†8.05 a.m. 8.40 a.m. †9.15 a.m. *10.10 a.m.
†4.00 p.m. †7.45 p.m. *9.50 p.m. *10.30 p.m.
OBSERVATION PARLOR CARS.
Sleeper on 9.50 p.m. train.
*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. §Sunday only.

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CANADA'S CRACK TRAIN.

Leaves Montreal for Toronto and Chicago 9.00 a.m. daily.

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FOR SALE CHEAP

About 200 Packing Cases, 33 in. x 20 in. x 9½ in.; all in good order.

Apply to Mr. REILLY, 142 St. Peter street.

LIFTED HORSE AND DRIVER IN MID-AIR

Carter Has Exciting Encounter With a St. Lambert Car.

A spectacular accident, which, fortunately, had no serious result, happened last evening on Mill street, opposite Ogilvie's Flour Mills. As the St. Lambert car No. 8 was approaching the city, it collided with a cart which was being driven in the opposite direction by Chas. Harrigan, of 168 Aqueduct street. The fender caught the rear wheel of the cart, and getting underneath it, lifted horse, cart and driver in the air, throwing them wrong side up against the wall of the mill. The fact that all three hung in the air and dropped topsy-turvey, allowed every one in the car to see them being dashed against the wall.

Immediately, the car was stopped, and a number of passengers, led by Mr. C. Dempsey, of 101 St. Louis avenue, rushed out to Harrigan's assistance. He was lying completely out of sight, buried beneath the the horse and cart. Replying to his shouts for assistance, Harrigan's rescuers, when they had turned back the cart, found that the horse was lying on the top of its driver, who was shouting for help, and excitedly instructing his rescuers to unharness the animal. When this had been successfully done, the horse got to its feet, while Harrigan, covered with mud and with his face severely cut, lost no time in getting it back between the shafts. He drove home without any sign of being seriously hurt, although his face was bleeding from several gashes.

HOTELKEEPER HELD UP.

As he was closing his bar at 1738 St. James street, St. Henri, last night, P. Bernier was held up by two men who had entered after hours. He claims a revolver was pointed at him, and in the struggle which took place, was discharged. When the police arrived the men had gone.

BIG TREE BLOWN DOWN.

A big tree in St. Denis street, near Laval, was blown down yesterday afternoon, smashing a telephone pole, and the trolley wires.

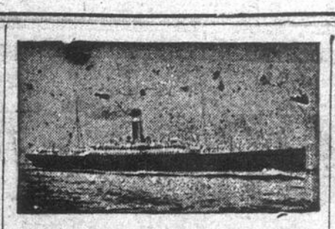
WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?

December 7.

The steps of a good man are ordered by the Lord; and he delighteth in his way.—Psa. xxxvii., 23.

My God, the steps of pious men
Are ordered by thy will;
Though they should fall, they rise again,
Thy hand supports them still.

Make me to go in the path of thy commandments; for therein do I delight.—Psa. cxix., 35.



ALLAN ROYAL MAIL LINE

XMAS SAILINGS

TO LIVERPOOL.
From St. John, Halifax.
'Victorian' .. Dec. 6th, Dec. 7th
'Virginian' .. Dec. 20th, Dec. 21st

TO GLASGOW.
From Portland. Halifax.
'Scandinavian' Dec. 12th, Dec. 13th
Largest 'ONE CLASS' (II.) Steamer in Canadian Service.

HAVRE AND LONDON.
Lake Erie from St. John, Dec. 12th.
RATES. Victorian & Virginian First $82.50; Second $52.50 and $55.00; Third Class $32.50. Corsican, First $72.50; Second $50.00; Third Class $31.25.
'ONE CLASS II.' Cabin to Glasgow $47.50; London $45.00; Havre $55.00.
Third Class, Glasgow $31.25; London $30.25; Havre $20.00
For Tickets, etc., apply Local Agent:: W. H. Clancy, Transportation Bldg. Thos Cook & Son, 530 St. Cath., W. W. H. Henry, 286 St. James Street. Home & Rivet, 9 St. Lawrence Blvd.
—OR—
H. & A. ALLAN, General Agents, 4 Youville Street, Montreal.

CANADIAN PACIFIC EMPRESSES

AND OTHER STEAMSHIPS

XMAS SAILINGS

ST. JOHN, N.B., to LIVERPOOL.
EMPRESS OF BRITAIN Dec. 13
GRAMPIAN (chartered), Dec. 13.
Rates, etc., apply to any agent, or,
WM. WEBSTER,
GENERAL AGENT.
Dominion Express Building.
MONTREAL.



CUNARD LINE

Canadian London Passenger Service.

From Southampton	From Portland, Me.
Dec. 10..T.SS. ASCANIA	Dec. 28
Dec. 31..T.SS. AUSONIA	Jan. 18
Jan. 21..T.SS. ASCANIA	Feb. 8

All steamers will call at Plymouth, Eastbound.

Passage rates and full particulars on application to Special Uptown Agency, 530 St. Catherine Street West.

Consult us as to rates to principal ports of the world.

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited. 25 St. Sacrament Street.
Steerage Branch: 428 St. James Street.

Is Your Office Kept in Good and Clean Condition?

IF NOT, CALL ON US.

Our terms are the cheapest to the amount of satisfaction you get. For more information Call Main 1203, or write to

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40 JUROR'S STREET.

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SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS.

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section, alongside his homestead. Price, $3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

ASHES

Given away Free. Apply Engineer Witness Office. Easy of access.

WHITE STAR - DOMINION CANADIAN SERVICE

Xmas Sailings

Largest Steamers in the Canadian Trade

TO ENGLAND, SCANDINAVIA and the CONTINENT

"Laurentic" Dec. 7
"Teutonic" " 14
"Canada" " 21

From Portland Me. (the most convenient Winter Port for Canadians) at 10 a.m., and Halifax the next day at 9 a.m.

Rates: $35. First, $50., $53.75 and $55., Second; $31.25, $32.50 Third, according to steamer.

Send for Map Folder and Handsome Booklet. Book Passages and buy tickets from Local Agents. Offices: Montreal, Portland, Halifax, Toronto.

DONALDSON LINE

Glasgow Passenger and Freight Service.

From Glasgow.	From Montreal.
Nov. 23..T.SS. SATURNIA	Dec. 12
Nov. 30..T.SS. CASSANDRA	Dec. 18
Dec. 7..T.SS. ATHENIA	Dec. 26

From St. John, N.B.

All steamers fitted with refrigerators.

Passage rates and full particulars on application to Special Uptown Agency, 530 St. Catherine St. W. a. any Steamship Agent, or

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited. 25 St. Sacrament Street.

Steerage Branch: 428 St. James Street.

THOMSON LINE

From Montreal.
LEITH SERVICE.

SS. DEVONA about .. .. Dec. 27

For freight rates and other information, apply to
THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, 25 St. Sacrament Street.

CUNARD THOMSON LINE

JOINT LONDON FREIGHT SERVICE.
Cold Storage and Cool Air on Steamers marked *

	From Portland, Me.
*SS. HURONA	Dec. 14
SS. FREMONA	Dec. 21
*T.SS. ASCANIA	Dec. 28

For freight rates and other information, apply to
THE ROBERT REFORD COMPANY, AGENTS.

Manchester Liners

(LIMITED.)

From Manchester.	From W. St. John.
Nov. 16..MAN. CORPORATION.	
Nov. 23..MAN. TRADER	Dec. 14
Nov. 30..MAN. COMMERCE	Dec. 21
Dec. 7..MAN. IMPORTER	Dec. 28
Dec. 14..MAN. SHIPPER	Jan. 4
Dec. 21..MAN. INVENTOR	Jan. 11

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

GO TO BERMUDA

Fast Twin Screw SS. "Bermudian," 10,518 tons displacement, sails from New York, 2 p.m. 18 and 28 December; 8, 15, 22 and 29 January. Submarine signals. Suites de luxe with private bath. Orchestra.

Bilge keels; electric fans; wireless telegraphy. No steerage.

Fastest, newest, and only steamer landing passengers at the dock in Hamilton.

WEST INDIES

NEW SS. "GUIANA" and other steamers, from New York, 2 p.m., alternate Saturdays for St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes and Demerara.

For full information apply to
W. H. Henry, 286 St. James st.; W. H. Clancy, 122 St. James st.; Thos. Cook & Son, 530 St. Catherine st. W. Home & Rivet, 9 Ave. St. Laurent or J. G. Brose & Co., agents, 311 Commissioners st., Montreal, or QUEBEC S.S. Co., Limited, Quebec

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SMITH, MARKEY, SKINNER, PUGSLEY & HYDE,

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Commissioners for all the Provinces,
And for the States of Massachusetts and New York.
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Tel. Main 3969.

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W. PATTERSON, K.C.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

ISSUED BY
JOHN M. M. DUFF,
146 St. James Street.. 49 Crescent St.
Have removed from 107 St. James St.

Christmas Month

THE SPECIAL DISPLAYS in our three Stores just now, emphasize Christmas and Gift giving. We never had a better, brighter stock, and values were never quite so good before.

New Silk Neckwear	25c to $2.50
Silk Mufflers	50c to $12.00
Gloves, Lined and Unlined	$1.00 to $10.00
Dressing Gowns	$5.75 to $50.00
Bath Robes	$3.75 to $30.00

Silk Braces, Silk Socks, Umbrellas, Handkerchiefs, Pyjamas, Underwear, Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, etc.

R. J. TOOKE, LIMITED — ST. JAMES AND ST. CATHERINE STS.

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 birth, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should invariably be given.

BIRTHS

COLBECK — On Saturday, Nov. 30th, 1912, at 153 Rozel street, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Colbeck, a daughter.

MARRIED.

COLE — SCAFE — At Winnipeg, on Nov. 20, 1912, by the Rev. H. J. Robertson, Lionel Heber Cole, of the Department of Mines, Ottawa, youngest son of Mrs. F. Cole, of Montreal, to Edna Gladys, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Scafe, of Winnipeg.

DIED.

SKINNER — On Friday, Dec. 6, 1912, Mehetable Anne Hayward, in the 87th year of her age, widow of the late Samuel Skinner.
Funeral will take place from the residence of her son, 220 Laval ave., to Mount Royal Cemetery, on Monday, Dec. 9th, at 2 p.m. Please omit flowers.

SHUFELT — At West Brome, Que., on Dec. 5, 1912, Orin S. Shufelt, in the 91st year of his age.
Funeral on Sunday at 10.30.

SUTHERLAND — At his late residence, 317 Bourgeois St., Point St. Charles, on Friday, 6th December, 1912, after a long illness, Frederick Sutherland, late master car builder of the Grand Trunk Railway, a native of London, English, in his 78th year.
Funeral private. Please omit flowers.
English papers please copy.

TIMMONS — At Jeffery Hale Hospital, Quebec, on Dec. 4, 1912, Ella Timmons, aged 22 years, daughter of the late Patrick Timmons, of His Majesty's Customs.

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 notices will be promptly mailed. For addresses in foreign countries three cents will be required.

TEES & CO., Funeral Directors
912 ST. CATHERINE W.
Phone Up 1053. (Note change of Address)

ESTAB. 1840
JOS. C. WRAY & BRO.
UNDERTAKERS
HEAD OFFICE 290 MOUNTAIN ST.
EAST END 297 ST. DOMINIQUE ST.

We Open at 9 a.m. and Close at 5 p.m.

Back Up the 8 Hour Day. It Is Right.

It is a woman's right, if it is a man's: and it is the right of the man that has it to help the woman that hasn't. It is the legislators' answer to a vexed question. It would make a splendid act of Parliament being so decidedly in the interests of the community as well as in the interests of the employer and the employee, and not interfering with the rights of any. It allows for 8 hours real play, and 8 hours sound sleep which all means *8 hours better work.* Back it up. *We are only helping.*

Goodwins Limited
Owning and operating A. E. Rea & Co., Montreal, Limited.

MAN THE SHIPS ALSO

Mr. N. W. Rowell Regrets That Offer Does Not Go Far Enough

Galt, Ont., December 7.—Mr. N. W. Rowell, K.C., leader of the Ontario Liberal party, yesterday addressed the Galt Club, a non-political organization, on 'Canadian Autonomy and Imperial Unity.'

Speaking of the Hon. Mr. Borden's naval pronouncement, Mr. Rowell said: 'In view of the great burden Great Britain is now carrying in naval defence, a burden involving the gift of her sons to man her ships, as well as of her money to maintain them, in view of the great demands upon the British exchequer for moneys to carry out important schemes of social reform, I cannot but confess my own great personal regret that Canada is not manning and maintaining, as well as giving, these Dreadnoughts. Why should we impose upon the British people and the British exchequer the obligation of manning and maintaining ships, when Canada is well able to do so herself?'

AUTO. BURNED THIS MORNING.

An automobile, the property of W. Butler, Windsor Hotel, was badly burned at 2 o'clock this morning at the corner of De l'Epee street and fairmount avenue, Outremont. It caught first from the gasoline.

FIRE NEAR MODEL CITY.

Early last evening, the home of Zephren Goyer, north of the mountain, near the site of the Model City, was burned to the ground.

FAIRMOUNT METHODIST ANNIVERSARY SERVICES.

The anniversary services in connection with the Fairmount Avenue Methodist Church will be held tomorrow. Teh pastor, the Rev. G. W. McCall, B.A., B.D., will preach at the morning service, and the Rev. Dr. Young, of Douglas Methodist Church, will preach at 7 p.m.

WIND TIES UP TRAFFIC.

The high wind yesterday blew down a big tree on St. Denis street near Laval University, smashing the telephone and trolley wires, and tieing up the street car service for several minutes.

Christmas Chocolates and Bon Bons

FROM

Cadbury Brothers, of Bournville

We beg to draw your particular attention to a very choice assortment of Fancy Chocolates and Bon Bons, specially imported for our Xmas trade from **Cadbury, of Bournville,** one of the leading Chocolate Manufacturers of the world.

These goods are all new and strictly fresh, and represent the very latest English designs—every package is most handsomely gotten up, and are all filled with the finest of Chocolates.

FRASER, VIGER & CO., Limited.

Fancy Boxes and Caskets, all filled with Chocolates and Bon Bons

No. 1285	The Pastime Box Confectionery	$1.00 each
No. 1767	The Belle Box Confectionery	1.00 each
No. 1758	Oval Photo Box Confectionery	1.00 each
No. 1759	Sheldrake Box Confectionery	1.00 each
No. 1760	Peter Pan Box Confectionery	1.00 each
No. 1761	Leather Glove Box Confectionery	1.00 each
No. 1762	Leather Handkerchief Box Confectionery	1.00 each
No. 1428	Queen Mary Box Confectionery	1.00 each
No. 1375	Pictorial Box Confectionery	1.00 each
No. 2450	Forget-Me-Not Box Confectionery	1.10 each
No. 2451	Life Box Confectionery	1.10 each
No. 2452	Silver Ring Box Confectionery	1.10 each
No. 2453	Lizzard Box Confectionery	1.10 each
No. 2454	Whist Box Confectionery	1.10 each
No. 2455	White Panel Box Confectionery	1.10 each
No. 2456	Gulls Box Confectionery	1.10 each
No. 2457	Frosted Box Confectionery	1.10 each
No. 2458	Swift Box Confectionery	1.10 each
No. 1458	Red Corner Box Confectionery	1.25 each
No. 2504	Gelatined Box Confectionery	1.25 each
No. 2505	Rainbow Box Confectionery	1.25 each
No. 2506	La France Box Confectionery	1.25 each
No. 1492	Penguins Box Confectionery	1.50 each
No. 1493	Swift Box Confectionery	1.60 each
No. 1494	Lilac Box Confectionery	1.50 each
No. 1495	Tylo Box Confectionery	1.60 each
No. 592	The Bronda Box Confectionery	1.75 each
No. 616	The Ivory Box Confectionery	1.75 each
No. 1356	Suede Handkerchief Box Confectionery	2.00 each
No. 2550	Suede Glove Box Confectionery	2.00 each
No. 1304	Plush Louise Box Confectionery	2.50 each
No. 1326	Doreen Silk Box Confectionery	2.50 each
No. 1301	Ray Silk Box Confectionery	2.25 each
No. 1302	Ruby Plush Box Confectionery	2.25 each
No. 623	Aero Flower Box Confectionery	3.25 each
No. 624	Panelled Plush Casket Confectionery	3.25 each
No. 591	Fancy Picture Box Confectionery	3.25 each
No. 606	Plush Glove Box Confectionery	3.50 each
No. 564	Large Handsome Mirror Plush Casket, very fancy	8.50 each

Christmas Chocolate Specialities

No. 426	Chocolate Creams (10 flavors), 1-lb. Boxes	.40 box
No. 426	Chocolate Creams (10 flavors), ½-lb. Boxes	.20 box
No. 426	Chocolate Creams (10 flavors), ¼-lb. Boxes	.10 box
No. 102	Finest Mexican Chocolate, ¼-lb. Bars	.60 lb.
No. 1246	Chocolate Biscuits, in Boxes	.35 box
No. 45a	Nut Chocolate Cubes, 1-lb. Tins	.80 tin
No. 2263	Empire Tins Confectionery	.20 tin
No. 1699	Hampers of Chocolates	.35 each
No. 943	The Stuart Assortment, Special Fraser & Viger Box Chocolates	.75 each
No. 1050	The Celtic Assortment at	.45 and .90 box
No. 1051	The Sapphire Assortment at	.45 and .90 box
No. 1053	The Amethyst Assortment at	.45 and .90 box
No. 1052	The Ruby Assortment at	.45 and .90 box
No. 5604	Large Pastime Assortment at	.50 box

Fancy Boxes Chocolates and Bon Bons, in Assorted Shape Boxes

No. 1549	Fancy Boxes filled with Chocolate	.12½ box
No. 1544	Fancy Boxes filled with Chocolate	.12½ box
No. 838	Fancy Boxes filled with Chocolate	.12½ box
No. 2327	Fancy Boxes filled with Chocolates	.20 box
No. 2282	Fancy Boxes filled with Chocolates	.25 box
No. 2286	Fancy Boxes filled with Chocolates	.25 box
No. 1016	Fancy Boxes filled with Chocolates	.30 box
No. 7257	Fancy Boxes filled with Chocolates	.30 box
No. 7258	Fancy Boxes filled with Chocolates	.30 box
No. 7265	Fancy Boxes filled with Chocolates	.30 box
No. 3112	Fancy Boxes filled with Chocolates	.40 box
No. 3113	Fancy Boxes filled with Chocolates	.40 box
No. 1912	Fancy Boxes filled with Chocolates	.60 box
No. 1913	Fancy Boxes filled with Chocolates	.60 box

FRASER, VIGER & CO., Limited
TWO STORES
211 ST. JAMES STREET
AND
235 and 237 LAURIER AVENUE WEST

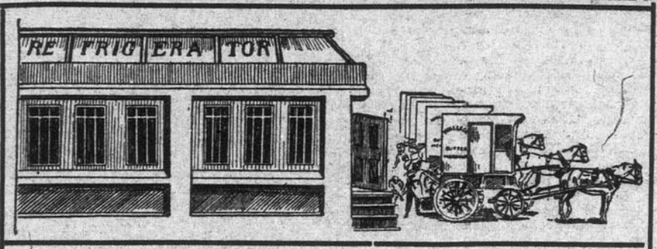


Suits TO ORDER $22.50
COATS " $20.00 UP
SKIRTS " $5.00 UP

This is the opportune moment for you to order your heavy winter apparel at the above extraordinary reduced prices, as we have a very heavy stock for this time of the year, and we are determined to clear same out before the season is over.

We guarantee all our work to be perfect in every detail.

The Height of Fashion LADIES TAILORY
530 ST. CATHERINE W.
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The Adventures of Craig Kennedy, Scientific Detective.

By ARTHUR B. REEVE

X.—The Steel Door

It was what in college we used to call 'good football weather' — a crisp autumn afternoon that sent the blood tingling through brain and muscle. Kennedy and I were enjoying a stroll on the drive, dividing our attention between the glowing red sunset across the Hudson and the string of home-bound automobiles on the broad parkway. Suddenly a huge black tour-ing car marked with big letters, 'P. D. 1,' shot past.

'Joy-riding again in one of the city's cars,' I remarked. 'I thought the last Police Department shake-up had put a stop to that.'

'Perhaps it has,' returned Kennedy. 'Did you see who was in the car?'

'No, but I see it has turned and is coming back.'

'It was Inspector—I mean, First Deputy O'Connor. I thought he recog-nized us as he whizzed along, and I guess he did, too. Ah, congratulations, O'Connor!' I haven't had a chance to tell you before how pleased I was to learn you had been appointed first de-puty. It ought to have been commis-sioner though,' added Kennedy.

'Congratulations nothing,' rejoined O'Connor. 'Just another new deal — election coming on, Mayor must make a show of getting some reform done, and allthat sort of thing. So he began with the Police Department, and here I am, first deputy. But say, Kennedy,' he added, dropping his voice, 'I've a little job on my mind that I'd like to pull off in about as spectacular a fash-ion as I—as you know how. I want to make good, conspicuously good, at the start — understand? Maybe I'll be "broke" for it and sent to pounding the pavement of Dismissalville, but I don't care. I'll take a chance. On the level, Kennedy, it's a big thing, and it ought to be done. Will you help me put it across?'

'What is it?' asked Kennedy, with a twinkle in his eye at O'Connor's esti-mate of the security of his tenure of office.

O'Connor drew us away from the automobile toward the stone parapet overlooking the railroad and river far below, and out of earshot of the de-partment chauffeur. 'I want to pull off a successful raid on the Vesper Club,' he whispered earnestly, scanning our faces.

'But,' I ejaculated, 'don't you know that Senator Danfield is interested in—'

'Jameson,' interrupted O'Connor, re-proachfully, 'I said "on the level" a few moments ago, and I meant it. Senator Danfield be—well, anyhow, if I don't do it the district attorney will, with the aid of the Dowling law, and I am going to beat him to it that's all. There's too much money being lost at the Vesper Club, anyhow. It won't hurt Danfield to be taught a lesson not to run such a game. This thing of Danfield's has got beyond all reason. It's the crookedest gambling joint in the city, at least judging by the stories they tell of losses there. And so beast-ly aristocratic, too. Read that.'

O'Connor shoved a letter into Ken-nedy's hand, a dainty perfumed and monogramed little missive addressed in a feminine hand. It was such a let-ter as comes by the thousand to the police in the course of a year, though seldom from ladies of the smart set:

'Dear Sir,—I notice in the newspa-pers this morning that you have just been appointed first deputy commis-sioner of police, and that you have been ordered to suppress gambling in New York. For the love that you must still bear toward your own mother, listen to the story of a mother worn with anxiety for her only son, and if there is any justice or righteousness in this great city, close up a gambling hell that is sending to ruin scores of our finest young men. No doubt you know or have heard of my family—the DeLongs are not unknown in New York. Perhaps you have also heard of the losses of my son Percival at the Vesper Club. They are fast becoming the common talk of our set. I am not rich, Mr. Commissioner, in spite of our social position, but I am human, as human as a mother in any station of life, and oh, if there is any way, close up that gilded society resort that is dissipating our small fortune, ruining an only son, and slowly bringing to the grave a gray-haired widow, as worthy of protection as any mother of the poor whose plea has closed up a little pool-room or low policy shop.

'Sincerely,

'JULIA M. DeLONG.

'P.S.—Please keep this confidential—at least from my son Percival—J. M. DeL.'

'Well,' said Kennedy, as he handed back the letter, 'O'Connor, if you do it, I'll take back all the hard things I've ever said about the police system. Young DeLong was in one of my classes at the University, until he was ex-pelled for that last mad prank of his. There's more to that boy than most people think, but he's the wildest scion of wealth I have ever come in contact with. How are you going to pull off your raid—is it to be down through the skylight or up from the cellar?'

'Kennedy,' replied O'Connor, in the same reproachful tone with which he had addressed me, 'talk sense. I'm in earnest. You know the Vesper Club is barred and barricaded like the Na-tional City Bank. It isn't one of those common gambling joints which depend for protection on what we call "ice-box doors." It's proof against all the old methods. Axes and sledge-hammers would make no impression there.'

'Your predecessor had some success at opening doors with a hydraulic jack,' I believe, in some very difficult raids,' put in Kennedy.

'A hydraulic jack wouldn't do for the Vesper Club, I'm afraid,' remarked O'Connor wearily. 'Why, sir, that place has been proved bomb-proof—bomb-proof, sir. You remember re-cently the so-called "gamblers' war" in which some rivals exploded a bomb on the steps? It did more damage to the house next door than to the club. However, I can get past the outer door, I think, even if it is strong. But in-side—you must have heard of it—is the famous steel door, three inches thick, made of armor plate. It's no use to try it at all unless we can pass that door with reasonable quickness. All the evidence we shall get will be of an innocent social clubroom down stairs. The gambling is all on the second floor, beyond this door, in a room, without a window in it. Surely you've heard of that famous gambling room, with its perfect system of ar-tificial ventilation and electric lighting that makes it rival noonday at mid-night. And don't tell me I've got to get on the other side of the door by strategy, either. It is strategy proof. The system of lookouts is perfect. No force is necessary, but it must not be destructive of life or property—or I'd drive up there and riddle the place with a fourteen-inch gun,' exclaimed O'Connor.

'H'm!' mused Kennedy as he flicked the ashes off his cigar and meditatively watched a passing freight train on the railroad below us. 'There goes a car loaded with tons and tons of scrap iron. You want me to scrap that three-inch steel door, do you?'

'Kennedy, I'll buy that particular scrap from you at—almost its weight in gold. The fact is, I have a secret fund at my disposal such as former commissioners have asked for in vain. I can afford to pay you well, as well as any private client, and I hear you have had some good fees lately. Only deliver the goods.'

'No,' answered Kennedy, rather pi-qued, 'it isn't money that I am after. I merely wanted to be sure that you are in earnest. I can get you past that door as if it were made of green baize.'

It was O'Connor's turn to look in-credulous, but as Kennedy apparently meant exactly what he said, he simply asked, 'And will you?'

'I will do it to-night if you say so,' replied Kennedy quietly. 'Are you ready?'

For answer O'Connor simply grasped Craig's hand, as if to seal the com-pact.

'All right, then,' continued Kennedy. 'Send a furniture van, one of those closed vans that the storage ware-houses use, up to my laboratory any time before 7 o'clock. How many men will you need in the raid? Twelve? Will a van hold that many comfort-ably? I'll want to put some apparatus in it, but that won't take much room.'

'Why, yes, I think so,' answered O'Connor. 'I'll get a well-padded van so that they won't be badly jolted by the ride down town. By George! Ken-nedy, I see you know more of that side of police strategy than I gave you credit for.'

'Then have the men drop into my labo-ratory singly about the same time. You can arrange that so that it will not look suspicious so far uptown. It will be dark, anyhow. Perhaps, O'Connor, you can make up as the driver your-self—anyhow, get one you can trust absolutely. Then have the van down near the corner of Broadway below the club, driving slowly along about the time the theatre crowd is out. Leave the rest to me. I will give you or the driver orders when the time comes.'

As O'Connor thanked Craig, he re-marked without a shade of insincerity, 'Kennedy, talk about being commis-sioner, you ought to be commissioner.'

'Wait till I deliver the goods,' an-swered Craig simply. 'I may fall down and bring you nothing but a lawsuit for damages for unlawful entry or un-just persecution or whatever they call it.'

'I'll take a chance at that,' called back O'Connoh as he jumped into his car and directed, 'Headquarters, quick.'

As the car disappeared, Kennedy filled his lungs with air as if reluctant to leave the drive. 'Our constitutional,' he remarked, 'is abruptly at an end, Walter.'

Then he laughed, as he loked about him.

'What a place in which to plot a raid on Danfield's Vesper Club! Why the nurse maids have hardly got the children all in for supper and bed. It's incongruous. Well, I must go over to the laboratory and get some things ready to put in that van with the men. Meet me about half past seven, Wal-ter, up in the room, all togged up. We'll dine at the Cafe Riviera to-night in style. And, by the way, you're quite a man about town, you must know some one who can introduce us into the Vesper Club.'

'But, Craig,' I demurred, 'if there is any rough work as a result, it might queer me with them. They might ob-ject to being used—'

'Oh, that will be all right. I just want to look the place over and lose a few chips in a good cause. No, it won't queer any of your "Times'" connec-tions. We'll be on the outside when the time comes for anything to hap-pen. In fact I shouldn't wonder if your story would make you all the more solid. I take all the responsibil-ity; you can have the glory. You know they like to hear the inside gos-sip of such things, after the event. Try it. Remember, at seven-thirty. We'll be a little late at dinner, but never mind; it will be early enough for the club.'

Left to my own devices I determined to do a little detective work on my own account, and not only did I suc-ceed in finding an acquaintance who agreed to introduce us at the Vesper Club that night about 9 o'clock, but I also learned that Percival DeLong was certain to be there that night, too. I was necessarily vague about Kennedy, for fear my friend might have heard of some of his exploits, but fortunate-ly he did not prove inquisitive.

I hurried back to our apartment, and was in the process of transforming myself into a full-fledged boulevardier, when Kennedy arrived in an extreme-ly cheerful frame of mind. So far, his preparations had progressed very favo-rably, I guessed, and I was quite elat-ed when he complimented me on what I had accomplished in the meantime.

'Pretty tough for the fellows who are condemned to ride around in that van for four mortal hours, though,' he said, as he hurried into his evening clothes, 'but they won't be riding all the time. The driver will make fre-quent stops.'

I was so busy that I paid little at-tention to him until he had nearly completed his toilet. I gave a gasp.

There stood Kennedy arrayed in all the glory of a sharp-pointed mous-tache and a goatee. He had put on evening clothes of decidedly Parisian cut, clothes which he had used abroad and had brought back with him, but which I had never known him to wear since he came back. On a chair re-posed a chimney-pot hat that would have been pronounced faultless on the Continent, but was unknown, except among impressarios, on Broadway.

We met my friend at the Riviera and dined sumptuously. Fortunately he seemed decidedly impressed with my friend Monsieur Kay—I could do no better on the spur of the moment than take Kennedy's initial, which seemed to serve. We progressed ami-cably from oysters and soup down to coffee, cigars and liqueurs, and I suc-ceeded in swallowing Kennedy's tales of Monte Carlo and Ostend and Ascot without even a smile. He must have heard them somewhere, and treasured them up for just such an occasion, but he told them in a manner that was verisimilitude itself, using perfect English with just the trace of an ac-cent at the right places.

At last it was time to saunter around to the Vesper Club without seeming to be too early. The theatres were not yet out, but my friend said play was just beginning at the club and soon would be in full swing.

I had a keen sense of wickedness as we mounted the steps in the yellow flare of the flaming are-light on the Broadway corner not far below us. A heavy, grated door swung open at the practised signal of my friend, and an obsequious negro servant stood bow-ing and pronouncing his name in the its green marble pillars and handsome sombre mahogany portal beyond, with decorations. A short parley followed, after which we entered, my friend having apparently satisfied some one that we were all right.

We did not stop to examine the first floor, which doubtless was innocent enough, but turned quickly up a flight of steps. At the foot of the broad staircase Kennedy paused to examine some rich carvings, and I felt him nudge me. I turned. It was an enclosed staircase, with walls that looked to be of re-enforced concrete. Swung back on hinges concealed like those of a modern burglar-proof safe was the famous steel door.

We did not wish to appear to be too interested, yet a certain amount of curiosity was only proper.

My friend paused on the steps, turn-ed, and came back.

'You're perfectly safe,' he smiled, tapping the door with his cane with a sort of affectionate respect. 'It would take the police ages to get past that barrier, which would be swung shut and bolted the moment the look-out gave the iarm. But there has never been any trouble. The police know that it is so far, no farther. Besides,' he added with a wink to me, you know Senator Danfield wouldn't like this pretty little door even scratched. Come up, I think I hear DeLong's voice upstairs. You've heard of him, monsieur. It's said his luck has chang-ed. I'm anxious to find out.'

Quickly he led the way up the hand-some staircase and into a large, lofty, richly furnished room. Everywhere there were thick, heavy carpets on the floor, into which your feet sank with an air of satisfying luxury.

The room into which we entered was indeed absolutely windowless. It was a room built within the original room of the old house. Thus the windows over-looking the street from the sec-ond floor in reality bore no relation to it. For light it depended on a com-plete oval of lights overhead so ar-ranged as to be themselves invisible, but shining through richly stained glass and conveying the illusion of a slightly clouded noon-day. The ab-sence of windows was made up for, as I learned later, by a ventilating device so perfect that, although every one was smoking, a most fastidious person could scarcely have been of-fended by the odor of tobacco.

Of course I did not notice all this at first. What I did notice, however, was a faro-layout and a hazard board, but as no one was playing at either, my eye quickly traversed to a roulette table which stretched along the middle of the room. Some ten or a dozen men in evening clothes were gathered watching with intent faces the spin-ning wheel. There was no money on the table, nothing but piles of chips of various denominations. Another thing that surprised me as I looked was that the tense look on the faces of the players was anything but the feverish, haggard gaze I had expected. In fact, they were sleek, well-fed, typical prosperous New Yorkers rather inclined to the noticeable in dress and carrying their avoirdupois as if life was an easy game with them. Most of them evidently belonged to the financial and society classes. There were no tragedies; the tragedies were elsewhere — in their offices, homes, in the courts, anywhere, but not here at the club. Here all was life, light and laughter.

As we advanced, we heard only the rattle of the ball, the click of the chips, and the monotonous tone of the spin-ner. 'Twenty-three, black. Eight red. Seventeen, black.' It was almost like the boys in a broker's office calling off the quotations of the ticker and mark-ing then up on the board.

Leaning forward, almost oblivious to the rest, was Percival DeLong, a tall, lithe, handsome young man, whose boyish face ill comported with the marks of dissipation clearly outlined on it. Such a boy, it flashed across my mind, ought to be studying the pos-sible plays of football of an evening in the field-house after his dinner at the training table, rather than the possible gyrations of the little plati-num ball on the wheel.

'Curse the luck!' he exclaimed, as '17' appeared again.

A banker staked a pile of chips on the '17' to come up a third time. A murmur of applause at his nerve ran through the circle. DeLong hesitated, as one who thought, 'Seventeen has come out twice — the odds against its coming again are too great, even though the winnings would be fabul-ous for a good stake.' He placed his next bet on another number.

'He's playinf Lord Rosslyn's system, to-night,' whispered my friend.

The wheel spun, the ball rolled, and the croupier called again, 'Seventeen, black.' A tremor of excitement ran through the crowd. It was almost un-precedented.

DeLong with a stifled oath leaned back and scanned the faces about the table.

'And "17" has precisely the same chance of turning up in the next spin as if it had not already had a run of three,' said a voice at my elbow.

It was Kennedy. The roulette table needs no introduction when curious se-quences are afoot. All are friends.

'That's the theory of Sir Hiram Max-im,' commented my friend, as he ex-cused himself reluctantly for another appointment. 'But no true gambler will believe it, monsieur, or at least act on it.'

All eyes were turned on Kennedy, who made a gesture of polite deprecа-tion, as if the remark of my friend were true, but — he nonchalantly plac-ed his chips on it.'

'The odds against "17" appearing four consecutive times are some mil-lions,' he went on, 'and yet, having appeared three times, it is just as like-ly to appear again as before. It is the usual practice to avoid a number that has had a run, on the theory that some other number is more likely to come up than it is. That would be the case if it were drawing balls from a bag full of red and black balls — the more red ones drawn the smaller the chance of drawing another red one. But if the balls are put back in the bag after being drawn the chances of drawing a red one after three have been drawn are exactly the same as ever.'

'You talk like a professor I had at the university,' ejaculated DeLong con-temptuously as Craig finished his dis-quisition on the practical fallibility of theoretically infallible systems. Again DeLong carefully avoided the '17,' as well as the black.

The wheel spun again; the ball roll-ed. The knot of spectators around the table watched with bated breath.

Seventeen won!

As Kennedy piled up his winnings superciliously, without even the ap-pearance of triumph, a man behind me whispered, 'A foreign nobleman with a system—watch him.'

'Nop, monsieur,' said Kennedy quietly, having overheard the remark, 'no system, sir. There is only one system of which I know.'

'What?' asked DeLong eagerly.

Kennedy staked a large sum on the red to win. The black came up, and he lost. He doubled the stake and played again, and again lost. With amazing calmness Craig kept right on doubling.

'The martingale,' I heard the man whisper behind me. 'In other words, double or quit.'

Kennedy was now in for some hun-dreds, a sum that was sufficiently large for him, but he doubled again, still cheerfully playing the red, and the red won. As he gathered up his chips he rose.

'That's the only system,' he said simply.

'But go on, go on,' came the chorus from about the table.

'No,' said Kennedy quietly, 'that is part of the system, too—to quit when you have won back your stakes and a little more.'

'Huh!' exclaimed DeLong in disgust. 'Suppose you were in for some thou-sands—you wouldn't quit. If you had real sporting blood you wouldn't quit anyhow!'

Kennedy calmly passed over the open insult letting it be understood that he ignored this beardless youth.

'There is no way you can beat the game in the long run if you keep at it,' he answered simply. 'It is mathema-tically impossible. It is not a game of chance for the bank—ah, it is ex-act, mathematical—c'est une question d' arithmetique seulement, n'est-ce pas, messieurs?'

'Perhaps,' admitted DeLong, but it doesn't explain why I am losing to-night while every one else is winning.'

'We are not winning,' persisted Craig. 'After I have had a bite to eat I will demonstrate how to lose—by keeping on playing.' He led the way to the cafe.

DeLong was too intent on the game to leave, even for refreshments. Now and then I saw him beckon to an at-tendant, who brought him a stiff drink of whiskey. For a moment his play seemed a little better, then he would drop back into his hopeless los-ing, for some reason or other his 'sys-tem' failed absolutely.

'You see, he is hopeless,' mused Kennedy over our light repast. 'And yet of all gambling games roulette of-fers the player the best odds, far bet-ter than horse racing, for instance. Our method has usually been to out-law roulette and permit horse racing; in other words suppress the more fav-orable and permit the less favorable. However, we're doing better now; we're suppressing both. Of course what I say applies only to roulette when it is honestly played—De Long would lose anyhow, I fear.'

I started at Kennedy's tone and whispered hastily: 'What do you mean? Do you think the wheel is crooked?'

'I haven't a doubt of it,' he replied in an undertone. 'That run of "17" might happen—yes. But it is impro-bable. They let me win because I was a new player—new players al-ways win at first. It is proverbial, but the man who is running this game has made it look like a platitude. To satisfy myself on that point I am go-ing to play again—until I have lost my winnings and am just square with the game. When I reach the point that I am convinced that some crook-ed work is going on I am going to try a little experiment, Walter. I want you to stand close to me so that no one can see what I am doing. Do just as I will indicate to you.'

The gambling room was now fast filling up with the first of the theatre crowd. DeLong's table was the cen-tre of attraction, owing to the high play. A group of young men of his set were commiserating with him on his luck and discussing it with his finished air of roues of double their ages. He was doggedly following his system.

Kennedy and I approached.

'Ah, here is the philosophical stran-ger again,' DeLong exclaimed, catch-ing sight of Kennedy. 'Perhaps he can enlighten us on how to win at roulette by playing his own, system.'

'Au contraire, monsieur, let me de-monstrate how to lose,' answered Craig with a smile that showed a row of faultless teeth beneath his black moustache, decidedly foreign.

Kennedy played and lost, and lost again; then he won, but in the main he lost. After one particular large loss I felt his arm on mine, drawing me closely to him. DeLong had taken a sort of grim pleasure in the fact that Kennedy, too, was losing. I found that Craig had paused in his play at a moment when DeLong had staked a large sum that a number below '18' would turn up—for five plays the num-bers had been between '18' and '36.' Curious to see what Craig was doing, I looked cautiously down between us. All eyes were fixed on the wheel, Ken-nedy was holding an ordinary compass in the crooked-up palm of his hand. The needle pointed at me, as I hap-pened to be standing north of it.

The wheel spun. Suddenly the needle swung around to a point be-tween the north and south poles, qui-vered a moment, and came to rest in that position. Then it swung back to the north.

It was some seconds before I realized the significance of it. It had pointed at the table—and DeLong had lost again. There was some electric attachment at work.

Kennedy and I exchanged glances, and he shoved the compass into my hand quickly. 'You watch it, Walter, while I play,' he whispered.

Carefully concealing it, as he had done, yet holding it as close to the table as I dared I tried to follow two things at once without betraying my-self. As near as I could make out, something happened at every play. I would not go so far as to assert that whenever the larger stakes were on a certain number the needle pointed to the opposite side of the wheel, for it was impossible to be at all accurate about it. Once I noticed the needle did not move at all, and he won. But on the next play he staked what I knew must be the remainder of his winnings on what seemed a very good chance. Even before the wheel was revolved and the ball set rolling, the needle swung about, and when the pla-tinum came to rest Kennedy rose from the table, a loser.

'By George though,' exclaimed De-Long, grasping his hand. 'I take it all back. You are a good loser, sir. I wish I could take it as well as you do. But then, I'm in too deeply. There are too many "markers" with the house up against me.'

Senator Danfield had just come in to see how things were going on. He was a sleek, fat man, and it was amazing to see with what deference his vic-tims treated him. He affected not to have heard what DeLong said, but I could imagine what he was thinking, for I had heard that he had scant sym-pathy with any one after he 'went broke'—another evidence of the cama-raderie and good-fellowship that sur-rounded the game.

Kennedy's next remark surprised me. 'Oh, your luck will change, D. L.,'—every one referred to him as 'D. L.,' for gambling houses have an aversion for real names and greatly prefer ini-tials—'your luck will change present-ly. Keep right on with your system. It's the best you can do to-night, short of quitting.'

'I'll never quit,' replied the young man under his breath.

Meanwhile Kennedy and I paused on the way out to compare notes. My re-port of the behavior of the compass only confirmed him in his opinion.

As we turned to the stairs we took in a full view of the room. A faro-layout was purchasing Senator Dan-field a new touring car every hour at the expense of the players. Another group was gathered about the hazard-board, deriving evident excitement, though I am sure none could have given an intelligent account of the chances they were taking. Two rou-lette tables were now going full blast, the larger crowd still about DeLong's. Snatches of conversation came to us now and then, and I caught one sen-tence, 'DeLong's in for over a hun-dred thousand now on the week's play, I understand; poor boy—that about cleans him up.'

'The tragedy of it, Craig,' I whisper-ed, but he did not hear.

With his hat tilted at a rakish angle and his opera coat over his arm he sauntered over for a last look.

'Any luck yet?' he asked carelessly.

'No,' returned the boy.

'Do you know what my advice to you is, the advice of a man who has seen high play everywhere from Monte Car-lo to Shanghai?'

'What?'

'Play until your luck changes, if it takes until to-morrow.'

A supercilious smile crossed Sen-ator Danfield's fat face.

'I intend to,' and the haggard young face turned again to the table and forgot us.

'Kennedy,' I gasped as we went down the stairway, 'what do you mean by giving him such advice—you?

'Not so loud, Walter. He'd have done it anyway, I suppose, but I want him to keep it. This night means life or death to Percival DeLong and his mother, too. Come on, let's get out of this.'

We passed the formidable steel door and gained the street, jostled by the late comers who had left the after-theatre restaurants for a few mo-ments of play at the famous club that so long had defied the police.

Almost gaily Kennedy swung along toward Broadway. At the corner he hesitated, glanced up and down, caught sight of the furniture van in the mid-dle of the next block. The driver was tugging at the harness of the horses, apparently fixing it. We walked along and stopped beside it.

'Drive around in front of the Vesper Club slowly,' said Kennedy as the driver at last looked up.

The van lumbered ahead, and we followed it casually. Around the cor-ner it turned. We turned also. My heart was going like a sledge hammer as the critical moment approached. My head was in a whirl. What would that gay throng back of those darken-ed windows down the street think if they knew what was being prepared for them?

On, like the Trojan horse, the van lumbered. A man went into the Ves-per Club, and I saw the negro at the door eye the oncoming van suspi-ciously. The door banged shut.

The next thing I knew, Kennedy had ripped off his disguise, had flung himself up behind the van, and had swung the doors open. A dozen men with axes and sledge hammers swarm-ed out and up the steps of the club.

'Call the reserves, O'Connor,' cried Kennedy. 'Watch the roof and back yard.'

The driver of the van hastened to send in the call.

The sharp raps of the hammers and the axes sounded on the thick brass-bound oak of the outdoor in quick suc-cession. There was a scurry of feet inside, and we could hear a grating noise and a terrific jar as the inner steel door shut.

'A raid! A raid on the Vesper Club!' shouted a belated passer-by. The crowd swarmed around the Broadway as if it were noon instead of midnight.

Banging and ripping and tearing, the outer door was slowly forced. As it crashed in, the quick gongs of sev-eral police patrols sounded. The re-serves had been called out at the pro-per moment, too late for them to 'tip off' the club that there was going to be a raid, as frequently occurs.

Disregarding the melee behind me, I leaped through the wreckage with the other raiders. The steel door bar-red all further progress with its cold blue impassibility. How were we to surmount this last and most formid-able barrier?

I turned in time to see Kennedy and O'Connor hurrying up the steps with a huge tank studded with bolts like a boiler, while two other men carried a second tank.

'There,' ordered Craig, 'set the oxy-gen there,' as he placed his own tank on the opposite side.

Out of the tanks stout tubes led, with stopcocks and gages at the top From a case under his arm Kennedy produced a curious arrangement like a huge hook, with a curved neck nad a sharp beak. Really it consisted of two metal tubes which ran into a sort of cylinder, or mixing chamber, above the nozzle, while parallel to them ran a third separate tube with a second nozzle of its own. Quickly he joined the ends of the tubes from the tanks to the metal hook, the oxygen tank being joined to the other. With a match he touched the nozzle gingerly. Instantly a hissing, spitting noise fol-lowed, and an intense blinding needle of flame.

'Now for the oxy-acetylene blow-pipe,' cried Kennedy as he advanced toward the steel door. 'We'll make short work of this.'

Almost as he said it, the steel be-neath the blowpipe became incandes-cent.

Just to test it, he cut off the head of a three-quarter-inch steel rivet—taking about a quarter of a minute to do it. It was evident though, that that would not weaken the door ap-preciably, even if the rivets were all driven through. Still they gave a starting point for the flame of the high-pressure acetylene torch.

It was a brilliant sight. The terrific heat from the first nozzle caused the metal to glow under the torch as if in an open-hearth furnace. From the sec-ond nozzle issued a stream of oxygen under which the hot metal of the door was completely consumed. The force of the blast as the compressed oxy-gen and acetylene were expelled car-ried a fine spray of the disintegrated metal visibly before it. And yet it was not a big hole that it made—scarcely an eighth of an inch wide, but clear and sharp as if a buzz-saw were eating its way through a three-inch plank of white pine.

With tense muscles Kennedy held this terrific engine of destruction and moved it as easily as if it had been mere pencil of light. He was easily the calmest of us all as we crowded about him at a respectful distance.

'Acetylene, as you may know,' he hastily explained, never pausing for a moment in his work, 'is composed of carbon and hydrogen. As it burns at the end of the nozzle it is broken into carbon and hydrogen — the carbon gives the high temperature, and the hydrogen forms a cone that protects the end of the blow-pipe from being itself burnt up.'

'But isn't it dangerous?' I asked, amazed at the skill with which he handled the blow-pipe.

'Not particularly — when you know how to do it. In that tank is a porous asbestos packing saturated with ace-tone, under pressure. Thus I can carry acetylene safely, for it is dissolved, and the possibility of explosion is minimized. This mixing chamber by which I am holding the torch, where the oxygen and acetylene mix, is also designed in such a way as to prevent a flash-back. The best thing about this style of blow-pipe is the case with which it can be transported, and the curious uses—like the present—to which it can be put.'

He paused a moment to test the door. All was silence on the other side. The door itself was as firm as ever.

'Huh!' exclaimed one of the detec-tives behind me, 'these new-fangled things ain't all they're cracked up to be. Now if I was runnin' this show, I'd dynamite that door.'

'And wreck the house and kill a few people,' I returned, hotly resenting the criticism of Kennedy. Kennedy affect-ed not to hear.

'When I shut off the oxygen in this second jet,' he resumed, as if nothing had been said, 'you see the torch mere-ly heats the steel. I can get a heat of approximately sixty-three hundred de-grees Fahrenheit, and the flame will exert a pressure of fifty pounds to the square inch.'

'Wonderful!' exclaimed O'Connor, who had not heard the remark of his subordinate, and was watching with undisguised admiration. 'Kennedy, how did you ever think of such a thing?'

'Why, it's used for welding, you know,' answered Craig, as he con-tinued to work calmly in the growing excitement. 'I first saw it in actual use in mending a cracked cylinder in an automobile. The cylinder was re-paired without being taken out at all. I've seen it weld new teeth and build up old worn teeth on gearing, as good as new.'

He paused to let us see the terrific-ally heated metal under the flame.

'You remember when we were talk-ing on the drive about the raid, O'Con-nor? A carload of scrap iron went by on the railroad below use. They use this blow-pipe to cut it up frequently. That's what gave me the idea. See, I turn on the oxygen now in this second nozzle. The blow-pipe is no longer an instrument for joining metals togeth-er, but for cutting them asunder. The steel burns just as you, perhaps, have seen a watch-spring burn in a jar of oxygen. Steel, hard or soft, tempered, annealed, chrome, Harveyized, it all burns just as fast and just as easily. And it's cheap, too. This raid may cost a couple of dollars, as far as the blow-pipe is concerned—quite a dif-ference from the thousands of dollars' loss that would follow an attempt to blow the door in.'

The last remark was directed quietly at the doubting detective. He had nothing to say. We stood in awe-struck amazement as the torch slowly, inexorably, traced a thin line along the edge of the door.

Minute after minute sped by, as the line burned by the blow-pipe cut straight from top to bottom. It seemed hours to me. Was Kennedy going to slit the whole door and let it fall in with a crash?

No, I could seen that even in his cur-sory examination of the door he had gained a pretty good knowledge of the location of the bolts imbedded in the steel. One after another he was cut-ting clear through and severing them, as with a superhuman knife.

What was going on on the other side of the door, I wondered. I could scarcely imagine the consternation of the gamblers caught in their own trap.

With a quick motion Kennedy turn-ed off the acetylene and oxygen. The last bolt had been severed. A gentle push of the hand, and he swung the once-impregnable door on its delicately poised hinges as easily as if he had merely said, 'Open Sesame.' The rob-bers' cave yawned before us.

We made a rush upstairs. Kennedy was first, O'Connor next, and myself scarcely a step behind, with the rest of O'Connor's men at our heels.

I think we were all prepared for some sort of gun-play, for the crooks were desperate characters, and I myself was surprised to encounter nothing but physical force, which was quickly overcome.

In the now disordered richness of the rooms, waving his 'John Doe' warrants in one hand and his pistol in the other, O'Connor shouted: 'You're all under arrest, gentlemen. If you resist further it will go hard with you.'

Crowded now in one end of the room in speechless amazement was the late gay party of gamblers, including Senator Danfield himself. They had reckoned on toying with any chance but this. The pale white face of De-Long among them was like a spectre, as he stood staring blankly about and still insanely twisting the roulette wheel before him.

Kennedy advanced toward the table with an axe which he had seized from one of our men. A well-directed blow shattered the mechanism of the deli-cate wheel.

'DeLong,' he said, 'I'm not going to talk to you like your old professor at the university, nor like your recent friend, the Frenchman, with a system. This is what you have been up against, my boy. Look.'

His forefinger indicated an ingen-ious, but now tangled and twisted, ser-ies of minute wires and electro-mag-nets in the broken wheel before us. Delicate brushes led the current into the wheel. With another blow of his axe, Craig disclosed wires running down through the leg of the table to the floor and underneath the carpet to buttons operated by the man who ran the game.

'Wh-what does it mean?' asked De-Long, blankly.

'It means that you had little enough chance to win at a straight game of roulette. But the wheel is very rarely straight, even with all the odds in favor of the bank, as they are. This game was electrically controlled. Oth-ers are mechanically controlled by what is sometimes called the "mule's ear," and other devices. You can't win. These wires and magnets can be made to attract the little ball into any pocket the operator desires. Each one of those pockets contains a lit-tle electro-magnet. One set of mag-nets in the red pockets is connected with one button under the carpet and a battery. The other set in the black pockets is connected with another but-ton and the battery. This ball is not really of patinum. Platinum is non-magnetic. It is simply a soft iron hol-low ball, plated with platinum. Which-ever set of electro-magnets is energiz-ed attracts the ball, and by this sim-ple method it is in the power of the operator to let the ball go to red or black, as he may wish. Other simi-lar arrangements control the odd or even, and other combinations from other push buttons. A special ar-rangement took care of that '17' freak. There isn't an honest gambling ma-chine in the whole place—I might al-most say the whole city. The whole thing is crooked from start to finish —the men, the machine, the—'

'That machine could be made to beat me by turning up a run of "17" any number of times, or red or black, or odd or even, over "18" or under "18," or anything?'

'Anything, DeLong.'

'And I never had a chance,' he re-peated, meditatively fingering the wires. 'They broke me to-night. Dan-field—' DeLong turned, looking dazed-ly about in the crowd for his former friend, and a little ivory-handled pis-tol flashed out—'Danfield, your blood is on your own head. You have ruin-ed me.'

Kennedy must have been expecting something of the sort, for he seized the arm of the young man, weakened by dissipation, and turned the pistol upward as if it had been in the grasp of a mere child.

A blinding flash followed in the farthest corner of the room and a huge puff of smoke. Before I could collect my own wits another followed in the opposite corner. The room was filled with dense smoke.

Two men were scuffling at my feet. One was Kennedy. As I dropped down quickly to help him I saw that the other was Danfield, his face purple with the violence of the struggle.

'Don't be alarmed, gentlemen,' I heard O'Connor shout, 'the explosions were only flashlights of the official police photographers. We now have the evidence complete. Gentlemen, you will now go down quietly to the patrol wagons below, two by two. If you have anything to say, say it to the magistrate of the night court.'

'Hold his arms, Walter,' panted Kennedy.

I did. With a dexterity that would have done credit to a pickpocket, Ken-nedy reached into Danfields' pocket and pulled out some papers.

Before the smoke had cleared and order had been restored, Craig ex-claimed: 'Let him up, Walter. Here, DeLong, here are the I. O. U.'s against you. Tear them up—they are not even a debt of honor.'

The next 'Adventure of Craig Ken-nedy,' will appear in the 'Witness' on Saturday next.

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LITERARY REVIEW.

PROFESSOR GORDON'S NEW BOOK.

An event of no little interest to Montrealers is the publication of a work marked alike by poetic power and insight, and by profound scholarship, from the pen of Professor Gordon, of the Presbyterian College, in this city. Dr. Gordon has come fresh from the schools' of the old world, honored among younger Scottish students, to devote his powers in their prime to the enrichment of the thought and of the spiritual life of Canada. The crown of the last few years' work is 'The Poets of the Old Testament,' by Alexander R. Gordon, D.D. (Hodder & Stoughton, London, $1.50). 'A vast amount of work,' says the preface, 'has recently been done on the poetry of the Old Testament. Thus far, however, no attempt has been made to bring home the results as a unified whole, to the English reader. The present book seeks, within limits, to supply this want.' Besides summing up the critical literature of the day, Dr. Gordon has gone to the sources of information and inspiration at first hand. The most remarkable feature of the book is the great number of metrical translations of the poetry of the Old Testament. The times, the men, the scenes, live before him, and the result is a series of renderings that are near enough to our authorized and revised versions to retain the charm of familiarity, yet full of a richness and fervor that more fully convey the poetic quality of the original, as well as some idea of its form, so effectively disguised under the chapter and verse division of the ordinary versions.

A TREASURY OF LITERATURE.

This book should convince the incredulous that the Bible is really a treasury of literature of the highest value, a fact that is only beginning to be generally appreciated. Its value as a means of intellectual culture and the great part it has played in forming leaders of thought and action has been, in an indistinct way, recognized. Of late years such work as that of Dr. Richard Moulton on platform and in the printed page has arrested the attention of many and directed it to the literary study of the Bible. Such a book as this of Dr. Gordon's should go far to spread this interest. With all its scholarship it is so simple and clear in statement that the every-day reader can appreciate the great body of its thought. The Hebrew foot-notes may be left to the learned. The introductory study, 'The Characteristics of Hebrew Poetry,' deals with its powerful individual and national feeling, based always on a deep undertone of religion—'simple, sensuous, passionate'—a feeling for which the Hebrew tongue is an apt vehicle, direct, sonorous, and of wide range of sound; its parallelisms of similarity and contrast, and its rhythm dependent on accent. The parallelisms are distinguished into four classes, (1) synonymous—repeated thought; (2) antithetic, illustrated by contrast with its opposite; (3) synthetic, where idea is elaborated in detail, and (4) climatic or ascending where the changes are rung on some key-word or phrase. 'Render to Jahweh, sons of the mighty, render to Jahiveh glory and strength.' The prevailing metre is marked by three pulses or strong accents to each line or stichos.

'In battle poetry,or the more majestic Psalms, a broader rhythmical movement is gained by breaking into the four-pulsed type. In the swift rush of battle or the gaiety of the dance, this may resolve itself into short musical phrases o ftwo pulses each, adding life and energy. By the most interesting measure is the elegical, combing the three and two-pulsed metres. This is the Kinali, or lamentation meaure.'

The early poetry, 'The Folk-Poetry of Israel,' was sung to primitive musical accompaniment. Dr. Gordon gives renderings of the fragments occurring through the older records, not the Song of the Well, the Song of Miriam, the Song of Moses, the Song of Deborah and the 'Day of Gibeon.' This is followed by a description of the ancient instruments, drum, timbrel, pipe, flute, harp and horn of varied forms, and the occasions on which each was used. The great body of the work is, of course, the study of the poetry itself, war songs, laments, psalms running the gamut of human thought, emotion and aspiration, the philosophical poetry, meditation and prophecy.

The book of Job foremost among masterpieces. The Spiritual Drama of Job,' and the 'Wisdom Poetry of Proverbs and Ecclesiastes, and finally the love lyrics of 'The Song of Songs.' Concerning the Book of Job, Dr. Gordon says—

'Here the poetical genius of Israel reached its noblest height. In range of imagination, and sustained splendor of diction, the Book not merely stands alone in the Old Testament, but takes a foremost place also among the masterpieces of the world's literature. Tennyson but expresses the common feeling of literary critics when he pronounces it "the greatest poem whether of ancient or of modern times."'

All agree on this, but on the question of the particular character of the poem there are nearly as many opinions as critics. As varied are the opinions as to its theme and purpose. Dr. Gordon divides the book into two sections—the prologue and epilogue, he holds, are an older poem justifying the existence of pain in the world, used by the poet as a setting of the central drama, 'a psychological or spiritual drama,' wherein the chief parts are played by Job and by God himself, Jahweh, the Almighty. The friends represent types of thought rather than distinct personalities, and give utterance to current philosophies touching the existence of evil. In order to bring clearness and harmony to some of the obscure passages, Dr. Gordon rearranges the parts at a later stage of the dialogue, following the critic, Kennicott. The analysis of the poem itself is a fine piece of work. It alone makes the book a valuable contribution to literature.

The analysis of the Song of Songs takes rank with it as a living interpretation of this oriental classic. The comparison of Ecclesiastes with the Rubaiyat is more familiar to many readers as a pessimistic philosophy, which in the end, however, reaches a hand through darkness up to God. It is difficult to select examples of the verse translations where there is such a wealth of material. They maintain as far as the English will permit the form of the Hebrew, unrhymed, accented metres. The digging of the well from Numbers xxi., 17, shows the folk-song—

'Spring up, well;
Sing in response to it,
Well that the princes digged,
That the rulers of the people delved,
With their sceptres and their staves,
A gift from the desert.

The lament for Jonathan shows the elegiac metre—

'Thy glory, O Israel, is slain on thy heights;
Ah! how are the heroes fallen!
Tell not the news in Gath,
Nor publish in Ashkelon's markets
Lest the Philistine's daughters rejoice,
Lest the daughters of the "uncircumcised triumph."

Hills of Gilboa, no dew fall,
Nor rain on you, plateaus of death!
For there lies defiled the buckler of heroes,
The sword of Sha-ul, anointed no more.

Woe's me for thee, my brother Jehonathan!
Dearest of friends hast thou been.
Wonderful thy love unto me,
Passing the love of women!

Ah! how are the heroes fallen,
And perished the weapons of war!

The glory and power of Jahweh as shown in nature gives us some of the finest of the psalms. Psalm xxix., 'The Song of the Thunders,' is a fine example of the climax—

'Jahwah's voice on the waters!
Thunders the God of glory.
Jahweh's voice on the mighty waters,—
Jahweh's voice in strength, Jahwehs voice in majesty!
Jahweh's voice shatters the cedars.
Jahweh shatters the cedars of Lebanon
He makes Lebanon skip like a calf,
And Sirion as a young wild ox.
Jahweh's voice cleaveth the rocks.
Jahweh cleaves them with blade of fire.
Jahweh's voice lasheth the desert,
Jahweh lasheth the desert of Kadesh.
Jahweh's voice shivers the oaks,
Jahweh's voice strippeth the forests.

'The Poets of the Old Testament' is a book that will yield delight as well as culture to the reader, and add depths to his appreciation of the treasures of the Book of Books. It is also a most eloquent argument for the value of the study of the Scriptures in the languages in which they were written. It shows what a wealth of meaning is expressed in the original that cannot easily be given in translation.

SOCIAL PROGRESS IN CONTEMPORARY EUROPE.

A brief summary of 'those threads of recent politics, legislation, industry and reform upon which have been strung noteworthy benefits for the ordinary member of society' is contained in the volume entitled 'Social Progress in Contemporary Europe,' by Frederic Austin Ogg, Ph.D., (The Macmillan Co. of Canada, Toronto, $1.50.) The remarkable changes that have taken place in national and industrial life since the time of Elizabeth, and more especially in the century and a quarter since the French Revolution, have afforded material for a whole library of books, of which an extended bibliography is appended to this volume. They have, however, generally taken up particular aspects or departments of this development, while Dr. Ogg has now prepared a short general survey of the whole field, taking as typical states, Great Britain, Germany, France and Russia, with short references also to other European nations. As the great turning point in the history of the continent is the French Revolution, with its emphasis on the rights of man, the first chapters are devoted to a short outline of the conditions leading up to it, the principles that emerged from it, and the immediate results of the Revolution and the Napoleonic Regime in France and, indirectly, on the neighboring nations.

Contemporaneous with these influences there came, especially in Britain, the great economic and industrial revolution resulting from the discovery of steam as a motive power, and its application to machinery for manufacturing purposes. The exodus from the land, due in part to this, in part to land enclosures, meant the crowding of the population into cities unprepared to meet the strain, overstocking the labor market at the expense of the nation's agriculture, and leaving farming in the hands of large holders with capital to develop scientific methods. The resulting rise of the English middle class, the holders of capital, affected also the nation's political life, changing the balance of power from the gentry to the merchant class. A similar result followed the Napoleonic regime in France. But the great mass of industrial workers and agricultural laborers had little share in the rise. In both countries it was towards the middle of the nineteenth century before the new tendency arose towards giving laboring men and women education, a living wage, reasonably short hours of work, protection from danger, sickness, old age and accident insurance, and political rights.

Dr. Ogg has evidently made a most diligent search into the history of every phase in this development. His sympathies are with 'the common man,' sometimes causing him to see events and tendencies rather from the moderate socialist point of view. His statement that in England the insurance bill has met with almost no opposition, was possibly the aspect of things when he wrote, before the very beneficiaries of that bill had been stirred up against it. But he has presented a very well balanced account of the chief reforms obtained, for the most part, by consent of all parties in the governments concerned. The palm is given to Germany for insurance legislation, to France for agricultural reform, to England for thorough-going democracy in government, and for opening the way for industrial development. It is, however, in some of the smaller states, notably Norway and Switzerland, that the most enlightened and democratic regimes are to be found. Some problems are simpler for these than for the more complex states.

No one can read this treatise without realizing how far Europe has gone from her standpoint a hundred years ago in respect to all these movements, but perhaps in none has she gone farther than in education. In a material age it is encouraging to find what a large interest has been taken in most European countries in the care of the young, physically and mentally. In 1807 it was seriously argued in the British Parliament 'that the provision of education for the working classes would be found prejudicial to their morals and happiness; it would teach them to despise their lot in life instead of making them good servants in agriculture and other laborious employments to which their rank had destined them. . . . It would render them insolent to their superiors.' In 1903 only two percent of men and three percent of women in Britain were illiterate, and these are fast disappearing. Free and compulsory education, with adequate care for the physical needs of school children is now the aim of every progressive European nation. Norway has no illiterates, in Germany there is only a fraction percent.

For Canada and the United States both, as the writer says, there are many lessons to be learned from the experiences of the older nations. The new world is apt to think the old degenerate. It is as well to have their eyes opened to the truth that in social, economic, educational and political status they generally lead the way. They take themselves quietly, but work earnestly for the national welfare. If they have greater problems and difficulties with their teeming populations, they have also the confidence of experience that the best way to solve these problems and difficulties is by orderly methods and constitutional precedence, but above all by the natural growth of an enlightened public opinion.

LIT REVIEW agrkdgf..

THE LONG PATROL.

This is a tale of the Mounted Police; adventure, daring, hair-breadth escapes, and romance are mingled in the story. A constable, who is soon to leave the force, is sent out by his commanding officer to try to trace and recover a child stolen and held for ransom by a gang of desperadoes. After a series of thrilling adventures, he finds the lost boy in the care of a girl to whom he was engaged six years before, in the old homeland, and who had mysteriously disappeared. The story of the rescue and return is even more exciting than that of the search. In the extremest of extremities, and there are many of them, the tide of ebbing fortune is turned and the doughty hero rides back to his commanding officer. With him ride the rescued child, three desperadoes implicated in his abduction, and his long lost sweetheart. The weary trail of the past is ended, and the lovers look down the golden lovelit trail of the future, which they will tread side by side. The Long Patrol, by H. A. Cody (William Briggs, Toronto).

A REBELLION.

The explanatory title of this book is A Story of the Red River Uprising, but the story and the history ingredients are not very well blended. From an imaginary tragedy of courtship in rural England the reader is switched on to the actualities of the Riel Rebellion with the details of Wolseley's march to Fort Garry and the camp fire yarns of the men of the Canadian wilderness. Almost as abrupt is his exit from the realm of fact, and his re-entrance into the long-ignored region of romance. But on his entry he finds the obstacles cleared from the path of the lovers and wends his way to a happy ending. A Rebellion, by F. Douglas Reville (Hurley Printing Co., Brantford, Ont.).

LITERARY NOTES

Scribner's for December has a rather novel contribution by Thomas Nelson Page. In 'The Stable of the Inn,' the writer tells the story of Bethlehem's manger in modern narrative form, and the result is pleasing and appropriate. In the same magazine appears Price Collier's second paper on 'Germany and the Germans, from an American Point of View,' this section of Mr. Collier's subject dealing with German political parties and the press.

Although 'the stale atmosphere of censordom' hangs about the press even to-day,' the writer says there have been great changes. Editors have not quite the same fear of the consequences of 'lese majesty,' as witness Maximilian Hardens' saying of the Kaiser that he 'has all the gifts except one, that of politics.' It marks, as Mr. Collier says, a new license in journalistic debate. The German Press is escaping from the apron strings.

There are two art articles of considerable interest in this Christmas issue. Christian Brinton writes on 'Scandinavian Painters of To-day,' and a fair number of them are illustrated from photgraphs. Birge Harrison deals interestingly with 'Subjects for the Painter in American Landscape.' The Scribner short stories, as usual, are of high class.

The Christmas 'Canadian Magazine,' is almost entirely a fiction number, and one is glad to notice that, besides native authors being responsible for most of the stories, several of them have been handled by Canadian illustrators as well. Editor MacTavish himself provides the chief variation from the fiction list in his 'A Day in the Luxembourg,' which is illustrated from sketches in oil by John Russell.

An unusual instance of religious tolerance is related by George Birmingham in his new book, 'The Lighter Side of Irish Life' (Stokes), London. It should be remarked that Mr. 'Birmingham,' for all his merry accounts of the whimsicalities of the Irish peasantry, is himself a clergyman. The Episcopal minister of an Irish parish, according to Mr. Birmingham, was threatened with a visit from his bishop on a certain Sunday. He was in despair at the prospect. What account he may have given before hand of the condition of his parish we do not know, but, in fact, he had no more than about a dozen people attending his church. The rest of the inhabitants of the district were Roman Catholics, and the poor rector was greatly afraid that the bishop would be seriously angry. He told the trouble to the parish priest with whom he appears to have been on excellent terms. The priest comforted him. 'You leave the matter in my hands,' he said, 'and I'll see you all right.' The appointed Sunday arrived. The priest's congregation assembled as usual, and considerably to their surprise were marched by their pastor to the Protestant Church. 'Let every one of you behave yourselves,' he said to them, 'and, if you are in doubt what to do, keep your eye on me.' The priest must have studied the rubrics of the Book of Common Prayer carefully. He sat in the front seat, and the behaviour of the congregation, a very large one, was exemplary. The bishop afterwards congratulated the fortunate rector on the excellent condition of his parish.

The Travels of Théophile Gautier. Translated by F. C. De Sumichrast includes seven volumes of the travels of Gautier. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. Full limp leather $10.50 net. Single volumes $1.50 each.

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Oyster Becomes 'Erster' and 'Thoyd' Is Supposed to Mean 'Third' —Educators Will Act.

(New York 'Herald.')

The use by high school pupils of 't'row' for throw, 'toin,' for turn, 'goil' for girl, 'erster' for oyster, 'lawr' for law 'thoyd' for third, and other similar expressions no longer will be tolerated in New York. The Board of Superintendents has issued formal instructions to teachers to do all in their power to improve the oral English of the pupils.

According to the instructions, which have been issued in the form of a brochure, copies of which are now ready for distribution from the office of William H. Maxwell, superintendent, mispronunciaton of 'ng,' final or medial, is common. Final 'ng' (as in 'sing' or any present participle) frequently is pronounced as 'nk' or less commonly as 'ng.' Medial 'ng' frequently is mispronounced. Singing is pronounced 'sing-sing.' Finger is mispronounced as 'fing-er,' single as 'sing-le,' linger as 'ling-er,' hanger as 'hanger,' and 'len'th' and 'stren'th' are used for length and strength.

'With' is made to rhyme with 'pith.' The most common mispronunciation of vowels is the confounding of the sounds 'oi' and 'er.' Thus join becomes 'jern,' and oyster is transformed into 'erster.' Third becomes 'thoyd,' girl' is 'goil,' turn is 'toin,' and lurch is 'loich.'

The superntendent calls attention to the fact that the sound of 'r,' initial or medial, frequently is rendered as 'w,' as 'wed' for red and 'sewing' for soaring. It also is declared that in many instances the final 'r' completely disappears, as when car becomes 'cah.' On the other hand, it is asserted that an 'r' often is inserted or added when none ought to be heard, as 'I saw-r a ship' and 'Emma-r's got a dog.'

There are several other imperfections of speech to which the attention of the teachers is called, with the request that care be taken to correct the pronunciation of pupils whenever necessary. The educators also are cautioned to supervise, as far as possible, the reading habits of high school students so as to stimulate within them a desire for the best books, stories and plays, this being regarded as the best aid to the use of correct English in contradistinction to 'English as she is spoke' the world over.

DIVORCE IN CHINA.

When the Husband May Bring Action—Defences of the Wife.

(From the 'Nineteenth Century.')

There is only one legal wife in China, she is the Kit-fat, and she alone is carried to the bridegroom's house in the red sedan chair. The Kit-fat may be legally divorced on seven accounts, if she has no children, if she proves immoral, disobedient to her husband's parents, overtalkative, given to thieving, if she is jealous, or afflicted with leprosy.

This sounds a very comprehensive series of reasons, yet in point of fact none of them can be urged if the wife has observed mourning during three years for her husband's parents, if the family has become wealthy, having been poor when she married, or if her parents are dead, so that she cannot return to them, so it is easier and pleasanter to take a secondary wife than to get rid of a first one, and divorces are consequently more rare than elsewhere, for should the husband try to discard his wife, and she could prove any of the above reasons against a divorce, he would not only be obliged to take her back, but would have rendered himself liable to punishment.

Now Feels Strong and Vigorous

And Fit for Any Amount of Work as the Result of Using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.



Mr. J. Hurlbert.

It is so easy to overlook the warning given by headaches, indigestion, failing memory, lack of power to concentrate the mind, irritability and worry over little things, that many a man does not realize his danger until on the verge of breakdown.

Like the writer of the letter quoted below, you can call a halt to the wasting process and restore vim and energy to the nervous system by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. This great food cure has a wonderful record of cures.

Mr. J. Hurlbert, 28 James street, Brantford, Ont., writes:—"I was very much run down in health and as a consequence my nervous system was very much exhausted. Close confinement at my work, I think, brought on the trouble. I started using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and by the time I had used up one box I felt a great improvement. The continued use of this preparation has thoroughly restored my system so that I feel strong and vigorous and fit for any amount of work. I have also used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and Ointment with splendid satisfaction, and recommend them at every opportunity." Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, all dealers or Edmanson Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Had Weak AND Dizzy Spells.

Those feelings of weakness, those dizzy spells and "all gone" sinking sensations, which come over some people from time to time, are warnings that must not go unheeded.

They indicate an extremely weakened condition of the heart and a disordered state of the nerves.

One dizzy spell may pass off, but the next may be more serious.

Those who are wise will start taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, before their case becomes hopeless. They have no equal for reviving and strengthening the heart, and invigorating the nerves.

Mrs. A. E. Martell, Rockdale, N.S., writes:—"I was troubled for a long time with my heart, had weak and dizzy spells, could not sleep, and would have to sit up the greater part of the night. At last I got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and they did me so much good I got another, and after taking it I could sleep as well as before I was taken sick. They are the best medicine I ever heard of for heart or nerve trouble."

Price, 50 cents a box; 3 for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The Christmas Gift A Woman Values

People are realizing more and more every year the advisability of making their Christmas Gifts take the form of real worth, and to accomplish this are spending a little more money to obtain something of permanent value.

On our First Floor and in our Windows we are showing some novelties in dainty Furniture, with prices attached, which possess real merit as Christmas Gifts, and which we invite you to inspect.

Among them are some very handsome Sewing Tables with drawers and green silk pockets, made in solid Mahogany in different designs, plain and inlaid, and suitable for Drawing Rooms.

Then we have these tables in Fumed Oak, suitable for Living Rooms and made in form of tabourettes, square and octagonal in shape.

We are sole agents in Montreal for the Marshall Sanitary Mattress—the only sanitary and really comfortable mattress made.

Renaud, King & Patterson Limited, Cor. St. Catherine & Guy Streets.

NEW BOOKS BY MONTREAL AUTHORS.

A LITTLE BOOK OF BIRD SONGS—
Words and Music by Louise Murphy. Boards 90c. By mail, 10c.

CROSSED SWORDS—
A Historical Story of Early Montreal. By Mrs. C. J. Alloway. $1.25. By mail 10c extra.

THE WEED'S PHILOSOPHY—
And Other Poems. By Martha Martin. 50c; mail 5c.

SUNSHINE SKETCHES OF A LITTLE TOWN—
By Stephen Leacock, author of "Literary Lapses," "Nonsense Novels." $1.25, mail 12c.

ON THE IRON AT BIG CLOUD—
By Frank L. Packard. $1.25; mail 15c.

POEMS BY THE LATE DR. DRUMMOND—
New Edition in One Volume. Cloth, $2.50. Leather, $3.50.

THE INNOCENTS—
A Christmas Story With a Purpose. By Rev. Mr. Shatford. Paper, 35c.

THE WOMAN HATER—
By Hugh Cameron. $1.25; mail, 10c.

POETICAL WORKS OF THE LATE GEO. MURRAY,
Of the Montreal "Star." Edited with memoir by John Reade; 236 pages. Cloth, $2.00.

CHRISTMAS CARDS AND CALENDARS
Artistic and reasonable. On Sale in our ART ROOM.

FREE—CHRISTMAS LIST OF LATEST BOOKS.

CHAPMAN'S BOOK STORE
513 ST. CATHERINE STREET, MONTREAL.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

ALL BOOKS REVIEWED on this page can be obtained at CHAPMAN'S Book Store, 513 ST. CATHERINE West

OUR CREDIT A SAVING TO YOU

We are out of the high rent district; we give you more value and higher quality; we can afford to do it, as our rent is only a third in comparison with St. Catherine St. rent.

$1.00 Per Week

CLOAKS FOR LADIES at reduced prices, blue, grey, chinchillas, regular $18.00 and $20.00, at $12.00 and $15.00. Heavy blanket cloths, regular $20.00 and $25.00 at $15.00 and $18.00; many other lines at low prices.

FUR COATS AND FUR TRIMMED COATS, exceptionally good values, as near seal, western and northern muskrat, Russian pony, Persian lamb, from $50.00 to $125.00.

FUR SETS in black, brown and grey fox stoles, with heads and tails, big pillow muff, from $25.00 to $100.00; black lynx, minks, Persian lamb, Alaska sable, squirrel, marmot, near seal, wolf, in all styles and different prices.

$1.00 Per Week

Men's Overcoats and Suits, English and Scotch Tweed, at low, reasonable prices; fur-lined coats, and fur trimmed coats, with Persian Lamb and otter collar, from $25.00 to $125.00.

$1.00 PER WEEK WILL DO.

The Reliable Credit House of

H. Cohen & Son

263 AMHERST, 2 doors above St. Catherine.
OPEN EVENINGS. NO BRANCHES

On Saturday, Dec. 7th, at 7 p.m., Will Open in Montreal

Vienna Cafe

WITH THE OPENING of this establishment Montrealers will have a distinctly new enterprise in this city, modelled after similar establishments in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg and New York.

The location is a very central one, at

638 DORCHESTER STREET WEST

between Crescent and Mountain streets, and directly opposite the Crescent Street Presbyterian Church.

The upper floor will be devoted to the VIENNA CAFE, while the ground floor will contain a

Confectionery Store and Catering Department

making a special feature of culinary creations that have never heretofore been attempted in this country—productions that represent the highest achievement of the confectioner's art.

A full stock of delicious and exclusive pastry and confections will always be kept, while catering for Banquets, Luncheons, Teas, Weddings, etc., will be a feature.

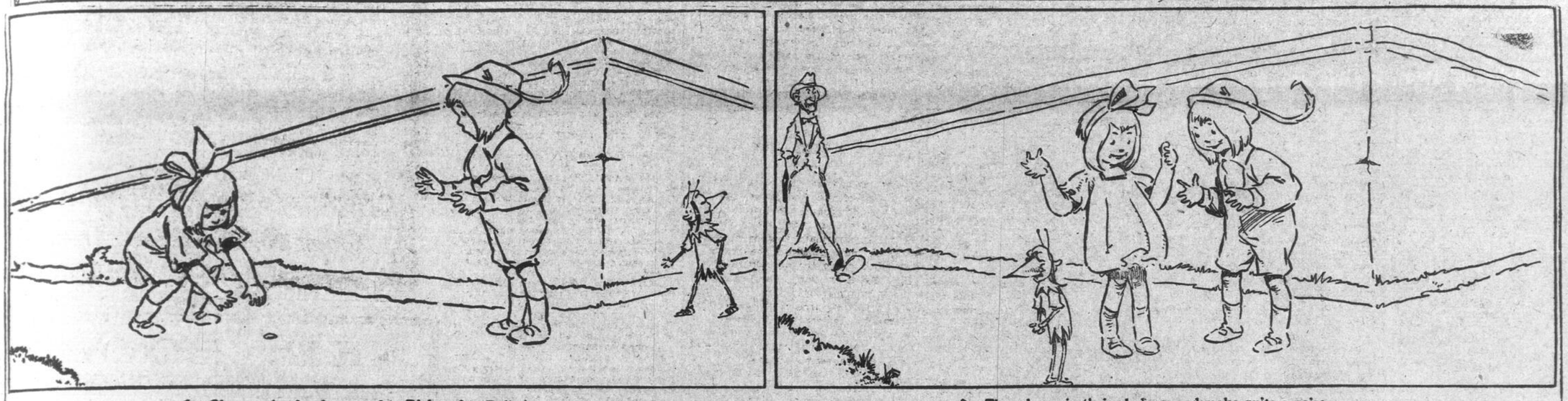
A visit of inspection and your future patronage would be very much appreciated by the management.

HEYMANN & FECHNER

Note.- An Orchestra, that will appeal irresistibly to all music lovers, will be in attendance every evening.

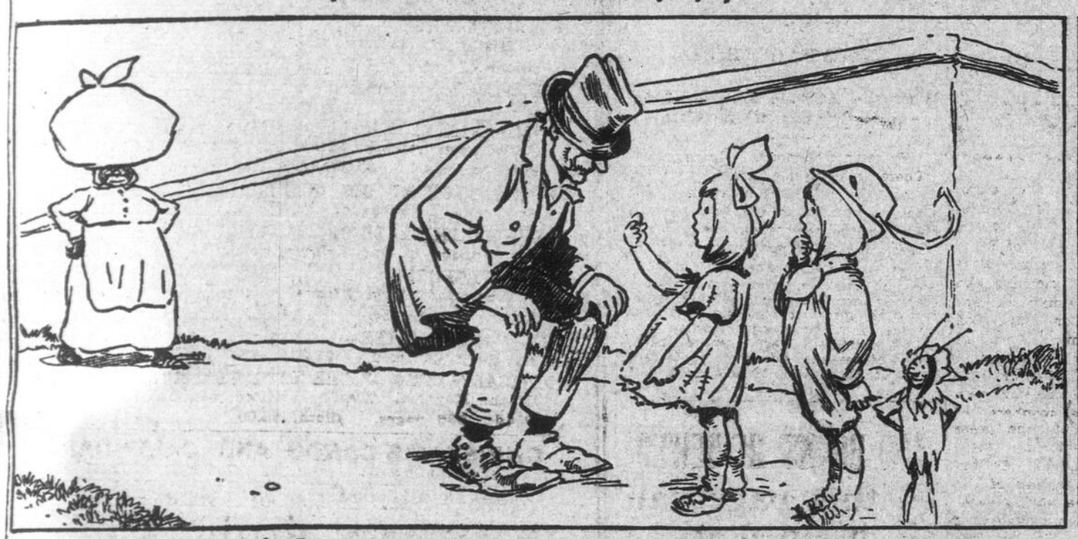
OUR WEEKLY PAGE OF FUNNY PICTURES

MR. TWEE DEEDLE.



1.—Oh, see what has happened to Dick and to Dolly!
They find half a dollar! No wonder they're jolly.

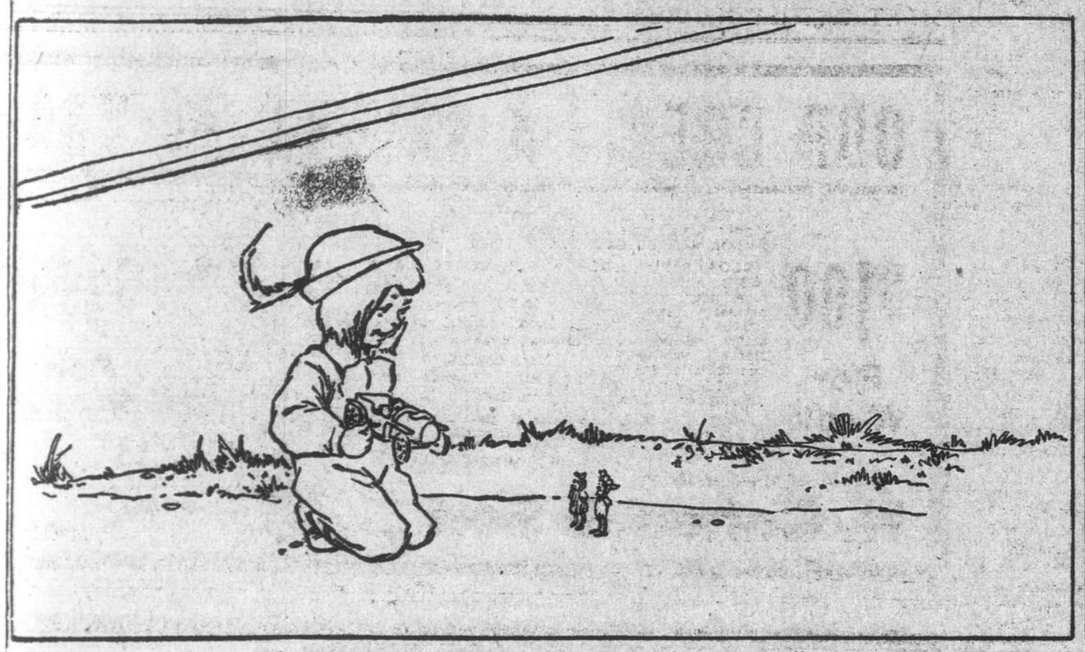
2.—They dance in their gladness and make quite a noise,
Their heads filled with visions of candy and toys.



3.—But surely some man left the money behind him,
And they ask every one in the hope that they'll find him.



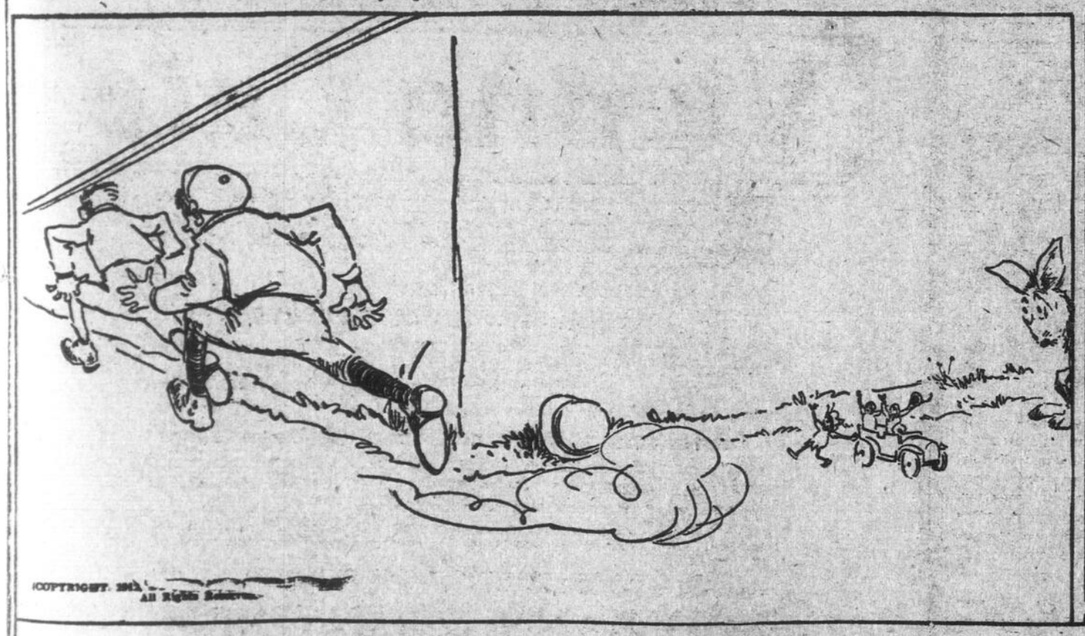
4.—But they can't find the owner, despite their appeal,
So they skip down and buy a toy automobile.



5.—Dick winds up the spring, then Twee makes them small,
And in jump Twee Deedle, Dick, Dolly and all.



6.—They fly down the street with a clattering noise,
And badly they frighten two bad little boys.



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7.—Who run round the corner, all screaming with fright,
While the good children laugh at the ludicrous sight.



8.—Then Twee makes them large—their ride's at an end,
And they pat the small doggie, who's henceforth their friend.

CHURCH NOTES

The annual meeting of the First Baptist Church, for the election of officers, reception of reports, will be held on Wednesday evening. Preceding the annual meeting, the ladies of the church will give a banquet. As already stated in the 'Witness,' at a meeting of the congregation, held lately, it was decided to secure an assistant to the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Gordon, the name of Miss Mary Melville being mentioned.

Miss Melville, who is a graduate of Arcadia Ladies' Seminary, a graduate nurse and a graduate of a school for the training of Christian workers, has accepted the position, and will commence her duties at the beginning of the year.

* * * * *

Interesting developments are taking place in St. Andrew's Church, Beaver Hall Hill, especially in regard to work for young men and women. A Young Men's Club has already been formed and a Girls' Friendly is being established. On Wednesday evenings for several weeks past, Dr. Donald Guthrie has been meeting the young men of the church informally in the vestry, when between forty and fifty have been present. It is expected that the Girls' Friendly will begin work with a membership of about seventy-five.

This work is under the general control of the recently formed 'St. Andrew's Church Association,' an organization for social and religious work, and made up of the leading officers and members of the church. It has main committees on Sunday School, Young Men's and Young Women's work, and one with special reference to Chalmer's House—the new Presbyterian Settlement on St. Catherine street east. The first meeting of the association will be held on December 18th, when it is expected to have present Rev. Charles Stelzle, of New York, who is at the head of the social servide department of the Presbyterian Church of the United States.

Dr. Guthrie is continuing his series of evening sermons on 'Christ, the Cross and a Man,' and a greater interest is being developed week by week. Young men are attending in considerable numbers. In these sermons emphasis is being laid on the fact of the Cross, rather than on any theory of it. Dr. Guthrie's subject for to-morrow evening is, 'The Blackness of Darkness,' in which the main thought is the completeness of Jesus' identification of Himself with ordinary men in life's experiences.

* * * * *

At the annual meeting of the Montreal Mission Study Union, held on Thursday night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—The Rev. John Scrimger, president; Prof. Richardson, and Mr. W. S. Leslie, vice-presidents; Mr. A. G. Howell, treasurer, and Mr. Thos. M. Barrington, secretary. The retiring president, the Rev. E. I. Rexford, presented a programme for a series of meetings which this Union intends to conduct in this city on January 23, 24 and 25. These meetings will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Mance and Prince Arthur streets, and will be conducted in cooperation with the Sunday School organizations of all denominations. Several prominent leaders in Sunday School work will be present to conduct this work, among whom will be the Rev. G. H. Trull and Miss Mendenhall, of New York, and the Rev. E. M. Fuller, late state secretary for Sunday Schools for Vermont and New Hampshire. These will be assisted by prominent local workers.

The Primary Teachers' Conference will be conducted by the Rev. E. I. Rexford. Others who will take part are the Rev. Canon Troop, the Rev. C. S. Laidman, the Rev. A. P. Shatford, the Rev. Dr. Welsh, and the Rev. D. W. Reid. A more detailed outline of the programme will be given to the public at an early date.

* * * * *

The Rev. John Lochhead, M.A., will conduct divine service to-morow afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge, Longue Pointe.

* * * * *

Under the auspices of the Laymen's Missionary Committee of the Baptist Men's Association of Montreal, a banquet will be held in the First Baptist Church, on Dec. 10. The guest of the evening will be the Rev. A. P. Shatford, rector of the Church of the Apostle, who will give an address on 'Our missionary opportunity and responsibility.' The proceeds will be devoted to missions.

* * * * *

The Sunday-school of the Stanley Street Presbyterian Church will hold an open session to-morrow, at 3 p.m. Mrs. Reid, wife of the minister, who has spent several years in India as a missionary, will deliver an address on work in that country, illustrated by children in costume. All are cordially invited.

* * * * *

The Rev. D. J. Craig, the noted Presbyterian evangelist, is coming to Calvin Presbyterian Church, to conduct a series of meetings, starting on Sunday, 15th inst., and continuing till the following Sabbath evening. A well known local tenor will help Mr. Craig. Other meetings have also been arranged to take place on the evenings during the week previous. The following well-known speakers will take part: the Rev. M. A. Campbell, Monday; the Rev. J. R. Dobson, B.A., B.D., on Tuesday; Mr. Taylor, of the Old Brewery Mission, Wednesday; the Rev. J. G Potter, M.A., Thursday, and the Rev W. D. Reid, B.A., B.DD., on Friday night.

The following four elders have just been ordained: Messrs. J. Leslie Maw, E. Nelson, W. Rea and D. W. Keiller. This move was found necessary owing to the rapid growth of the church membership. The Board of Management have had an encouraging year. They have had among other things the church fitted up with new electric lights, and the whole equipment put into splendid shape. Their work is so well organized that practically every wage earner is a contributor to the funds of the church. The missionary spirit prevails throughout, Sabbath school, Chinese school and church.

* * * * *

The special meetings being held in St. Matthew's Church, under the leadership of the Rev. Mr. Craig, the church's evangelist, and Mr. Jennings, soloist, are interesting. Especially is are growing in interest. Especially is this felt among the church members. Quickening and awakening influences are at work arousing the people to a deeper sense of their obligation to the worldly and the indifferent.

The practical, common sense presentation of the Gospel message, so earnestly advocated by Mr. Craig, is bearing fruit. Christians are reconsecrating themselves for wide service, and it is confidently hoped the efforts put forth in this campaign will be abundantly blessed.

* * * * *

To-morrow being the educational anniversary at St. James Methodist Church, special sermons will be preached at both the morning and evening service by the Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A., B.D., general educational secretary of the Methodist Church. Dr. Graham is a former pastor of St. James Church, and was largely instrumental in reducing the great indebtedness that was on the church some years ago. In the afternoon the Men's Association will have a tea at five o'clock for strangers to the city.

* * * * *

In connection with the pleasant Sunday afternoons for men, a grand rally of the men of the East End will take place in Taylor Church (corner of Papineau avenue and Logan street) to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by the Rev. Dr. J. Paterson Smyth, rector of St. George's Church, and Lieut.-Col. Lacey R. Johnston will act as chairman.

MAIL CARRIERS DEMAND INCREASE

High Cost of Living in Montreal Warrants It, They Say.

Between four and five hundred letter carriers at Montreal Post Office are agitating for an increase of wages from $2.75 per day to $3.25. A deputation last week went to Ottawa, where they interviewed the Premier and Mr. Pelletier. On returning to the city they reported that they had received a promise that the matter would receive serious consideration in the proper quarters. Almost all the men are married, and their plea is that the increased cost of living in the city has made an increase in their wages essential.

BANK CLERK CHARGED.

Manager of Branch Tells of Impressions Formed During Transactions.

When the trial of Henri Legasse, the Hochelaga ledgerkeeper, was resumed before Judge Bazin yesterday afternoon in the Court of Special Sessions, Bernard James McGuire, assistant ledgerkeeper at the St. Catherine street west branch of the Montreal city bank, said he knew the accused as Amiot. His own initials to the cheques produced meant that he took full responsibility for any irregularity. On one occasion the signature being unsatisfactory, accused signed again as Amiot in his presence.

Mr. N. W. Powers, manager of the St. Catherine street west branch, was examined by Mr. Laflamme. He said it might have crossed his mind once or twice that Amiot had big money transactions for a commercial traveller, as he represented himself to be, but he had no means of finding out anything beyond what he was told.

LEARN SOMETHING 'HIKES.'

The Y. M. C. A. is promoting a series of 'Learn Something Hikes' to factories and other institutions of interest to boys. To-day the hike was to the J. T. Bell Shoe Company. These hikes are open to the members of the associations of the city. The boys take notes on what they see and write essays for the three Cushing and Brodie medals, which are offered each season. This week's hike is the last until after Christmas.

GOETHE AND THE CHESTNUTS.

Recent Find of Poet's Complaint Against an Annoyance.

(From 'le Journal des Debats.')

Nothing is more annoying in autumn than to have near one's windows a chestnut tree, the natural target for the missiles of youth. Goethe, whose respect for the rights of property was only equalled by his love of law and order, suffered considerably from this annoyance. The Munich 'News' has just lighted upon a complaint made by the poet to the corporation of Weimar during his stay in that city. He writes:

'At the edge of the fields is a row of Spanish chestnut trees, and as soon as the chestnuts begin to ripen the children bombard the trees with stones without any concern for the passers-by. Nor do they confine their attentions to the trees in the road. They throw cabbages and sticks at our fruit trees, so that the owners move about their own gardens in terror of their lives and begin to despair of ever garnering their crop of fruit. Worse still, this outrageous conduct goes on in the depths of winter when there is not a single fruit on the branches nor even a bird's nest to excite the young rascals' cupidity. Policeman Lenger, to whom I have shown some of the stones that fell on my lawn, will bear me out.'

Goethe never acted precipitately. In this case he refrained from sending in his complaint immediately, and to add weight to his representations kept the letter back till new outrages had been committed, when he sent it with this postscript added:

'I may add that this is a matter of general interest, and I can prove it. As I was leaving my garden yesterday by the field gate to remonstrate with some sacrilegious young ruffians several peasants who were on their way home from working in their cabbage fields joined their voices to mine and told me that it was impossible to pass along this road, which is the only way to the fields, without incurring real danger.'

CANADIAN NORTHERN QUEBEC RAILWAY.

Winter Train Service.

Effective October 27th, 1912, trains will leave Montreal as follows:

9.00 A.M.—Daily, except Sunday, for Joliette, Rawdon, Shawinigan Falls, Grand Mere and Quebec. Buffet parlor car.

4.05 P.M.—Daily, except Sunday, for Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand Mere and Riviere a Pierre Junction. Close connection at Riviere a Pierre Jct. on Saturdays for points on the Q. and L. St. J. Ry. Buffet parlor car as far as Garneau Jct.

5 P.M.—Daily, except Sunday, for Rawdon, Joliette and St. Jerome.

5.15 A.M.—Sunday only, for Joliette.

Trains Arrive Montreal.

8.45 A.M.—Daily, except Sunday, from St. Jerome, Rawdon and Joliette.

10.40 A.M.—Daily, except Sunday, from Riviere a Pierre Jct., Grande Mere, Shawinigan Falls and Joliette. Close connection at Riviere a Pierre Jct. on Mondays from points on the Q. and L. St. J. Ry. Buffet parlor car from Garneau Junction to Montreal.

4.30 P.M.—Daily except Sunday, from Quebec, Grand Mere, Shawinigan Falls, Joliette and Rawdon. Buffet parlor car.

9.50 P.M.—Sunday. Montfort Branch, only, for Joliette.

Leaving Place Viger Station for points on the Montfort Branch via Canadian Pacific Railway and Montfort Jct.

4.00 P.M.—Daily, except Sunday.

Returning Leave Huberdeau.

6.20 A.M.—Daily, except Sunday and Monday; arrive Montreal 11 a.m.

6.00 P.M.—Sunday only, arrive Montreal 10.40 p.m.

New York Central Trains leave Windsor Station.

For Malone, Utica, Albany, New York, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo, 8 a.m., ex. Sunday, and 7 p.m. daily.

For Malone and intermediate stations, 5.10 p.m. daily.

For Valleyfield and intermediate stations 9.30 a.m. Sunday only; 10 a.m. ex. Saturday and Sunday; 1.25 p.m. Saturday only; 6.20 p.m. ex. Sunday.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, etc., 10.05 a.m. daily and 10.15 p.m. ex. Sunday.

From Malone and intermediate stations 9.55 a.m. daily.

From Valleyfield and intermediate stations 8.10 a.m. ex. Sunday; 2 p.m. ex. Saturday and Sunday; 4.35 p.m. Saturday only, and 9.25 p.m. Sunday only.

Rutland Railroad Trains leave Windsor Station.

For New York, Boston, Worcester and Providence, 8.55 a.m. and 7.40 p.m. daily.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, Boston, Providence, Worcester, etc., 7.40 a.m. and †10.05 p.m. daily.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Trains leave Bonaventure Station as follows.

*7.16 a.m.—To Richmond and intermediate stations.

7.26 a.m. — Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington and Massena Springs.

*8.00 a.m.—Richmond, Sherbrooke, Portland, daily, except Sunday, to Quebec.

*8.16 a.m. — Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.

*8.31 a.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York, via C.V.R.

*8.45 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy and New York, via D. and H.

8.50 a.m.—For Chambly, Marieville, Waterloo and intermediate stations.

*9.00 a.m.—International Limited, Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.

9.30 a.m.—Ottawa and intermediate points.

*9.40 a.m.—Vaudreuil, Cornwall, Brockville, Toronto and intermediate stations.

1.35 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, Burlington, White River Junction.

3.00 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, New York.

3.55 p.m. — Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.

4.16 p.m. — St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Island Pond.

4.20 p.m.—Brockville and intermediate points.

4.40 p.m. — Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington and Massena Springs.

4.50 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point.

4.55 p.m.—Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.

5.20 p.m. — St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations.

5.30 p.m.—St. Johns, Iberville, St. Albans.

6.25 p.m.—Chambly, Marieville, St. Cesaire.

*7.25 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via D. and H.

*7.30 p.m.—Brockville, Kingston, Toronto.

*8.00 p.m. — Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.

*8.10 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via D. and H.

*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.

*7.60 a.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, daily, ex. Monday, Quebec.

*7.01 a.m. — Toronto, Kingston, Brockville.

*7.40 a.m. — Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.

*7.41 a.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, Rouse's Point, St. Johns, via D. and H.

*7.48 a.m.—New York, Boston, St. Johns, via C.V.R.

7.55 a.m.—St. Cesaire, Marieville, Chambly.

*8.05 a.m. — From Albany Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, St. Johns, via D. and H.

8.27 p.m.—Rouse's Point, St. Johns and intermediate stations.

8.45 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations.

8.50 a.m.—Massena Springs, 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.

1.10 p.m.—Island Pond, Sherbrooke, Richmond, Quebec.

1.45 p.m.—White River Junction, Burlington, St. Albans, St. Johns.

3.25 p.m — New York, Albany, Troy, Rouse's Point, St. Johns, via D. & H.

4.45 p.m.—Massena Springs, Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.

5.03 p.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville.

*6.00 p.m. — Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.

*6.05 p.m. — Portland, Sherbrooke, Quebec.

6.30 p.m.—Ottawa and points on Ottawa division.

*7.05 p.m.—From Quebec, Richmond, St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations.

*7.20 p.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville.

7.45 p.m., x 8.15 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.

*8.20 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, Rouse's Point, St. Johns, via D. & H.

8.40 p.m.—From Boston, White River Junction and points on C.V. Ry.

*10.10 p.m. — New York, Boston, St. Johns, via C.V.R.

11.15 p.m.—Ottawa and points on Ottawa divison.

*Daily; x Sunday only. Trains not otherwise specified daily except Sunday.

Intercolonial Railway Trains leave Bonaventure Union Depot as follows:—

MARITIME EXPRESS.

8.15 a.m.—Daily, for St. Hyacinthe Levis, Quebec, Riviere du Loup and St. Flavie.

8.15 a.m.—Daily, except Saturday, for above-named stations; also, Moncton, St. John, Halifax and the Sydneys. Connections for Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

4 p.m.—Daily, except Sunday, for St. Hyacinthe, Nicolet and intermediate stations.

OCEAN LIMITED.

7.30 p.m.—Quebec, Metis, Matapedia, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Halifax, Prince Edward Island and Sydney. On Saturdays to Moncton and Halifax.

Intercolonial Railway Trains Arrive at Bonaventure Union Depot as follows:

7.35 a.m.—Daily, Ocean Limited—Halifax, Moncton, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.

10.05 a.m. — Except Sunday, Express from Nicolet, St. Leonard, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.

6.20 p.m.—Except Monday, Maritime Express, Sydney, Halifax, St. John, Moncton, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.

6.20 p.m.—Mondays, from St. Flavie, Riviere du Loup, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.

TIME TABLE.

C.P.R. Trains leave Windsor St. Station as follows:

For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., *8.25 a.m., *9.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., †5.00 p.m., *7.25 p.m., *8.00 p.m.

For Halifax, *7.25 p.m.

For St. John, N.B., *7.25 p.m.

For Boston, etc., *9.00 a.m., *8.00 p.m.

For Portland, †9.00 a.m.

For Sherbrooke, *8.25 a.m., †5.00 p.m., *7.25 p.m., daily.

For Newport, etc., *9.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., and *8.00 p.m.

For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, (1) 1.30 p.m., B 5.15 p.m., *11.20 p.m.

For Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto *9.05 a.m., *10.00 p.m.

For North Toronto and West Toronto, *11.15 p.m.

For Cobalt, Porcupine, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., *9.50 p.m.

For Ottawa, *8.05 a.m., *8.40 a.m., †9.15 a.m., *10.10 a.m., †4.00 p.m., *7.45 p.m., *9.50 p.m., *10.30 p.m.

Vaudreuil and intermediate stations.—*7.35 a.m., †8.05 a.m., *8.40 a.m., †9.15 a.m., *10.10 a.m., *12.01 p.m., (1) 1.00 p.m., †4.00 p.m., †4.16 p.m., B 5.15 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *7.45 p.m., *11.20 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., †11.25 a.m., †12.05 noon, †6.15 p.m., *9.10 p.m., †10.00 p.m.

From Boston, *8.20 a.m., *9.10 p.m.

From Portland, †9.10 p.m.

From Sherbrooke, *8.30 a.m., †1.25 a.m., †6.45 p.m., †10.00 p.m.

From Halifax, N.S., *8.30 a.m.

From St. John, N.B., *8.30 a.m.

From Toronto and West, *8.05 a.m., *6.30 p.m.

From West Toronto and North Toronto, *6.58 a.m.

From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie, Cobalt, Porcupine, *8.00 a.m.

From Calgary and Winnipeg, and Vancouver, *9.00 a.m., *7.00 p.m.

From Ottawa, *8.00 a.m., *9.00 a.m., *11.45 a.m., †8.15 p.m., *7.00 p.m., *10.15 p.m.

From Vaudreuil and intermediate stations, †8.15 a.m., †8.30 a.m., *11.45 a.m., †12.25 p.m., K 6.40 p.m., *7.00 p.m., *7.40 p.m., *10.15 p.m.,

Leave Place Viger Station:

For Quebec, †9.00 a.m., *1.30 pm., *5.00 p.m., *11.30 p.m.

For Joliette, †8.20 a.m., †9.00 a.m.,

For Joliette, †8.15 a.m., †9.00, a.m., †5.20 p.m.

For St. Gabriel, †9.00 a.m., †9.10 a.m., (1) 1.40 p.m., †5.20 p.m.

For Ottawa, *8.30 a.m., *5.45 p.m.

For St. Eustache, †8.30 a.m., †9.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., B 5.10 p.m., †6.15 p.m., †11.15 p.m., †11.45 p.m.

For St. Jerome, *8.45 a.m., (1) 1.45 p.m., †4.00 p.m., B8.30 p.m., (1) 11.15 p.m.

For St. Agathe, *8.45 a.m., (1) 1.45 p.m., †4.00 p.m. 11.15 p.m.

For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate points, †8.15 a.m., †8.45 a.m., †9.10 a.m., (1) 1.45 p.m., †4.00 p.m., †4.30 p.m., B 5.10 p.m., †5.45 p.m., †6.15 p.m., B 6.30 p.m., K 11.15 p.m., *11.30 p.m., †11.45 p.m.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, *6.30 a.m., 3 p.m., *6.30 p.m., *10.00p.m. Ottawa, †1.15 p.m., †10.30 p.m. St. Jerome, †7.25 a.m., †11.00 a.m. K7.25 p.m., †9.25 p.m., †10.40 p.m. St. Lin, †9.20 a.m., †7.25 p.m. St. Eustache, *8.40 a.m., †11.00 a.m., †7.25 p.m., †9.40 p.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, †8.50 a.m., †8.10 p.m.

A Daily ex. Saturday.
G. Monday only.
† 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.
K. Saturday and Sunday only.
M Friday only.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 141-145 St. James street. Telephone, Main, 3732 and 3733.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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

GENERAL.

KENTUCKY BELLE.

Mrs. F. M. Blenkarn, British Columbia, and her sister, Miss Craig, are cordially thanked for sending the following poem. It is longer than is usually re-printed in this department, but is given, as more than one subscriber have expressed a wish to have it:

Summer of sixty-three, sir, and Conrad was boun' away—
Gone to the country town, sir, to sell our first load of hay—
We lived in the log house yonder, poor as ever you've seen;
Roscilen then, was a baby, and I was only nineteen.

Conrad, he took the oxen, but he left Kentucky Belle,
How much we thought of Kentuck, I couldn't begin to tell—
Came from the Bluegrass country, my father gave her to me.
When I rode north with Conrad, away from the Tennessee.

Conrad lived in Ohio —he's a German, you know—
The house stood in broad corn fields, stretching on row after row.
The old folks made me welcome; they were kind as kind could be:
But I kept longing, longing, for the hills of the Tennessee.

O, for a sight of water, the shadowed slope of a hill!
Clouds that hang on the summit, a wind that was never still!
But the level land went stretching away to meet the sky,
Never a rise from north to south, to rest the weary eye.

From east to west, no river to shine out under the moon,
Nothing to make a shadow in the yellow afternoon;
Only the breathless sunshine, as I looked out all forlorn,
Only the 'rustle, rustle,' as I walked among the corn.

When I fell sick with pining, we didn't wait any more,
But moved away from the cornlands, out to this river shore.
The Tuscarawas it's called, sir, off there is a hill, you see—
And now I've grown to like it, next best to the Tennessee.

As I was at work that morning, someone came riding like mad
Over the bridge and up the road,—Farmer Rouf's little lad:
Bareback he rode, he had no hat; he hardly stopped to say,
'Morgan's men are coming, Frau, they're galloping on this way.

'I'm sent to warn the neighbors, he isn't a mile behind.
He sweeps up all the horses, all the horses that he can find—
Morgan, Morgan, the Raider, and Morgan's terrible men
With bowie knife and pistols, are galloping up the glen.'

The lad rode down the valley, and I stood still, at the door;
The baby laughed and prattled, playing with spools on the floor.
Kentuck was out in the pasture; Conrad, my man, was gone;
Nearer, nearer, Morgan's men were galloping, galloping on!

Sudden I picked up baby, and ran to the pasture bar:
'Kentuck!' I called, 'Kentucky!' She knew me ever so far!
I led her down the gully, that turn off there to the right,
And tied her to the bushes, her head just out of sight.

As I ran back to the log house, at once there came a sound,
The ring of hoofs, galloping hoofs, trembling over the ground—
Coming into the turnpike out from White Woman's Glen—
Morgan, Morgan, the Raider, and Morgan's terrible men.

As near they drew, and nearer, my heart beat fast in alarm,
But still I stood in the doorway, with baby on my arm.
They came; they passed; with spear and whip, in haste they sped along,
Morgan, Morgan, the Raider, and his band six hundred strong.

Weary they looked and jaded, riding through night and day,
Pushing on east to the river, many long miles away,
To the border-strip where Virginia runs up into the West,
And ford the upper Ohio before they could stop to rest.

On like the wind they hurried, and Morgan rode in advance;
Bright were his eyes like live coals, as he gave me a sideways glance.
And I was just breathing freely, after my choking pain,
When the last one of the troopers suddenly drew his rein.

Frightened I was to death, sir, I scarce dared look in his face,
As he asked for a drink of water and glanced about the place.
I gave him a cup and he smiled—'twas only a boy, you see—
Faint and worn, with dim blue eyes, and he'd sailed on the Tennessee.

Only sixteen he was, sir—a fond mother's only son,—
Off and away with Morgan, before his life had begun!
The damp drops stood on his temples; drawn was the boyish mouth;
And I thought me of the mother waiting down in the South!

O, pluck he was to the backbone, and clear grit through and through,
Boasted and bragged like a trooper; but the big words wouldn't do.
The boy was dying, sir, dying, as plain as plain could be,
Worn out by his ride with Morgan up from the Tennessee.

But when I told the laddie that I, too, was from the south,
Water came in his dim eyes, and quivers around his mouth;
'Do you know the Bluegrass country?' he wistfully began to say;
Then swayed like a willow sapling, and fainted dead away.

I got him into the loghouse, and worked, and brought him to,
I fed him, and coaxed him, as I thought his mother 'd do;
And when the lad got better, and the noise in his head was gone,
Morgan's men were miles away, galloping, galloping on.

'O, I must go,' he muttered, 'I must be up and away!
Morgan, Morgan, is waiting for me! O, what will Morgan say?'
But I heard a sound of tramping, and kept him back from the door—
The ringing sound of horses' hoofs that I had heard before.

And on, on came the soldiers—the Michigan cavalry—
And fast they rode and black they looked, galloping rapidly.
They had followed hard on Morgan's track, they had followed day and night,
But of Morgan and Morgan's Raiders—they had never caught a sight.

And rich Ohio sat startled through all those summer days;
For strange, wild men were galloping over her broad highways;
Now here, now there, now seen, now gone, now north, now east, now west,
Through river valleys and cornland farms, sweeping away her best.

A bold ride, and a long ride! But they were taken at last;
They almost reached the river by riding hard and fast:
But the boys in blue were upon them ere ever they gained the ford,
And Morgan, Morgan, the Raider, laid down his terrible sword.

Well, I kept the boy till evening—kept him against his will—
But he was too weak to follow, and sat there pale and still;
When it was cool and dusky—you'll wonder to hear me tell—
But I stole down to the gully, and brought up Kentucky Belle.

I kissed the star on her forehead—my pretty, gentle lass—
But I knew that she'd be happy back in the old Bluegrass.
A suit of clothes of Conrad's, with all the money I had,
And Kentuck, pretty Kentuck, I gave to the worn-out lad.

I guided him to the southward as well as I knew how;
The boy rode off with many thanks, and many a backward bow;
And then the glow it faded, and my heart began to swell,
As down the glen away she went, my lost Kentucky Bell.

When Conrad came in the evening, the moon was shining high:
Baby and I were both crying — I couldn't tell him why—
But a battered suit of clothing, grey, was hanging on the wall,
And a thin old horse, with drooping head, stood in Kentucky's stall.

Well, he was kind, and never once said a hard word to me;
He knew I couldn't help it—it was all for the Tennessee;
But after the war was over, just think what came to pass—
A letter, sir, and two were safe, back in the old Bluegrass.

The lad had got across the border, riding Kentucky Belle;
And Kentuck she was thriving, and fat, and hearty, and well;
He cared for her, and kept her, nor touched her with whip or spur;
Ah! we've had many horses, but never a horse like her!

—Constance Fennimore Woolson.

MEDICAL.

(Letters for this department should be addressed 'Medical Editor,' 'Witness' Montreal. Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1, physician's fee, be enclosed with such question.)

NEURASTHENIA.

T.C. is a married woman, thirty-eight years of age, who has had neurasthenia for nearly two years. She is very depressed, and does not like to go out among people. Is able to do some housework. Her organs are healthy. Asks if a change across the sea would be likely to be beneficial. Ans.—In all cases of neurasthenia rest is imperative. Even light work should not be undertaken for some time. I think a sea trip would help you, but would not advise you to go to England at this season. You had better wait for the spring. Of course, you could go to Bermuda at this season. Take plenty of rest in bed, at least nine hours. Eat plain food; keep the bowels open daily.

TIC DOULOUREUX.

Mrs. E. E. T. has suffered from this painful affliction for some years. Has had operations on the side of the face, which have given temporary relief. She asks information as to the alcohol treatment, but has been told that this has been very dangerous, causing the side of the face to be eaten away. Ans.—In my opinion, the alcohol treatment is the most satisfactory one that has been devised so far. It consists in injecting alcohol into the Gasserian ganglion, from which the fifth nerve springs. Most cases are cured by this procedure, and all are benefited. I have not heard of any serious results from the treatment.

DEAFNESS.

M.S.—A woman, fifty-five years of age, has roaring in her ears, with tenderness in the neighborhood of the ears. Her head feels like a drum, and there are shooting pains and an ache when jarred, or even when walking. The hearing is getting dull. This began with a cold last winter, was better during the summer, and has now come back with the cold weather. She has had catarrh of the throat for some years. Asks what can be done to save the hearing, and if a change of climate would be of permanent good. Ans.—The trouble may only be due to impacted wax in the auditory passage. Try instilling, with a dropper, half a dozen drops of peroxide of hydrogen, twice daily. This will soften the wax gradually. It will, however, make the deafness a little worse for a time, owing to the wetting of the drum membrane. This is not serious, and will pass off when the treatment is discontinued. If after a fair trial you are no better, try spraying the nose and throat with an atomizer, using a weak solution of bicarbonate of soda with a little common salt. Then, after a week of this treatment, hold the nostrils tightly closed with the thumb and fingers, and blow as if blowing the nose vigorously. This will open up the Eustachian tube, which is often closed in catarrh of the throat. If this measure fails, then I would advise you to go to the nearest large town and consult a specialist. Proper treatment would very likely help you. If you are not then relieved, it will be time to consider a change to a mild, more equable climate.

ELECTRIC BELTS.

A.B.C. wishes to know how to make an electric belt, one that can be used without an acid. Also wishes to have some information as to strength. Ans.—You cannot hope to make a satisfactory belt yourself. In any case, in my judgment, it is not worth while taking the trouble. Electric belts, even when they generate an electric current, which they do not all do, by the way, are of little or no value as healing agents. Almost, in some nervous persons, the might have some mental effect by suggestion, but otherwise can have none. Reputable physicians never think of ordering them or even endorsing their use.

GREY HAIR.

'A Constant Reader' asks to be told of something to prevent hair turning grey. Ans.—You are on a different quest. Grey hair is due to one or more of several causes. Thus, it has followed severe fevers, such as typhoid; it may be due to headaches or neuralgia; it may result from local disease of the scalp, such as dandruff; it may follow prolonged ill-health from almost any cause; it may be a family peculiarity. If you can discover the cause and remove it, you may avail something in treatment. For dandruff, the hair should be washed with hot water and tar soap often enough to keep the scales away, followed by a tonic for the scalp and daily massage. If there is no obvious cause, nothing short of a change is likely to be of service.

SORE ON NOSE.

J.L.G. has a daughter, a school teacher, twenty-eight years old, who has had a sore on the nose for nearly a year. It has been burned several times with caustic and has returned. Asks if it has been told that the bone must be scraped. Ans.—It is impossible to say without knowing more of the case. If you are not like to take the advice offered you, you might consult another medical man, say, a surgeon connected with a hospital or university. If the ulcer be tuberculous, it might be treated, possibly, by carbonic dioxide snow or X-rays. If not, constitutional treatment would probably be necessary in addition to local measures.

HERB.

Subscriber, C.B., asks if there is a drug or herb called marmola, and if so what is its nature. Ans.—I have never heard of any drug or herb with this name. It is likely some proprietary or patent preparation. If the latter, the ingredients would be a secret.

THIRTEEN GREAT QUESTIONS OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE

Problems that the People of Canada Have to Face.

YOUR VOTE IS WANTED

The 'Witness' will, during the next few weeks, take a referendum on the thirteen important problems that are interesting the people of Canada to-day.

These questions, set out below, have a serious bearing on the national and home life and on the pockets of the taxpayer.

By taking part in this public expression of opinion you can, by joining your vote to that of others, make up a total that will be felt at Ottawa and in the Provincial Legislatures.

Every person over twenty-one years of age, male or female, may vote. The women are as much concerned in the decision of these questions as the men, and it is essential that they should be heard. The ballot will appear in the 'Witness' a number of times, so that every adult member of a family may vote.

Kindly be sure to put Mr., Mrs., or Miss before your signature so that the results of the male and female vote may be tabulated separately. The purpose of this is to give the referendum added interest. Also make the name of the province very distinct for geographical classification.

Vote on any or all of the questions. To vote in favor of a question make an X opposite it in the "Yes" column, and to vote against a question make an X in the "No" column.

VOTE! DO IT NOW!

Don't neglect to cast your vote. It will cost you nothing but a postage stamp, and by voting you will help to make the ballot a nation-wide one—the united voice of the nine provinces.

THE THIRTEEN QUESTIONS:—

	YES	NO
(1) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF A CONTRIBUTION OF GREAT BATTLESHIPS TO THE NAVY?		
(2) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF INCREASING THE PRESENT PREFERENCE GIVEN TO BRITISH GOODS ENTERING CANADA FROM 33 1-3 TO 50%?		
(3) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF GRADUALLY REDUCING THE CUSTOMS TARIFF ON GOODS ENTERING CANADA FROM OTHER PARTS OF THE EMPIRE AND SO INAUGURATING IMPERIAL FREE TRADE?		
(4) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF FREE TRADE IN NATURAL PRODUCTS WITH THE UNITED STATES?		
(5) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF FREE TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS WITH THE UNITED STATES?		
(6) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF BEING REDUCED GRADUALLY SO AS EVENTUALLY TO BRING ABOUT FREE TRADE?		
(7) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF A CHEAP PARCEL POST AS ALREADY ESTABLISHED IN ALL OTHER CIVILIZED COUNTRIES?		
(8) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF REMOVING THE TAX AT PRESENT PLACED ON IMPROVEMENTS AND PUTTING IT ON THE LAND VALUES?		
(9) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF HAVING ALL RAILWAYS, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE PUBLIC?		
(10) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF EXTENDING THE FRANCHISE TO WOMEN ON EQUAL TERMS WITH MEN?		
(11) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF PLACING ALL APPOINTMENTS TO THE CIVIL SERVICE UNDER A COMMISSION?		
(12) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF

Home-Makers and House-Keepers

Won by 'Gene Gray.'

Hard-worked Judges and a Proud Editor.

What smiles there would be in some circles of friends if the Editor went back on her promise to let you all sign any name you pleased provided she had your true one for her own private list. There is a shrewd suspicion that some of the writers are not quite so grey-haired as they would wish us to believe, though we are no end proud of the real three score and ten and over who have written so brightly.

However, 'honor bright,' we will not give you away when you want to hide your identity from the world at large.

Our Prize letter this week is a clever one, so, indeed, were many we received. When the Judges had, after long hours of work, chosen those that seemed best, they fairly groaned to see what a number there were in that pile.

When finally 'Gene Gray' came out on top, 'M. P. G.,' 'Marcella' and 'L. C.' and others were so close behind that the Judges fairly turned and fled. Strong-minded men though they were, not one of them would risk waiting to hear the Editor say, 'Now, don't you think this is very well written?' They had done their best, and had all argued over and considered every possible point in every letter, and, having at last reached a conclusion, they absolutely refused to begin all over again. There were such good letters from every part of Canada, for delays in transit were allowed for and none left out. 'If only they could all go into the paper,' the Judges said.

The Editor was very proud of the comments made, and she rather thinks that if you will just go on writing letters on the subjects that are of interest to you, this 'Homemakers' and Housekeepers' Page' will become wonderfully helpful and valuable to us all.

CHRISTMAS GREENS.

Dear Editor,—In reply to your request for suggestions for Christmas gifts, memory takes me back a few years, when time and money were both scarce, and friends that I wished to remember plentiful. Among those were an aged lady, and an invalid girl, who could not even be moved from her bed. Neither of them had as limited means as myself, but, judging from my own feelings, it is not the real value of a gift we prize, 'but just to be remembered.'

That year I selected some nice light cardboard, and with lead pencil, rule, sharp penknife, and a piece of hardwood board to work on, cut out of the cardboard capital letters six to eight inches long, according to size of the wall where they are to be placed, and proportionately wide, to form any motto you wish. I selected 'A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.'

When you have your letters all nicely cut out, have a trip to the woods, and select the greenest, glossiest branches of a young fir tree, and, with a strong needle and thread, cover your letters with the tiny fir twigs. After this is done, take scissors and trim, so the letters will be distinct. Now your motto is ready to arrange, and tack on in a pretty arch or scroll. If wished you may sew it into a stout piece of cotton, scarlet or white, and save the wall paper, or fasten a cord across the backs of the letters.

Try this suggestion for a city friend, whose family have no access to the green woods, and you will be more than surprised at the pleasure it will afford, and it will be within the means of the poorest, only costing the little time it takes. In addition, take a barrel hoop, and trim it with the little green tufts, that you will find in the woods, where the running spruce and foxtail grow. Bind them round the hoop with twine, and you have a pretty wreath. In your Christmas box, tuck in vines of running spruce and foxtail to trim the pictures.

My invalid friend lay all winter looking at that little motto of green letters, wishing her a Happy New Year. My old lady friend so appreciated her remembrance that it still hangs in her room, though it is nearly three years since it was placed there.

You will be surprised at the coziness a few touches of green gives to a room, when all outside is wrapped in a mantle of snow. When doing your own decorating, remember the shutters and less favored, and it will make your Christmas brighter.

A. M. S.

GIFTS FOR BIG BROTHERS COME FIRST IN THIS.

Dear 'Editor of Home-makers' Page,'—I have found that the one thing which more than others casts a rosy gleam over the bleak days of November and December is the preparation for Christmas. It is looked forward to all over our land as a time of joy. To the most of us the planning and making of little surprises for our friends is the greatest part of that joy.

I usually, though I am old enough to know better, devote a few moments before Xmas to playing. I'm rich, and in imagination revel in the happiness I would make in our circle of friends and neighbors — if only I were Rockefeller. Then I sigh a sigh not all sad, and face things as they are.

First, I think the big brothers, and others girls' brothers are about as hard to plan for as any one. I dislike so much to give the lads a gift for which they feel they have no use. I have not yet forgotten the little happy thrill which came, only a year ago, when an old school friend unearthed from the bottom of his steamer-trunk a homely little keepsake I had given him the Christmas our school-days ended. He did not need to say he had used it — its condition told an honorable story of its life in the Orient.

Old But Always Useful.

It was a 'Laundry Bag' of which in the years gone by I had made many. I bought a good quality of linen at 35c. per yard, and made a bag the size I wanted about 18 x 32. I hemstitched a two-inch hem at the top, below this I sewed on a casing for the drawstring or cords. I worked in simple outline stitch, using thread of heavy quality, the word Linen or Laundry across the front of bag. If more time can be given it looks better to pad the lettering and do it in solid embroidery. I use grey or medium blue linen.

For the Brother Out West.

For the brother who was going West to try living in a shack for a time I made a case for toilet articles. I took a piece of linen; or denim (18 x 15), and a strip of white oilcloth (18 x 25), then folded oilcloth up so as to form a pocket 5 inches deep across bottom of cloth J— the oilcloth was then placed on denim and the edges of the two materials were firmly bound together with tape — the same color as denim. I stitched division in oil-cloth pocket to hold soap, nail-brush, sponge, etc. — anything moist — above this I stitched a row of tape and stitched at intervals making places where razor, comb, tooth-brush, etc., might be slipped under and yet tight enough to hold them in place. On the two corners were brass rings for hanging it on the wall of the shack. It was also supplied with tapes so that when he was travelling it could be folded and tied into a compact little roll.

When He Went to College.

It pleased the boy very much — he said it was 'handy' — and when he came home this fall to enter college he wanted to take his old travelling companion with him, but it was so shabby. I know the editor warned us not to give away our secrets, but I confess that I then and there found the idea for his Xmas gift for 1912.

I bought one yard of Art Ticking, a pretty floral and stripe design in green and yellow, at 25c. per yard, 3-4 yard of white rubber sheeting, a bunch of mercerized tape and dome fasteners. I took a strip of ticking (10 x 30), also a strip of the same size of sheeting, placed one on the other, having right side of ticking showing at the back — and basted firmly together. Next I turned up a pocket about 5 inches deep across bottom and stitched it into three compartments of right size to hold soap box, nail brush, sponge; about 14 inches above this I stitched across my foundation a strip of ticking for another pocket, this one to be 3 inches deep and 12 inches long is in this one, one needs a little fulness which is to be laid in tiny pleats where needed. I then stitched in the divisions as before, this time to hold Talcum powder, shaving brush, tooth powder, etc. Above this I placed a tape, stitched at intervals, so nail file, scissors, tooth brush, razor, and the numerous little articles could be slipped under and held in place. Directly above the first pocket I placed straps of tape to hold comb and hair brush placed lengthwise. The last few inches at the top were left for the envelope like flags which when the strip was folded three times closed the roll and on which were placed three dome fasteners, also two tape loops on each corner, these last to be used. When my boy was domiciled in his room in college these enabled him to hang it on the wall beside his stand where as he says 'every thing is in plain sight instead of tumbling round the dresser.'

A Cushion He Really Used.

Last year out of that line of 25c linen came a cushion cover for a young man, whom girl relatives kept supplied with all kinds of dainty gifts — many of them of no use to him. I knew he was pleased with his initials and from that I took my cue. Two oblong pieces of liner of a pretty shade of blue were carefully hemmed with 2 inch hems. On one I marked in old English lettering — those three fetters — padded and embroidered them in white — using a coarse thread. I then placed the hemmed pieces together so the edges of the hems met 2 inches from outer edge and stitched them together on three sides, afterwards covering the machine stitching on right side with a row of feather stitching, after the form was inserted I closed the fourth side by means of a number of tiny dome fasteners. This made a pillow dainty, usable and washable — and I had the pleasure of knowing it went with the owner to his summer camp.

To Cinch Up an Arm Band.

Our boys used to be always having trouble with loose arm-bands — 'I wish you would put in a stitch to cinch this up a bit,' being a common request, so when I saw a way by which the band could be loosened or tightened at will, I copied it and had a very cheap little present which was a great favorite.

Two pieces of elastic, a little longer than is needed to go round the arm and four brass curtain rings — and mercerized thread of same color as elastic, are all that is required. Cover by crochet the four rights, work in button hole, stitch one end of each piece of elastic to prevent fraying on the other end of each piece, sew two rings: To join, take the finished end of the elastic slip it through the two rings, then pass the end over the top ring and under and through the lower ring, pull tight and you have a buckle-like arrangement which is here to stay.

I am afraid I have given the boys more space than I should but you ought to readily forgive this blunder when I tell you I have only two brothers to plan for.

A Quick and Effective Way to Make Bed Socks.

For the friend, young or old, who has difficulty keeping the feet warm and cosy at night I think there is nothing better than the 'bed socks.' They are supposed to be made of all-wool eiderdown flannel, but I used a heavy cotton eiderdown flannel at about 20c. per yard, and it did finely. The pattern can be cut off a large size men's sock. Two colors of flannel are required, for the socks are made double, the same quantity of each color — say red white. For a pair of these cut four half socks like the pattern of red material, also four of the white, sew up making four single socks; now turn the red ones right side out, place the white ones inside the red ones, seam sides together, and so as to bring — white side inside — red side outside.' Bind tops together with ribbon and finish with a bow if desired. Turn down tops to show a few inches of white and you have a very dainty pair of foot-warmers.

Cooking Belt.

A cooking belt which had been of great use to me was copied for a girl friend who had lately become a homemaker. It consisted of a loose belt of fancy white belting, from the sides of this two straps of tape or belting about 1 inch wide were suspended. To the end of these two little harness snaps—nickle—were fastened which were to snap into the rings on the holder and hand-towel which accompanied this gift. One is always needing to wipe one's hands while cooking, and I have found it a great saving to have a towel and a holder fastened at one's side.

To make this gift — not quite so matter-of-fact — I suspended from belt with Holly ribbon a little recipe book of my own make-up. It was only a few sheets of line note, enclosed in a cover of tan paper — which is used for folders and which I got at a printing office for 3c. a sheet. Cover and paper were fastened with Holly ribbon — and across the outside I sketched in colored kin, the words, 'Dainty Supper-time Dishes.' Inside I wrote in my neatest hand, full direction for making a dozen little warm dishes—the kind one likes on cold winter night, and such as come to the knowledge of every cook who tries to utilize odds and ends. I felt sure this gift had gone to the right place when I next heard from my young housekeeper.

Presents that can be made in a hurry, are always favorites with me — provided they are useful ones. A pretty work-bag in my possession is made of one large mercerized handkerchief (at 12 1-2c. in our stores) — just folded over in half — sewed into a bag — beading run across the top and narrow baby ribbon drawn through double so it opens easily.

Some women I know clean vegetables while sitting down, with the pan placed in the lap, for them I made out of oilcloth, plain white I used, simple little band aprons, tape bound, with tape ties. They saved a great deal of washing for those who used them.

What the Babies Got.

Then the pieces of oilcloth left from the aprons, shall I close by telling you what I did with these? For the bunch of babies who lived near us, and who by the way, are the daintiest of little creatures, I made bibs. Now, please do not turn away in disgust. I loved those children and gladly would I have bought toys, or dresses for them, but my money was gone, I knew they needed 'bibs' so 'bibs' I made. I cut the left over oilcloth in the long strips, (10 inches by 30 inches), shaped the necks, bound the whole with tape, fastened at the back not with tape-ties but with good sized dome fasteners and they were finished.

When after Xmas I called to see my baby neighbors, they were sitting at the table, trim and tidy with the long ends of their oilcloth bibs spread by themselves out under their plates—'so we won't drop anything on the cloth' — the oldest one explained.

Yes, Christmas is a happy time. I am happy just calling to remembrance the giving of these little gifts. Insignificant though many of them were, yet I know my friends were better pleased than if I had — because of an almost empty purse — folded my hands and smothered the giving impulse which is strong within me.

I hope my experience as I have told it may help someone to solve the giving problem for the coming holidays.

Very sincerely,

GENE GRAY.

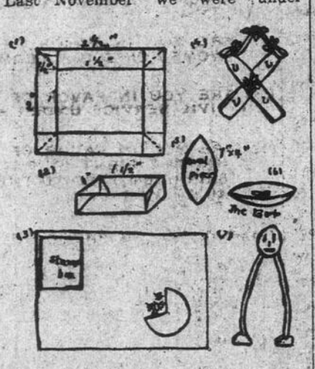
Gene's experience with the babies fits in with the editors. One little four-year-old, the youngest in a large family was to have a birthday and the mother and elder sisters were much amused at being told by the 6 and 8 and 11 year olds that they 'knew exactly what Louis wanted most,' and 'didn't need any help to choose it.' When the day came their confidence in their own judgment was confirmed, for 'Louis' turned with scant gratitude from all his elaborate gifts and spent the day making a lovely lather with that long wished for cake of very pink and very highly perfumed soap! Children's own wishes are too often forgotten in the very natural desire of their relatives to give them 'something handsome' or something which to the uncles and aunts seems fascinating but to the children is only tiresomely complete.

A JOLLY CREW MAKING GIFTS IN QUARANTINE.

Dear Editor:—

We are a rollicking family of girls and boys, nine in all, with innumerable friends and relations, and little spending money. This makes it expedient that we find out all the new ideas for inexpensive Christmas presents. Such fun as we have preparing them! What if our fingers are needle-pricked and ground in with ink, paint and shoe polish! What if our aprons testify to our numerous attempts at candy making, and the occasional upset of the glue pot? All this but adds to the gay confusion for 'Christmas is coming, hurrah!'

Last November we were under



quarantine for over a month and as Christmas drew nearer we had to give up the idea of Christmas shopping. The men folk are always hardest to find presents for, so we did theirs first. Grandfather was easily satisfied with a chamois eyeglass polisher. We just took two pieces of chamois, scalloped them around the edges, joined them with a stitch at one side, and they were finished.

But when your uncles don't use glasses (we had no more chamois anyway), and when you have no materials for blotters, shaving pads or telephone books, what are you to do? This problem caused us much painful reflection, but we solved it by making stamp boxes. Material: an old calendar, white paper, a cork of one inch diameter, gilt, yellow paint, apple seeds, needle and thread, a used stamp. Method: A piece of cardboard was cut off the calendar, three and one-half inches long and two inches wide (3 1-2 ins. x 2 ins.). This was covered with white paper and gilded all over one side. Two more pieces of cardboard were cut off, each two inches wide and two and one-half inches long (2 ins. x 2 1-2 ins.). On one of these pieces, with ruler and pencil a border of half an inch was marked off (1). This leaves a rectangle 1 1-2 ins. x 1 in. in the centre. The corners of the cardboard were joined to the corners of the rectangle by dotted lines. Cut along these dotted lines. Fold the cardboard along the plain lines. This will form a box (2). Mucilage the overlapping pieces. Similarly with the other piece of cardboard, following the same measures a cover is made. Paste the used stamp on top of the cover, and gild the sides. The box is glued on to one corner of the gilded oblong. A slice, one-half inch thick is cut off the cork; a quarter of the round is cut out and the remaining three-quarters is painted yellow. This is glued on to the opposite corner of the gilded oblong. With apple seeds five mice were made. The narrow end is the head. With needle and grey thread we made eyes and tail. The legs were stitches securing the mice to the cardboard. One mouse was glued half way up the cheese (3). You would be surprised to see how attractive it looks when complete, and the apple seed mice were so quaint that all the aunties wanted to borrow the uncle's stamp boxes for their own desks.

For the aunties we made brackets of clothes pegs. Material: Two clothes pegs, four screw hooks, a yard of baby ribbon, gilt.

Method: The clothes pegs were wedged firmly into one another, then gilted on one side and when dry, on the other. Two screw hooks were screwed in the pegs above the crossing, and two below, opposite each other. A ribbon was wound around the centre to keep the pegs tightly secured. Ribbon was also tied around the heads of the pegs to hang them up by (4). If preferred they will stand without hanging. These brackets are ever so handy for beadchains, bandeaux, and other trinkets.

For grandmother we made a box for spools. Material: Cardboard, thread and pieces from the patch bag. Method: A piece of cardboard was cut oval shaped, being seven inches in length and four inches across the broadest part (5). Two more pieces were cut out using the first for the pattern. These were covered with bright colored pieces of chintz or anything else we could find. Then two ovals were put flat on top of each other and overcast from point to point. The third oval was joined to one of the others by overcasting from point to point. The remaining side was left open. A bow of baby ribbon was stitched in the centre to mark the unsewn side. This formed a box shaped like a beechnut (6). By pressing the ends gently the unsewn side would open leaving ample room for the putting in and taking out of spools.

Next, we made three coat hangers. Material: Barrel hoop, cord, art muslin, cotton batting. Method: The hoop was sawn into three equal lengths and a hole was bored in the centre of each. A cord handle was passed through each of these holes. Then each was wrapped in cotton batting and referring to our friend the patch bag, we got enough art muslin to cover one. Some turkey red cotton covered a second, while the third was positively handsome covered with pink glazed lining and veiled with a piece of old curtain. I covered these smoothly, for, though the shirred effect may be daintier, it soon becomes a dust trap. Care was taken to keep the cord handle out, of course. The whole cost of each coat hanger was only three and one-third cents.

The next gifts we made were more expensive, but very easily made. We found six yards of cheesecloth waiting to be made into dusters. This we bought from mother for thirty cents, shop price. This we divided in two, hemming each end with red feather stitching. In the centre of each piece we cut a small hole, about two inches long, hemming it around with feather stitching. These made ideal dust protectors for evening frocks or velvet suits, so we gave them to our richer girl cousins.

For the schoolboys we made pen-wipers out of broadcloth and wish-bones. We had one goose's wish-bone and two chickens'. At the ends of each prong we molded large dabs of hot sealing wax into feet. Another ball of soft sealing wax was put over the centre and with a tooth-pick was given eyes, nose and mouth. (7). We only had red sealing wax, so when they were dressed in hood and cloak of green broadcloth, although their blushes were undeniable, still they looked very "Christmassy." As the cloak was of heavy material, the little penwiper men were able to stand alone. Although the butt of many a rude joke, they still stand at duty beside three schoolboys' ink wells.

And so as Christmas approached the gift problem was gradually solved. Rag dollies, pin cushions, post-card scrap books, sachets, all helped to swell the number, and when three days before Christmas, we at last were out of quarantine, we had forty gifts completed and had only spent fifty cents for: 6 yards cheesecloth, 30 cents; cotton batting, 10 cents; gilt, 10 cents; total, 50 cents.

Mother was glad to have more room in her patch bag, we were glad to have been kept busy those long weeks, and the recipients were glad to accept what they declared to be the 'most useful' gifts they ever received.'

And all this happened because the children took the measles five weeks before Christmas.

Yours, sincerely,

L. C.

FIFTY LITTLE CHILDREN MADE HAPPY.

Dear Homemaker,—I am writing only that it may give some one else an idea of what to do this Christmas. In Sunday School I teach the primary class, and it is composed of over fifty small boys and girls. About the second week in December the question came up, what shall I do for my boys and girls this Christmas? First I thought of making handkerchiefs, but where was the means coming from?

Then came an idea. We had plenty of cheesecloth in the house, so I cut out fifty small boots and ran them up. Then I gathered them around the top and ran a piece of silk cord around them. Then came the question what shall I fill them with? We had plenty of squashes last year, and I had seen in the 'Witness' awhile before a recipe for cream candy. Peel the squash, cut it in small squares, and let them dry out for a few days, i.e., until the outer part becomes firm, then place the dry pieces in a kettle with some sugar and let them boil gently, remove from the fire, dip out the pieces of squash and roll them in powdered sugar, then allow to cool; these are delicious and not too rich for a child's stomach. (We had just granulated sugar in the house, and to powder it I rolled it with the rolling pin.) I made nearly four hundred cream squares, and it did not take much sugar either. We had some cranberries in the house, and as an experiment I tried putting a few in a granite dish with some sugar and boiling them for about five minutes. Then remove from the fire and roll them in powdered sugar. The plan worked very well, and when finished they were nice, round, red balls. I had saved enough on my homemade candy to be able to buy fifty candy animals at a cent each; these I placed on the top of each boot. When filled each stocking or boot had eight cream squares, six cranberry balls and one candy animal in them.

Then came the question how shall I give them to the children? Our room was too small for a Christmas tree, and anyway there was not enough to fill a large Christmas tree, why not use a smaller one then whispered common sense? I procured a small fir tree about twenty-eight inches high from a nearby woods. The small boots were tied with colored thread and fastened to the branches, and by the time that fifty boots were tied on, the tree was pretty well loaded down. To add a touch of brightness I bought a yard and a half of bright tinsel and wound it in and out amongst the branches.

A kind gentleman, who lived near the church and was interested in children, promised to act as Kriss Kringle. I borrowed a large fur coat and cap from another old gentleman for him. But he would have none of it; he procured a jolly cap, wig, and false face also a large overcoat and small pack, and was a perfect representation of jolly Kriss Kringle. During the beaching of the lesson there came a loud knock at the door; one of the small ones opened the door, and there stood Kriss Kringle with a small Christmas tree. He made a short speech about good and bad girls and boys, then he presented each with one of the well-filled boots. The children enjoyed themselves so much that I was well repaid for my pains and at very little expense.

MARCELLA.

WITH A TOUCH OF EMBROIDERY.

Editor of the Home:—

'Miles from my home where I had been brought up, just furnishing a home of our own, and Christmas but a few weeks away, were the facts that rose on the horizon of our home life a year ago. Worse yet, we felt we ought not to spend too lavishly, especially where there were so many to whom we both wanted to give for Christmas without the giving would spoil the joys of receiving. As I hadn't a great deal to do with—more time than money, I decided to do just a touch of embroidery on nearly all.

Fancy Aprons.

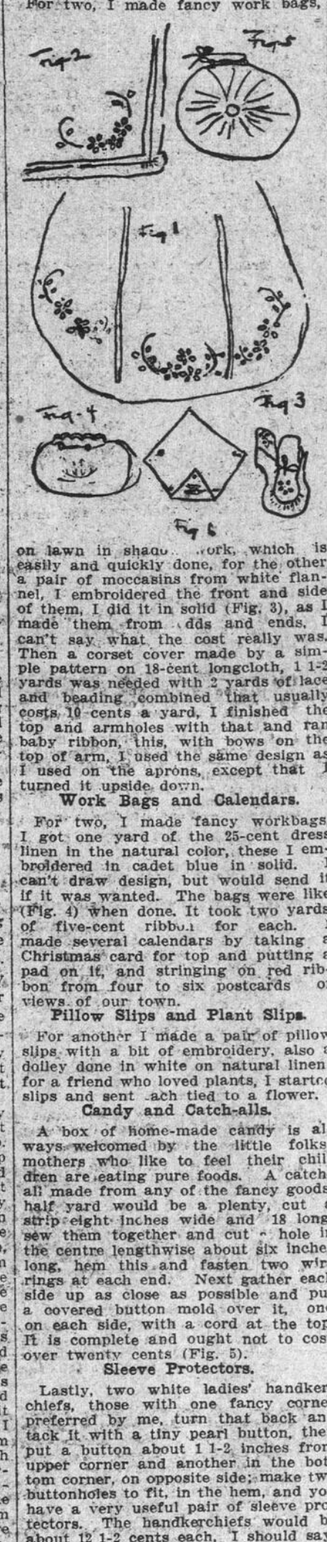
First, I got white lawn, usually sold for from 15 to 18 cents per yard, two yards, I think, made the two aprons, I cut them 18 inches long, and about that wide in the widest part, ties as long as one likes, it takes 1 1-2 around for lace, but 2 1-2 yards is a great plenty for each apron, I got mine at a good 5 and 10 cent store for five cents per yard, also one yard of beading. I divided the width of apron into thirds and stitched two rows of beading from waist to hem, then I made a narrow hem all around and overcast the lace slightly full to it. I put the belt and ties on next with lace on the ends of them, next I made a design (Fig. 1) between the rows of beading, one I made solid, the other eyelet; last, I ran baby ribbon in with bows at the bottom, I did the embroidery of each in an evening and they were neat and pretty. Who is it that doesn't find a fancy apron welcome?

Handkerchiefs.

Next I got a half yard of handkerchief linen and cut it into nine inch squares, I drew threads and hemstitched it with one-eighth inch hems, I overcast narrow lace around each, it takes 1 1-4 yards of lace for each; then I embroidered a tiny design in one corner, these I did eyelet (Fig. 2) very near the actual size.

Pillow and Shoes for the Baby.

For two, I made fancy work bags,



on lawn in shape of work, which is easily and quickly done, for the other a pair of moccasins from white flannel, I embroidered the front and side of them, I did it in solid (Fig. 3), as I made them from odds and ends, I can't say what the cost really was. Then a corset cover made by a simple pattern on 18-cent longcloth, 1 1-2 yards was needed with 2 yards of lace and beading combined that usually costs 10 cents a yard, I finished the top and armholes with that and ran baby ribbon, this, with bows on the top of arm, I used the same design as I used on the aprons, except that I turned it upside down.

Work Bags and Calendars.

For two, I made fancy workbags, I got one yard of the 25-cent dress linen in the natural color, these I embroidered in cadet blue in solid. I can't draw design, but would send it if it was wanted. The bags were like (Fig. 4) when done. It took two yards of five-cent ribbon for each. I made several calendars by taking a Christmas card for top and putting a pad on it, and stringing on red ribbon from four to six postcards of views of our town.

Pillow Slips and Plant Slips.

For another I made a pair of pillow slips with a bit of embroidery, also a dolley done in white on natural linen; for a friend who loved plants, I started slips and sent each tied to a flower.

Candy and Catch-alls.

A box of home-made candy is always welcomed by the little folks; mothers who like to feel their children are eating pure foods. A catch-all made from any of the fancy goods, half yard would be a plenty, cut a strip eight inches wide and 18 long, sew them together and cut a hole in the centre lengthwise about six inches long, hem this and fasten two wire rings at each end. Next gather each side up as close as possible and put a covered button mold over it, one on each side, with a cord at the top. It is complete and ought not to cost over twenty cents (Fig. 5).

Sleeve Protectors.

Lastly, two white ladies' handkerchiefs, those with one fancy corner preferred by me, turn that back and tack it with a tiny pearl button, then put a button about 1 1-2 inches from upper corner and another in the bottom corner, on opposite side; make two buttonholes to fit, in the hem, and you have a very useful pair of sleeve protectors. The handkerchiefs would be about 12 1-2 cents each, I should say.

My few suggestions may not be of any use, yet I know they can all be made between now and Christmas, even with the busy cares of a home, and too, I feel quite sure, no one's pocketbook will fail to hold enough spare money to easily cover all and not 'feel it,' as we say. I think $4.00 would more than buy all. Of course the place one lives, also one's likes in choice of materials, will naturally tend to vary the prices.

Wishing all success in their Christmas work, I remain,

'PEGGY.'

COSY DRESSING GOWNS.

Dear Editor.—In reply to your request for suggestions for making Christmas gifts, let me describe a gift which I made, and which can be made by the average needlewoman. It was a lady's kimona, or dressing gown, of red eider-down flannel trimmed with a dark red Jap silk. This may sound like quite a formidable undertaking, but the work is slight in comparison to the beauty of the finished garment, and the cost not more than two- thirds that of a ready-made garment of the same quality, not mentioning the added interest of it being one's own work.

After getting the material, buy a pattern of any simple design which will present no difficulties in making, and follow the directions carefully. I choose one having a watteau plait in the back stitched down nearly to the waist line, two side plaits on each side of the front, with a side closing and square neck. It is easier to fit the trimming band to a square neck than a round one. To make the trimming band cut some of the flannel in strips two and one-half inches wide, making it fit the neck by mitering the corners, continuing trimming down front to the waist line or not, as suits taste or style of pattern used. Baste this well on to the silk and cut out, leaving the silk an inch wider all around. Quilt this on the machine in small squares, using sewing silk of the same shade. Then turn under the edges of the silk and hem down, and you have the trimming ready to stitch to place. The material being thick and soft under the silk gives a very pretty padded effect to the finished band. Insert two belt portions, made in the same way, and having pointed ends, under fastening with a snap. Make cuffs the same width, lining with a strip of the silk, to cover the turned-in edges, and tack to position, having previously gathered the sleeves into a narrow band of the silk. Place a generous pocket similarly trimmed on the right side. Do not make button holes, but use loops of button-hole cord.

This gift will be found equally suitable for children or adults, and the cost and quantity of material needed will vary accordingly. In buying expensive material it is well to know that careful cutting will nearly always get a garment out of considerably less material than the paper pattern calls for.

The actual cost of the garment made was $3.13, as follows: Flannel, $2.69; Jap silk, 20 cents; buttons and cord, 19 cents; sewing silk, 5 cents.

In making this gift for a gentleman, I would choose grey flannel trimmed with plaid silk and finished with a girdle. For children who quickly outgrow their clothing a cheaper material such as some of the velour or kimono flannelette would be more suitable.

Yours sincerely,

G. C. M.

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is the friend of mankind, bringing comfort and cheer wherever used.

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CHASE & SANBORN, MONTREAL.

RECIPES.

Stuffed Onions.—Wash and skin large Bermuda onions. Say in cold water an hour. Parboil in boiling water for half an hour. Drain, and while hot extract the hearts, taking care not to break the outer layers. Chop the inside thus obtained very fine, with a little cold fat pork or bacon. Add breadcrumbs, pepper, salt; mace and wet with a little cream or rich milk. Work all to a smooth paste. Stuff the onions with this; put into a dripping pan with a very little hot water and simmer in the oven for an hour, basting often with hot water and melted butter or pork dripping. When done take the onions up carefully and arrange the open ends uppermost in a vegetable dish. Add to the gravy in the dripping-pan the juice of half a lemon, four tablespoonfuls of cream or milk, and a little browned flour wet with cold milk. Boil up once and pour over the onions.

Onions Baked and Browned.—Cut a slice from the top and bottom of each and peel them in a bowl of water. Have ready a pot of salted boiling water; add enough milk to whiten the water. Put in the onions and boil until quite tender, from forty to sixty minutes. Drain. Lay them in a bake-pan; sprinkle with salt and pepper and a pinch of brown sugar, add a little of the liquor in which the onions were boiled and bake in the oven until the onions are nicely browned.

Caramel Carrots.—Scrape winter carrots, lay them in cold water for half an hour. Put on in boiling water and boil about one hour and a half. Cut in long thin strips. Put into the frying pan a large lump of butter and drippings. When very hot, add the carrots; sprinkle with sugar, pepper and salt and fry until the edges are well browned. Sprinkle with chopped parsley and serve.

Carrots a la Lyonnaise.—Having boiled the carrots, cut them in even, fine dice. Chop an onion very fine and fry it golden brown in a tablespoonful of sweet drippings and a little butter. Add the carrots, pepper and salt. Mix and when very hot add one tablespoonful of chopped parsley and serve.

Scalloped Cauliflower.—Cover the cauliflower with vinegar and water or salt and water and let stand for half an hour. Wash thoroughly, trim off outside leaves. Have large pot of boiling water, add teaspoon of salt and milk to whiten the water. Tie the cauliflower in a square of cheesecloth and put into the boiling water, which should cover it well. Boil until tender. Medium size will take about forty minutes. When cooked lift out, drain, clip into neat clusters and pack —stems down—in a well buttered baking dish. Beat up a cupful of breadcrumbs to a soft paste with two tablespoons of melted butter and three of cream or milk; season with pepper and salt, bind with a beaten egg, and with this cover the cauliflower. Cover the dish closely and bake six minutes in a quick oven; take off cover, brown in five minutes more and serve very hot in the dish in which it was baked.

Cauliflower au Gratin.—Boil the cauliflower. Set it in a round baking dish, which can be sent to table. For a moderate-sized cauliflower make one pint of cream sauce. Add to the sauce two heaping tablespoons each of grated Parmesan and Gruyere cheese, and a dash of cayenne pepper. Mix the sauce and pour it over the cauliflower, letting it penetrate all the crevices. Cover the top with fine-grated breadcrumbs, which have been well stirred with a little melted butter. Bake twenty minutes. Serve in the same dish.

Potato Croquettes.—To two cups of mashed potatoes add one teaspoon of grated onion or onion juice, one teaspoon of powdered sweet marjoram, one tablespoon of chopped parsley, one teaspoon of salt, a dash of cayenne, two tablespoons of rich milk, two level teaspoons of butter, and the yolks of two eggs beaten to a cream. Mix all well in a saucepan, place over the fire and stir until the mixture leaves the sides of the pan. When cold, form in balls or croquettes. A level dessert-spoon of the mixture will make them the right size for a garnish; a level tablespoon will make larger ones, more suitable when they are used as a vegetable. Dip first in egg and then in fine bread or cracker crumbs, making them very smooth and even. Set away for one hour or more until very cold. Then fry golden brown. The fat used may be lard or well clarified drippings, but should be deep enough to cover them, and very hot. When fried light golden brown, drain on brown paper and set in the mouth of the oven to dry.

THE GARDEN

GREEN HOUSES DURING THE COAL SHORTAGE.

Many of our readers have taken great pleasure in the green-house, small or large, which has kept a glimpse of summer with them during our long though beautiful winter; now they are face to face with the question, will we shut it up or, if not, how can we manage it, with this shortage in coal. There are, of course, all sorts of solutions of the problem, for those who can employ a man to give his whole time to watching the temperature and firing. But for those who cannot do this there is also something possible.

If by the use of a coaloil heater during the sharp frost at night or on the coldest windy days the greenhouse can be kept frost proof, our clear winter sky and glorious sunshine will do much. In England where many people have such greenhouses most of them not even frost-proof the problem is a common one. We can be sure of success if we can keep our greenhouse just above freezing and follow some of the suggestions made by a writer in the London 'Daily Chronicle' to those who labor under the disadvantage of grey skys and who have not our clear sun to encourage growth.

Quite half the small greenhouses, are not utilized to anything like their full capacity, either for pleasure or profit. The condition of most of them is lamentable from October until April — the months when some sort of indoor gardening is most desirable. Even those that shelter a few chrysanthemums, either indoor kinds or 'early-flowering' varieties (lifted into pots from beds or borders just before the bad weather begins), and spring-flowering bulbs, have a desolate and woebegone appearance in the two or three months before and after Christmas, when most of the 'mums are going off and the bulbs have not yet come on.

This state of things can be avoided easily enough by the autumn purchase or potting up of a few shrubs, etc. Naturally only so much heat as will make the house just frost-proof. One must be content with a less striking display than is to be obtained with a warm house. But even so, neatness and greenery and a suggestion of color in the cold house may be managed by a tasteful arrangement of pots or tubs containing such shrubs as the variegated — silver and golden — box, the yews, the aucubas, and retinosporas; by berried plants like the pernettyas and skimmias, and by flowering things, for example, the rhododendron, the myrtle, the azaleas, kalamias, laurestinus, the winter jasmine, the daphne and veronica.

The creamy bloom of the laurestinus is apt to be overlooked, or at any rate not duly appreciated in the shubbery; inspected at close quarters in the cold greenhouse, when flowers are scarce, it is seen to be full of a delicate charm. So is it with the yellow winter-flowering jesmine. Under glass it reveals altogether unsuspected decorative qualities, either on the wall, or tied to a stake, or lying over the edge of a tub.

The witch hazel is also useful in the unheated greenhouse; and the daphne mezereum (or mezereon) is very picturesque and cheery in the earliest spring, with its purply-pink bloom and distinctive fragrance.

Some of the heaths are attractive; and a list of water plants for the cold glass should also include the winter heliotrope with its big leaves and small scented flowers, the Christmas and Lenten roses, a few pots of ivy — variegated and green, some auriculas, wallflowers, pinks, hardy and half-hardy primulas, hepaticas, campanulas, forget-me-nots, spiraea Japonica, volas, violets, some sedums and saxifragas, and of course a number of bulbs.

Not all these things will flower during winter, but the majority of them will be in various stages of inspiriting growth, and on the wretched dull days they will hold out promise of better times in store.

The late E. J. Castle advocated the all-the-year-round employment of the eurya latifolia var., the fatisa Japonica vera, the euonymus robusta, the cryptomeria, elegans, the araucaria excelsa, and the junsperus Bermudiana; and 'grassy' plants like phalaris arundinacea, var., eulalia Japonica gracillima and zehrina, carex filifolia and riparia var., elalia Japonica gracillima and zehrina, carex filifolia and riparia var., dactylis glomerata aurea elegantissima, festuca glauca, and poa argentea var. in cold greenhouses; but sucess with some of them, I fancy, would depend greatly on situation and season.

Many ferns should be grown in cold greenhouses that are shaded for the most of the year — lady ferns, hart's tongues, American and British maidenhairs, and laurel and holly ferns the soft Shield and the crested Welsh being among the best for this purpose. Not only should tulips, miniature hyacinths, and narcissi be started in pots under the ashes for bloom in the cold house; lilies of the valley, snowdrops, squills, crocuses, glory of the snow, and grown on without forcing.

By this means a nice show of bloom and a succession can be maintained until the flowers of the outdoor bulbs appear.

I would especially commend to the cold greenhouse gardener the primula family — including the superb double primroses in white, yellow, red, lilac, crimson, etc.; the primula viscosa, the primula capitata, and the primula Sieboldii, as well as the show varieties of auricula. In recent years there has been a marvellous expansion in the matter of choice among the primulas, and to-day several firms that are specializing in them supply scores of delightful plants that, grouped under a single family name, yet differ widely in their leafage and bloom, are quaintly interesting as well as of great beauty. I confess that for some years I harbored a certain dislike — or rather an indifference — towards the auricula. Recently, however, I have seen some very charming blooms; and I believe that the up-to-date varicula is assured of a renewed and far-reaching vogue.



The BOY SCOUTS

XMAS GOOD TURN TROOPS

What is Being Done?

To give joy as far as we are able to those who otherwise would have no joy—to the poor, the lonely, the ill, the old, the friendless and the helpless. Here is a work big enough for the biggest; noble enough for the noblest, and humane enough for even 'the least of these, my brethren.'

This need not mean denying our own, neglecting those who care for us, and for whom we care, and giving inordinately to the poor—it should mean doing something with good judgment and common sense that will bring joy to those who but for our good turn would have no Christmas cheer and for whom Christmas time, 1912, would not be a time of happiness and joy.

We are now in December and Xmas Eve will be on us before we are prepared for our extra good turn: if we do not set about it at once. Have you started plans in your troop?

If not, you are likely to be amongst the non-starters.

We are glad to say that several troops are already under way, making plans to do someone an extra good turn this Xmas Eve.

One troop have placed themselves at the disposal of the various churches in their district, and are going to help distribute Christmas bundles or make themselves useful to the various committees.

Another troop intends having a small feed and are inviting a number of fellows to join them. This troop, whose guests will be called in from the 'highways and byways,' will endeavor to prove to them that goodwill is abroad in the earth.

Still another troop is going down to one of the poorer parts of the city with Christmas fare, and they hope to give a truly merry Christmas to a number of unfortunate families.

These reports are encouraging, but we want to hear of more work being done. We have forty troops spread all over this big city, and if each does its utmost, it will mean praise and thanksgiving in the hearts of many who, this year, but for Montreal Scouts, would know nothing of the Christmas spirit with its faith and its sacrifices.

It is not necessary to give money, and we know many of us cannot afford that, but everyone, rich or poor, can give the best thing of all, that is 'service.'

From the newly recruited tenderfoot to the senior scoutmaster, all can go forward Xmas Eve and render somebody a good turn.

Scoutmasters in charge of troops have a unique opportunity of rendering 'service' as they have a keen bunch of fellows, all of them willing and ready to turn out and help. It only remains for you, Mr. Scoutmaster, to organize your troop. We know you will get the support.

Now plan for the sake of the poor unfortunate youngsters in this city, an extra good turn.



THE SCOUT'S FUTURE.

(By P. W. Everett, Commissioner for Middlesex and Herts.)

Scoutmasters should give very serious attention to the future careers of the boys in their troops. We are all of us rather inclined to live too much in the present without thought of the 'morrow; it is better to do this than to live in the past, but it is still more important to think of the future, and to advise your scouts to choose a career in which there is some opportunity of advancement. Do not, if you can help it, let any of them drift into a 'blind alley' occupation. Consult their parents, of course, and, if you have any influence at all, use it to help your boys to start on a career where their intelligence and powers of initiative will have full scope. See that they learn a definite trade, or that there is a channel cut clear for them into a good trade or profession. What with the technical classes, where instruction is given at extraordinarily low rates, the possibilities of apprenticeship, and other facilities now available for boys, there is really no reason why they should become, or, at any rate, remain for long, errand boys and street sellers of newspapers, and then when they grow up drift into the ranks of the unemployed, because they have not learned a trade.

But, remember, that a lot rests with you.

All parents do not all take, I am sorry to say, a sufficiently high view of their duties to their children, and, at the turning point of a boy's life you may often be in a position to give just that word of advice, just that offer of assistance which will influence a father in deciding upon a suitable employment for his son. If your scouts have been well trained, I believe you will find it increasingly easy to obtain good berths for them. We are continually hearing of employers, who, in choosing new members of their staff, give a preference to those who have been trained as scouts, knowing well that they will have formed habits of industry, discipline and obedience.

If there are any big employers of labor in your immediate neighborhood, I would strongly advise the association to get into touch with them. Then the scoutmasters who have boys in want of a job, and the employers who have places to be filled, can be quickly put into touch with each other.

In concluding I should like to say my experience has been that the best troops are those in which the boys have done most for themselves; where, for example, the scouts have helped to provide, or even build, their clubroom, where the greater part of the responsibility of running the troop is put upon the patrol leaders and seconds, and where the boys have, as far as possible, raised the money to provide their own uniforms and their own camps. There you get the best results. There you will find an atmosphere of good fellowship, of readiness to help others, of self-resource, and of quiet manly behaviour, which always stamps the best troop.

Finally I would impress upon all scoutmasters the vital importance of setting a good example to the boys in their troop. Your scouts are watching you all the time, and they will copy your bad habits even quicker than your good ones. See to it, therefore, that you live just the kind of life which you want your troop to follow. Canada was never in greater need than she is to-day of manly, unselfish, high principled and patriotic citizens.—The 'Gazette.'

TROOP MOVEMENTS

Keen and penetrating, with just the merest glimpse of a wintry sun, Saturday afternoon was ideal Scouting weather, and the 21st Montreal Troop enjoyed it to the full. A week previous, Mr. J. W. Roch, Scoutmaster of the 21st Troop, originated the novel and interesting idea of a 'pie hunt.' Somewhere in the wilds of Mount Royal three pies were hidden, and somewhere in the muddy depths of Sherbrooke Street, 25 hungry and eager Scouts were waiting for three o'clock to chime. Promptly at the allotted hour we started, the chase becoming fast and furious as the trail grew hotter. The Lion Patrol had the honor of finding the first pie, with the Buffaloes a close second, the Eagles being last. However all petty jealousies were forgotten in one common and glorious cause—the eating of the pies. This brought to a close one of the most pleasant and enjoyable afternoons the 21st Troop have spent for a considerable time.

SCOUT W. S. WILLIAMS.

32ND. HAVE SOCIAL.

Their S. M. is away but that doesn't mean that the troop is 'marking time.' A. S. M. Smart and P. L. (or Camp Quartermaster) Simmons are a good strong combination. They are good on the 'hypnotic stunt' — maybe they've tried a little of it on the members of the troop. Be that as it may the 'Calvary and Bethlehem' troop is working.

Last Friday evening one of the headquarters officials was privileged in being invited to be present at a social evening arranged in the meeting room. Progressive games were on the programme. Each member of the troop was allowed to invite a boy friend who was not a Scout. It WAS lots of fun. 'Diamond Dick' and the headquarters representatives were fairly good (emphasis on the 'fairly') partners. Progressive games — yes! but they did not progress — said it was a good thing to master one game before going on to the next.

Refreshments, more than enough for all, were served and the Scouts after a little talk followed by the National Anthem, were dismissed. Not so the headquarters' representative, however — he was invited to stay. A lady appeared with a pan of hot water and a drying towel was put in his hands. Was this the 'booby prize?'

On November 27th the officers of the Fifth Montreal (Outremont) held a meeting at Mr. Spurrier's house, where plans were drawn up for work while the troop is without a club house.

It was decided that each patrol should have individual meetings every Tuesday evening at their Patrol Leader's house, followed by a combined parade every Friday.

Thanks to S.M. Clark, superintendent of the building of the MacVicar Memorial Church, who has put in a few words on the Fifth's behalf, it is likely that in the course of a month or two, this troop will have headquarters at MacVicar Church.

On Friday evening last the troop attended a most interesting lecture, given by Professor Evans at McGill University, on 'Soda Water.' They were the guests of the 11th Montreal, and thoroughly enjoyed the evening.

S.M. Lyman, of the XIth, has been forced to divide his parades, owing to the increase of Scouts in his troop. So the 1st and 2nd McGill will have a full parade on Tuesday, December 10th; then on the following Tuesday, the 1st McGill will meet, and on Tuesday, December 24th, the 2nd McGill will meet. Then on Tuesday, December 31st, a combined parade will be held.

Tobogganing was in order on Saturday afternoon for the 14th troop. According to P. L. C—veau, the proper uniform for such occasions is pyjamas and bare feet. All voted that S. M. Williams is sure some goer—on a toboggan.

The schoolboys' troop (2nd Y. M. C. A.), has already decided to do its share of Christmas 'good cheer,' and expects to make one or two families smile and whistle when they see their Christmas dinner on the table.

TORONTO SCOUTS RECEIVE REWARDS.

About seven hundred of Toronto's Scouts assembled on the evening of November 27, in the Forrester's Hall, when the trophies and medals won by the respective troops and individual Scouts were presented.

Scout Peter Fobert was presented, by Captain R. S. Wilson, commissioner for Ontario with the silver cross for saving the life of W. Culham from drowning in Lake Ontario on August 11, 1911, and Scout W. Cox, received the silver wolf for having procured twenty-four proficiency badges as per regulations. The 'Globe' Newspaper Shield was won by the Second Toronto Troop, in the first aid to the injured competition. Mr. H. G. Hammond explained that this troop was probably the best in Canada in the line of work.

The John G. Kent Trophy for the best troop of over three patrols attending the Canadian National Exhibition, 1912, was won by the Fourteenth Toronto Troop, under Scoutmaster Mercer. The Noel Marshall Trophy for troops under three patrols was won by the Third Toronto Troop, and the Star of Honor was conferred upon Mr. Albert Brown in recognition of his splendid services on behalf of the Boy Scout movement.

PROFICIENCY BADGES.

Further results sent in are as follows:

PATHFINDER'S.

R. Drummond, 24th Montreal.
W. McCallum, 24th Montreal.
J. McCallum, 24th Montreal.
E. Colthorpe, 24th Montreal.
J. Edwards, 24th Montreal.

CYCLIST'S.

N. Drummond, 24th Montreal.

CLERK'S.

C. O. Corrigan, 5th Montreal.
Harold Corriveau, 14th Montreal.

The following scouts have passed their first class tests:—

Casseldine, 3rd Montreal.
Jones, 7th Montreal.
Robinson, 9th Montreal.
Brisbane, 17th Montreal.
Underwood, 20th Montreal.
Corporan, 25th Montreal.

S. M.'S TRAINING COURSE.

Principal Rexford, of the Diocesan College, was the lecturer at the scoutmasters' training class last Wednesday night.

He said that he had no experience in scouting, but the material which scoutmasters dealt with was very familiar to him. Someone had very aptly said that a boy up to 12 was getting ready to live; from 12 to 16, he was deciding how to live, and from 16 to 20, he was living.

THE MIDDLE PERIOD.

In the middle period the boy began to be conscious of himself. This made him awkward and retiring. He became conscious of others and formed clubs and gangs to which he was extremely loyal. Then he began to be conscious of the world and its claims upon him and to be conscious of God.

The boy at this period was growing rapidly, but there often seemed to be an arrest in his mental development. He seemed stupid.

DON'T FORCE HIM.

The best thing to do was not to force him, but to hold him and keep him out of bad habits till he got through this phase.

Another point was that at this time his reasoning powers developed rapidly. He would not allow anyone to down him. This sometimes made trouble, but again, he should be met along the line of his reasoning, along with his physical growth and sense of coming manhood, stubbornness developed. This could not and should not be crushed out and should be tactfully handled.

THE GANG SPIRIT.

The gang spirit should be one of the strongest aids to the scout movement, and to all other systems of training.

Another feature of this 'tween age was the boy's keen sense of right and wrong. He was a keen stickler for his rights. This is healthy if sometimes inconvenient. When the scoutmaster or teacher was just and fair and took pains to take the boys into his counsel he could do anything with them. This admiration for what is fair could be turned to splendid uses.

Still another feature was the boy's very keen sense of humor. The most inappropriate occasion seemed to be the favorite one for an outbreak of giggling or fun. This could not be stopped by threats. The only way to stop it was by diverting the attention to some other object.

DAY DREAMS.

Day dreams sometimes objectionable, but very often laudable, were another feature of the transition age. The scoutmaster should associate himself with the boy's ambitions, and thus gain his confidence. Judicious guidance at this stage would often lead a boy to take up the business or profession for which he was really suited.

High ideals should be held before the boy and his sense of hero worship developed by giving him models of honor and courage to think about.

The lecture as usual was followed by an interesting discussion.

A full report of the Campers' Re-union, abundantly illustrated, will appear in next week's Scout Page of the 'Witness.'

NEW EXECUTIVE MEETS

The first meeting since its election of the 1913 Executive Committee was held on Monday evening last, at Lt.-Col. Cole's office. The attendance obtained was very representative, fourteen being present.

The committee appointed to deal with the question of how the Camp Tamaracouta property should be held has not yet fully completed its work.

Lieut.-Col. Cole (in the chair), reported that the finance committee of the Montreal Council was in course of completion.

The annual report will be printed at an early date, together with a list of those who have subscribed to the movement since its inception in this city.

An application from one of our city institutions asking that Scouts cooperate in making collections at the Christmas season was put before the meeting on a letter from one of the secretaries. It was felt that the request, if granted, would come so near to infringing one of the fundamental principles of the Scout Movement, that it would be unwise to accede.

A request from the Outremont Band, asking that a renewal of the arrangement made with if a year ago, by the Executive, be made, was favorably entertained. The new arrangement dates to November 1st, 1913.

The chairman briefly referred to the loss the Movement had sustained in the death of its patron, Sir Edward Clouston, Bart. While all present, as a mark of respect, stood up, a motion was passed expressing the Council's deep sense of its loss, and conveying its sympathy to the family of the late patron. The Rev. H. R. Stevenson and Prof. Nevil Norton Evans were appointed a committee to draft the resolution to be sent to the family.

A resolution of sympathy and congratulation was passed to be conveyed to Mr. W. G. Slessor, last year an active member of the executive. Sympathy in the severe trouble he has suffered because of the accident he sustained some weeks back, and congratulations because of the recovery he is making.

It was reported that three cases of bravery and foresight by Scouts of this city had been forwarded to the Provincial Commissioners, who would probably seek recognition from the Dominion Council for the Scouts concerned.

It was decided that the Distribution of Badges would this time take the form of an entertainment for the Scouts of the city, and that applications would be made for the auditorium of the High School, and invitations would be printed to be conveyed by the Scouts of the various Troops to the parents of the boys.

Several Scouts having expressed a wish to have a part in the floral tribute sent on the occasion of the death of their friend, Col. E. A. Whitehead, it was decided to give an opportunity to every Scout to contribute 5c for the purpose.

The meeting was then adjourned. Those present were: Lieut.-Col. F. Minden Cole, Major J. A. Ewing, Major E. C. Cole, the Rev. R. G. Ascah, the Rev. H. R. Stevenson, Prof. Nevil Norton Evans, Messrs. H. W. Spurrier, G. A. Robinson, C. S. Allen, P. R. Lyman, C. K. Calhoun, H. G. Waring J. C. C. Almon, and the Provincial Secretary.

DISTRIBUTION OF BADGES

The distribution of Proficiency Badges on Saturday, December 14, is to take a new form this year. Instead of having an exhibition of Scout work by the boys, a programme of the best outside talent has been arranged to interest and amuse the Scouts themselves. The S.M.'s Club felt that the Scouts have recently been so much in the public eye, and so many and varied have been the displays given by Troops since the summer, that we are justified in providing an evening of amusement for the boys themselves on this occasion.

Parents and friends are, however, given a cordial invitation to be present. Invitation cards are being sent to all Scoutmasters to be forwarded through the Scouts to parents and others interested. Headquarters will be glad to mail cards to any friends who may 'phone their addresses.

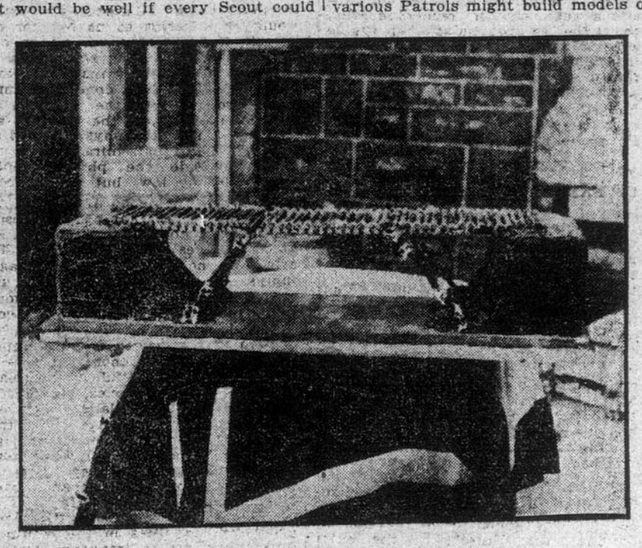
Badges as follows are to be distributed during the evening:

Service Stars	20
All-round Cords	3
Ambulance	34
Bugler's	8
Carpenter's	7
Cook's	48
Clerk's	8
Cyclist's	17
Fireman's	73
First Class	2
Handyman's	11
Interpreter's	1
King's Scout	5
Master-at-Arms	6
Musician's	10
Missioner's	48
Marksman's	12
Pioneer's	5
Pathfinder's	11
Rescuer's	26
Swimmer's	24
Signaller's	5
	384

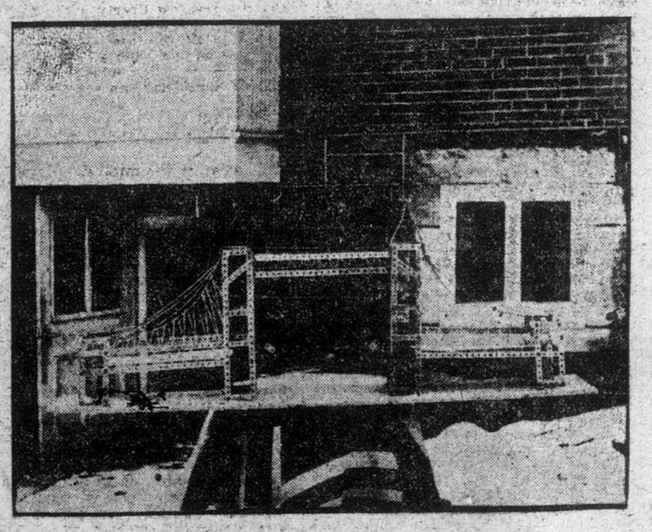
MODEL MAKING FOR SCOUTS

Any Scout who has a penknife and a little ingenuity can spend many an odd half hour making models of all kinds, dealing with Scout work, and it would be well if every Scout could make a model of a bridge, a camp leanto, a camp kitchen, etc., or any of the hundred and one things that go to make a camp.

The practice obtained in building models is invaluable when building pioneers, or (to come to that any Scout in the Troop), extend their knowledge and make the collection of all manner of models, to be kept in the club rooms for demonstrating purposes. Again the various Patrols might build models on generous scales of various things: for instance, construct a model of Camp Tamaracouta or the country around your headquarters. This form of model-building could be arranged as a competition amongst the Patrols, and the real thing. Especially useful is model bridge-building, when the model-maker learns the various forms of trestles and the reasons for using them.



MODEL OF A TRESTLE BRIDGE.



MODEL OF A MECCANO BRIDGE

Some Troops have pioneer patrols, and, as one has to make a model to pass his Pioneer Test, why not let the would fill in many a half-hour during the winter.

The building of such models only requires a sharp knife, a few twigs, and some twine, so no Troop need feel handicapped by the need of expensive tools, for, although these may be helpful, they are not absolutely necessary.

11TH MONTREAL HAS INTERESTING LECTURE

The 11th M.L. Troop invited the 12th Montreal with S.M. Ascah and Outremont with S.M. Spurrier to a lecture on 'Soda Water,' given by Professor Evans, H.S.M. of the 11th. The professor, who is very humorous, gave the most interesting lecture that a scout could possibly hear on soda water, in the Chemistry Building of McGill University, on Friday, November 29.

The subject was on carbonic acid gas and its various actions on other gases, and Professor Evans made many experiments to show how carbonic acid gas can be produced from different substances. To prove that the human breath contains carbonic acid gas the Professor took a glass vessel and poured a small quantity of lime water into it, and, then placing a glass tube in his mouth, blew in the lime water for about two minutes, and, looking up, said, 'A college professor is expected to know how to blow.'

Professor Evans also weighed some carbonic acid gas, and poured it into another vessel without touching the two vessels while he was pouring the gas out.

At the close of the lecture, S.M. Ascah, of the 12th, thanked Professor Evans and the 11th Troop for the lecture, and asked his boys to give three cheers as a mark of appreciation, which were heartily given. After the meeting the 11th had a lively snowball fight with S.M. Forman and S.M. Lyman, and a short but hot battle was kept up, in which the two S.M.'s came out on top, despite the fact that there were about twenty boys to the two S.M.'s. One of the boys went to the side of the S.M.'s shortly after the battle began. Quite a victory, for three to beat 20, eh?

RED AND WHITE.

THE OWL

JOTTINGS.

I want to be, I want to be, I want to be at Camp Tamaracouta!

The committee in charge of the Camp Re-Union should be heartily congratulated upon the splendid evening they provided for the campers last light.

Because of the enjoyment everyone had, I would suggest another early in 1913.

The absence of so many Patrol Leaders of the troops in the city, from the P. L.'s Club, is hardly 'SCOUTING.'

Perhaps the P. L.'s Club secretary will give good notice beforehand, of the next meeting to the S. M.'s, so that they may give their P. L.'s a reminder.

Judging by the number of Scouts who are assisting in the Christmas rush, some troops will either have to hold their meetings amongst the bargains in clockwork trains, etc., or disband till January.

Toronto will welcome some of the Montreal Scouts at the New Year.

This inter-change of visits is good, and builds up a fine feeling between the different Troops.

If some of the Troops in the city exchanged visits with other troops it would considerably help to strengthen in the 'esprit-de-corps.'

When one Troop has a special lecture they might invite other Troops to hear it.

As McGill did last Friday evening. They invited Outremont and the 12th Montreal to attend the lecture given by Prof. Evans.

Games of baseball, basketball, etc., between Troops, so long as everyone plays the game, all tend to strengthen the good fellowship.

Try it, Mr. Scoutmaster.

The changeable weather has given one Scoutmaster an opportunity for doing good turns.

Twice in one morning I observed that gallant gentleman, sitting on a horses' head, endeavoring to issue orders in French to the carter.

The last time I thought the carter was going to get punished for ill-treating the horse.

However, things smoothed out satisfactorily.

How is your Troop going to spend Xmas Eve?

There is still time to organize!

Won't you try, even with one Patrol?

THE OWL.

WESTMOUNT SCOUTS TO SPEND THE NEW YEAR IN TORONTO

Last year the First Westmount Troop had the pleasure of entertaining for New Year's Scouts from Toronto, Ottawa and Kingston. This was, probably, the first inter-provincial gathering of Scouts.

The experiment was exceedingly successful, and not only did every one have an exceptionally good time, but friends were made with Scouts in the sister provinces, which will do much to forward the good-fellowship between the two organizations of Ontario and Quebec.

F. Tod, who is the Scoutmaster of the 2nd Toronto, has requested that the Westmount fellows turn up in full force, and quite a number are expected to accept the hospitality of the "Second."

The Montreal boys will leave on Monday, December 30th, and will return on Saturday, January 4th.

Needless to say, those that already know the 'Second,' Toronto, are looking forward with considerable pleasure to seeing them again.

The Second, Toronto, was among the first Troops started in Canada, and has a record of work which is second to none.

Mr. Evans, the Prov. Sec. for Quebec, is also going to Toronto at the same time, to be the guest of Mr. Hammond, Prov. Sec. for Ontario.

During this visit there will be considerable discussion on various Scout matters, with a view to strengthening the organizations in the Dominion.

PIONEERS' CLUB.

The first meeting of the Club was held on Wednesday, November 27th, and started with a pretty good membership, 16 being present. Mr. Seaton started the boys on knots and making trestles, explaining the work of building, raising, and the best methods of placing a trestle in place.

Miniature staves were used, but Mr. Seaton explained what one would have to do when building across lakes, creeks, etc. The material and reports are all kept in stock by the committee.

The S.M.'s of the troop think it best to let the boys run this Club themselves, so as to give them an idea as to how a club is managed, how reports are kept, and officers elected. The Club bids fair to become a great success, and its work is interesting. Every boy gets a chance to act if he knows what to do, and to help those who don't.

C. A. HARLEIGH,
President.

THE SCOUT'S REPUTATION.

Among the incidents that are a daily occurrence while the street cars are busily transporting their passengers, two were enacted during the past week of special interests to Boy Scouts.

Two gentlemen were sitting in a street car when a lad entered and stumbled over the passengers in his efforts to get to the front. In his progress he stepped on the foot of one of the two, who noticed his clumsiness and lack of courtesy by saying to his friend: 'Evidently not a Boy Scout.' The boy, overhearing the remark, realized his carelessness and blushed, but said nothing; but that evening he waited for one of the gentlemen in question, whom he knew by sight, and asked how he could be a scout, as he had made up his mind to join.

The foregoing is one of the incidents, the other is as follows:

A party of ladies entered a street car to find the vehicle crowded. Only one of the passengers noticed their presence. He was a little fellow who got up and raising his hat, smiled as he offered his seat.

One of the party said to him, 'I think you are a Boy Scout, are you not?' to which he replied with another gentlemanly salute, 'Yes, indeed! I am very proud of it.'—Edmonton 'Journal.'

CAMP COOKING

By An Experienced Traveller of the Wilderness.

A scout must be able to light a fire, and make a cooking place of a few logs or bricks, and cook [illegible] lowing —— etc.

So reads the rule for the cooking badge test.

That may be sufficient for the badge, but it is not nearly enough for a good camp cook.

'Half of camp cooking is the fire,' thereof,' says Horace Kephart, and with him the writer fully agrees, but he adds: 'And then some.'

All camp cooking, except boiling, should be done not over a blazing fire, but over red hot coals.

Now many woods will not make good red hot coals, you may take it as a general rule that hardwoods will, and soft woods won't; and in either case green wood is not so good as dry. Cedar, willow, spruce, balsam, poplar, and tamarack, are of very little value as fuel, they will make a hot flaming fire, but it soon dies down; they all have a nasty habit of spitting out hot sparks, and when green, the three last may hardly be made to burn at all. On the other hand, hardwood, such as beech, maple, ash, birch, and oak, make splendid fuel for they burn down to good live coals over which you may boil, bake, stew, fry, braise, saute, or roast, to your heart's content. So much then for the wood. For a fire, however, something besides wood is needed, and that is air. Your fire must be built so that plenty of air can circulate round the wood, and the best method of accomplishing this most desirable end is as follows: Procure two logs about eight inches thick, and place them parallel upon the ground about half a yard apart, then across these, and resting upon them lay a row of small dry wood (about as thick as your thumbs), lay them close to, but not quite touching one another. On top of this grid now place your paper, shavings, birch bark, or other kindling and some small wood built over it teepee fashion. Now put two more logs about six inches thick on top of your grid, across these, and over your kindling lay a row of sticks, just like the first, cross these with another row, and another, putting larger sticks each time, until you have a pile two feet high (more, or less, according to the size of fire you want). Now set light to your kindling, and there you are. That is just the general principle of fire lighting. You must, of course, be guided by circumstances, and your cooking utensils. Of these latter the most convenient, in the writer's opinion, are made with handles like pails, you can hang them up above the fire at such a height as to get the exact amount of heat you need, and, if you get varying sizes, they can be packed one inside the other. Pots with stick-out handles are a nuisance to pack, and you must rest them on logs, stones, brick, banks of turf, etc. Now logs burn through after a time, in some parts of the country rocks like to pretend they are fireworks, or bombs, and banks of turf are liable to suddenly crumble, upsetting your pots and tempers. Good things to carry on all but light marching trips, or to have about a fixed camp are fire-irons. Those which the writer used for many seasons were flat pieces of steel half a yard long, one and one-quarter of an inch wide, and one-eighth of an inch thick; these are supported at each end by rocks, or chunks of green wood, and on them rest your pots. A very useful article to have in a fixed camp is a three-legged cast iron pot, the lid of which is made so that it will hold hot coals on top of it; in this you may bake, boil, stew, braise, wash your shirt, or anything else you wish. On light trips you cannot, of course, carry the pot, it is too heavy. Take, instead a folding reflector; this is made like the roof of a house turned on one of its sides, and your bread, biscuit, meat, fish, or other culinary subject is put on a shelf in the middle, and the whole contraption propped in front of the fire.

A cooking kit consisting of pots that will pack one inside the other, a frying pan with removable handle, a cast iron pot, and a folding reflector is well worth having for you can pack it into a bundle that is not all knobs, spouts, and handles, and if you have never eaten bread baked in a cast iron pot you don't know what good bread is. If you cannot obtain these things locally there is sure to be some one on the headquarters' staff who can advise you as to where they may be procured.

JAMES MACKAY.

AUTHOR OF CAPTAIN KETTLE.

C. J. Cutliffe Hyne, the well-known author and creator of that famous character, Captain Kettle, of whom you have all heard, writes:

'I like the Boy Scout scheme because it teaches the boys to do something for themselves, instead of looking on whilst other people perform before them. For instance, football is an excellent game, but the lookers-on at football matches are, to a large extent, loafers and shirkers. I take it that lookers-on are not included amongst Boy Scouts. They are all workers.'

A HIGHER AIM THAN SOLDIERING.

At a great meeting in support of the Boy Scout movement, held in the Macclesfield Drill Hall, Sir Robert Baden-Powell said he believed that there were some people who imagined that they were be some form of military organization, and that they were teaching the boys soldiering. He was an old soldier himself, and felt it a great honor to serve his country and his King, but he knew that there was one step higher than being a soldier, and he was trying to get into it himself. That was to be a good citizen. That was the highest step of all, and that was the aim they were putting before the Scouts. It was the character of a nation that would bring it to the top.

BOYS WANTED.

'We want the worst, as well as the best boys in order to make men out of them.' These were the words of the Chief Scout, which were significant, when addressing some 4,000 Boy Scouts recently.

EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE.

In the Grimsby district, London, England, arrangements are being made for the keeping of a special central record of Boy Scouts shortly leaving school and requiring employment, or wanting a change of work. An advisory committee, which will be in touch with employers and boys, has been formed for this purpose.

SCOUTS AS PIPERS.

The scouts of Chatham, Ont., have taken a new departure in the history of the movement in Canada in forming the first boys' bagpipe band in the Dominion.

WORLD'S WELFARE

A SOCIAL SETTLEMENT IN THE SLUMS OF OKAYAMA

(By Miss Kate G. Lamson, Boston,) Foreign Secretary of the Woman's Board of Missions (Congregational), in the 'Missionary Review of the World.'

To the followers of the Nazarene opposition is only a call to effort, and so when, a little over twenty years ago, as a young missionary of the American Board, Miss Alice Adams passed through the slums of Okayama one May day, and heard the jeers and taunts of the children at the despised foreigner, a firm resolve awoke within her to do something for the uplift of these people.

The first step was to gather the children for a Sunday School within the hospitably open door of a missionary home. This effort revealed the importance of a steady, continuous work every day in the week conducted in the midst of the people it was her desire to reach. The second step, therefore, followed naturally. In 1896 a private house was rented in the heart of the most destitute section of the city.

The condition of this district was described in a 'History of the Relief Work in Japan,' published two years ago by the Home Department of the Bureau of Local Affairs (Japanese), in which two pages were given to an account of this work. 'Hanabatake is a slum with 1,500 inhabitants, in the eastern suburb of Okayama. The uncleanliness and the irregularity of the habits of the people were formerly beyond description, not to speak of their criminal deeds. It is no easy task to ameliorate the lives of such people, who are callous to warning and seem almost incapable of repentance and reform.' In such surroundings a primary-school was opened. Six years later, property was bought, and in addition to the primary-school, night-schools were opened for boys and girls.

Soon the physical needs of the sick pressed so heavily upon the heart of Miss Adams that in 1905 she opened a dispensary for their relief. This small beginning soon proved inadequate and by much personal effort, in which Japanese friends were largely enlisted, funds were secured for a simple hospital building. In the dispensary over 31,000 patients have been treated during the past seven years. A free bath was conducted for the children of the neighborhood, and from 50 to 70 would enjoy the privilege in the course of a single day.

The latest addition to the many activities of this busy settlement is a day nursery. It is fascinating to see the happy faces of the little ones sheltered and lovingly tended through the day, while their mothers are at work earning the small sums which, in many cases, must support the family.

The day-school, which last May was numbering 79 pupils (more than half of them boys), is a conspicuous feature of the work. The parents of these children toil in factories, collect garbage and serve in various capacities as day-laborers. Great poverty exists among them. Some of their so-called 'homes' are not large enough for all the family to lie down at the same time upon the floor. The difficulty is overcome in a unique way, part of the family doing day work in the factories, while part are on night duty.

The 'Hakuai Kwai,' or 'loving-all institution,' as the settlement is now called, offers no shining bait of silver or gold to hold its workers in its service. Hardly a living wage can it return for devotion unstinted and Christlike. This fact is not lost upon the observant Japanese.

Their appreciation of personal service and of praiseworthy undertakings was shown over twelve years ago by the formation of a society in Osaka with a membership in every part of Japan. The object of the society is to seek out marked instances of individual or organized work for social betterment and to make public recognition of them. The men who organized this society come from the higher classes, but it is very democratic in its operations. Last year 48 people received their recognition and these represented every class of society. One was a jinrikisha man, several were boys who had done much for their families, others were clerks, business men and teachers, and one was Miss Alice Adams. The notice that this honor was to be accorded came in great formality when she received a summons to appear before the mayor in best attire to receive the gift of the society. This gift was a writing-box of shitan (a very hard, dark wood) with a silver plate on the inside of the cover giving the name of the society and the date. At the same time a memorial was presented, bearing the seal of the society at the top and outlining the aims of the settlement work, as well as what had been accomplished by it. The document closed with expressions of high appreciation of Miss Adams's work.

The results of the work are seen in the redeemed lives and the characters transformed. One of the neighbors of the institution was a blind woman, a beggar, whose fatherless boy came to the day-school. While under its influence he became ashamed to beg and when he left school, just before graduating from the primary course, he went to work in a factory to support his mother. Later he became an earnest Christian and on leaving the factory took a position as janitor at the settlement. By studying half of the day he was graduated from a bookkeeping school and after working five years with one firm he has now gone into business for himself. The old mother is a most earnest Christian and is often overheard praying aloud when she supposes herself to be quite alone.

Another family, the father of which was a drunkard, were in great poverty. Under the influence of the settlement workers both of the parents became Christians. All four children have been in the school, but are now able to attend other schools. The oldest boy is preparing for Salvation Army work, while the second girl is studying to be a Bible woman. The family are now in comfortable circumstances, have moved away from the slum district, and take care of one of the chapels in the city. Every morning they have family prayers in which each one takes part.

A representative of the Government recently visited Hanabatake to inspect the work of the institution in certain of its departments. As he was shown about and given full opportunity for investigation he was told of one case after another of lives redeemed from sin and of sterling character built up from seeming ruin. He replied that the Imperial Government is aware of this outcome of distinctively Christian work and knew that such results are achieved only as a result of Christian work.

LAYMEN'S MISSIONARY MOVEMENT.

The executive committee of the Laymen's Missionary Movement ventures to request the missionary agencies of the churches to set afresh before the Christian men of North America the fundamental need of a new life of prayer in connection with the work of missions, as the providence of God is now pressing that work upon the Christian Church.

It is clear that the missions of Christianity in foreign lands are moving forward with widening success, evidenced in the increased membership of the native churches and their advancement in self-dependence and vitality, and in the pervasion of the life about them by Christian principles. For this we rejoice and thank God. It is clear also that the missionary interest at home has become more intelligent and sympathetic, and that it is more widely diffused than ever before. For this also we rejoice and give thanks. It is clear further that God is stirring the nations as they have not been stirred before in our time, and that the mind and heart of the non-Christian world have been opened to the entrance of the Gospel as they have not been opened before at any time. For this we rejoice and give God thanks.

But it is also clear that neither the measure of our effort abroad nor the depth of our missionary interest at home is sufficient to deal with the present emergency or to ensure the immediate discharge of the duty of the Church of our generation to the non-Christian world. Something more is needed. We do not believe that it is primarily more opportunity for knowledge of missions or more evidence of the efficiency and divine warrant of the missionary enterprise. What is needed is a great expansion of the volume of our effort, which will make it adequate to cope with our task. And even more, there is need of a deep and transforming invasion of our Christian character and service by the love of Christ, and by the sacrificial life to which we are called by the Cross.

The Laymen's Missionary Movement has sought for six years to awaken the laymen of the American and Canadian churches to their missionary duty, and its experience has convinced it that the greatest need of the present hour is not organization or education or agitation, but prayer and the depth of life in God, which flows from prayer, and from which prayer flows. And the executive committee of the movement appeals to the missionary boards and societies to lay before the churches which they represent this, supreme and primary need, in the hope that the men of all the communions may come to God in the devotion of a richer love and a fuller faith, and in the actual practice of believing and persistent prayer, and that the unwithholding and sacrificial devotion of our lives may be given to him whom we call Lord, and to the accomplishment of his will for the evangelization of the world.

Samuel B. Capen, chairman; Mornay Williams, vice-chairman; Lt.-Col. E. W. Halford, vice-chairman; Eben E. Olcott, treasurer; J. Campbell White, William B. Millar, general secretaries; W. E. Doughty, educational secretary; William F. Cochran, Baltimore; N. F. Davidson, K.C., Toronto; Harry Wade Hicks, New York; Frank A. Horne, New York; J. Edgar Leaveraft, New York; Joshua Levering, Baltimore; Alfred E. Marling, New York; Silas McBee, New York; S. J. Moore, Toronto; John R. Mott, New York; John R. Pepper, Memphis, Tenn.; N. W. Rowell, K.C., Toronto; Charles A. Rowland, Athens, Ga.; Wm. J. Schieffelin, New York; L. H. Severance, Cleveland; Joseph N. Shenstone, Toronto; Robert E. Speer, New York; Wm. C. Stoever, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. B. Sturges, Southport, Conn.; S. W. Woodward, Washington, D.C.

A BANNER YEAR FOR PRESBYTERIANS IN THE U.S.

The fiscal year of the United States Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions (North), closed March 31. It was a banner year. The income reached the unprecedented total of $2,046,793. This puts the board in the lead as having the largest income of any foreign mission board of the world. For the first time in its history, it has passed the figures of the Church Missionary Society of England. One notable feature of the year's giving were the offerings of $336.00 from the women of the church, aside from gifts of the congregation. The Sunday schools gave $76,000 for foreign missions. The board began its work in 1837. The receipts for the first year were $4,-[illegible].

Each year the officers and members of the board devote several days in June to a conference with the newly appointed missionaries. The board is this year sending 106 new missionaries to the front. Of these China receives a larger number than any other field. Twenty-four recruits are going to the six missionary districts into which the Presbyterian work in the republic is divided; seven have been detailed for service in Africa and 14 for the two missions in India. The others are divided in small companies among the missions in Japan, Korea, Guatemala, Mexico, Persia, the Philippines, Laos and Siam. A number of those under appointment have not yet been assigned to any definite field.

SLAVERY IN 1912.

The 'Record of Christian Work' calls attention to the fact that, while the present year is the fiftieth anniversary of the issue of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin, white slavery is amazingly strong in the United States. Miss Jane Addams has stated in 'McClure's Magazine' that little girls of incredible youth have been saved from white slavers in Chicago. She said:

'Quite recently I visited a home for girls against each of whom stood a grave charge involving the loss of chastity. Upon each of the little white beds, or on the chair standing beside them, was a doll belonging to a delinquent owner still young enough to love and cherish this toy of childhood.'

Is it not time that American Christians arise and destroy the terrible coalition of the brewing interests and the politicians which is intimately related to the white slave traffic in Chicago, and probably everywhere else?

I KNOW.

I know that my Redeemer lives,
He pardons all my sin.
And now the blessed Witness gives,
I feel His power within.

I know He glories to impart,
The sanctifying fire.
He cleanses now my inmost heart
From all impure desire.

I know on me descends the power
To do His Holy Will.
I'm sure I need it every hour;
Else I might serve Him ill.

I know that wisdom I receive,
Straight from the stores of Heaven.
To all who will His Word believe,
It is the promise given.

I know He fills my soul with love,
His precious blood has bought,
That costly unction from above.
The Holy Spirit brought.

C.B.

Montreal.

THE SERMON.

THE SUPERNATURAL FAITH AND DIVINE LIFE OF CHRISTIANITY

It falls to me now to take advantage of the opportunity usually accorded to the retiring chairman of addressing himself to whatever subject he may think fit to bring before you. With some difficulty I have denied myself the temptation of speaking upon the remarkable movement now proceeding for incorporate union between the two largest Presbyterian Churches in the land, and the facile approaches being made to draw together everything between the Episcopal and Congregational extremes. That subject can, however, wait a little further development, and for the handling of one of my early successors. I am venturing to take a broader and more fundamental subject: the state of things within the Church itself—the Church, I mean, in the catholic sense—and especially what I conceive to be two conspicuous defects—one attaching to the faith she holds, and the other attaching to the life which she inculcates.

A CHANGED OUTLOOK.

Those of you who have some knowledge of the trend of thought within the Church throughout the last half century must be aware of the marked change which has come over many if not all the Christian Churches of our land. I cannot stay to enter into matters of detail. The pulpit is now much less theological—the preacher is not often now so sure of everything in heaven and earth—the way of salvation is not so commonly limited to the elect, nor hedged in to one small experience—the people are not now chained up to one definite thought about everything by the over-riding of an undeniable authority, and feel a bit at sea since the ancient note of certainty has gone; and here and there a pulpit much looser or much bolder than the rest utters a reckless speculative note which spreads the impression that we preachers are all alike swimming in a fathomless abyss of chilling uncertainty. This apparent decadence of conviction in the pulpit, aided by a free discussion in the press of to-day, largely in the interest of unbelief, has bred in many minds a feverish unrest and dissatisfaction with the ordinary theological explanation of existence, and even positive doubt as to some more fundamental things; and if the only response the preacher can make to the felt need for clearer light is a hinted confirmation of the infidelities of Hume and Paine, or the agnosticism of Huxley and Spencer—if the man of God throws a veil of darkness around the personality of God, denudes Jesus of all his distinctive attributes, discredits the books that have been relied on for supplying a sure foundation for our faith, and sweeps out of reckoning everything that is miraculous, then the bewildered minds of the people have nothing to fall back upon but the material forces of a universe which knows neither love nor pity, and in which man himself is finally of no more account than the midge that flutters in the sun for an hour and dies.

SOULS OUT OF FASHION.

Probably the pseudo-scientific view of the universe which is being constantly presented to the public in newspapers and magazines would not count for very much with churchgoing people were it not corroborated or supplemented by some conspicuous preacher, some dignitary, or some divinity professor making an attack on the veracity of the New Testament books, or discrediting the possibility of miracles, or, worse still, parading what they say is the defective knowledge, and, indeed, positive mistakes, of Jesus Christ, thus cutting up by the roots every belief that has hitherto been distinctive of our common Christianity. What such pillars in the Church think this slackening of the mental and moral sinews of the faith is going to do for the individual, the Church, or the outer world, I cannot imagine. I am much in sympathy with the wish for a freshly-reasoned setting of Christianity, and fewer dogmas, and less assumption of knowledge as to the eternal issue of things, but I earnestly deprecate Christian teachers who happen to be interested in recent science and the philosophy imposed upon it, or who have been viewing the world through Hegelian moonshine, or reading extreme speculations in Biblical criticism, openly propagating dissolving notions that can be only tentative for themselves, but which, lodged in the minds of their undisciplined hearers, can only result in setting heaven much further off and leaving their minds to be gripped more firmly by whatever earthly temptations may beset them. I am not at all jealous of very liberal teaching in the pulpit, but I am jealous exceedingly as to whither this mechanical view of the universe, and this negation of the supernatural element in Christian history and life, are going to lead us all. I cannot help thinking that all the criticism passed on our New Testament books, and on the life mission of Jesus, has for its motive the destruction of this idea of the supernatural, which is certainly the vital heart-beat of all religions and all ennobling conceptions of human nature. Most of the falsities that weaken the Church of to-day run back into the idea that science offers us a complete and, indeed, the only possible, interpretation of the universe—sometimes appearing to make Nature only a soulless interaction of atoms, and man's life a paltry misery closed by a grave. Where this now somewhat discredited notion lodges, the impression creeps over the mind that there is no need for a personal God—no probability that Jesus was other than a more pious Socrates—mind no more than the efflorescence of brain-matter—that 'souls are out of fashion,' as Professor James has affirmed, and that there cannot well be, in so staid and flat a universe, such a thing as an after-death dematerialized personal spirit. And then awakes the demur: 'What is the sense of supporting a Church which destroys what it was established to set up, and by its open hints suggests itself to be an impertinence and a hypocrisy?' Surely preachers will appeal to the people in vain to live the spiritual life, to value the Christian Church or support the Christian ministry if by their own doubts and hesitancies or silences they engender in their hearers' minds the tone of uncertainty as to the precious supernatural verities of the Christian faith. I believe that the universe is constituted and human progress maintained by the constant action of supernatural forces, and that faith in the supernatural is almost the supreme element in the production of nobler character and advancing civilization. To belittle the supernatural is to kill the soul of humanity.

THE MYSTERY OF LIFE.

What do I mean by the supernatural? I mean a region of the universe beneath the physical and visible: a world of causes from which the material world has sprung therefore the home of all origins, the fountain of all forces, the substance from which come all appearances, a permanent universe of spirit-life which rests upon the spirit of an immanent God. Keep alive this wider conception of the universe and it will stimulate our seeking after God, our faith in human immortality, our sense of the wonderful in nature and in human life, feeding the imagination, that finest of mental faculties, it will create in us all manner of high thought and hopefulness of outlook upon the future of the race. We need to feel increasingly and not less the mystery of human life; and if the teachers of religion, whose duty it is to secure it, cannot educate the people into this profounder view of life, but degenerate into 'black cuckoos' whose only business is to cry, as Rousseau says, 'Soyez bons et sages' (Be good and wise), then it cannot be done by the scientist with his mechanics and mathematics, or by the philosopher with his metaphysical jargon which no plain man can understand.

MIRACLE NECESSARY.

And I venture to say that we ministers cannot keep alive an effective faith in a supernatural universe without the full, frank recognition of the New Testament miracle. Some of us are much afraid of this word miracle, and some of us are ashamed of it. I am neither the one nor the other. I believe in miracles, subjective and objective; life is full of them. The material universe is one vast miracle, and our survey of nature would be one long succession of wonderful sights if it were not that custom has blinded us to their occurrence. Kr wing the familiar order of so many natural events, we think we know the causes and have found their explanation. But we know little or nothing of material causes; we have hardly with all our sciences broken the skin of nature, and know really nothing of its ultimate forces or whence they come. It would take me all the night to tell you what science does not know of the commonest things around you. The notion that science rules out the miracle is simply farcical. There is not a single verified scientific finding which makes the miracle impossible. No scientist to-day would say it is. The so-called constancy of law—the conservation of energy—the transmutation of force—the theoretical equality of cause and effect, have nothing whatsoever to say against the occurrence of the unusual and unexplainable, but rather provide conditions for the marvellous. All Nature's workings would be miracles to us but for our conceit of knowledge. Every man is a miracle-worker, an agent with inherent forces, which transcend in their forthputting anything done by Nature's static order. Man the thinker, the bridge-builder, man the chemist and electrician, man the physician and the evangelist, are all miracle-workers—causes outside the physical order, suspending no law, but by the combination of knowledge and will-power employing forces that produce results altogether beyond Nature's power, and at bottom really unexplainable. Miracles are not dead Nature's casual jumps, but reasonable things, because the result of personal action, although in unusual, and, to the majority, incomprehensible, ways. Some are bold enough to say, 'They do not happen,' and some are weak enough to give assent; but history is full of unexplainable incidents. Miracles are reported in the annals of every land. They come to us from every savage tribe, from Judea, Babylonia, Egypt, Greece, and Rome, and can be traced continuously in the records of all times. They are not merely remarkable chance co-incidents, but the wilful efforts of remarkably-endowed personalities. There are latent faculties in the depths of personality which transcend time and space, and when these become awake, the gifted person has the control of forces which we others know not how to handle, and can produce effects before our eyes which often neither he nor we can explain, and which by and by make us ask if we can trust our senses. To say they do not happen is to claim a universal experience, and take the greatest liberty with the facts of the universe; above all, it is to tell thousands of the best of men in all countries and through all the centuries that they tell lies which only their extreme simplicity can excuse.

MIRACLES NEEDFUL.

But what of the miracles of the New Testament books; must we believe them? Why should you hesitate to believe them? It is replied, 'The evidence given is insufficient for their verification.' That is perfectly correct. There is no New Testament writer who sets himself to marshal evidence in proof that any particular miracle happened. They detail the incident in all good faith as that which had many witnesses, and had been sufficiently verified; and they wrote for their contemporaries, who might verify them for themselves. Theirs was honestly to narrate, not to reason why, nor to write out proofs which in every case a very few years would empty of all cogency. They had no thought for us and our twentieth-century fits of unbelief. The only valid proof of a miracle is to witness it; and even then, because our minds are naturally suspicuous of the miraculous, and rightly so, however strongly impressed at the moment, a month suffices, as Mr. Podmore tells us of himself, to drag the mind back into doubt as to whether it was not in some way befooled. He who on principle discredits the supernatural would not believe although he saw one rise from the dead. The New Testament miracles are credible only by those who take such a reasonable view of the universe as leaves room for the miraculous, who see in the worker signs of a power and knowledge sufficent to produce them, in the occasion sufficient reason for their production, and in the witness-bearers a fear of God which compels them to tell the truth. To deny the New Testament miracles is to suppose that the superhuman or, rather, superphysical, world was deaf and dumb in the days of Jesus; or, if the denial is part of a universal attitude, it is to maintain that God cannot do anything but what He is accustomed to do—that the universe is a closed system into which even the Infinite Will cannot enter—that the constitution of the natural order is so completely interlocked that no man of occult gifts, no spirit nor angel can obtrude his will, and is so thoroughly understood by men of science that they have the right to affirm that no room is left for combinations or adaptations that are not familiar. It really implies that mind cannot act on matter—and, of course, denies that Jesus Christ himself is a miracle, and makes him less in the volume of his personality than others whose supernatural endowments are well vouched for—less than Joan of Arc, Savonarola, Boehme, Jung Stilling, Swedenborg, and even Goethe, who has his transcendent experiences, and out of his faith wrote

'Die Geisterwelt ist nicht verschlossen.'
(The Spirit-world is not locked up.)

WHAT OF JESUS?

In short, this wholesale denial of the miraculous reduces Jesus to a level that declasses him from being even a teacher sent from God. There certainly is plenty of room for choice amongst the various estimates that have been formed of Jesus. To Rabbi Akiba he was a great magnician, to Fénelon the most wrapt of mystics, to Tom Paine the most sincere of philanthropists; to Strauss he was a wise Rabbi, to Emerson the transcendent prophet, to Theodore Parker a fellow-brother and self-sacrificing reformer, to Ingersoll one of the most generous and self-denying men, to J. M. Robertson he is only a myth. Do these estimates cover all the field? Have we anything better and truer to tell our people? Do they exhaust the facts of Jesus' history—explain his apostles and the doctrines of of the epistles or the outburst of spirit-power that filled the early churches with the miraculous gifts of which we read? No! But the Jesus Christ of the Gospels explains them all, and gives us a philosophy of creation, of history, and of redemption, as well as a revelation of God, which meets the reason and answers all the longings of man's soul. The miraculous to Jesus was not the marvellous: he only marvelled at men's unbelief. To heal a bodily disease with a word was less supernatural than to say effectively, 'Thy sins be forgiven thee!' His miracles were not the contradiction of Nature, but only its intensification by the application of energies stored within himself, according to his knowledge of what he saw the Father do in the natural processes opened to his vision to fit him for the unique prerogatives of his mission. The miracles of his person and life were therefore revelations or gnomic signs of the divine order of the universe, and especially of the relation in which the unseen, the transcendent and eternal stands to the spacial and temporal-world in which the human consciousness is centred for the present, much to mankind's perplexity. Even if one has to decide in conscience that these miracle stories are not exact photographic records of what took place, it seems to me that the principles embodied in them are so luminous, and of such vast importance to faith, that a spiritual teacher should be the last person in the world to turn them into fiction, and thus nullify their influence upon human thought. The record that he was divinely-begotten is the inspired perception that every new advance in existent life is made by a fuller and more immediate influx of the Divine Spirit into previously-existing forms—God's methods in creation working not simply by natural evolution but larger measures of self-incarnation. If he healed diverse diseases it is the signal given that soul is more than body—mind more potent than disorded matter, and that divine influx is the secret of life and health. If he multiplied substance it is only an abridged demonstration of the natural process going on in the heavens, when out of nebulous gases solid worlds of granite and iron are made without tools or hands, and thus teaches us the priority of the spirit to matter, the existence of personality as the creative cause of whatever is made. If he cast out demons it is in illustration of the continuity of the intelligent universe—the closeness of the seen to the unseen—the persistency of moral character and interest in human things after death. His resurrection from the dead is a witness to the vital richness of his natural life, the sinlessness of his career, the immanence of a spirit-form within the present natural man, and a demonstration of the easy grace with which the Infinite Wisdom can dissolve the body of humiliation and clothe us with our house from heaven—thus it is an epitome of all the processes of man's physical salvation—full of infinite meaning, carrying secrets wanted by the pluralist and the monist if only they had eyes to see. To throw away these recorded facts is to part with the keys to a magnificent philosophy which would end many of our useless controversies, and satisfy both the mind and heart of man as no mere cobweb-spinning can. The occult facts of human life are a necessary part of the basis on which any sound philosophy of the universe must rest. The abnormal is more revealing than the experiences made stale by frequency.

CHURCH'S AIM NOT MERELY SPECULATION BUT ACCESS TO GOD.

Brethren, the purpose of the Christian Church is not to provide spheres of intellectual freedom in which we may wander away into reckless speculations, even if mental gymnastics develop the soul's muscles. The two streams that now constitute our united body arose out of an earnest desire, on both sides, to make souls quick with the life of God; and the younger of the two was theological only with a view to give men freer access into the love and companionship of God. That still is the distinctive mission of our Churches—the only justification of the existence of any Church. Men can rise into a nobler life only as they realize that there is a higher world, and that out of it, though still of it, there comes to them divine inspirations that lift them into great experiences and work into their souls the divineness of God Himself. Knock off the down-play of that higher world—shut us in to purely physical causes, close up the doors which enter from the invisible—tell us there is no direct answer to prayer—no angelic ministry—no sympathetic comings to us from the unseen—and alas, alas, the universe has become as brass and iron, and God is dead. Then your worship is a mockery, and all your truth has turned to lies. Surely, we Congregationalists know better than be dragged into these inanities by the spirit of these times. We have hitherto been remarkably faithful to the soul of things religious and divine, and I trust that the day will never come when any noticeable proportion fo ministers or people will be led into and trapped in so wretched a 'cul de sac.'

NOTE OF ORDINANCES.

The other matter on which I would speak for a little is what I consider a defect in the spirit and life of the Christian Church—the lack of practical benevolence or love. The Church has never, since its opening century, kept sufficiently in mind that the first form of the Gospel was that the Kingdom of God, the reign of love, the advent of Divine Fatherhood was about to come. Through almost all those intervening ages the Church has imagined that the mission of Jesus concerned supremely the doing of something which would make God more favorably disposed towards men, and give men some stronger claim on the mercy of God. We moderns are rapidly discovering that Jesus had no such conception of his mission. He promulgated no reticulated set of theological ideas, nor submitted a scheme of etiquette for the regulation of man's approach to God. He was an intuitionalist and mystic, feeling the rapture of sharing in the infinite life—not a scholastic thought-stringer on a thread of logic. With the intuitive perception that a being of infinite perfection is necessarily universal goodness and love, he proclaimed to men a full and free forgiveness which overlooks every wrong but the fatal blasphemy of the spirit of holiness, which is love. That is the pith of his theology, and it determined his attitude to the religion and religious officials of his time. He found them serving God with a renewed zeal which was meant to leave the Deity no excuse for the non-fulfilment of their Messianic expectations. The order had gone out from headquarters to the people: 'Multiply your sacrifices, be generous in your gifts to the temple, strictly keep the Sabbath, fast oft, pray much, wash fastidiously, see that your food is 'Kosher,' keep far from all Gentiles, and strictly separate from our excommunicated, that you may be a holy nation, for it is thus and thus you will honor Jehovah and save Israel.' Such was the liberal response of high church zeal that the national carefulness to please God became the nurturing mother of an unrelenting hatred of other religions, and of all amongst themselves who failed to conform to every item of their over-developed ritual. Jesus took up an attitude entirely out of sympathy with this ecclesiasticism. All this churchly zeal he held to be a mistaken piety. The Father in Heaven was not grieved by the small attention paid to Him in temple-worship, but He did find fault with priestly oppression, the robbery of the poor, the neglect of aged parents, the divorce of wives for a trifling fault, the contempt shown for publicans and erring women, and the indifference of priests and Levites to sick and maimed and such as the wounded traveller. The sins which Jesus scarified were not mistakes in men's conceptions of the Deity, or the paucity of their sacred gifts—such things God was too great and munificent to notice; but what stirred his wrath was the hardness of men's hearts, the wrongs they did to one another, the suffering they could see and would not help—such things nullified their sincerest worship. Hence the urgent appeal of Jesus to the people was not, as it had been under Moses, 'Love God with all your hearts.' So much was made of this commandment that it was not only the 'first' but almost the 'only' law of their decalogue, and carried in its heart the implication that they should hate all who did not love God in their prescribed way. Jesus gave his disciples what he called 'a "new" commandment,' 'Love one another'—new, because it was to take a new place in religion and be weighted with new emphasis, become the central principle of the religion of the Cross. Therein is originality of the boldest order. Christianity thus based is unique amongst the religions of the world. There is no other so human, therefore so divine. It gives us what is equivalent to a new standard in moral values.

BUT LOVE.

This principle is constantly emphasized in the teaching of Jesus. A certain debtor was sent to prison not because of what he owed his lord, but because he had not been merciful to his fellow man. A certain rich man was in pain in Hades not because he had failed to worship God, but for heartless neglect of a suffering man. Whom does Jesus call 'the children of the Highest'? Those who love their enemies and do good. Who is the greatest in the Kingdom? Not the archbishop or the Pope, or the big subscriber, but 'the servant of all.' Why is Jesus loved by the Father? Because he lays down his life for men. Whom does the Son of Man receive into everlasting blessedness? Those who minister to the least of his brethren.

These are specimens of the emphasis Jesus placed upon man's love to man in preference to the theological virtue of making amends to God. Mark the conspicuous absence from his addresses of appeals to men to love God, alongside his repeated demand that we shall love one another. The earlier apostles caught up fairly well the teaching of the Master. The love on which they insist, even the most theological of the apostles, is not love to God but love to man. Unhappily the official Church has drilled into us through the centuries that our supreme service of God is rendered by dogmatic fidelity and visible worship, and consequently all the centuries have been disfigured by what may be called the religious hatred of man—the Church of the middle centuries loudly singing her 'Te Deums' when she could officially burn man made in God's image for his Maker's greater glory. We need scarcely wonder that Cotter Morrison seriously tells us that the new spirit of philanthropy and social reform he sees abroad are infallible signs that Christianity is passing away.* What a blow in the face of the Church to be told that the coming of the reign of love is Christianity's dying day! It might be too venturesome of me were I to say that Jesus never commands nor so much as commends the love of God to his hearers: but try you to recall when and where he did it. He knew well how hard it is for man to rise into a spiritual love for one so infinitely all-sufficient and so uncognizable as God. The religious spirit finds no sustenance in the arid mazes of pure metaphysics; love cannot throw its life at the feet of the Infinite and Absolute. Jesus recognized that we know God only through human qualities and relations that have some sort of analogues in God; that is to say, we cannot know God apart from His incarnations, His impartations of Himself to man, and especially to the best of men. To know God is really to know the best in human nature; and to love God implies the experience of love to man; and so, love for man is the only possible way of reaching love to God. Jesus thus happily turns us away from a theological and metaphysical God to find in the man of largest humanity the truest mirror of the divine. He who cannot find God at the centre of man's spirit will not find him in the starry heavens nor in bread and wine upon an altar; and he who does not love his brother whom he hath seen cannot love God whom he hath not seen; and what other service can a man render to the Father-God of humanity than in loving and serving this mankind for whose sake God made the world and then redeemed it? If such were the thoughts of Jesus, he, who never exhorted men to love God, could fittingly ask—'Lovest thou me?' and determine that the ethical heart of his teaching, the soul of his religion, should not be 'Love God and Man,' nor 'Love mankind for God's sake,' which Nietzsche says 'is the noblest and remotest sentiment to which mankind has attached,'** but a maxim profounder and more pious, and more workable than those of Moses and Nietzsche—'Love God by loving men.' Here is the whole duty of man—the whole of morality and religion in one simple formula. To give love for mankind seeing how much of God is in them, and love for Jesus as the greatest, holiest, and divinest of men, its supreme place in the heart, is to give God His throne. A favorite dictum of Spinoza was—'God in so far as He loves Himself loves mankind.'

*'The Service of Man,' p. 265.

**'Beyond Good and Evil,' p. 79.

IS THE CHURCH CHRISTIAN.

Here, then, we see what manner of men we of the Church, we Christians, ought to be. Have the Churches toed that line? Have they been conspicuous for their humanitarianism, their philanthropy, and their redemptive action on the individual and on society? I will answer that question from a volume recently published by one of our own ministers. 'The Church's failure has been twofold. She has ceased to be a factor in progress, and become the very citadel and tower of conservatism. She has buttressed in turn every privilege, and pleaded for every oppression. She has justified slavery; talked of the divine right of kings, joined hands everywhere with the forces which make for poverty and social slavery. She has not even hesitated to ally herself with the trade which produces the frightful alcoholism and misery of our latter days.'* It were easy enough to aggravate this black catalogue. Is it any wonder that between her dwindling faith in the supernatural life and her long indifference to human freedom and happiness, the working classes in France, in Germany, in the United States, in England and Scotland, in Italy, and even Spain itself are breaking away from her communion and declaring they have no use for her services? It is pitiful to think that the religion of so large a multitude of Christians is only an other-world interest of pure selfishness, and that so few are concerned enough about the sins and sorrows of this world to become helpers of the Lord against the mighty forces which maintain poverty, ignorance, and vice as dark blemishes on what ought to be the fairest of Christian lands.

Brethren and friends, have we done our duty? Has our religion vindicated for itself the right to be-called Christian by our uniform interest in the well-being of our fellow men and the coming of the reign of God? If there has been slackness in the past, as no doubt there has been on the part of some, let us resolve that henceforth we shall more faithfully honor God by a deeper and more universal interest in the social and religious welfare of our neighbors, and that we shall not forget even those who live in the ends of the earth. Especially do I appeal to you of the younger generations that you will show your religion not alone in the regularity of your public worship, but by your espousal of every good and noble cause that promises to build up God's New Jerusalem in this green and pleasant land.

*'Evolution and Life,' by E. B. Kirk.

THE FIRST KOREAN TYPEWRITER.

Among the many signs of progress in things Korean is the announcement that for the first time in history a typewriter has been built to write the Korean language. This machine, the first models of which have just been completed, is a curiosity among writing machines, according to a stationery trade journal, and its completion required the assistance of native Korean talent.

Unlike the Chinese and Japanese languages, the Korean language has an alphabet which was invented about 500 years ago. It was built upon purely phonetic principles. The Korean alphabet proper consists of twenty-five letters—eleven vowels and fourteen consonants. From these twenty-five letters nearly 5,000 different sounds can be evolved. The whole system of Korean writing is made from the combination of three elements—one line, one dot and one circle.

The fact that the Korean alphabet is composed of just twenty-five characters seems to make the problem simple from the standpoint of the typewriter maker. But there are other practical difficulties. Each of these letters has two or three different positions, and enough other characters are used to overcrowd the keyboard of the average machine. Of the eighty-four keys of this typewriter seventy-two are Korean letters, eight are numerals and four bear miscellaneous signs. Forty-six of these keys are 'dead,' which means they do not space when struck, and this leaves only thirty-eight 'live' keys on the entire keyboard—certainly a strange and unusual typewriter compared with those in common domestic use. The significant fact about this typewriter is that it has been built in response to a strong Korean demand, and so far as the writing machine is concerned, Korea is now ahead of both China and Japan.—Selected.

INVETERATE JAPANESE LIKING FOR RICE.

The rainy season was late in Japan this summer and the rice crop has in consequence been considerably diminished. The result is that rice has gone up 'out of sight' and the poor have even more reason to complain of the high cost of living than in the United States. The missionaries observe, however, that even in these circumstances the poorest of Japanese still insist upon eating only the best of rice, rejecting second grade grain entirely, even though it is the deliberate opinion of many who have investigated the question that second grade rice mixed with wheat is not only a cheaper food but more nutritious. Vegetables added to the rice diet are undoubtedly an advantage to health as well as an economy in money, but the Japanese seem to care little for them, although such a very available vegetable as burdock root is said by the missionaries who have tried it to be decidedly toothsome.

BOYS AND THE BIBLE.

'How often do we find a boy who would think of reading the Bible unless driven to it?' asks Mr. B. Paul Neuman, in the 'Christian World.' 'Whatever else may be true or untrue as to religious teaching, there cannot, I think, be any doubt as to this—that neither the religious lesson nor the Bible itself is at all popular among boys. Indeed, among those with whom I come in contact, it sometimes seems to me that Shakespeare stands at the zenith, and the Bible at the nadir, of school popularity.

'The reason, I believe, is simple enough. Shakespeare is popular because it is noble literature well taught. The Bible is unpopular because, though even nobler literature, it is ill-taught; ill-taught, that is to say, if the object of the teaching is to make the pupil love the book.'

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LETTERS FROM READERS.

MANY CLAIMS OF SUFFRAGETTES DISSECTED.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have, more than once, taken notice of an indecent license which some correspondents take with the letters of those with whom they happen to differ in doctrine or opinion. The counsel of the wise man is, I think in this connection, a good one. It is to the effect that, when a correspondent garbles, twists, misrepresents, or puts arguments into a man's month that he never used, or vilifies him by shouting hyprocite, fool, liar, it is better to turn away in silence from him, than to insult the faculty of expression and degrade the spirit of morality. The text of the sermon 'The proto-martyr of woman's rights,' preached a short time ago by the Rev. E. I. Hart, B.A., in the Dominion Methodist Church is Esther i:. 10-12. The sermon is one of Mr. Hart's strong sermons in which he uses terse Saxon to good effect. I admire Mr. Hart for his plain speech. You cannot misunderstand him. I admire him also for his courage. I do not know of anyone who could build up such a strong argument for the right of woman to the ballot from the story of Queen Vashti as he offers in his sermon.

THE CLAIM OF THE SUFFRAGETTES.

The sermon contains five propositions. I can, in the meantime, only examine the last which affirms that woman suffrage has been a conspicuous success wherever it has been tried. Before we look, however, at the countries held up as shining examples of success, let us clearly understand what it is that we are expected to see in them. The suffragette tells us that if the ballot is given to woman the following results will instantly follow: 1, Better industrial laws for women; 2, Marked reform in child labor laws; 3, Better marriage laws and a marked decrease in divorce; 4, The absolute extirpation of the social evil.

I come at once to the evidence offered in proof of these claims. The most widely heralded success of female suffrage is said to be found in New Zealand. But the tendency to State activity in New Zealand is an old one, and that dominion to-day is known as the land of legislative experiment. The programme of Mr. W. F. Massey, the new leader of the House, promises the repeal of the law of perpetual lease and a return to the old law on freehold; it threatens heavier taxes on the land, tells of change in the constitution of the Legislative Council, Court of Arbitration and a dozen or more of the laws of the Province. Now, the cardinal fallacy of the suffragette is to couple the legislative measures of the lands in which female suffrage exists with the female vote and influence. The matter, however, can be put to an easy test. The question with respect to female suffrage in New Zealand is this: Can the suffragette point to any legislative measure that is worth retaining that was not on the Statute Book before 1893, or was not found in Mr. Seddon's platform of 1892, or that could not have been enacted without the aid of the female ballot.' The principle of the minimum wage has been applied to women as well as to men. Juvenile Courts have been established and other reforms secured But what avails all this when the great evils of gambling, intemperance and impurity are on the increase? What boots it to the women that a minimum wage has been established when the hearts of the people are fast being tainted with rationalistic socialism that can know, as we were assured by Keir Hardie, 'No halting place till it reaches communism.' The reply of Miss Wylie to the question put to her by the young man in the Y. M. C. A. Hall with respect to the increased intemperance in New Zealand, was anything but satisfacto y. When she spoke of Englishmen she meant Scotchmen, Irishmen and Welshmen as well. Many of them find their way to New Zealaud. They are for the most men of energy and enterprise. In no sense can it be said that they are captives of the whiskey-bottle and captives of the evils that flow from it. It is, therefore, both unwise and unjust to make them the scapegoat of the increased intemperance, and growing vice and crime of New Zealand.

But there is still another place where equal suffrage is said to be a conspicuous success. Finland is pointed to with pride by the suffragette. There the women have not only the right of the franchise, but they are also eligible to seats in Parliament. They promised that their advent into the political world would refine and elevate both the elector and representative they would by wise legislation correct tive. They assured the nation that abuses and give the people higher ideals of wedlock and the home. Have these promises been fulfilled? In the first Diet in which they sat they shared the signal disgrace of supporting a bill which demanded the legitimation of all the children of the nation born out of wedlock. The women in Finland are not a whit in advance of Dr. Annie Shaw, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Rosa Pendleton Chiles and scores of suffragette leaders on the other side of the line. They all dream of a social utopia where children will be the wards of the State and mothers fed, clothed and supported by the government.

That in Finland and New Zealand. But what in America? There are four States in the American Union where women have the full suffrage, and where they have voted long enough to show what they can do with the ballot. I have repeatedly heard it said that if women had the ballot, children would at once be excluded from industrial employment by law. Well, what have they done in the four States where women vote to raise the legal protection standard of children? In more than twenty States, where only men vote, there are laws on the Statute Book for the benefit of children. These laws prohibit their employment under the ages of fourteen and sixteen, and in every case the law requires documentary proof of age. The law in two of the States where women vote prohibits the employment of children under fourteen in mines only; but in neither State does the law require documentary proof of age. Besides, it is well known that when the bill was before the Legislature of Colorado it received scant courtesy at the hands of the suffragettes, and went through independent of the woman's vote.

Then there is the Lindsay Juvenile Court. The criers for women's votes, hold it up as one of the great achievements of woman's ballot, and the Denver Juvenile Court as an exclusive possession of Colorado. This claim appears to me extraordinary. The truth is there are nearly twenty States where men only vote that have such courts. And long before Judge Lindsey thought of establishing a Juvenile Court for Colorado, three of the leading States—California, Illinois and Massachusets, found no difficulty in establishing such courts.

MEN WOMAN'S BEST PROTECTOR.

But there is still the question How is it with respect to women? What of their hours of labor? How are they protected in their earnings? What has been done for their convenience and comfort? I reply, that the protection they receive is in the States where men only vote. Nor is this strange. Men are always far more likely to be just to women than women are to their own sex. As men, we must give them what their own sex would refuse them. And so you find the eight hours' bill falling in Colorado and going easily through the Legislatures of twenty-one States where men only vote. So State after State, thirty-eight and more, have laws protecting women in their earnings, and exempting their wages from seizure; laws compelling employers to provide for the comfort of their women employees; laws prohibiting an employer from deducting the wages of women when time is lost because machinery has broken, and laws prohibiting night work by women. But, having said this, there is another side to the question. What has been done in these directions in the four States where women vote?

And so it is with the whole circle of reforms promised by the suffragettes. They promised that if women were given the ballot the Angel of Victory would go before the temperance army and lead it to speedy and perfect triumph. The true way to answer such a promise is to appeal to facts, and there is one fact that stands out very boldly, namely, the evident and unanswered fact that they have had ample time to show what they could do with the ballot. Then there is the equally evident fact that the four States where women vote are among the States which are the safest so far from the dry wave. While the rest of America is beginning to go dry so rapidly that the liquor dealers are appalled at the prospect, the banner of the saloon waves contentedly over the States where women vote. But here, it is but just to mention, that the temperance women of America, as organized in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and other temperance societies, have been a tremendous factor in temperance education and temperance legislation, and this power we can hardly overestimate.

DIVORCE IN THE SUFFRAGE STATES.

There is another fact also to be borne in mind. The suffragettes promised better marriage laws, and a marked decrease in divorce. How the record of the four States where women vote puts this promise to the blush. The government statistics show a rapid increase of divorce in all these States; nor is there any evidence that they made a successful effort to correct the divorce law, or carry out any scheme of reform. If the yearly percent of divorces obtained was small and overshadowed by temperance work, rescue work, benevolent work, the advocate of female suffrage might make light of the small percentage. But when in a dozen years, without any evidence of doing any serious work in any charitable direction, or to correct any evil, the number in Colorado has risen from 364 to 557; in Utah from 189 to 387; in Wyoming from 66 to 143, and in Idaho from 89 to 320 per annum, the condition of society is alarming.

Then we have to remember in this connection the promise with respect to the 'Social Evil.' The promise made and reiterated a hundred times is that a woman with political power would promptly grapple with the evil, and the plague would soon be stayed. I need not tell the story of Idaho, and the rest. The evidence points all in the opposite direction. Salt Lake City has the only 'stockade' in America. The Yoshiwari of Denver gives but a faint idea of the prevailing vice and immorality of the city. Mrs. K. W. Barrett, National President of the Crittenden Home is as well informed of the condition in Denver as anyone in the country. I cite only a brief paragraph from her report: 'In all the seventy-eight Florence Crittenden Homes in the United States, I never saw such a collection of young innocent girls of the better class as there are in the Denver Home. There are fifty-eight girls there still in their teens. The number of illegitimate births among young girls is increasing at an alarming rate. And so-called 'free love' is also alarmingly on the increase.'

JOHN PAUL.

Note.—Our sermon column is for edification, not for controversy. We try to protect it from becoming material for dispute, and have occasionally declined sermons that seemed to challenge it. This letter, however, only takes the theme of the sermon referred to for its text. It is a broad statement to assert that 'Suffragettes' or suffragists promise us when they get the vote certain things which they have nowhere accomplished where they have the vote. But it is fair to say that if not by direct promise, yet by implication, it is assumed throughout the propaganda that those benign results will follow. We are not sure, however, that the reduction of divorce is one of these general claims.

'THE LOGIC OF LAWLESSNESS.'

To the Editor of The 'Witness':—

Sir,—Will you, with your usual courtesy and liberality, give space to a reply to the editorial, in your issue of last Saturday, entitled 'The Logic of Lawlessness,' in which the suffrage movement in England is treated with less than the even measure of justice and fairmindedness to which readers of your paper are happily accustomed, and in which the use of logic is confined strictly to the title. Let me say at once that I write with no purpose of justifying militant methods, and with no idea of showing that they have either helped or hindered the advance of the suffrage cause. Even those who believe in them with an intensity of moral conviction, which makes them willing to suffer in their own persons the rigors of legal punishment for their practice, regard them as a regrettable necessity, and undoubtedly some of the latest manifestations of the militant spirit, such as the destruction of public letter boxes and their contents, are wholly unjustifiable, and must be regarded as the acts of an unbalanced fanaticism.

ALLEGED INJUSTICE.

The point, however, which I wish to make is not at all the advocacy of militancy, but the manifest injustice of presenting only one side of any question, a course which is pursued by the writer of the above mentioned article, in common with the general press of this city. Obviously no case could receive just judgment were it to be presented only by the counsel for the prosecution, and Lewis Carroll's suggestion for the solution of a matter in dispute is more admirable as a jest than as a model for journalism, 'I'll be Judge, I'll be Jury,' said cunning old Fury, 'I'll try the whole case, and condemn you to death.' So when a gifted, devoted, and cultured Englishwoman lately visited our city to present the case for the political party to which she belongs, in place of the courtesy due to her as a stranger, a countrywoman, and the representative of a great national issue, the larger part of the daily press spared no pains by means of caricature, misrepresentation and vituperation, to distort her purpose, and prejudice the public mind against her message even before it was delivered. In reading the article in question it appears that the writer must have been ignorant of, or, at least, overlooked, the following facts: (1), That, not the women, but the Government was the first aggressor, the original 'rowdy,' in expelling with violence two women from a Cabinet Minister's meeting, women who had only done a perfectly proper and accepted thing, i.e., asked a civil question of the speaker, and who then imprisoned those women for doing that which in England is also a legal act, addressing a street meeting about a political subject; (2), That the militancy of broken windows grew directly out of the Government's refusal to allow women to exercise their constitutional right as subjects of the King of presenting a petition to Parliament, and the action of the minister who deliberately arranged that, not the soldierly police of the Westminster district should repel the march of the women, but that those few defenceless petitioners should be handled by a body of men drawn from the wharves and slums, men who so used the methods to which they were accustomed in the subdual of drunken sailors and criminals that some of these women died as a result of the treatment they received. 'Better broken windows than the broken bodies of women,' the women said afterwards. But the Government spares no pains to show that it holds the opposite view, and the writer of this article who speaks with holy horror of 'the enormity of the offence' of interrupting a public meeting, of its being 'treason against our institutions,' has no single word of condemnation for the brutality of the men of Llanystumdwy, where the mob wreaked vengeance on the women in a manner which would have been believed impossible in a country of the 20th century, and which evoked an impassioned chorus of denunciation from the English press all over the country. To offend 'an idol of the people' then is treason, whilst to abuse women as beasts would not be allowed to be ill-used in a civilized city is merely an amiable Welsh peccadillo, which the Government of the country need not—and has not—thought fit to punish. Then, what shall we think of the reasoning which approves robbery under arms so only it is accomplished by a Government upon the property of persons whose opinions it dislikes, and whose actions are troublesome? To read the last sentence of the article without a gasp of astonishment is difficult, for what it amounts to is merely this. We will not believe that a Liberal Government can do wrong, but if it did act illegally, then its actions were strictly equitable, inasmuch as it had received provocation. The divine right of kings to govern wrong being an exploded theory is it to be succeeded by the divine right of a Liberal Government to defy the law and the eighth commandment in order to lay hands on a fortune the disposal of which it does not approve? Shades of dead slaves and Sultans, where are your bowstrings?

PREJUDICE CHARGED.

Were so many people not blinded by prejudice and the shadows of dead custom would not a state of public opinion which permits an unrepresented minority to be so misused afford in itself the very strongest argument for women's need of the vote? Equal franchise for men and women may not indeed be 'revolutionary,' as this writer says it is not; it certainly will not bring in the millennium as its supporters are taunted with expecting, but it will help to make womanhood respected in fact, instead of only in theory; it is going to raise the average wage of women in England from where it stands to-day, at starvation wages; it is going to make sure that the punishment for outrages against women and children shall be more severe than that for petty thefts. It is the knowledge of these, and of like facts, which nerves women to go out into the battlefield for the winning of that otherwise colorless thing, a vote; it is these things which makes women's blood boil, and urges her into the endless, always beginning, never-ceasing, fight for human liberty. And if some, made frantic by the long uneven struggle, by the corroding sense of contemptuous indifference and of betrayal, on the part of their legal rulers, by the sight of wrong and suffering which they are powerless to relieve, commit acts which are violations of the law and indefensible from a moral standpoint, should not we, outside the arena, in fairness recognize the nature of the provocation? Women, after all, are human beings, not Noah's ark figures, on whose wooden backs men may hang little tin haloes, or lay the lash, without altering the essential woodenness of their perpetual simper, and Nature in women and in men is so similar that long-continued injustice and oppression generates in both sexes the madness of unreasoning revolt. To both men and women Lord Bacon's aphorism applies that, Nature is often hidden, sometimes overcome, never extinguished. In truth Lord Curzon, speaking at an anti-suffrage meeting lately, gave the fundamental argument for militancy in stating that might is right in the world to-day ,and that women shall not have the vote because they cannot fight. It is the cruel stupidity, the blatant hypocrisy, the flagrant anti-Christianity, of men who make such statements as these, which drives women out to make war on society, and to prove that at least they can make matters very uncomfortable for men who ought to be wise pilots of the Ship of State, but who are in truth steering her perilously by the will-o'-the-wisp glimmer of a dying mediaevalism.

Nearly a century ago a woman stirred England to listen to the cry of the children, and still to-day the cry of the child slaves, the wage slaves, the white slaves, grows louder, and more bitter as their ranks grow in multitude. And while this is so can women of the privileged classes be at ease in the world as it is? Would men, some of whose ancestors, at least, fought nobly and died heroically for the cause of human freedom and happiness, approve, admire women who, content with their own advantages, should take as motto the cry of Cain, and with the first murderer, demand of the Providence of God, am I my sister's keeper?

K. W.

The writer of the above pays a high compliment to our 'usual courtesy' to expect us to publish the above remarks. We leave to those who read the article to judge of their fairness, as far as it is concerned.

SOCIALISM.

(To the Editor of The 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have read the letter of Mr. Bramley, of Bath, N.B., on socialism, and it makes me smile, as all others do when they argue on topics they know nothing about or have not studied. Socialism is the science of handling our natural resources, tools of production and means of distribution for the benefit of the whole people and not the few. The natural resources are our mines, lumber, land, fisheries; our tools of production, are our big manufacturing plants, distribution, our railroads. For instance, in New Zealand, under Government ownership they haul a carload, 60,000 lbs., 100 miles for $6. Here in Alberta they want $60 to haul a carload 73 miles. Mr. Bramley assumes we have no trusts in Canada. What are the three railway companies? Do they not charge the same rates one as the other? Your big manufacturing plants also. Banks charge the same interest, and all the necessary articles of consumption are in the hands of speculators, and the farmers and laborers that produce all get but one-fifth of what they produce, the speculator getting four-fifths, and that is what socialism is warring or fighting against. They do not believe in shooting or killing people to gain their end, but by votes. While individuals may think that way, the vast majority do not. Under socialism we would not have war because we would have nothing to go to war for. We would be rid of a useless expense, the navy and army, or millionnaires kept up by the fruit of the producer's toil.

Mr. Bramley does not say much about the white slave traffic. Does he know that it exists? New York city three years ago ranked first in number of white slavers; Montreal, second, Seattle third, and, I think, Toronto about sixth, according to the report of a United States Senate Committee.

I agree with Mr. Bramley that man was given a free will to do good or evil. I am over fifty years old and I hear men and women pray to God to get rid of the liquor traffic and all kinds of vice, but I saw more good done in one election where the women had a chance to vote in cleaning up the city than all the praying I ever heard. Prayers are deeds, not words, and what God expects of us is deeds when He gave us the free will.

Just a few more words. Sugar costs two cents to make, and put on the market. The consumer pays 7 cents. The wheat farmer gets 62 to 70 cents a bushel. Two bushels makes 100 lbs. flour. We pay $3.60 for 100 lbs. The farmer gets 3 1-2 cents to 7 cents for beef. We pay 10 to 22 cents per lb., and so on. Oh, no, we do not have trusts! Mr. Morgan controls Canada as he does the United States. So, Mr. Bramley, if you are not a speculator, study socialism and you will see the light as I have seen it.

The whiskey question will never be any better till you take the profit away, and the State sells it or abolish it altogether. As long as it is sold for profit, the bartender is instructed to sell as long as a man can stand up and buy it, or has the money to buy it. Now, Mr. Editor, I believe your paper is trying to do good, and is doing good. In order to alleviate the sufferings of humanity it has to be done by votes. Neither of the old parties here or across the line will do the work. The only one that has a cure is the Socialist party.

W. McKENZIE.

Edmonton, Alta., Nov. 27, 1912.

Note.—We are glad at last to get a letter that tells us something that Socialism would do, and how it would do it. This is an element that has been astonishingly absent from the great majority of the Socialist letters that we have received, which have limited themselves to denouncing things as they are—an unprofitable task, and mischievous, in that it makes men dissatisfied and misanthropic. According to this writer, Socialism would have government own the railways and other public utilities. This would be a great boon if they were run in the public interest; that is in the interest of the taxpaying public as well as the using public. We have one government owned railway, and it has never paid. The whole population has been taxed to find berths for politicians' supporters and to secure privileges to concerns in touch with the ruling party. How would Socialism make people less greedy? He tells us there would be, under Socialism, no armaments. He rightly quotes New Zealand as an advanced socialist country. Yet New Zealand was the first and most liberal of all the dominions in contributing to the Imperial defence. He tells us that he somewhere saw the woman vote clear out the liquor traffic. This is what we should like to hear more about. There is no doubt a very serious problem before the world in the tendency of competing interests to combine. It has always been done wherever the conditions were monopolistic. Take the market gardeners around any large city—New York, for instance. They are not middlemen. They are not in any distinctive sense capitalists. They are hard working farmers. Yet you cannot buy anywhere around New York any of the produce of the market garden at any cheaper rate than you can buy it for in the city market plus the cost of bringing it out twenty or thirty miles and selling it over again. How would Socialism mend this? That story about Montreal being an emporium of the white slave traffic is, we believe, pure fiction. It may have been given in evidence before a commission, but we do not imagine that any commission endorsed it.

THE WAR ON THE HINDOO.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—A Hindoo correspondent has just sent me a copy of Toronto 'Saturday Night' for Nov. 2. This paper has devoted a full page to an article entitled 'The Hindoo: Why the Pacific Coast fights shy of Oriental immigration.' In the centre of the page is a drawing which may be regarded as directly challenging the integrity of the Empire. In the centre is a winged figure, the Spirit of War, standing with drawn sword between two heads—a white woman on the right, a Hindoo man on the left. Beneath the man is a pile of skulls. The absolute irreconcilability of the two races emphasized by lines from Kipling. The publication of such a picture, apart from the article from one of Canada's most noted women writers in the same vein, should be deplored by all thoughtful people. It is a deliberate attempt to play upon the basal feeling of racial animosity. It is a cowardly blow at the peace and goodwill of the Empire.

But what of the article? It is from first to last an appeal to the feelings. It abounds in suggestions, vague statements of an unmentionable immorality; one's imagination is stirred up, but there is very little that is definite to meet. It is calculated to create and strengthen the unwillingness to allow these men into the land. It does not matter that exactly the same might with equal truthfulness be written not only of Chinese and Japanese, but of Italians or Galicians, or unfortunately of Canadians.

White men entrap and snare and sell for cold cash pure young Canadian girls for the lusts of white men; let the race without sin throw the first stone at any other race. The article speaks of the superiority of the Canadian morals. It says that of the young men who go to lumber camps and construction work ninety-nine of the hundred come back clean. Would to God this were true. It is far more true to fact to find the one remains clean, while the ninety-nine fall.

One admission is worthy of note, however. The writer says that 'it may be frankly admitted that while the fight to get on the voters' list will probably be defeated, the attempt to exclude the women and children will fail. It will fail because it is a subterfuge, and ought to fail. Evidently the 'continuous passage' regulation is recognized as without justification. But it is important to realize the change of tactics. This article and drawing point toward a deliberate attempt to bring forward an exclusion bill on constitutional lines, following the example of Australia and South Africa. The past methods are now exposed to ridicule. By an appeal to the feelings they are hoping to arouse Canadians and exclude the Hindoos altogether. It is well for all who desire to see justice done to realize what is in the air. We need first of all a spirit of prayer, that those who deliberately try to stir up strife and hatred may be stopped in their evil work, and that peace and goodwill may be promoted.

ELIZABETH ROSS GRACE.

Strassburg, Sask., Nov. 29, 1912.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir, — Your critically-disposed correspondent, Mr. Frank Holman, in last Saturday's 'Witness,' states that there is a lack of perspicuity in the statement made by Principal Gordon at a public meeting in Ottawa, as reported in the 'Witness,' regarding the cultivation of the moral and spiritual side of the intellect.

There may be some lack of perspicuity in Prof. Gordon's statements, as reported in the 'Witness,' but they are perspicuously plain and easily understood by ordinary readers in comparison with some of Mr. Holman's statements in that, and also in other of his communications, to the 'Witness.' He asks the question, 'Is not the intellect, so to speak, the seeing constituent of the soul—and, of necessity, spiritual? And is not the moral nature also of necessity spiritual?' If Mr. Holman believes that such is the case, he has certainly erred from the teaching of Christ and the Apostle Paul, who maintained that the spiritual illumination of the soul was derived from a source very much superior to the human intellect.

Intellectual studies like Euclid, and moral training in the way of personal cleanliness, are nowhere classed as spiritual exercises. The human intellect may have some connection with spiritual training, but it is of a very secondary nature. We are told that, 'The world by wisdom is ignorant of God,' and also that the natural man cannot discern the things of the Spirit of God. Nearly every one who has experienced that wonderful transformation called 'being born again, knows by experience that there are two very different kinds of spirits that greatly affect the character and lives of the children of men. The operations



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of the spirit that now worketh in the children of disobedience may be more or less carnal, but they are not called spiritual anywhere in the Scriptures.

Mr. Holman states that we in Quebec have a plethora of religious instruction, but he does not state of what sort this so-called religious instruction consists, whether it is good, bad, or indifferent, partly good and partly bad. Good religious instruction always produces good results; bad religious instruction produces bad results, and indifferent religious instruction—which seems to be the kind most common in the common schools of Quebec also in many of its churches,—very naturally produces indifferent results. The majority of the Protestant school teachers may not have clear ideas as to what constitutes the moral and spiritual side of the intellect, but they certainly know that the prolonged, careful study of the New Testament and the book of Proverbs, will have a very beneficial effect in the moral and spiritual training of the whole man, mind, soul and body. And were this done, as it might, could, and should be done in our public schools, the paths of impurity would be much less frequented than now seems to be the case.

DAVID CURRIE.

MODERNISM AND SCRIPTURE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In spite of the opposition of what is known to-day as 'Modernism,' and the teaching of the higher critics, who seem to consider themselves competent to sit in judgment on the word of God, and hence on God himself, yet humble and reverend followers of the Lord Jesus Christ, who have made up their minds to believe in him, find in the Bible an unfailing source of comfort.

It should be no surprise to us, when reminded as we are from time to time, that educated men no longer believe in hell as a place of eternal punishment. This is only what we should expect from the unbeliever, who makes no Christian profession. But all this discrediting of the Holy Bible by learned theologians is something for which we are unprepared, and was a thing unheard of a few years ago. But to-day these apostles of unfaith are not ashamed while speaking in pious tones of our Lord to deny his deity and his atoning work.

It is not uncommon to be told to-day from some pulpits (though not all of them, God forbid) that man is not fallen, but is evolving upwards. Now any one with any commonsense can see that such teaching makes an end of Christianity altogether, and the cross as the one and only place where God and the sinner can meet in perfect reconciliation is ignored, and the blood of Christ is no longer necessary to purge away sin, and men are taught like thieves and robbers to climb up some other way.

Let Christians be warned: the critics whatever they may appear to outward seeming are hostile to the Bible and to Christ, who is its grand theme from Genesis to Revelation.

It was Christ who said, 'I thank thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth, because thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent, and hast revealed them unto babes.'

If only we are content to be as simple as a babe we shall enjoy in the Scriptures the precious revelation of a Father's love.

What is characteristic of the babe is faith and humility, and the latter is a sorely-needed virtue in the realms of theology to-day. 'Except ye be converted and become as little children, ye shall in no wise enter into the Kingdom of God.'

These are the words of the Lord Jesus, who fully understood the need of the human heart, and all who know experimentally what he meant by these words, are not searching the Scriptures for inaccuracies or contradictions, but for Him of whom they testify.

Believers know that the one remedy for the evils of the world, and for distracted Christendom, is the return of the Lord Jesus Christ, according to his promise. 'Surely I come quickly.' Even so, come, Lord Jesus.

WILFRED V. McCLEAVE.

Montreal, Dec. 5, 1912.

THE FALL OF MOHAMMEDANISM

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—To the student of current events in the light of Divine Revelation affairs in the east are assuming startling significance. In Rev. ix., 13, it was predicted that a destructive power would emerge from the vicinity of the Euphrates described as horsemen whose chief means of destruction of human life would be 'fire and smoke and brimstone.' Gibbon, the unconscious commentator on Apocalyptic prophecy states that in 1063 Alp Arslan, whose name signified 'the valiant lion,' passed the Euphrates at the head of the Turkish cavalry,' and in an incredibly short time the fate of the Asiatic provinces was sealed irretrievably. From the Euphrates to Constantinople the churches of the Greek Christians were profaned, mosques were built, and the laws of the Koran established. The official title of the Turkish Sultans would seem to proclaim before the world their identity with that power from the Euphrates which would 'slay a third part of men' of Christendom, for the Sultan call himself 'Hunkiar' (the slayer of men). It was predicted that their armies would number 'myriads of myriads.' Gibson speaks of 'myriads of Turkish horse overspreading the Greek frontier.' 'Out of their mouths,' says St. John, 'issued fire, and smoke, and brimstone.'

Gibbon puts this new instrument of war into the foreground of his picture, in his striking narrative of the catastrophe of the Greek empire, the fall of Constantinople. In preparation for it he gives the history of the invention at that time of gunpowder, 'that mixture of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal,' and describes how 'the volleys of lances and arrows were accompanied with the smoke, the sound, and the fire of musketry and cannon,' how 'the fortifications which had stood for ages against hostile violence were involved in a cloud of smoke,' and how 'the double walls were reduced to a heap of ruins.' Little did John know of gunpowder, or artillery, but he faithfully recorded the words of His risen Lord who told us before it came to pass that when it would come to pass we might believe. It was also predicted that the power of the cavalry was 'in their tails, for their tails were like unto serpents and had heads and with them they do hurt.'

History shows that in the times of the early warlike career the principal standard was once lost in battle and that the Turkish commander cut off his horse's tail, lifted it on a pole, made it the rallying ensign and won the victory. Hence the introduction and permanent adoption among the Turks throughout the whole empire of this singular ensign — among the Turks alone of all the nations that have ever risen in the world — and which was henceforth, from the prime vizier to the governors of provinces and districts, to constitute each ruler's badge, to mark his rank, one, two, or three horse tails surmounted by a crescent marking the degrees of dignity and power of the Turkish Pashas.

It is also interesting to note that the preparation time when the Moslem power was loosed from the Euphrates on its career of victory is given as 'an hour, and a day, and a month, and a year.' Which interpreted on the year-day principle is as follows:—

1 year... 365 days or years.
1 month. 30 days or years.
1 day.... 1.

396 years.

From Januar.y 1057 A.D. when the Turco-Moslem power appeared, to January, 1453, the year in which Constantinople fell, is 396 years.

These facts taken together with the predictions relative to the events of our own day given in Rev. xvi., 12-16, are full of meaning. What are the predictions?

(1) That the great Euphratean power would be 'dried up.' Since the Treaty of Berlin in 1820 her power has been dried up in Morocco, Algeria, Tripoli, Egypt, Roumania, Servia, Bulgaria, Greece, and time will soon reveal where it will end.

(2) 'That the way of the kings of the East may be prepared.' Turkey has been the great obstruction to the advancement of civilization and to the spread of Christianity in the East. With decadence of power Western civilization has lost no time in constructing new rail 'ways' to the East. The German Bagdad Railway is now piercing its way through the Taurus. Plans have been drawn up for connecting the Egyptian railways with the Damascus to Mecca Railway, and the Damascus Railway with the German Bagdad Railway, and the German Bagdad Railway with the European Railways so that the 'ways' of the 'kings of the East' are already under way.

(3) That the spirit of the day would be characterized by loud utterances of inflated agitators — spirits of evil — which would 'stir up the kings of the world to gather them to the battle of the great day of God Almighty.' Unprecedented military and naval preparations are being made for some great crisis anticipated, but not fully apprehended. The nations are groaning under an ever-increasing burden of militarism as an insurance for national safety. Statesmen are puzzled. Where will it end? The loyal follower of Christ knows where, for he is 'not in darkness that day should overtake him as a thief,' for the Lord revealed it that at this stage of the world's history He would appear.

(4) 'Behold,' He says, 'I come as a thief.' Blessed is he that watcheth.' Bible students the wide world over are awakening to the imminence of that crowning event of all history — the second coming of our Lord. What it will mean to the watchers, clad in the garments of salvation will be known sooner perhaps than they expect.

(5). That He will meet the navies and militia of the world 'at a place called in the Hebrew tongue Armageddon—'Har' (mountain), 'Megiddo' (slaughter).

Close by the Bay of Acre, near Jaffa, and near the starting point of a network of railways is the great plain of Megiddo. What will happen in that plain in the next few years when possibly the Western powers may stand face to face with 'the kings of the East' remains to be seen, for Napoleon said, 'The Bay of Acre is the key to the Oriental world. Who holds Asia Minor rules the world.'

As we survey the conditions of the world to-day in the light of prophetic truth, to which Peter said, 'Ye do well to take heed,' we are forced to the conclusion that the coming of the Lord draws near. Is it not, therefore, clearly the duty of the bride to bestir herself to meet her bridegroom? 'Behold I come quickly,' He says. May our hearts respond, 'Even so, Come Lord Jesus.'

A BIBLE AND NEWSPAPER COMMENTATOR.

THE TREMBLAY-DEPATIE CASE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.'-

Sir,—It is little wonder that a man like Mr. Troop writes strongly about the decision of the Court of Review in the Tremblay-Depatie case; and the wonder is that there is not a veritable hurricane of public protest against such an iniquity as this. Under what flag do we live? Is it not that which for years has stood for the protection of womanhood in every part of the world; and for perfect justice in connection with the most sacred institution of marriage? And yet here in the Province of Quebec, in the year of grace 1912, our laws are of such a nature that a man, provided he be a Roman Catholic, when he is tired of his wife, can rake up some mere quibble, as in the present case, and is able to get his marriage annulled, and have the annullment ratified by an ecclesiastical court, and then by a civil court.

CURIOUS CONSCIENCE.

As reported, this couple could have had a dispensation confirming their marriage for a trifling sum, and yet the man's 'conscience' intervened, and he insisted, against his wife's will, upon the annullment of the marriage. And we have a judge to talk about the man's 'conscience,' which must receive consideration.

Protestants must surely be driven to inquire into the merit of rules which permit a man's conscience to dictate that he should not remain husband to his fourth cousin after years of cohabitation, and yet which same 'conscience' would sanction him in casting her off and forcing her into her present sad position.

Also one cannot help wondering by what series of mental meanderings it comes to be the law of a religious society, that a marriage with fourth cousins is intrinsically immoral, but can be made moral by the payment of four or five dollars. It would be a little easier to understand if the amount were more considerable; but whatever the amount, how can any pecuniary consideration make wrong into right? That it can, and does do so, in the Roman Church system, is sufficient to stamp the same as an organization lost to correct views of morality, and, as such, to be resisted by all lovers of truth and purity.

THE CHURCH AND CIVIL LAW.

Under British law, however, any Church can make any rules it likes; and we rightly glory in the liberty which is allowed to every one under the Union Jack to worship God in any way he or she chooses, or to worship no God at all, without suffering persecution at the hands of his or her fellow-subjects. The writer has many good friends who are convinced Roman Catholics, and fully believes in religious freedom and toleration for the views of others. But when any religious system, Protestant or Catholic, or any other, starts in to usurp power over the civil authority, attacking the very foundations of national life, then surely it is time to differentiate between the religious system and one's friends who may be within its pale; and to exert every particle of one's influence towards having such an anomalous state of affairs altered.

Such legal decisions as this one, should, indeed, bite deep into our national pride, and wake us up to the pressing need of resisting the encroachments of the Roman Church into territory beyond her province; and to seek in every righteous way to have proper laws enacted so that such travesties of justice might be made impossible.

We are most fortunate in Canada in the fact that our press is not muzzled; as it is in many countries. Nearly every paper in the English language in this city published the facts of the Tremblay-Depatie decision, with perfect impartiality; and this is a cause for great congratulation.

CHARLES T. BOYD.

Montreal, Dec. 5, 1912.

A SUGGESTION TO OUR FINANCIAL MAHARAJAHS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.)

Sir,—The Maharajahs of India, who have retained their positions and powers of tribute over an oft famine-stricken country by the will of the British Government, are reported to have seen the necessity for an emergency contribution to the navy, and to have shown their loyalty in striking fashion.

There is loud applause. Might we suggest to the Maharajahs of finance, who have obtained their positions and powers of tribute (per tariff) by will of the Canadian Government, and who have been daily reported by your St. James street contemporary to have seen the necessity for an immediate naval contribution, that they should follow their late lip-loyalty in a similar substantial fashion and allow the Canadian Parliament to decide carefully what is normally right for this country to do towards her defence and that of the Empire.

QUERULOUS.

THE ROMANCE OF REYNARD.

(To the Editor of The 'Witness.')

Sir,—I notice in the 'Witness,' of the 26th inst., under the heading of 'Skin Worth $1,000,' an interview of Mr. A. Hassaman, who states, among other things, that a movement is being started in France for the breeding in captivity of certain foxes and other fur-bearing animals, to take the place of those usually captured in the wilds. I may say that such an industry has been carried on in Prince Edward Island during the past twenty years, especially that of breeding black and silver foxes, the price of whose pelts you quote at from $750 to $1,000. The fact may not be known —Mr. Hassaman evidently does not know it—that the Prince Edward Island black fox skins are the most valuable in the world. Skins from here have brought, many of them, over $1,500, and rare specimens of exceptional beauty as high as $2,000 to $2,800. This is not to be wondered at, as the skins usually placed upon the market are those of animals caught in the wilds which nearly always show an admixture of red, while for twenty years the breeders of the Prince Edward Island fox have weeded out the red strains, and are now able to show pelts without a peer in the universe.

This industry up till a few years ago has been in the hands of a few individuals, who closely guarded the secret that they had a gold mine. The fact gradually leaked out, the ring was broken, and now there are many persons engaged in the industry of breeding silver and black foxes. Millions of money are invested. Ranches are springing up like mushrooms. Fortunes are made in a year or two.

Since the industry has been found to be so profitable and since so many are looking for these animals to breed them the price of live animals for breeding purposes has soared away above the prices of the pelts. The price usually paid for a fox last summer has been $5,000 for a pup three or four months old. Older foxes who have bred have fetched as high as $15,000 for prime specimens. And, I may add, the price is still going up.

A pair of foxes averages about three to a litter, which when sold will yield a respectable return on even so large an investment as that stated above.

The breeding of foxes in captivity here has been long past the experimental stage. Fortunes have been made out of it and those who know predict still greater ones in the future.

It is not necessary to go, to France, for the breeding of fur-bearing animals in captivity. Mr. Hassaman has come to Canada. Let him come to Prince Edward Island and we will show him not only the finest black foxes in the world, but how we raise them.

ALEXANDER ROSS.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., Nov. 29.

LOCAL POETS AND CLASSICS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—If the reason attributed to the Rev. Dr. Bruce Taylor for the innovation upon the custom of the St. Andrew's society in the matter of its Saint's day greeting were to prevail in his own sphere, it would go hard with his church attendance. The 'flos mercatorum' of Montreal, instead of decorously worshipping in St. Paul's, would be sitting at home on Sundays reading prayers from the Euchologion and a sermon of F. W. Robertson. The local preachers, they would argue, may be very good, but Robertson is a classic.

It would be strange if a city that can boast several hundred preachers, more or less worth listening to, could not show two or three poets. Of course, they would labor under the disability of being 'local' poets. That is unavoidable. Even so ethereal a being as a poet must have a 'local habitation,' although we may withhold from him a 'name.'

But there are Scottish poets in Montreal with an international reputation. Of Mr. John Macfarlane, at least, Dr. Taylor might have heard without coming to Montreal. He wrote the official poem for the unveiling of the Glasgow Burns Monument, and has many other distinctions to his credit. In almost any modern collection of Scottish poetry he will be found well represented.

Of course, we have no classic Scottish poet in Montreal — as yet. But that is a want that will be supplied in time. Dr. Taylor is well aware how a classic is made by communities of men like himself and the substantial merchants he knows how to appreciate. The prescription is a very old one and one which requires no expert knowledge to fill. In fact, the more ignorance, the better. You take a man of keen sensibility and well-trained mind and sit him down amid materialistic surroundings. Treat with neglect. Bring to an untimely end. (There are several approved ways of doing this). Cover well with earth, and go about your business—buying and selling and preaching and marrying and giving in marriage. And, although you may not live to reap your reward, in fifty years time, or it may be, more, you will merit the gratitude of men for having helped to make a classic. A contemporary classic is almost a contradiction in terms. A poet is like an Indian. The only good one is a dead one.

W. M. MACKERACHER.

COST OF LIVING, DEAR MEAT, ETC.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I will not trouble you with a long epistle upon the cost of living, but I was much interested in your interview with Alderman Monahan a few weeks ago regarding meat and a meat trust, and I agree with Ald. Monahan, who is a butcher, that there is no meat trust, and the high cost at the present time is due to the demand being greater than the supply; also, that everybody wants the best joints. There is only one reason why everybody should not have the best joints, and that reason is because they cannot afford it, or, we may say, because the supply is not great enough. Of course, everybody grumbles at the high rents or high price of foodstuffs, but in this commercial age of competition we cannot blame a farmer for getting all he can for his produce, whether it be cattle, grain, hay or vegetables, or a landlord all he can for his house. It is as much merchandise as anything else, and while one gets all he can for what he has to rent, or sell, the other gets it for as little as he can, neither caring whether the other sinks or swims, and this will prevail so long as the means of production, distribution and exchange remain in the hands of private individuals, corporations or companies.

But to deal with the present condition of affairs, and to try to alleviate some of the evils from which we are suffering. As the law gives a person the right to charge whatever he thinks fit for whatever he has to sell, the law should intervene to prevent any person, or persons, from keeping the necessaries of life stored up until unfit for consumption. Every year we have a Thanksgiving Day to thank God for providing us with the bounteous things of this earth, and then allow people to store eggs, oysters, fish, poultry and many other things until they are rotten, while others of God's children starve. We allow a few men to own our coal mines and limit the output, to keep the prices up, while helpless children freeze to death. But to be brief, I consider that all articles put into cold storage should be labelled with the date thereon, and a time limit placed upon every box, barrel, or package, according to a reasonable time, after which it should be illegal to keep the same. It should also be illegal for any one to be found with decayed food upon his premises. The above would relieve somewhat the high cost of living.

Then we have waste as a great factor in the high cost of living. Any one who has been around some of our large hotels cannot fail to have seen the enormous amount of good food thrown away. I believe nearly 50 percent of food furnished these hotels finds it way into the swill barrels, and if I am informed rightly, the same may be said of many of our wealthy citizens' residences. But we will be told it is paid for, and it is nobody's business. That is true; but this waste makes food scarce and dear for those who can ill-afford ofttimes to get the necessaries much less the luxuries of life, and though many can legally afford to squander and waste, have any a moral right to make it hard for their fellow beings to live? I may also add that in many workingmen's homes through a lack of proper training a similar waste upon a smaller scale exists.

Now, sir, I do not suppose that any of my suggestions will be immediately carried out, but there is one suggestion that can be carried out, which will save many dollars to housewives. You cannot help the price you have to pay for your goods, but be sure you get what you pay for in quality and quantity. Above all things, get your weight and measure. Weigh and measure all you buy, and you will be surprised at the number of mistakes many presumedly honest tradesmen make.

W. DARLINGTON.

THE BARNARDO HOMES.

'Seed-Pods of Success—Not Failures.'

'SEED-PODS OF SUCCESS — NOT FAILURES.'

This is the title of the latest illustrated booklet issued by Dr. Barnardo's Homes. It shows how the homes gather their children—'little lumps of plastic clay'—from the poorest districts all over the country. One by one they come, several every working day, 'out of the deeps,' up to and through the ever-open door. 'We claim,' say the homes, 'the first few years. We pat and press, smooth and mould the material beneath our fingers. Into the little feeble hands we place the tools of life; into the little eager hearts the will and power to use them. Gradually the hands grow strong, the hearts firm and steady and true. We have used the years that are ours; to the nation we give the rest. We have snatched from destruction the childhood, and to their country we give the youth and age of profiting and profitable citizens.'

The homes claim the sympathy of the public for the essential sanity and wisdom of their work. Not with the 'failures,' the 'throw-outs,' do they deal. They gather the seed-pods of success; they treasure and ripen them in their barns; they scatter them on the fields of opportunity, and the nation reaps the harvest.

One thousand six hundred and thirty boys and girls were admitted to the permanent benefits of these homes last year, and they are doing their best to train them to become self-supporting and not burdensome citizens. If these 1,630 children, and others who are constantly knocking at the doors of the Barnardo Homes, were allowed to drift into the lower scales, what a calamity it would be to the little ones themselves, to the nation, and to the future welfare of the Empire?

In all 77,000 children have passed through the Barnardo open doors, and nearly 9,000 are always in residence. Thousands more now, and in the unopened years, are clamoring for admission. 'Our charter is before our eyes,' runs the booklet—'No destitute child ever refused: but, as we hear the ceaseless patter of their approaching feet, and see the long vista of their little appealing faces, we realize that their answer lies with you.'

The homes have this year been passing through very deep waters, and the council have had to consider most carefully whether it would be possible to maintain the charter. They make an earnest appeal for help to assist them to keep the doors from closing on the tiniest child that knocks.

Gifts of all kinds—money, clothing, blankets, toys, etc.—will be specially welcomed at this Christmas season by the honorary director, Mr. William Baker, M.A., LL.B., at headquarters, 18 to 26 Stepney Causeway, London, E.



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Fine Muskrat Coats of Canadian and Southern bright and dark prime skins made in mink style with stripe showing, only one seam in the back, full length round fronts shawl collar and cuffs nicely finished brocaded silk lined some Skinner's satin lined for only $89.00.
Ladies' and Men's quilt lined coats top of fine broadcloth or beaver with collars of dark Marmot Dyed Coon, Sable, Fox, Mink, Otter, Persian Lamb, etc., etc., for $29.00.
Ladies' and Men's Furlined Coats of selected skins, guaranteed quality and fit, at wonderful reductions, $35.00 up.
Fine Electric Seal Coats, Russian Pony Coats, and Men's Sporty Raccoon Coats—a tremendous assortment.
Fur Stoles and Muffs, Black Wolf, Fox, Lynx, Ermine, Electric Seal, Marmot, Persian Lamb, Squirrel, Mink and Sable, and a good many others. Stole made in big and wide fashion, 6 tails in back, some square backs, big barrel muff, some semi-barrel effect, lined with Skinner's satin, silver grey and black Dutch silk, all finished in the most charming manner. Any shape and color to suit everybody.
Men's Heavy Scotch Tweed Suits and Overcoats, convertible collar, dark grey and brown diagonals, blue and grey chinchillas, strong serge lining, the real proper kind to suit all classes, $15.00 up.
Silk Dresses, Blouses and Skirts—always a great variety on hand

All alterations made by skilled tailors on premises, while waiting, free of charge.

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Strength Returns, Health Renewed, Vitality of Youth Recreated.

Exhaustion and Bodily Tiredness Every Day Being Turned Into Vigor and Ambition by Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

From Cheboque Pt., N. S., comes the following from Mrs. W. A. Reynolds: "A year ago my health began to fail. I lost appetite, became nervous and sleepless. My weight ran down. I became thin, hollow-cheeked, and had black rings under my eyes. I really felt as if the charm of life had left me and when springtime arrived I was in the 'blues.' I read of Dr. Hamilton's Pills and got five boxes at once

"Within a month my appetite and vigor were good. I gained strength and felt like a new woman. New life and vigor returned, and my friends scarcely knew me. A medicine that will do this should be in every home." Good health means much to you. Success and happiness depend upon it. The maintenance and source of health is found in Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c. per box, or five boxes for $1.00, at all druggists and storekeepers, or by mail from the Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Canada.

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MOVING PICTURES IN PARKS TO BE REPEATED NEXT YEAR

What They Cost and Names of Those Responsible for Innovation

The free moving pictures shown during the two months of the past summer were a pronounced success, and demonstrated a popular form of amusement for the city dwellers in the summer. Not alone the small children, but those of all ages, with fathers and mothers, enjoyed the entertainments in the different parks, and proved by expression, hearty laughter and applause, that the special new form in Montreal, of amusement in the open met with common approval.

The programmes given were carefully planned to show films, education, of travel and history, and the purest available comedy—the former appreciated and applauded just as fully as the latter. The films were interpersed with slides, advertising and explaining the Child Welfare Exhibition, and undoubtedly helped to interpret the idea to the people.

The initiative taken by the University Settlement was made possible by the efforts of Mrs. James N. Laing, who secured the greater amount of original subscriptions, and was generously seconded by the Parks and Playgrounds Committee and the Child Welfare Association. It is the hope of all interested that this initiative, brought to so successful a finish, may be followed more fully in the summer of next year, and that, added to the pictures, music may be provided by the city to accompany every performance.



CHILDREN AT ONE OF THE MOVING PICTURE EXHIBITIONS, GIVEN DURING THE SUMMER IN THE CITY PARKS.

Thirty performances were given from July 25th to September 21st, inclusive, in the following parks: Lafontaine, Fletcher's Field, Dufferin Square, Haymarket Square, Hibernia Road. The effort showed an interesting type of co-operation for the common welfare, and the committee, in presenting its report to the public, would give grateful acknowledgment to all who helped so generously in any way to ensure the success of the undertaking. Thanks are due to the Mayor and members of the Board of Control for the use of parks, and protection of police and park superintendences; to the superintendents of parks and police for effective service; to the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co. for all power and connections in the different parks; to the General Film Company, Gaumont Film Company, Canadian Pacific Railway, Grand Trunk Railway, British Canadian Film Company, for special interest in providing freely suitable films; to Mr. Conover, manager of the Nickel Theatre, for use of theatre one morning weekly for the censorship of films; for provision, too, each time of operator and power; to the press, for continued interest in advertising location and films to be shown, and many interesting articles on performances.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

To contributions received from: July 16-Aug. 16—Mr. and Mrs. James M. Laing, Mr. Gerald Birks, Mr. A. R. Holden, Mr. J. Earl Birks, Mr. C. A. Hodgson, and Mr. Albert J. Brown, $190; July 16—Parks and Playgrounds Association, $50; Aug. 24-30—Mr. and Mrs. V. K. Spicer and Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hathaway, $25; Dr. Milton L. Hersey, $25; Dr. Anna L. Strong, $11.25; Child Welfare Exhibition, $100. Total, $401.25.

Disbursements:—July 25-Sept. 21—T. Remos, operator, $277; picture slides, $8.50; general film rental, projector, eight weeks at $10, $80; balance on hand available, according to agreement of first subscribers, for payment on projector, $43.75. Total, $401.25.

JAMES G. ROSS, Treasurer,
Child Welfare Moving Picture Com.

Through special agreement this balance is held as a nucleus for similar work in connection with the Settlement.

This report was submitted by the committee; chairman, Miss Elizabeth Helm; secretary, Mrs. V. K. Spicer; treasurer, Mr. James G. Ross; Dr. Atherton, Publicity Committee of Child Welfare Committee; Mdme. Bouthillier, St. Jean Baptiste Association; Mr. Lyon Cohen, Baron de Hirsch Institute; Miss Eglaugh, City Improvement League; Dr. Milton Hersey and Dr. W. F. Kennedy, vice-presidents, Child Welfare Committee; Miss Edith Watt, Parks and Playgrounds Association; Miss Witherspoon, assistant director, Child Welfare Exhibition.

AMENDMENT FROM LIBERALS

('Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, Dec. 6. — Before going into caucus a variety of opinions were privately expressed by Liberal Members and Senators and some grounds of criticism given expression to. It was contended in some quarters that a weak point in the plan is that it involves the practical abandonment of a Canadian navy, that no real emergency has been shown to exist, and if Canada does propose to give three 'Dreadnoughts' to the British Admiralty there can be no relief for the tax payers of the Motherland unless we undertake to pay for the cost of their upkeep one prominent Liberal declared that, if he had the say in the matter he would move that Canada should assume the cost of the upkeep of the three 'Dreadnoughts' until such time as they could become a part of a Canadian Navy. At the conclusion of the Liberal caucus an ex-minister of the crown said: 'We had an enthusiastic and unanimous gathering; the policy of the Liberal party will be announced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.' In other quarters it was definitely learned that the Liberals had decided not to agree with the Government's proposals, but to give an amendment to the second reading of the naval bill. The amendment may be a declaration if favor of the Liberal policy of a Canadian built or manned navy, or it may follow the lines suggested above, and declare that the three 'Dreadnoughts' should be maintained by Canada until such time as they could become a part of the Canadian Navy.

LOST IN THE BUSH.

(From the 'Australasian.')

The great stations of the West are no longer a barren ground where the bones of lost travellers whiten the waste. Sometimes men of inexperience still imagine themselves close to the edge of tragedy. On a run above Broken Hill (Melbourne) two prospectors recently got off the track and believing themselves to be far from civilization had almost given up the ghost.

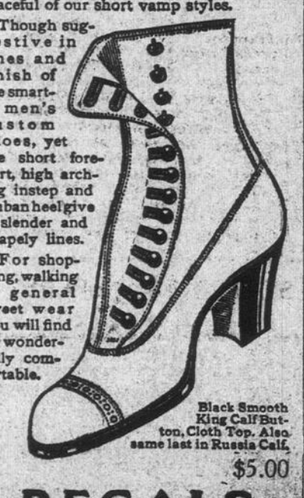
They lay down despairingly under a tree to die when one of them suddenly sat up with a start and said: 'I must be going mad. I thought I heard a telephone.' Then they both realized that it was a telephone, that some one had fixed to a wire close by which they hadn't previously noticed and was conversing with some other person. 'Help us, mate, we're lost and perishing!' they gasped. 'Lost, be hanged!' said the overseer flippantly. 'You are not lost in a station paddock—you're only strayed. Anyway, sit down and have a smoke. I'll tell them to send out the waggonette and you'll be in at the station in time for dinner.' The two unfortunates say little of their adventure; the matter of fact ending took all the romance out of it.



Nothing so exaggerates the size of the foot as narrow skirts. For this reason the new DIRECTOIRE MODEL is very much appreciated, because it makes the foot look small. It is one of the most graceful of our short vamp styles.

Though suggestive in lines and finish of the smarter men's custom shoes, yet the short forepart, high arching instep and Cuban heel give it slender and shapely lines.

For shopping, walking or general street wear you will find it wonderfully comfortable.



Black Smooth King Calf Button, Cloth Top. Also same last in Russia Calf.

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A STRONG COMPANY—The Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited, a strong concern made up of prominent business men of the City busily engaged installing plants to manufacture ice from distilled water, in large quantities ready for delivery in the early spring.

AN ABSOLUTELY PURE PRODUCT—The artesian well water used in making "Crystal-Pure" Ice—as it is known—is purer before being distilled than the average water used for drinking purposes, and even then it is sterilized, distilled and filtered, removing all organic and other possible impurities before being frozen. Throughout the whole process neither water nor ice is touched by human hands, nor comes in contact with any other substance of any kind that would affect it either by contact or absorption.

AN INTERESTING PROCESS—The process of manufacture while technically difficult to understand is one of the simplest in operation, and The Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited, hope to see thousands of their patrons at their plants, so that they can explain the simplicity and perfection of their system.

COMMON SENSE METHODS OF DELIVERY—There is no commercial or common sense reason why citizens should be compelled to have ice delivered in uniform quantities, at regular intervals, no matter what weather conditions may be, or whether purchasers' homes are closed or not. Our method of delivering is to give you your ice just as the baker gives you your bread, when you need it and as you need it. "Crystal-Pure" Ice will be delivered daily, three times a week, twice a week, once a week, or in any other way that it may be required, and the ice will be placed by our delivery men in your ice-box, or wherever desired, and not left to melt away in the sunshine, or be buffeted around in the filth of the street.

A FAIR METHOD OF PAYMENT—There is no fairness in compelling ice consumers to pay for their ice months in advance of the time it is used. We will deliver your ice and you will pay for it as you would for any other household commodity. Coupon books of tickets will be issued and payment made after the ice is used. This is a radical departure from old methods, and one which will find instant and hearty acceptance from Montreal Ice Consumers, who will reap the benefit. By this system you pay for your ice as you do for your bread, for your milk or for any other household commodity in daily use.

To Sum Up the Whole Ice Situation

¶ We are offering purer and better ice than has ever before been supplied to the citizens of Montreal. Crystal Pure Ice being made from distilled water, can be used for any purpose without the slightest risk or danger to health.

¶ It will be delivered in any quantity and in such a way that from year's end to year's end not one pound need be bought that will not be used, and delivery will be made in both Summer and Winter.

¶ You will not be obliged to take ice when your house is closed for holidays, nor when your ice-box is already full, but if the necessity for increased supply arises, the Company are in a position to meet the emergency. It will be placed in your ice-box with all possible care, saving you anxiety and labor in carrying it from the street after hours of exposure.

¶ Your better ice, better service and better methods will cost you no more than the old way, which has been rapidly superseded in every important city on the Continent—New York, Buffalo, Cleveland, and scores of other cities have declared for manufactured ice from distilled water and the new method, and regretted that its advent has been so long delayed.

¶ The personnel of the Company is a guarantee of its stability and of the commercial, sanitary and economic value of its methods.

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F. W. MOLSON, Vice-President.
LT.-COL. E. W. WILSON,
COL. JOHN CARSON,
HARRY F. COOK,
H. R. DRACKETT, Managing Director.

To the householders of the city who read this, and who are alive to its importance, we would advise that as orders for "Crystal-Pure" Ice are now being filed, that they call or 'phone us for information, or send us the coupon below properly filled in. In the meantime to withhold all orders until this information is received.

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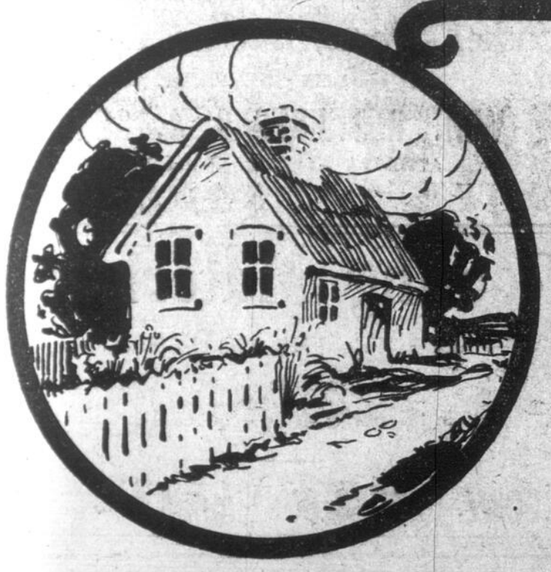
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Please furnish me with full particulars of your system of delivery of "Crystal-Pure" Ice, prices, etc.

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Real Estate

OVER $1,000,000 IN TWO LARGEST SALES OF THE WEEK

Stanley Street Church Sold for $178,000---Half Million Dollar Hotel Planned for the Site; Grey Nuns' Block Sold for $395,176 While West End Vacant Land Sells for $200,000

Two big transactions in real estate, involving over one million dollars, were the outstanding features of a week that was otherwise inclined to be quiet. Both of the sales were announced exclusively in the 'Witness.' The sale of the Stanley Street Presbyterian Church on Tuesday last to a syndicate that will erect there a modern 300-room hotel was the sensation of the early days of the week, while the deal that was concluded yesterday by which the Grey Nuns' block at the corner of Sherbrooke street and St. Lawrence Boulevard, was sold to Dr. Arthur Mignault and Mr. Victor Morin, at a profit of $260,000 on a two years' investment, was the big thing in real estate for the latter part of the week.

In other ways it was a quiet week. The shadow of the Christmas vacation is already on the market, and is affecting some deals. A more potent factor in the number and importance of the transactions, however, is the 'tight' money of the present time. That has tied up a number of transfers that looked good a month ago, but which are in the uncertain class now.

What the next summer will produce in the problem of erecting suitable residences for the people of the city, is not yet decided, but there is sure to be a big increase in the number of residences that will be constructed. There are half a dozen house-building propositions under consideration in the city now.

In the sub-division business there has been the usual lull that the cold, wet weather of the fall produces every year. The dealers, however, declare that they are doing well for the time of the season.

ANOTHER BIG HOTEL.

Arrangements have been concluded for the erection of a magnificent hotel on the site now occupied by Stanley Street Presbyterian Church, which is owned by Mr. John Withell. It will cost over half a million dollars, and, when completed, will rank among the finest hotels of Canada. The architects' plans are almost ready for their final approval, and work on the construction will be begun as soon as the congregation vacates the church.

The new hotel will provide over 300 rooms, with every modern equipment and convenience. It will be conducted on the American plan, and, as far as rates are concerned, it will be a moderate-priced house. The service will be the best that can be provided. It will be ten storeys in height, of steel and concrete construction, with a front of terra cotta brick.

It will form one of a chain of hotels extending from Quebec to the coast.

The deal was put through by Messrs. Putnam & McCrory.

The site is a magnificent one for such a purpose. It fronts on Stanley street, at the corner of Cypress street, but an irregular street line on the Dominion Square end of Cypress street gives the block a big frontage, with an uninterrupted view of the square. There is a frontage on Stanley street of 100 feet, and a depth of 119 feet on the side.

The property was sold on March 14th last, to Mr. A. G. Fowler Ross, for $125,000. Recently it was purchased by Mr. John Withell for $150,000. The syndicate paid $178,000 for it.

The architect for the new structure is Mr. James E. Adamson, of the Molsons Bank Chambers, St. Catherine street.

THE GREY NUNS' DEAL.

The Grey Nuns' property, situated at the north-west corner of Sherbrooke street and St. Lawrence Boulevard, was sold yesterday to Dr. Arthur Mignault and Mr. Victor Morin, notary, for $395,176. In May, 1910, it was purchased by the Nuns for $135,000, so that in a little over two years a profit of $260,176 was made on the investment. The big increase in the value of the block makes the sale one of the most interesting of the season.

The property has an area of 49,397 square feet, so that the price that was obtained for it was at the rate of $8 per square foot. It has a frontage of 206 feet on St. Lawrence Boulevard and a depth on Sherbrooke street of 166 feet, so that there is abundance of space for any large business that may be planned for the corner.

The deal was negotiated by Messrs. Hurtubise & St. Cyr, the business agents of the Grey Nuns.

$40 ON ST. JAMES STREET.

An agreement of sale, affecting property valued at $28,000, has been registered. Mr. George Bailey, representing the French syndicate, agreed to sell to Mr. George Marcil the vacant lot situated on the south side of St. James street, immediately west of the Imperial Bank building, and opposite Victoria Square, for $280,000. The block has an area of 7,729 square feet, so that the price is about $40 per square foot. Mr. Marcil will erect on the lot a ten-storey building next summer.

BISHOP STREET SALES.

The Prudential Trust Company has purchased from Mr. James Birchenough the following properties for $50,000: Nos. 231 to 241 Bishop street, No. 350 Prince Albert avenue, and lots 917-88 to 92, Westmount, fronting on Victoria avenue.

Jas. Birchenough sold to Edward C. Miner, lot 1703, S. E. part 21, 22, the north-west part of 23, 41 and 1702, St. Antoine ward, fronting on Bishop street, for $46,000.

Fifteen dollars per square foot was the figure at which two lots situated at the corner of St. Catherine and Beaudry streets were sold last night, the total price being about $106,000. The property which was purchased by D. Beaublen from William Albert, has an area of 6,600 square feet, and the cadastral Nos. were 771 and 713 St. James Ward. Its civic Nos. were 306 to 312 St. Catherine street east.

$200,000 FOR VACANT LAND.

Nearly $200,000 is involved in a big real estate transaction that was completed last night. From the Seminary of St. Sulpice, a large block of land was purchased by a local syndicate, acting through Mr. S. B. White, manager of Montreal Agencies, Ltd.

The property consists of high class residential lots fronting on a new street which is being opened, running west from St. Mark street and south side of this new street, from street west. It is situated on the south side of this nwe street, from which there is a splendid view of the mountain. This will not be interrupted as the block in front will remain open and in possession of the Seminary.

One hundred and fifty vacant lots, situated in Eastmount and fronting on Papineau and Delorimier aves., have been sold by J. A. Davis and Co., for $45,000. The purchasers were a number of local gentlemen, although one individual secured seventy-seven lots in one place for himself alone. The area involved in the transaction is about 315,000 square feet.

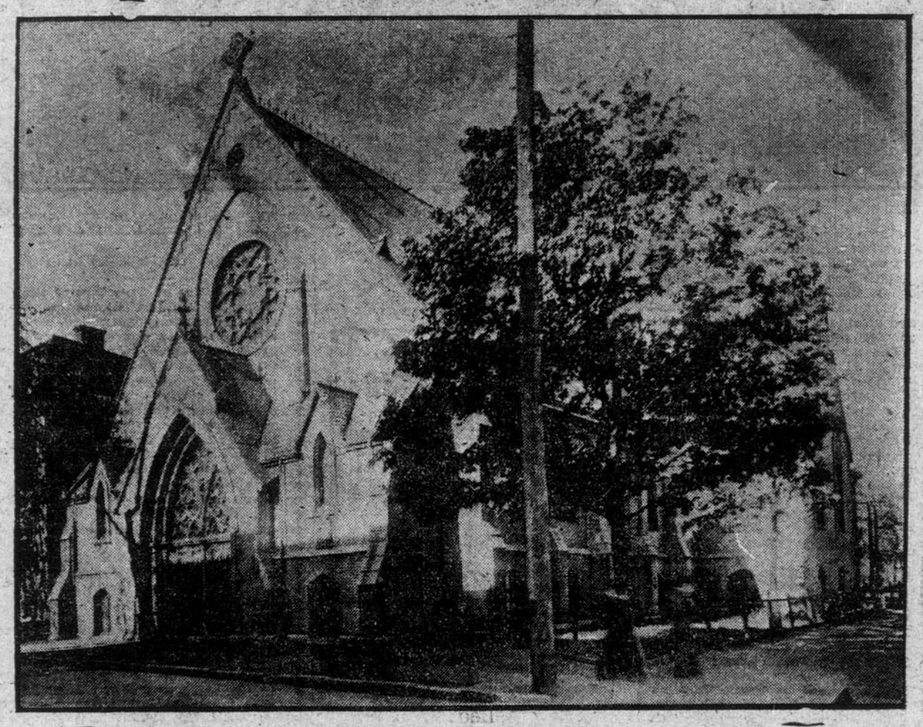
A Cote St. Luc farm was sold yesterday for $70,000 after three transfers. A little while ago it was purchased by William H. Simpsen from the Cote St. Luc Realties for $30,000; to Mr. Simpson Mr. James Baillie paid $70,000 for the land,t and he, in turn, at once transferred it to John H. Howard, contractor, for the same amount. The farm is known as lots Nos. 76 and 77, parish of Montreal.

$27,000 was the price that John S. Dolan paid to Clavering T. and A. Peverley for the property with the Nos. 393 and 395 Bleury street.

Three stores and seven tenements situated at the corner of Waverly and St. Viateur streets have been sold to Jos. Gauley by M. Gougeon for $31,000.

The property, Nos. 1400 to 1470 Wellington street, 76 and 78 Rielle street, and Nos. 1 to 12 Martel avenue, Verdun, has been sold to A. Castonguay and others by J. Leduc, for $70,000.

WHERE A BIG HOTEL WILL BE BUILT



STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

A half-million-dollar hotel will be erected on the site that is now occupied by this church as soon as the congregation vacates it. It will be a three-hundred-room house of magnificent style, as the 'Witness' said exclusively on Tuesday.

Mrs. Isabella Eaton has purchased from Alex. Schumann the property on Fairmount Avenue with the Nos. 158 to 168, for $73,000.

A NEW SYNAGOGUE.

On account of the increasing membership in the congregation of the McGill College Avenue Synagogue the authorities will consider the erection of a larger and more spacious house of worship and have therefore bought a block of land at the corner of Atwater avenue and St. Luke street, for the sum of $110,000. On this land a synagogue will be erected at a cost of $125,000, which will make it the most expensive synagogue in the Dominion.

The work of the new synagogue will commence next spring and will take about a year to be completed.

OTHER TRANSFERS.

BERRI ST.—Mrs. P. Sauvageau has sold to L. Hebert and others the residences Nos. 474 to 478 Berri street for $12,000.

CADIEUX ST.—R. Levin has sold to M. Bernstein buildings Nos. 1118 to 1128 Cadieux street for $9,500.

SANGUINET ST.—R. H. Blumenthal has sold to M. Gerwitz dwellings Nos. 571 and 571a Sanguinet street for $4,000.

ST. DENIS ST.—A. Pelletier has sold to Jos. A. Lezure dwellings Nos. 2344 to 2348 St. Denis street, with a frontage of 25 feet, for $7,500.

ST. DOMINIQUE ST.—Jacob Copoperman has sold to R. Symon and others dwellings Nos. 21, 23 and 25 Demontigny street and Nos. 443 to 449 St. Dominique street for $1 and other considerations.

CRESCENT ST. — Harry Gordon has sold to J. O. Tergeon lot Nos. 1821-14, 15, 16, 17, to 1822 and part of lot No. 6, 7 and 1819-20 St. Antoine Ward, fronting on Crescent street, for $18,500.

BUILDING OPERATIONS PROMISE LARGE INCREASE

(Special to the 'Witness.')

Fort William, Dec. 7.—The predominating feature of the real estate market here has been steady business, and, while the volume of business has been quite small, the general feeling is that a steady market will be maintained until towards the spring, when there is bound to be brisk and sharp trading because of the unprecedented industrial development that is now taking place.

Another point to be taken into consideration is that in the spring a renewal of building operations on a large scale, which during the winter months will undoubtedly be held back to some considerable extent, will open with a rush.

This is the general feeling of most of prominent business men. Others of a more optimistic frame of mind declare that during the coming winter there will be an unusual activity in the real estate movement, preceding a big general movement in the spring, and base their conclusions on the fact that hundreds of inquiries from the outside are daily being received at the offices of the realty firms.

One of the principal sales reported the past week has been the sale of a ten acre plot on Arthur street, which changed hands at a figure of $25,000.

THE HOUSE PROBLEM.

Mr. James Tonkin has been in communication with the National Life Assurance Co. with reference to the building of a large number of houses in this city on a co-oerative basis in connection with insurance. It is believed that this will be a solution of the house shortage problem in Fort William, as it will permit those of limited means to secure homes on a small cash payment and easy terms.

CRAIG ST.—Fittings, Limited, has sold to the Garth Company the property Nos. 34 to 40 Craig street west for $1 and other considerations.

WESTMOUNT.—Henry F. Jackson has sold to Arthur Barry residence No. 4215 Dorchester street for $12,300.

WESTMOUNT.—H. A. Hodgson has sold to R. Giffin lots Nos. 2399-91 and 92 Westmount avenue and the adjoining one on Carlton avenue for $21,608.75.

WESTMOUNT. — William Lyall has sol sold to Lacey R. Johnson residence 378 Wood avenue for $19,000.

NOTRE DAME DE GRACE. — J. C. Mackay has sold to A. Drouin eleven vacant lots in Notre Dame de Grace, Nos. 184-402, etc., for $21,-247.28.

MELROSE AV.—H. C. Telfer has sold to L. C. Tarlton residences Nos. 489 and 491 Melrose avenue, Notre Dame de Grace for $14,000.

BOYER ST.—T. ¾ W. Rutherford have sold to W. S. Garneau, K.C., and F. J. Laverly, K.C., a property situated at the northeast corner of Boyer and Gilford street, containing 9,800 square feet, for $17,000.

CONVENT ST.—W. M. Kerr has sold to J. J. Lussier dwellings Nos. 29 to 37 Convent street for $14,000.

ESPLANADE AV.—Lyon Hoffman and others have sold to S. Kahn and others buildings Nos. 2212 to 2222 Esplanade avenue for $14,500.

ST. LAWRENCE BLVD. —Jacob S. Budzek has sold to David Shapiro the flats 762-768 St. Lawrence boulevard for $42,000.

DORION ST.—Mrs. L. A. Taillon has sold to Jacob Albert and others the dwellings Nos. 558 to 574 Dorion street for $18,000.

ST. PAUL ST. — Edmond Morin has sold to La Compagnie Immeuble Richelieu lot 67 East Ward, fronting on St. Paul street, for $31,106.

PARK AV.—Mrs. Thomas Towne has sold to Frederick Graham the residence No. 81 Park avenue, for $18,-000.

CADIEUX ST.—M. Zelicovitz has sold to M. Poelhman dwellings Nos. 1154 to 1176 Cadieux street, for $23,000.

FULFORD ST.—William McNally has sold to Louis Holstein lot 90-4, 5, 6, St. Antoine Ward, corner Fulford and Coursol streets, for $11,000.

ST. DENIS ST.—Joseph Labrecque has sold to Joseph Archambault lot 15-517 St. John Baptiste Ward, with the dwellings Nos. 850 St. Denis street and Nos. 297 to 305 Duluth street, for $28,000.

ST. CATHERINE ST. — Joseph Alex Brown has sold to Harry Harris lot 1455 St. Mary's Ward, with the dwellings fronting on St. Catherine street east, for $20,000.

PINE AV.—Arthur Bastien has sold to Louis Lafranche parts of lot 902 St. Louis Ward, with three dwelling fronting on Pine avenue, for $10,000

SHERBROOKE ST. — G. Willems has sold to H. H. Vachelle Koelle lot 1225-150 St. Mary Ward, fronting on Sherbrooke street east, for $26,750.

COLONIAL AV.—C. D. Bloom has sold to Mrs. Harry Bloom flats Nos. 694 to 704 Colonial avenue, for $30,000.

LAURIER AV.—George Buchanan has sold to Johan Beitz a property situated at the corner of Laurier and Querbes avenues—a store and dwelling—for $27,000.

CADIEUX ST.—Martin Egan has sold to Simon Kirsch dwellings Nos. 821 to 845 Cadieux street, for $38,500.

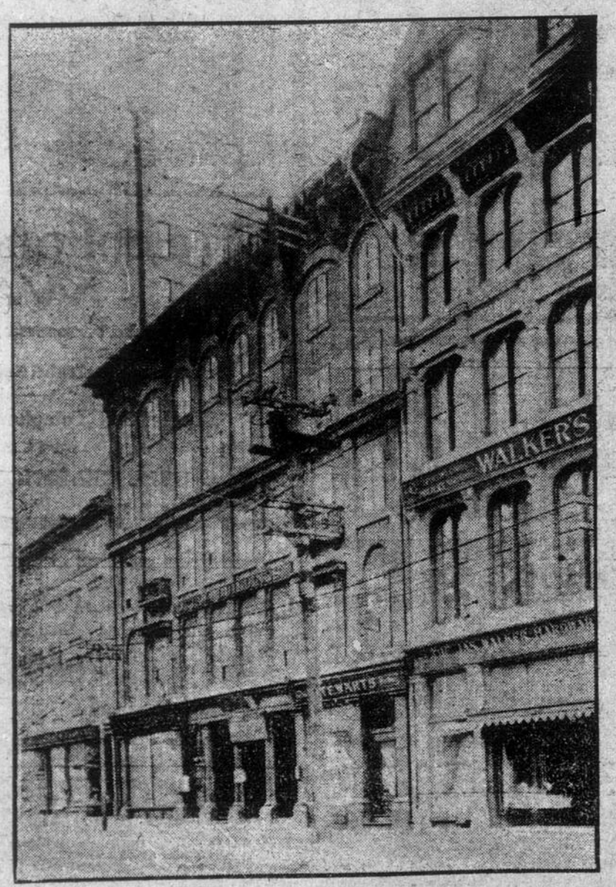
ESPLANADE AV.—A. J. Higgins has sold to C. B. Farner and others flats Nos. 245 to 255 Esplanade avenue, for $30,000.

NOTRE DAME ST. — The Dominion Oil Cloth Company, Ltd., has purchased from Jules Rivet and others part of lot No. 1590, St. Mary Ward, fronting on Notre Dame street, for $22,500.

PINE AV.—D. L gahetlaus shrdlu mm

PINE AV.—D. Legault has sold to Charles Kleiner dwellings Nos. 162 to 172 Pine avenue, for $78,000.

SOME ST. JAMES STREET TRANSFERS



THE OTTAWA BUILDING.

This block was sold last winter to Security Realties, Limited, by Mrs. Frank Stephen for $415,000.

RECORD PRICES IN REAL ESTATE ON ST. JAMES STREET

Montreal's Wall Street Being Rapidly Transformed; Many New Office Buildings are Being Erected and Startling Increases in Values are of Constant Occurence

St. James street real estate! The phrase is a catchy one and always excites a lively interest in Montrealers—even if the land on that great financial artery is away beyond the purses of all but the millionaire or the moneyed company. It is the Wall street of the city—rather of the Dominion of Canada—the place where the large majority of the prosperous citizens are strangers in the counting houses, but about which their dreams often weave fantastic forms and rosy futures.

In spite of a popular impression to the contrary, there has been no stirring activity in real estate on St. James street during the last year or two. Big sales have been made, record prices for the city have been established there, and schemes involving enormous sums of money have matured, while others are under way, but there are other parts of Montreal where there have been more transfers of property than on it. There are good reasons for this condition of affairs and reasons, too, that are not likely to change for a long time.

There is little real estate that is for sale on that street. Great blocks of it are in the possession of the big banking houses, the trust and loan companies, or are controlled by companies which have erected skyscrapers there, and which have no intention of selling their holdings. In fact, in that part of the street, from the Court House to Victoria Square, there is only a small part of the property that could be purchased at any figure.

Then, too, it is the high priced real estate of Montreal. To complete a deal in that land requires an enormous block of cash or credit—an amount so large that only a few dealers are able to consider it at all. The smaller purchasers of real estate have little hope of ever figuring in a St. James street transaction. It is too costly for small investors.

Add to these conditions a tightness of money, and the belief that there are even greater profits to be made by owners of St. James street property, if it is held a little longer, and the full reason why so few sales have been made on that street within the last year or two is apparent.

SOME RECORD DEALS.

At the same time there have been some record transactions completed in the financial street. Millions of dollars have been invested in some of the best corners on St. James street, within the last few months, in real estate and big buildings, demanded by the increasing commerce of the city. Another lot of building plans are under contemplation now, and a new St. James street within the next four or five years will be the final result. Last year, the Transportation and the Dominion Express buildings were erected: this season, the Royal Trust Company and the Bank of British North America are adding splendid structures on their old sites; the post office work looks nearer completion, while next summer there will be erected a skyscraper on the south side of the street, near Place d'Armes, and another one opposite Victoria Square.

A month ago, Mr. George Marcil purchased the vacant lot, situated on the south side of the street, immediately west of the Imperial Bank building, and opposite Victoria square, from a French syndicate, for $280,000, or at the rate of about $38 per square foot. A little over a year before the vendors bought the same block for $231,670, or at the rate of about $30 per square foot. The gain in the time that they held it was something like $7 per foot, or $50,000 on the investment. Mr. March is at work now on the plans for one of the finest ten-story office buildings in the city, and the work of its construction will begin in the spring.

MAKING BIG PROFITS.

A little east of McGill street, on the north side of the street, the store property Nos. 235 and 237 St. James street was sold in 1911 for $110,000; a few weeks later it was re-sold at an increase of $32,320, or for a total sum of $142,320. The last turnover was at the rate of nearly $40 per square foot. The frontage of the block was 27 3-4 feet, while the depth was 127 feet, the area being about 3,450 square feet.

About the Henderson property—Nos. 225 to 229—there hangs an interesting tale of profitable real estate investment. Three times within the last two years it has been transferred, and each time at a big gain in price. The first time it brought $195,780; a little later William J. Shepherd paid $242,590 for it, while on the 26th of January of this year it sold again for $271,130—$47.50 per square foot.

Nearly opposite these two properties is the Ottawa building, which was sold on the 13th of February last by Mrs. Frank Stephen to the Security Realties, Limited, for $415,000.

TRUST COMPANY BUYS.

Fifteen months ago the Mechanics' Institute, situated at the corner of St. James and St. Peter streets, was sold to the Montreal Trust Company for $400,000. So far it has remained unchanged, but persistent rumors say that there will be erected a great skyscraper at an early date. The owners have nothing to say about the story.

At the south-west corner of St. Francois Xavier street there was set up a new rent estate record for St. James street last spring—April 22—when the Montreal Trust Company paid $74 per square foot for the Boxer property, or $390,000 in all. That was for the St. James street portion of it, but on the 19th of October the same company secured the Notre Dame street end of the block at $63 per foot, or $164,145.38 for the corner. In the two big corners, the Boxer and the Mechanics' Institute, the Montreal Trust Company has invested nearly one million dollars.

There was much talk of a ten-story building for the Boxer site at an early date all the early months of the summer, but the leasing of the store situated there until 1918 seems to indicate that such a plan is not immediate. The rental price for the store was $14,000 per year.

MORE BIG BUILDINGS.

Between St. John and St. Francois Xavier streets, the Bank of British North America is erecting at present a palatial home for its business. The new building will cost in the neighborhood of three-quarters of a million dollars, while the site that it occupies is valued at about $600,000. Forty-five years ago, before real estate began to leap upward in such spectacular ways, the lot was purchased at $13,500. Now it is worth somewhere between $85 and $100 per square foot.

The big Transportation building is erected on land that is held under a ninety-nine years' lease, while the Express skyscraper stands on a corner that was purchased some years ago by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

At Place D'Armes the Royal Trust Company is erecting a ten-story structure now to replace an older one on the same site that was demolished last spring.

Recently the 'Witness' announced exclusively that another big office building would be erected next summer on the south side of the street, immediately east of the Quebec Bank building. The land for the structure was purchased by Mr. Joseph Versailles in November for $100,000, or $35 per square foot. It will be a splendid addition to the skyscraper architecture and accommodation of Montreal, and will be ready for occupation in 1914.

Near the corner of St. Gabriel street, No. 15 St. James street, another property was sold within the last couple of months. Dr. Arthur Mignault paid to Gaspard Deserres $50,000 and other considerations. What will be done with the site has not been announced yet.

The future of St. James street? Well, it will remain a rich man's street—the home of the great financial houses of Canada, the big trust and loan companies, while it will not be long until from the Court House to Victoria square palatial skyscrapers will line both sides of the Wall street of Canada. In the meantime, real estate there will be a millionnaires game.

SOME ST. JAMES STREET TRANSFERS



THE HENDERSON PROPERTY.

This block, Nos. 225 to 229 St. James street, was sold last winter for $47.50 per square foot, or $271,130 for the whole area. A year before it sold for $195,780.

WINNIPEG PRICES SOAR

Winnipeg, December 7.—(Special)—The Dominion Trust Company has purchased the property owned and occupied by the Bank of Commerce, near Main street and Portage avenue, paying $300,000, or $75 a foot, a record high price in Winnipeg.

Assuming the depth of the lot to be 100 feet, the price would be $75 a square foot on a Montreal basis. Winnipeg lots are deeper, however, which would bring the square foot price down somewhat.

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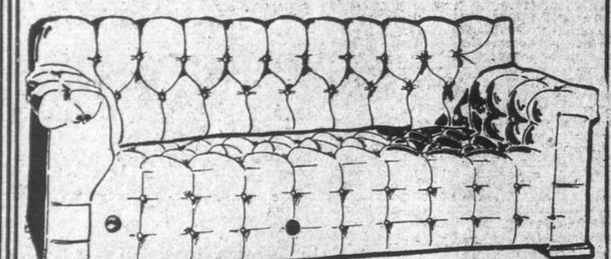
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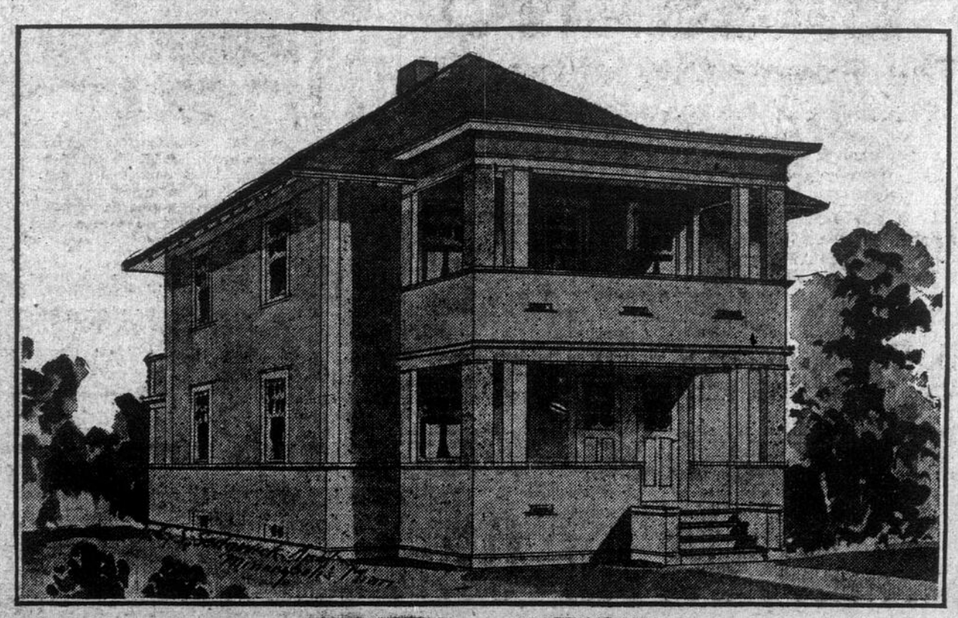
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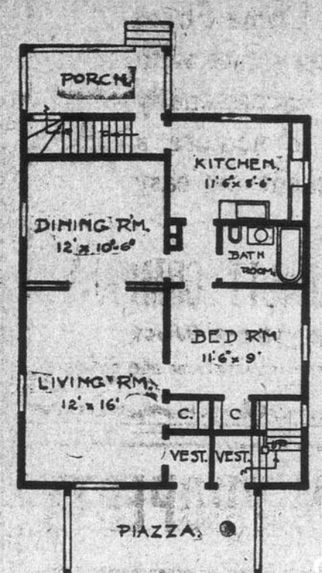
Dr. J. E. Cannaday 494 Park Square, Sedalia, Mo.

References: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo. Circle: you do a better act than to send this notice to some poor sufferer of Eczema?

A SMALL PROFITABLE 'DUPLEX'



Experience has taught that large six or eight room duplex houses are not as much in demand and do not afford the same profit that the small four room flat duplex will bring. The above design is planned on strictly economical lines and affords a snug, compact home of four well arranged rooms on each floor. The size of the house is 25 ft. in width by 31 ft. 6 in. in depth, exclusive of the front and rear porches. The front porch is 8 ft. wide and 17 ft. in length and is screened in on both floors. There are two separate vestibule entrances. The arrangement and conveniences of both flats are identical one with the other. On the left front is the main living room, which is 12 ft. in width by 16 ft. in depth, making a room of fine proportion, opening with sliding doors at the rear into the dining-room, which is 12 ft. wide by 10 ft. 6 in. in depth. At the right of the living room and connecting by single door is a bedroom 9 ft. by 11 ft. 6 in., and at the rear of the bedroom is the kitchen, connecting with the dining-room through a passage way. Between the kitchen and bedroom is a bath room. There is a rear porch with an inside stairway leading from the basement to the attic story for the accommodation of both flats; above this rear porch is an open balcony for the use of the upper flat. The plumbing for the bath and the kitchen sink is located together for convenience and economy. There is one central double chimney accommodating the kitchens and the heating apparatus in the basement. It is designed for each flat to have a small separate hot water heater in the basement. There is also a laundry in the basement for the use of both flats. The house is frame constructed, sheathed and cemented on the outside and finished in plain birch on the



inside, or with firm, Mission finish. It is estimated that this house can be built, including the heating and plumbing, for $3,500. The rental which each flat will bring will make this a good paying investment in most localities.

THE LATE MR. LYALL.

The Board of Directors of the Montreal Builders' Exchange, in regular session assembled, desire to express our sincere and profound regret at the sudden taking away of our esteemed friend and fellow member, the late Mr. Peter Lyall. The deceased was a charter member of the Exchange, and acted in various official capacities, in all of which his counsel and practical support were always highly appreciated.

We desire to place on record our deep admiration of the many sterling qualities which made him successful in business affairs and a leader among men. We wish also to convey to the wife and family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy, and that of all the members of the Exchange in the irreparable loss which they have sustained, and order that this resolution be inscribed on the minutes, and that a copy be sent to Mrs. Lyall in our name.

THE 'CENTURY' AND CANADA.

Last summer Robert Underwood Johnson, of New York, editor of the 'Century' magazine, resided for several weeks at Murray Bay. On his homeward journey he paused in Montreal, and visited the art galleries of Lady Drummond, Sir William Van Horne, Mr. James Ross, and other leading collectors in this city. A selection of the art treasures which he then viewed are to appear in the 'Century' magazine, reproduced by the famous English engraver, Timothy Cole, who has engraved many masterpieces in the great galleries of Europe. He plies his burin directly beneath a canvas of Raphael, Velasquez, or Rembrandt, with admirable effects of translation.

The recent industrial advances of Canada have also enlisted Mr. Johnson's attention. He has assigned this important theme to the practised pen of James D. Whelpley, of New York.

IN LIGHTER VEIN

A NUMBER.

'I understand when Smith went out for the first time in his new machine he struck quite a gait.'

'I believe he struck about a dozen gates before he finished the machine.'

ON THE PIANO.

('Judge.')

Jack London, when on a recent visit to New York, was introduced to a musician in one of the popular Broadway cafés.

'I am a musician in a small way,' said London. 'My musical talent was once the means of saving my life.'

The musician was at once very much interested.

'How is that?' he asked.

'There was a great flood in the town of my boyhood, explained London. 'When the water struck our house my father got on a bed and floated with the stream until he was rescued.

'And you?' queried the musician.

'Well,' smiled London, 'I accompanied him on the piano.'

ITS CLASS.

(Baltimore 'American.')

'Unhorsing a rival in the old days of chivalry was very much like a modern holiday in a busy life.'

'How so?'

'It was taking a knight off.'

ILLUSTRATED.

(Pittsburg 'Post.')

'Why do you call yourself a tonsorial artist?'

'Lt's this way,' explained the barber. And then he went on to illustrate with a few cuts.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

COMPLIMENTARY.

Lawyer (to judge)—'I admit that my client called the plaintiff an ox, but, seeing the price of meat, I consider that rather as a compliment than an insult.'

DURESS.

'I am afraid you have said things you will be sorry for,' said the prudent friend.

'Of course,' I have,' replied the orator. 'But the men who are supervising this campaign convinced me that I'd be still sorrier if I didn't say them.'—Washington 'Star.'

ONE HALF.

Platitudinous Person—'I suppose, my dear Mr. Gotrox, that you have used "Make hay while the sun shines," as your life's motto?'

Mr. Gotrox—'Certainly, sir, certainly! But that's only half of it. You should add that I made the hay from the grass other people let grow under their feet.'—'Judge.'

IN LUCK.

'The codfish,' said the professor, 'lays more than a million eggs.'

'It is mighty lucky for the codfish that she doesn't have to cackle over each egg,' said a student who came from a farm.—Indianapolis 'Journal.'

HARD ON WAGNER.

'Which do you consider the most melodious Wagnerian opera?' asked Mrs. Cumrox.

'There are several I haven't heard, aren't there?' rejoined her husband.

'Yes.'

'Then I guess it's one of them.'—The Washington 'Star.'

TOUGH INDEED.

'More tough luck,' whispered his wife. 'Well, what now?' he muttered.

'You know Miss Green never sings without her music?'

'Yes.'

'Well, she's brought her music.—Detroit 'Free Press.'

THE ANGEL OF SCANTY CREEK.

Miss Laura Gaston Young, the belle of Scanty Creek, dropped in on ye correspondent last Saturday, and left us a mess of artichokes, a persimmon-fed 'possum, and enough red peppers and 'sweet 'taters' to 'season and 'trim the varmint. Call again, Wingless Seraph. —Memphis 'News-Scimitar.

HIS IMPLEMENTS.

The small daughter of the house was busily setting the table for expected company when her mother called to her:

'Put down three forks at each place, dear.'

Having made some observations on her own account when the expected guests had dined with her mother before, she inquired, thoughtfully:

'Shall I give Uncle John three knives?'—Kansas City 'Star.'

ONE THING LEARNED.

It's never easy sacking a man, but the junior partner in the big coal firm felt it was necessary. Murphy was really too slow.

'I'm very sorry, y'know, my man,' he said, trying to soften the blow. 'But you're hardly smart enough for us. Why I don't believe you've picked up a single "tip." You've not learned anything since you've been with us.'

Pat Murphy thought hard for a minute.

'Oi dunno so much about that!' he replied slowly. 'Wan thing I've learned as I never knew before.'

'What's that?' asked the guv'nor, interested.

'That sivinteen hundredweight of coal make a ton!' was Pat's pointed reply.

And the order of the boot was not bestowed.

STOPS TOBACCO HABIT IN ONE DAY

SANATARIUM PUBLISHES FREE BOOK SHOWING HOW TOBACCO HABIT CAN BE BANISHED IN FROM ONE TO FIVE DAYS AT HOME.

The Elders' Sanitarium, located at 855 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada, has published a free copy showing the deadly effect of the tobacco habit, and how it can be banished in from one to five days at home.

Men who have used tobacco for more than fifty years have tried this method and say it is entirely successful, and in addition to banishing the desire for tobacco, has improved their health wonderfully. This method banishes the desire for tobacco, no matter whether it is smoking, chewing, cigarettes or snuff dipping.

As this book is being distributed free, anyone wanting a copy should send their name and address at once.

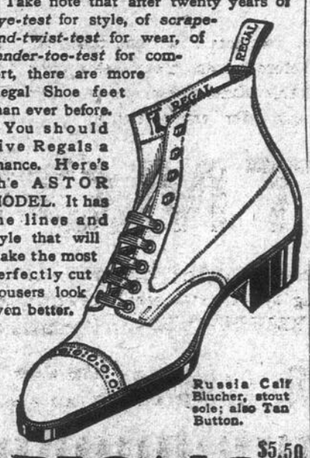


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Twenty years is a long test of character, whether in man or shoe.

Take note that after twenty years of *eye-test* for style, of *scrape-and-twist-test* for wear, of *tender-toe-test* for comfort, there are more Regal Shoe feet than ever before.

You should give Regals a chance. Here's the ASTOR MODEL. It has the lines and style that will make the most perfectly cut trousers look even better.



Russia Calf Blucher, stout sole; also Tan Button.

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GIVE MUSIC ROLLS FOR XMAS

Your friend who owns a player-piano, would appreciate an addition to his collection. An immense stock of 65 and 88 note rolls at Layton Bros., 550 St. Catherine street west, (cor. Stanley).

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Sashes, Doors, Interior Trim. ALL KINDS

If you build your house, get prices from

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Such as Felt, Pitch, Gravel, Slates, etc., always in stock for immediate delivery. Call us up when you are in the market.

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You can be certain that the gift of an Ensign Camera will be sure to please—making snapshots is always interesting.

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Good Salaries.
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Creamalt Bread

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Where Quality and Purity counts.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Ten teams, with waggons and drivers, required for a month to deliver package freight in the City of Montreal. Not necessary for driver to know the city, as a man who does will be with him to direct movement. For further particulars, apply to R. W. SCOTT, Grand Trunk Railway Freight Agent, Montreal Terminals. Telephone Main 5700.

100 CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S POST CARDS FOLDERS AND BOOKLETS, SEALS, TAGS, LABELS, ENCLOSURE CARDS **50c**

Works of art beautifully printed in most handsome colors and gold embossed. This BIG 100 piece Christmas Set is the greatest value ever offered for only 50c. Agents can double their money selling these sets to their friends. With every order we send a handsome

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WHY NOT SPEND THE WINTER IN CALIFORNIA?

Attractive rates will be quoted by variable routes, affording finest scenery. The Los Angeles Limited, leaving Chicago daily 10:15 p.m. for Southern California; the San Francisco Overland Limited, leaving Chicago 8.30 p.m., less than three days en route, provide the finest of everything in railway travel. The China and Japan Mail leaves Chicago daily 10.45 p.m. for San Francisco and Los Angeles. Illustrated literature and information to B. H. Bennett, General Agent, Chicago and North Western Ry. 46 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

MODEL CITIES WILL BE FEATURE OF NEXT SEASON

Two Big Schemes Already Announced and Others are Being Considered—Change in methods of Selling Sub-Divisions

When the subdivision market breaks into activity next spring, several 'model city' properties will be one of its most striking and unusual features. Within the last week or two the 'Witness' has made exclusive announcement of two such plans—one on the South Shore, in the parish of Longueuil, the other on the western border of the city. Both schemes are very ambitious ones, that on the Island involving an outlay of about $5,000,000, the money of British and Montreal capitalists. Other big plans of a similar nature are under way now, and the indications at present are that next year there will be offered to the public many model city properties.

For this radical change in the subdivision business, the successful culmination of the C. N. R.'s scheme behind Mount Royal is largely responsible. Real estate dealers have kept a close watch on the railway's activities there, and studied its plans very carefully. The marvellous sale of the high-priced lots in that 'city,' the support given it by banks, churches and thousands of the best class of citizens in securing big blocks of vacant land there, has stimulated the ordinary real estate companies to adopt the improved subdivision plan with its model city designs.

In a limited scale, many dealers have been improving their suburban properties, sidewalks have been laid and roads graded, but in the majority of cases the work was but temporary. In the model city scheme, everything is done well and the improvements are permanent.

It is to be hoped that in the adoption of the new type of subdivision straight lines and right angles will disappear, with unusual facilities for making ideal suburban residential properties, curves of pleasing appearance and town planning designs that enables each home to have an attractive view should be demanded. Such schemes—curved streets, wide boulevards, residences well back from the street line—may require more land than the old straight lines and right angle system, but the increased value of the lots in such places and the far greater demand for them, and that, too, by the finest type of Canadian life, ought to make up for the loss in land available for lots.

If more model cities are established next summer, in good locations and on aesthetic lines, and at reasonable prices, they will prove undoubtedly one of the most attractive features of the local situation. There is a big demand for such properties now, and with the rapid increase in the congestion of older parts of the city and the constant improvement of transportation facilities on the Island and to the South Shore, and with wealth increasing annually here, there is bound to be an increased demand for fine improved residential sites in the suburbs. The model city idea ought to be a success here, and it will be if the proper town plans are adopted.

A TALK ON LLOYD GEORGE.

To-night at 7.30 o'clock, at the Central Y. M. C. A., Mr. W. H. Henderson will speak to boys on Lloyd George. This is the fifth of a series of great character talks on famous men, conducted by the boys' department of the association.

BASSANO

The Power City of the West

Is the home of the C. P. R. $6,000,000 irrigation dam.
It has natural gas to burn.
It has coal in abundance.
It is the youngest city in the world to have a street railway.
It is the centre of the largest irrigation project on the American Continent.
It is a divisional point on the main line of the C. P. Ry.
Buy while land is cheap.

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A City Lot

that can be bought on cash payment of ONLY FIVE PER CENT. is an opportunity that should not be missed in this most desirable locality which provides all City conveniences. Values steadily advancing.

For further particulars see

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117 NOTRE DAME ST WEST.
'Phone Main 5861.

City of Montreal.

AUTOMOBILE VAN.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Board of Commissioners, and deposited in their office, in the City Hall, for the supply and delivery of an Automobile Van to convey prisoners, will be received until 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, the 14th day of December, 1912.

Specifications, forms of tender and envelopes, together with all information required, may be obtained at the office of the Purchasing and Sales Agent, in the City Hall, and no tender will be considered unless made on said forms and enclosed in said envelopes.

An accepted cheque, on a chartered bank of Canada, payable to the order of the City of Montreal, for an amount equal to ten per cent. (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, must accompany the same, otherwise the tender will not be considered.

The Board of Commissioners reserve the right to reject all or any tenders, and to recommend to Council the acceptance of the lowest or any tender.

The tenders will be opened in the presence of the interested parties by the Board of Commissioners, at their regular meeting, in their Board Room, City Hall, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of December, 1912.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

L. N. SENECAL, Secretary.

Board of Commissioners' Office, City Hall,
Montreal, December 6th, 1912.

UNDERWRITERS' SALE DAMAGED GOODS

EX-S.S. 'ROYAL GEORGE" and "EMPRESS OF IRELAND"

4 Bales, 952 Yards, Corduroy Dress Goods (different shades).

210 Lengths Brass Curtain Poles (12 feet long, 3-8 to 1½ inch).

57 Dozen Sheffield Crucible Steel Files.
1 Case Brass Brackets, Drapery Pins and Fittings.
2 Cases of Assorted Hardware.
AND ALSO OTHER GOODS.

Will be sold for account of whom it may concern at the undersigned's salesroom,

316 UNIVERSITY STREET,

on TUESDAY MORNING, 10th December

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK SHARP.

WALTER M. KEARNS
Auctioneer.

LACHINE CANAL PROPERTY

FOR SALE, a Splendid Site for Manufacturing or other business purposes, comprising a block of land about 400 feet wide and about 500 feet deep, from Notre Dame Street to the Lachine Canal. Area, about 228,000 sq. feet, with factory buildings, saw mill, dry dock, etc. Railway and Canal shipping facilities.

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Wilton Ave., Notre Dame de Grace	$4,200
Oxford Ave., Notre Dame de Grace	6,000
Evans Ave., Notre Dame de Grace	6,500
Columbia Ave., very nice house	6,000
Mount Pleasant Avenue, 8 rooms	7,000
Grosvenor Avenue, 7 rooms	6,250
Grosvenor Ave., 7 rooms	7,250
Redfern Ave., a Bargain	8,500
Ollivier Ave., 8 rooms	8,500
Lorne Ave., Stone Front	8,500
Durocher St., 10 rooms	8,500
Prince Albert Ave., 8 rooms	9,250
Luke St., very large house	9,500
Western Ave., 10 rooms	10,500
Grosvenor Avenue, 9 rooms	11,000
Strathcona Ave., 10 rooms	12,500
Roslyn Avenue, 10 rooms	12,000
Arlington Avenue, 9 rooms	12,000
Lincoln Avenue	12,000
Lansdowne Ave., 10 rooms	12,500
Elm Ave., 9 rooms	11,000
Elm Ave.	12,000
Essex Ave., semi-detached, a Snap	12,500
Strathcona Ave., 10 rooms	12,500
Dorchester St., Red Sand Stone, Westmount	13,000
Mount Stephen Ave.,	13,500
Dorchester St., large house, Westmount	14,500
Kensington Ave., 12 rooms	15,000
Lansdowne Ave., 10 rooms	15,000
Roslyn Ave., 10 rooms	15,000
Dorchester St., Red Sand Stone,	16,000
Grosvenor Ave., 10 rooms	16,000
Mackay Street	17,000
Aylmer St., two houses	18,000
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CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR. Now is the time to buy your PRESENTS. Stock of New Linens, just arrived. Linen Table Cloths, 65c; Mill Ends, Roller, Butcher and Table Linens, Towels, Towelling, Lace Curtains, $1 pair. ROWELL'S GENERAL BAZAAR, 3 Cypress, opposite New Wing, Windsor Hotel.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST. — $5.00 REWARD. —LOST from 306 St. Antoine street, on Saturday last, a smooth Fox Terrier Dog, black and white markings, mostly black. Answers to the name of 'Nigger.' Finder will be rewarded at above address after 6 p.m.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, MAGIC Lantern in good condition, at reasonable figures. ISAAC COLLINS, 207 Ash avenue.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, ALL CAST-off Clothing, Furniture, Silverware, Plated Ware, Old Gold, Pawn Tickets. Above everybody else's prices paid by MAX FRANK, 15 East Craig street. Tel. East 3067.

BARGAINS.

DO YOU WANT A LARGE BUFFET? We have them. Do you want a small buffet? We have them. Do you want an extension dining table, also chairs, china cabinet, serving table, etc., to match? We have them. We have everything in the new furniture line, and at prices that will be beneficial to you. Had you not better see our stock before you place your orders elsewhere? 30 years' experience in the line is surely worth something. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., 350 St. Paul street.

HIGH CLASS WHITE ENAMELLED bedroom furniture, suitable for your city house or country cottage, at prices defying all competition. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., 350 St. Paul street.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS—IF YOU are contemplating a trip to the city of Montreal, and if you have on your list to purchase new furniture for your house or your store, or for your son or daughter, who are soon to be married, be sure and make us a call, and we guarantee to give you the benefit of our lowest wholesale prices, and best up-to-date goods; and very prompt delivery. Our prices are from 25 percent to 30 percent lower than ordinary prices. We make no charge for packing, and give very liberal terms to responsible traders, and the usual discount for prompt cash and for 30 days. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Furniture Manufacturers, Store, 350 St. Paul street. Established 30 years.

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FOR SALE.

KINDLING WOOD FOR THE MILLION—Kindling, $2.25; Cut Hardwood, $3.25; Mill Blocks, $2.00 per load. J. C. MACDIARMID, 402 William street. Tel. M. 452.

KNABE SQUARE GRAND, RICHLY carved case, 7 1-3 octaves, delightful tone, perfect action. Bargain $175. Payable $10 cash and $5 monthly. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine St., West, corner Stanley.

LAWN APRONS, DAISY DESIGN, 25c; Lawn Jabots, 10c; Linen Turnover Collar, 10c; Stamped Linen Needlebooks, Daisy or Holly Designs, Pin Balls, Jewel Cases, Stamp Cases, 10c each. Material to work each included. Miss E. FRANCIS, Box 142, Station B, City.

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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.
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6 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 3116, Montreal.

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NEWS OF JEWISH WORLD.

The first interpellation in the Duma to be introduced by the Liberals will have to do with the Jewish question. It will draw the attention of the House and the Government to the illegal acts in the recent elections which prevented the Jewish voters from exercising their rights. The Right intends to secure the exclusion of Jews from the army.

* * *

M. Freedman, the Jewish member of the last Duma, has been re-elected and has made the following statement as to the present situation. 'Judging by the present state of the parties the majority of the Duma will be even more reactionary than the position of the government, and the position of the Jewish deputies will oe an extremely difficult one. They will have to reply to a number of attacks on their people, and, should the grouping of the Duma remain unaltered, it would be absurd to introduce measures of the type of the bill for the Abolition of the Pale.'

* * *

Five Jews were elected, in the recent Congressional elections of the United States. They are Messrs. Julius Kahn, California; A. J. Sabbath, Chicago; Henry M. Goldfogle, and Jefferson M. Levy, New York. and D. L. Kaufman, for Pennsylvania. There are ten Jewish representatives in the New York State House.

* * *

The protests of the Liberal German University professors against the allegations of the Russian anti-Semitic press as to the character of the Russo-Jewish students in Germany, have so annoyed the German anti-Semitic press that they have applied to other professors to refute these statements. Only one or two professors have complied.

* * *

The Australian Government has been, and is, extremely liberal in its attitude to the Jewish recruits who object to drilling on Saturdays. They have permitted week-day drills to take the place of Saturday afternoon drills. Though on some occasions Jewish cadets have had to do double time for absenting themselves on the Sabbath, this has been remedied by the Federal Government's taking the above official action in the matter.

* * *

The latest industry to be introduced in Jerusalem is that of diamond polishing, of course on a small scale. A factory has been built and the necessary machinery imported.

* * *

The Council of the Jewish community of Smyrna has unanimously elected as its Chief Rabbi the Rev. Nissim Danon, formerly Rabbi of Beyrout, and latterly Chief Rabbi of Rhodes. While at Rhodes, Rabbi Danon acted very courageously in the recent occupation thereof by the Italian forces. He is young and cultured, being a graduate of both a Rabbinical seminary in Paris and also that in Constantinople.

* * *

A first conference of Jewish gymnastic societies was held recently in Palestine, in the Hebrew gymnasium in Jaffa. It was reported that the Jerusalem gymnastic society now has almost 300 members, and about thirty lady members, nad also held special classes for the Talmud Torah boys. There are thriving gymnastic societies in many other centres.

* * *

The Rabbinical Commission in Russia is to re-assemble in 1913, to settle certain problems relating to the Jewish religion, which puzzle the minds of the Ministry. The Rabbis have also been officially invited to present to the Ministry a list of questions they intended to raise at the conference (for censorship by the government.)

* * *

The Arabs in Egypt are beginning to display a friendly attitude toward the Jewish colonization in Palestine. One of their organs has paid a high tribute to Jewish activity in Palestine, and demands facilities for the entrance of Jews into the Holy Land. Attention has been attracted by the demand of one of the semi-official organs, that in the event of a partition of Turkey as the result of the present war, that England should be awarded Palestine and Syria.

* * *

The oldest officer in the French army is a Jew, General Brissac, who was born on the 9th of June, 1817. He is the only living Frenchman who took part in the siege of Rome in 1850.

* * *

Twenty young Jewish men and women are to spend this winter in agricultural colleges at the expense of the New York Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society.

* * *

The Jews of Roumelia are emigrating on a large scale. There is not a Jew left at the formerly prosperous Jewish communities of Rodosto, Tchorlu, Silivri, Kirk-Kilisseh, Drama, Seres and Kavala. The Chief Rabbi of Turkey has issued an appeal for funds for the relief of these refugees. The Jewish community has refused to send the Jewish sufferers into Anatolia, which would be practically condemning them to death. The only bright spot is the fact that no deaths have occurred from disease among the Jewish refugees.

* * *

A number of Turkish-Jewish soldiers who have been taken prisoners by the Turks are now in Larissa. The Jewish community is doing all it can to make them as comfortable as is possible under the circumstances.

* * *

The Crown Prince of Servia, at the close of the battle of Kumanova, asked the soldiers of one regiment to tell him who was the man they desired the regimental decoration for valor to be awarded to. The whole regiment loudly cheered the Prince, and pointed to a Jewish soldier named Levy, who on the death of his officers, had lead a successful charge on the enemy's trenches.

* * *

A most interesting account of the conversion of the Khazars, that interesting Russian nation, to Judaism, is dealt with at length in a book just published by Prof. J. B. Bury, (entitled 'History of the Eastern Roman Empire.') According to the Professor, only the ruling family and the upper classes adopted Judaism, the mass of the people remained heathens. The motives are said to have been political. In the ninth century the Khazars were hemmed in by the Christians on one side and the Moslems on the other Had they adopted either of these religions they would naturally have lost their political independence. He attributes the fact of their conversion to the work of the Jewish traders. The date is set at about 729 A.D. The kingdom lasted for some three hundred years, and was finally destroyed by the Tartars. It is an interesting phase of history about which too much can not be known.

* * *

The Jewish National Fund has issued a report for the last ten months, which shows a most decided gain, over the previous year's receipts. The remittances from Canada show the largest increase (in percentage) of those of any other Federation. The most gratifying feature is the fact that even in Russia, in spite of the repressive Government measures, a big increase has been made in remittances. England is the only really bad country. English Zionism seems to be going from bad to worse. At the present rate Canada will soon be beaten only by Russia, Germany, Austria and the United States. The Canadian contributions to all funds showing a most remarkable increase. At a recent meeting of the Canadian Federation receipts of almost $2,000 for the Land Fund alone, were reported.

JAPANESE WOMAN AT 130

Leaves Her Home on a Sightseeing Tour of Her Country.

(From the Japan 'Advertiser.')

The vernacular papers are making considerable fame for a woman named Nami Shimooks, said to be 130 years old, who comes from Yamaguchi prefecture and is mavellously robust in health.

According to her statement, she has no relatives at home and being desirous of sightseeing she left har home on October 14 and set out on foot for Osaka and Kioto without money. On the way, however, she met seven sympathizers who furnished travelling expenses which enabled her to make a pleasant tour in Osaka and adjoining towns.

She subsequently visited the Momoyama Mausoleum, since she cherishes a special gratitude toward the throne, which has conferred gifts upon her several times on account of her advanced age. Her present expedition to Tokio was chiefly prompted by her desire of seeing the imperial castle and if possible the Emperor, to whom she wished to express her condolence in person.

The old lady is described as an excellent conversationalist and a wit, one who bears no impression of her great age. Several houses have been placed at her disposal by curious sympathizers and among other notables she is going to honor with a visit there is Count Okuma, with whom she is expected to exchange views on the subject of longevity.

THE 'DAILY WITNESS' is printed and published at the 'Witness' Corner offices No. 140 St. Peter street, in the City of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

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

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Sydney Fisher.

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CREAM, D., & CO., Can. Life Bldg. M. 4281.

LUMBER—(Retail.)

THE WM. RUTHERFORD SONS CO., 425 Atwater Ave. M. 4314.
THE LAURENTIAN LUMBER CO., 207-8 Board of Trade Bldg. M. 165.

GRANITE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS.

HAWKINS, F., 166 Bleury Street. M. 3571.

SIGNS AND SHOW CARDS.

Morgan, Fred., Crescent & Cath. Up. 2703.

Farm, Garden and Sport.

SEED MERCHANTS.

EWING, WM. & CO., 146 McGill St. M. 131.

SPORTING GOODS, ETC.

Costen, T., & Co., 409 St. James. M. 2856.

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

Lamontagne, Ltd., No. 338 Notre Dame W. Balmoral Block. M. 413.
Roberts, J. W., 338 St. James St. M. 1966.

MACHINERY AND HARDWARE.

ASBESTOS AND ASBESTOS MATERIALS.

Canadian Asbestos Co. Youville Sq. Main 611.
The Asbestos Products Co. of Canada, 227 Wellington St. Tel. Main 3940.

BLACKSMITHS AND MACHINISTS.

Crowe, J., & Sons, 17 St. George St. M. 804.
Estate J. K. Macdonald, 318 Craig W. M. 2591.

ELECTRIC FIXTURES AND SUPPLIES.

Canada Electric Co., 230 Dorchester W. M. 722.
McLAREN, D. K., LTD., 351 St. James. M. 4304-5. (Leather Belting).

GASOLINE LIGHTS AND SUPPLIES.

Pitner Lights, F. R. Miller, Agent, 101 Drummond St. Up 4689.

MACHINES AND METAL GOODS.

THE CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., 275 St. Martin. Up. 1878.

METAL AND GLASS MFRS.

Langwell, G., & Son, 1094 Dorchester E. E. 419.

WIRE GOODS, ETC.

National Wire Works, 51 Craig W. M. 1134.

GLASS.

Ramsay, A. Frank & Co., 748 St. Paul. M. 578.
Grimson, G. J. E., 76 and 78 St. Ant'ne. M. 1925.

CHINA AND CROCKERY.

TYPEWRITER AND OFFICE SUPPLIES.

CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., 275 St. Martin Street. Uptown 1878.

SCRAP IRON, METALS, RAGS, PAPER.

Dominion Waste Paper Co., 435 Visitation. E. 2075.
Walker, J. R., & Co., 35 Common St. M. 1338-9.

BOX MANUFACTURERS.

ESPLIN, G. & J., 126 Duke St. M. 3647.
Martin Freres & Co., 203 St. Patrick. M. 3536.
THE WM. RUTHERFORD SONS CO., LTD., 425 Atwater Ave. M. 2457.

FURNITURE.

ANTIQUE FURNITURE.

McANDREW, D., 262 Dorchester W. M. 4414.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

Prince, The J. S. Co., 35 St. Law. Blvd. E. 209.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

Canada Office Furn. Co., 221 St. Jas. M. 1691.

UPHOLSTERING.

McAndrew, D., 262 Dorchester W. M. 4414.

UPHOLSTERING AND CURTAINS.

Berner & Paterson, 4110 St. Catherine St., W. Tel. Westmount 4883.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

DEPARTMENT STORES.

Morgan, Henry & Co., Ltd., Phillips Sq. Up. 6300.
The John Murphy Co., Ltd., St. Catherine St. W. Up. 6010.
Vallieres, 605 St. Catherine St. E. M. 332.
Viau, Eugene, 1321-1329 St. Cath. E. E. 2813.
OGILVY, JAS. A., & SONS, cor. St. Catherine and Mountain Sts. Up 6400.

BOOTS AND SHOES—(Wholesale).

ROBINSON, JAMES, 134 McGill St. M. 344.

BOOTS AND SHOES—(Retail).

Ronayne Bros., 485 Notre Dame W. M. 472.
Sloan Bros., 633 St. Catherine St. W. Up. 917.

GLOVES AND CORSETS.

Paris Kid Glove Store 140 Peel St. Up. 1068.

BAG MANUFACTURERS.

THE CANADIAN BAG CO., 492 William Street. M. 3289.

TRUNKS AND BAGS—(Wholesale.)

Eveleigh, J., & Co., Ltd., 245 St. Jas. M. 488.

TRUNKS AND TRAVELLING BAGS.

LAMONTAGNE, LTD. 'Phone M. 413. Notre Dame Street, Balmoral Block.

PROVISIONS AND HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES.

AERATED WATERS (GINGER ALE, ETC.)

ALLAN, ROBT., 86 Dorchester W. M. 1784.
GURD & CO., CHAS., LTD., 76 Bleury St. M. 731, and Merchants 52.

BANANAS.

BANANAS all the year round THOS. BROWN & SONS, 29 and 30 Youville Square. M. 4095-4096.

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.

MONTREAL BISCUIT CO. (THE), 100 Brewster Avenue. Mount 106 and 107.

BREAD MANUFACTURERS.

Aird, Jas. M., 165 St. Urbain. M. 1028.
GRAHAM BROS., 291 St. Antoine. Up. 1133.
SMITH, GEORGE, 456 Guy St. Up. 2535.
Harrison, Dent, 317-327 Pr. Albert ave. W. 936.
STUARTS, Ltd., 609 Rivard, St. Louis 103.

CANDY MFRS.—(Wholesale).

MONTREAL BISCUIT CO. (THE), 100 Brewster Ave. Mt. 106 and 107.

CONFECTIONERS.

Logan, W. J., 214 Sherbrooke W., cor. Bleury. Up. 1792.

EGGS AND BUTTER.

HISLOP & HUNTER, 117 King St. M. 710.

FISH AND OYSTERS—(Wholesale).

Leonard Bros., 20-26 Youville Sq. M. 4448.

GENERAL PRODUCE.

Ward, Joseph & Co., 115D Youville Sq. M. 4089.

GROCERS—(Wholesale).

LAPORTE, MARTIN & CO., LTD., 562-5 St. Paul. M. 3770.
MATHEWSON'S SONS, 202 McGill St. M. 3686.

GROCERS—(Retail).

Brown, W. J., 388 St. Cath. W. Up. 2900 & 2901.
English Provision Co., Sherbrooke & Decarie
GRAHAM, GEO., 572 St. Cath. W. Up. 1347-Up. 3486.
Strong & Strong, 480 Lagauchetiere W. M. 6337
TRUDEAU, A., 344 St. Catherine St. E.

ICE MERCHANTS.

THE CITY ICE CO., LTD., 295 Craig St. W. M. 3957, 3958.

COAL.

COHEN, L., & SON, 86 Prince St. M. 881.
Robertson, F., 206 St. James St. M. 4610.
Baile, Andrew, 10 Beaver Hall Hill. M. 4623-3

RECEIVERS AND DISTRIBUTERS OF FISH.

Hatton, D., Coy. Established 1874. M. 1248.

ART AND MUSIC.

ANTIQUES, OLD CHINA, SHEFFIELD PLATE.

WATSON, R., 155 Peel Street.

BAND AND ORCHESTRAL INSTRUMENTS.

Lavallee, Chas., 35 St. Law. Blvd. M. 354.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

Dougall, John & Son, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090.
SMEATON BROS., 4 Cote St. M. 737.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

Hogg, The D. H., Co., 160 Craig W. M. 1953.
374 St. Catherine St. W.; 493 St. Catherine E.
Smith, R. F., 116 Notre Dame W. M. 1467.
UNITED PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES, LTD., 152 St. Peter St. 453.

PRINTING, PAPER AND STATIONERY.

BILL POSTING AND NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

The Canadian Advertising Agency, Limited, 4 Hospital St. M. 814.

BLANK BOOK MAKERS.

Barrie, H., 91 Lagauchetiere St., W. M. 1812.

BOOKBINDERS AND PRINTERS.

JOHN LOVELL & SON Ltd., 23 St. Nicholas Street. M. 230.

BOOKS, STATIONERY AND POSTALS.

Chapman, A. T., 513 St. Cath. St. W. Up. 927.
Phelan, F. E., 437 St. Catherine W. Up. 1490.
Miss Poole, 45 McGill College Ave. Up. 210.

COUNTER CHECK BOOKS.

COLE, E. A., & CO., 311 St. Paul. M. 2024.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

THE BENALLACK LITHO. & PRINTING CO., LTD., 80-84 Victoria Square. M. 3390.
Yale Litho. & Print Co., 222-6 St. Paul. M. 763.

PRINTERS AND STATIONERS.

Fortier, Jos., cor. St. Peter & N. Dame. 444-5.
Dougall, John & Son, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090.

PAPER DEALERS—(Wholesale.)

COLE, E. A., & CO., 311 St. Paul. M. 2024.
Edwin Crabtree & Sons, Crabtree Mills, Que.
Little, T. B., & Co., 23 Cote. M. 3069.
The Northern Mills Co., 278 St. Paul. M. 2444.

RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC.

Montreal Stencil Works, 221 McGill. M. 1434.
Walker & Campbell, 93 & 95 Bleury St. M. 775.

PERSONAL AND DOMESTIC SERVICES.

CARPET CLEANERS.

DOMINION CARPET BEATING CO., 262 Dorchester St. W. M. 4414.

UNDERTAKERS.

U. Bourcier, 1420 Notre Dame W. M. 7977. 1320 Wellington. M. 1317.
TEES & CO., 312 St. Cath. W. Up. 1653.
WRAY, WM., 113 University St. Up. 2667.

DYERS AND CLEANERS.

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO., 215 McGill St. M. 774.
Dechaux Dye Works, 62 St. Cath. E. E. 51.
Royal Dye Works, 445 Guy St. Up. 644.

STEAM LAUNDRIES.

Crown Laundry Co., 4218 St. Cath. W. Mt. 1052.
Household Washing Co., 75 William. M. 3553.
N. Y. Steam Laundry, 10 Ontario St. W. H. 1372.
The Globe Laundry Co., 2005 St. Dominique.
Toilet Laundry Co., Ltd., 425 Richmond St. Up. 3480.
TROY LAUNDRY, Verdun. M. 3644.

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING AND WIG MAKERS.

Asselin, Mad., 175 Laurier ave. W. St. L. 4086.

VALET SERVICES.

DOWNES, A., 110 Inspector St. Main 5965.

OPTICIANS.

FOX, F. C., 16 McGill Coll. ave. Up. 7185.
Thomas, Frank B., 233 St. James. M. 7551.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

TANSEY, O. H., 279 Sherbrooke W., cor. City Councillor St. Up. 242 and 5159.

FOREIGN STAMPS, ETC.

CENTURY STAMP CO., 54 Beaver Hall Hill Up. 6088.

HOTELS.

Place Viger, Craig St. (opp. Viger Sq.) M. 5720.